



Case No. SCSL-2003-01-T

THE PROSECUTOR OF  
THE SPECIAL COURT  
V.  
CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR

TUESDAY, 1 JUNE 2010  
9.33 A.M.  
TRIAL

TRIAL CHAMBER II

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Before the Judges:

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

For Chambers:

Ms Doreen Kigundu

For the Registry:

Ms Rachel Irura  
Ms Zainab Fofanah

For the Prosecution:

Ms Brenda J Hollis  
Mr Nicholas Koumjian  
Mr Mohamed A Bangura  
Ms Maja Dimitrova

For the accused Charles Ghankay  
Taylor:

Mr Terry Munyard  
Mr Silas Chekera  
Mr Isaac Ip

1 Tuesday, 1 June 2010

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused present]

4 [Upon commencing at 9.33 a.m.]

09:32:24 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning. We'll take appearances  
6 first, please.

7 MR KOUMJIAN: Good morning, Madam President. Good morning,  
8 your Honours and counsel opposite. For the Prosecution this  
9 morning, Brenda J Hollis, Mohamed A Bangura, Imogen Parmar, Maja  
09:33:28 10 Dimitrova, and myself, Nicholas Koumjian.

11 MR MUNYARD: Good morning, Madam President, your Honours,  
12 counsel opposite. For the Defence this morning, myself, Terry  
13 Munyard, Silas Chekera, and we're joined by Isaac Ip, who is a  
14 new legal assistant, new to the post but not new to the Court.  
09:33:56 15 He has been with us previously and you may recognise him as one  
16 of our previous interns.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: Indeed. Mr Isaac is welcome to the Court  
18 again.

19 Morning, Mr Witness.

09:34:09 20 THE WITNESS: Morning, madam.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: This morning, before you continue with  
22 your evidence, I would like to remind you of the oath that you  
23 took yesterday to tell the truth. That oath is still binding on  
24 you today.

09:34:23 25 THE WITNESS: I will.

26 WITNESS: DCT-292 [on former oath]

27 EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR MUNYARD: [Continued]

28 Q. Mr Witness, I'm going to ask you again to try to remember  
29 to speak slowly when you are giving your evidence, pause between

1 phrases so that those who are writing down what you say have a  
2 chance to do so.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, incidentally, this is witness  
4 DCT-229?

09:34:53 5 MR MUNYARD: No, 292.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: 292.

7 MR MUNYARD: Yes. We all make mistakes with numbers,  
8 Madam President, as we've seen:

9 Q. Now, I'm going to ask you about the events that you were  
09:35:07 10 talking about yesterday. You were telling the Court about your  
11 time in a container. Just tell their Honours on the Bench about  
12 the - how the three days in the container came to end. What  
13 happened?

14 A. Yes, your Honour. This container, as I said previously,  
09:35:40 15 was an emergency creation of where they could keep somebody for  
16 any safety. Now, why did I go there? There was a rumour in the  
17 town that because of the jet bomb that usually comes from Sierra  
18 Leone going into the territory of Liberia, destroying people and  
19 properties, they - I mean, the citizens of Liberia started  
09:36:14 20 murmuring, and luckily I had some students. They came to me.

21 They said, "Well, teacher, or whatsoever, we have heard that they  
22 are arresting people of different nationalities despite being a  
23 Liberian."

24 So from there I thought it wise that the only way I could  
09:36:39 25 say or maybe taken in the hands of the citizens that came up was  
26 to go and surrender myself to the fighters of the NPFL. So I  
27 went there and there was no other place they could put us. So  
28 there was a place in the market. There they placed us and I was  
29 together with four others.

1 Q. Mr Witness, I'm going to ask you to pause there. I wasn't  
2 asking you to repeat the story of yesterday. Where we reached  
3 yesterday was, you told the Court that you had been in this  
4 container.

09:37:17 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And you described the conditions in it for three days.  
7 Just move on from there and tell the learned judges what happened  
8 at the end of the three days.

9 A. Thank you, your Honour. At the end of the three days we  
09:37:35 10 were released upon the merit that "You are free for now, but you  
11 are asked not to move from your houses. You should stay there  
12 and wait for any further order."

13 Q. And so did you then stay at your houses and wait for  
14 further orders?

09:38:00 15 A. I went straight to my family. I stayed there until the  
16 three days. After the three days again we were now arrested. By  
17 the statement I got, this particular arrest is coming directly  
18 from high command.

19 Q. Pause there. How long after the first arrest and your  
09:38:27 20 incarceration in the container was the second arrest?

21 A. The first arrest took three days. Then we were freed for  
22 three days. And we were re-arrested.

23 Q. Right. And you say from the statement that you got, this  
24 particular arrest was coming directly from the high command. Who  
09:38:56 25 told you that that was coming from the high command?

26 A. The group of men that came to arrest us stated that this  
27 particular one is now from high command.

28 Q. Right. And what happened to you on the second occasion?

29 A. We went to the same place, your Honour, and we were again

1 in that container for another three days.

2 Q. And were conditions any different the second time that you  
3 were incarcerated in the container from the first time that you  
4 were incarcerated in the container?

09:39:38 5 A. Well, the difference was that the day of my release - of  
6 our release, I mean, I came to realise that somebody has come and  
7 said that we were arrested because of certain reasons. And I  
8 asked him, "What is the reason?" He said, well, presently he has  
9 ordered. He has given the fighters that particular mandate, that  
09:40:10 10 they should arrest other nationalities because of the incursion  
11 of the jet bomber into Liberia.

12 Q. I really wanted to know, were the conditions inside the  
13 container any different the second time from the first time?

14 A. Well, the difference was that the first time was very - it  
09:40:34 15 was very hard because at that time we were not even allowed to  
16 speak to our families and we were kept there for almost a whole  
17 day. In the afternoon, they brought small food. We ate. But  
18 the second one was so hard because - I mean, at that time, in  
19 fact, you couldn't come out again. You have to be there the  
09:40:53 20 whole day and the container was too heated. I mean, we cannot do  
21 anything, except they bring food, you come outside, you eat and  
22 you get in.

23 Q. How did you come to be released the second time? Just tell  
24 the judges what happened.

09:41:07 25 A. On the day that we were released, it was in the night  
26 around 9 o'clock. There was a group outside talking that, "Yes,  
27 we are going to execute all of them." And I heard this. I  
28 became panic. And the first one I heard was that, "We want the  
29 Sierra Leoneans to come out." I had a friend. He also told me

1 then, "We are finished." I said, "Well, if that is the will,  
2 then let will be done." So I told them I am going to be the  
3 first person.

4 Q. Pause there. Remember what I said about taking it slowly.

09:41:51 5 A. Okay. Thank you. All right. So I stood there and they  
6 opened the door. I came outside and stepped to the first man  
7 that was having the gun and I told him my name. And he said the  
8 rest of the people should come out and we came out. When we came  
9 out, at my back - because when they are talking to you, those  
09:42:23 10 people that came to arrest us, when you are talking to them you  
11 have to stand erect, and I told them, I said, "Well, why are you  
12 people keeping us here?"

13 Q. Pause again. Did you get any response --

14 A. Yes.

09:42:43 15 Q. -- from the person to whom you said that?

16 A. I got a response from him and it was not directly from the  
17 man that I was speaking to. The response came from my back, and  
18 I only heard somebody directly saying, "Una wa day" that means,  
19 "Do you want to die?" And I said, "No." With that I got the  
09:43:14 20 zeal that I've heard a sound of my brother Sierra Leonean. Then  
21 I turned around and I saw a man. This man told me that he  
22 ordered the arrest of Sierra Leoneans especially. Then I told  
23 him, "My brother, I've heard you. The only thing I can do, where  
24 I am now, please, I'm asking you to render us help by making us  
09:43:41 25 to move from this place." Then he told me --

26 Q. Pause there. What, if anything, did he say in reply?

27 A. Well, he said it in Krio, but here I can speak the same  
28 thing in English. He told us that, "I am going to carry you to  
29 Sierra Leone so that you cannot be affected." I mean, at that

1 time we all agreed and we were taken from that particular area.

2 Q. Stop there for a moment. I'm going to go back to something  
3 you said a moment ago, and it was this:

4 "I've heard the sound of my brother Sierra Leonean. Then I  
09:44:48 5 turned around and saw a man. This man told me that he had  
6 ordered the arrest of the Sierra Leoneans especially."

7 Did that man tell you why he had ordered the arrest of the  
8 Sierra Leoneans?

9 A. At that time, your Honour, he never gave us any reason. He  
09:45:13 10 only told us that, "I am going to take you to Sierra Leone."

11 Q. Did he ever tell you why he had ordered your arrest?

12 A. Your Honour, on that day he never told us why.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, I thought the question was  
14 did he ever tell you the reason why? Ever. So when the witness  
09:46:02 15 says on that day he didn't, does that presume that on some other  
16 day he did?

17 MR MUNYARD: I will find out:

18 Q. Mr Witness, what you've told us is that this man who you  
19 identified as a Sierra Leonean said that he had ordered the  
09:46:23 20 arrest of the Sierra Leoneans. The arrest. Do you understand  
21 that?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. That's what you said?

24 A. Yes.

09:46:30 25 Q. Did he ever tell you ever, either that day or any other  
26 day, why he had ordered your arrest?

27 A. Thank you, your Honour. After one week he came to a  
28 particular place which was revealed yesterday and I will re-echo  
29 that. He directed us to go towards the route going to Sierra

1 Leone. That is Voinjama way.

2 Q. I'm going to ask you to pause. All I want to know is was  
3 there any occasion on which that man told you why he had ordered  
4 your arrest?

09:47:18 5 A. Yes, your Honour. After the one week.

6 Q. All right. We'll come on to that then as we deal with  
7 events in time sequence. I'm sorry to interrupt the flow, but  
8 you understand we're trying to keep to events as they happened.

9 Now, just bear with me for a moment while I pick up where we  
09:47:41 10 broke off. Yes. You said, "We all agreed and we were taken from  
11 that particular area." Where were you taken to?

12 A. Well, I mean, being in Liberia for quite a long time I knew  
13 exactly that we were going towards Voinjama and we went - we  
14 reached to Gbarnga, diverted to the left going to Voinjama, went  
09:48:29 15 about let's say about 7 to 10 miles, then we were intercepted.

16 This group that intercepted us were NPFL fighters. Then they  
17 told us that we cannot pass. It was around 12 o'clock in the  
18 night. They stopped us and they told us - the NPFL fighters told  
19 us that, "Because of security reasons, and we do not know why you  
09:49:03 20 are going, we are not going to allow you to pass."

21 Q. Before we carry on with that just tell us a little more  
22 detail about how you travelled from the place where you had been  
23 arrested and held in a container to this particular point where  
24 you were intercepted. How did you travel between those two  
09:49:30 25 places?

26 A. We travelled together with some groups that came also with  
27 that man that spoke to me from my back. We travelled in a truck  
28 and this truck was given to us with no licence plate. So we  
29 travelled through that truck.



1 Q. And how many of you were in that truck?

2 A. The number was greater by that time. I cannot - let's say  
3 about 60 to 70 men, but I cannot - you cannot ask the question  
4 but, because everybody was fighting for himself. So we travelled  
09:50:17 5 in that truck until that interception.

6 Q. How many of you had been brought out and released from that  
7 container before you got in that truck?

8 A. The real number of us that were in that town in the  
9 container were five, and the five of us, we were told to - if  
09:50:47 10 possible, to go to our houses under escort so that we can come  
11 back to this truck to get out of the town.

12 But I thought of it, it was useless, excuse me for the  
13 language, because I have come to the NPFL for security reasons.  
14 Now leaving me to go back to my family, I thought it was very,  
09:51:12 15 very, very bad because I cannot see my wife, see my children  
16 crying, then I go off them. So I decided that I was not going  
17 anywhere. Then the others that went, only two of us came back  
18 and joined that group. The three escaped.

19 Q. Right. The truck that you travelled in, you said - you  
09:51:36 20 described a large number of people in it. Were the rest of those  
21 people in it when you joined that truck or were they picked up  
22 after you had joined that truck?

23 A. These people were - some of them were in the truck and some  
24 of them were taken from other places. Like Gbarnga, we got some  
09:52:02 25 people from there.

26 Q. Right. Then you've reached a point where you were stopped.  
27 Just tell us what happened when you were stopped or intercepted?

28 A. When we were intercepted, my Lord, I was somebody that was  
29 - I used to ask a lot of questions because, being that I could

1 I lately speak the language, that is the Liberian language, so  
2 people thought - even those that were with me, they were not  
3 convinced that I was a Sierra Leonean. So I asked the commander,  
4 "Please, Mr Commander, can you tell me the whole night being  
09:52:46 5 without food, from 12 we have not eaten anything and we are  
6 sitting down, people are coming to look at us as if we have  
7 committed a crime. So please tell us when are we moving from  
8 here?" The citizens of that place where we were intercepted,  
9 some of them were very good. They came with bananas and other  
09:53:11 10 things for us to eat. And from there we were again, instead of  
11 taking the route that I know it's leading to Sierra Leone, we are  
12 again diverted to another place.

13 Q. Right. Were you eventually allowed to go on your way?

14 A. Restriction was very heavy, my Lord.

09:53:34 15 Q. Did you at some point leave that place where you had been  
16 intercepted?

17 A. Nobody left that area, even the women that were among us.  
18 You have to go at the back of the vehicle. Maybe you come with  
19 about three, four for your security to even go and ease yourself.

09:53:53 20 Q. Right. Mr Witness, you're detained there for a while but  
21 did you eventually move on to somewhere else?

22 A. Obviously, I've said it. Instead of going through the  
23 straightforward road we were diverted to another course that we  
24 went in and this place, if you can allow me to go very fast, this  
09:54:17 25 place was called Naama.

26 Q. Now, did you know the name of that place before you got  
27 there?

28 A. Of course, my Lord, I have already indicated that I have  
29 been in Liberia prior to the war, so I knew that place but I

1 never went there. But I heard the place to have been a place of  
2 certain operations or maybe a soldier barrack.

3 Q. Right. Either before this journey to Naama started, or  
4 during the course of it at any time, did you learn who this  
09:55:03 5 Sierra Leonean man was who you had spoken to when you came out of  
6 that container the second time?

7 A. After we have reached Naama, we were carried to a certain  
8 place. Then we were kept there. After a week this same man came  
9 back and stated his ambition. That is, he told us that, "I am -  
09:55:35 10 I have told the people to bring you people here and I have  
11 brought you here to be trained so that you can go and fight for  
12 your country to release the people from inhumane activities or  
13 maybe things that are not good to be done to mankind." So he  
14 told us his name was - if you can allow me, your Honour, he said,  
09:56:04 15 "I am called Pa Morlai."

16 Q. Pause there. Let us just fill in the time before we get to  
17 that point where he told you who he was. You arrive at Naama and  
18 it's not until a week later that you say he came and told you  
19 these things. What happened on your arrival at Naama?

09:56:40 20 A. Yes, your Honour. At Naama we stayed in that particular  
21 truck and we were taken directly to a very, very isolated area  
22 with three houses. And this - if you can allow me, your Honour -  
23 was - the name was given to that place as Crab Hole. So we kept  
24 - I mean, we were kept there and we were not allowed to go  
09:57:14 25 anywhere. And this was revealed to us that if you indicate or  
26 you attempt to escape from here, you will have yourself to be  
27 blamed because, as you are here, there are ambushes. I didn't  
28 even know what they called ambush at that time. There are  
29 ambushes all over, so please stay where you are.

1           PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, could we have some time  
2 frames for some of these activities? For example, since the  
3 testimony began this morning certain milestones have happened or  
4 events have happened. Can we have some time frame indications,  
09:57:57 5 please.

6           MR MUNYARD: We began yesterday in November 1990, which is  
7 when this witness was first incarcerated. He's incarcerated for  
8 three days. He's told us this morning that he was then released  
9 for a few days, incarcerated again for three days, released and  
09:58:28 10 taken on a journey. In the course of that journey they are  
11 intercepted and kept for a period of time. Is your Honour asking  
12 were they kept for more than a day?

13           PRESIDING JUDGE: I'm asking for the witness to tell us  
14 when they went into Naama. The witness to tell the judges when  
09:58:54 15 that happened, if he is able to.

16           MR MUNYARD:

17 Q. Mr Witness, you told us yesterday that it was at sometime  
18 in November 1990 that you were first told - you were first made  
19 aware that non-Liberians were the subject of concern in Liberia  
09:59:31 20 and you handed yourselves in, yes? Remember saying that?

21 A. Yes, my Lord.

22 Q. And you told us that you were then incarcerated in a  
23 container for three days, yes?

24 A. Yes, my Lord.

09:59:43 25 Q. Is that still in November 1990?

26 A. Yes, my Lord. The first arrest was on 3rd November through  
27 the 3rd, the 4th, and the 5th. We were released on the 5th,  
28 freed on the 6th, the 7th, and the 8th. The 9th morning - on the  
29 9th in the morning around 7 o'clock we were again re-arrested.

1 We stayed there from the 9th, the 10th, and the 11th. On the  
2 night of the 11th that was the time we were released in 1990.  
3 And from there --

10:00:37

4 Q. Pause there, please. On the night of the 11th you were  
5 released by whom?

6 A. We were released by that man that I told you of who didn't  
7 disclose his name at that time.

8 Q. Which man is this?

10:00:56

9 A. Well, later, as I told you, when we reached the base, he  
10 proclaimed his name to be Pa Morlai.

11 Q. Right. You told us earlier that that man arrested you.  
12 Did he arrest you or did he release you?

10:01:13

13 A. Well, that was - that was a release, because we had been in  
14 the container then if at all a man came and said that you people  
15 are released from here, from this arrest.

16 Q. Right. Carry on now. So on the night of the 11th you were  
17 released. You then go on a journey in a truck. How long does  
18 that journey take?

10:01:44

19 A. We were - it took about two hours from the place of arrest  
20 or release to the point where we were intercepted. It took us  
21 about two hours.

22 Q. How long were you held when you were intercepted?

23 A. We were held for the whole night until the next day.

24 Q. And is the next day then the 12th of November?

10:02:03

25 A. Yes, my Lord.

26 Q. On what date do you arrive at Naama?

27 A. We arrived on the 12th of November.

28 Q. So we're still in November 1990, yes?

29 A. Yes, my Lord.

1 MR MUNYARD: Madam President, does that deal with the time  
2 frame? Thank you:

3 Q. Now, before events of a week later when this man reappears  
4 and tells you who he is, what happened when you got to Naama?

10:02:42 5 A. When we got to Naama, he came after a week.

6 Q. I want to know what happened in the week between you  
7 arriving and this man coming to see you.

8 A. Well, we were just taken to that place and they said that  
9 we shouldn't go anywhere and we were just kept there until he  
10:03:05 10 came.

11 Q. Did you think about leaving that place?

12 A. Well, my Lord, at that time I had no discretion because I  
13 know that it was war. It was during the time of war, so for my  
14 own benefit I decided that I should stay there and wait for any  
10:03:25 15 other intervention.

16 Q. What did you think would happen to you if you tried to  
17 leave?

18 A. Obviously I was going to be killed.

19 Q. By whom?

10:03:39 20 A. Well, the order was there that they said about ambushes and  
21 I don't know, I mean, what they were talking about ambushes. And  
22 later on I came to realise that you are surrounded by people to  
23 monitor your movements so you have to be here. So had I  
24 attempted --

10:03:57 25 Q. Pause there. You were surrounded by which people?

26 A. The same men that we met for security reasons, they said  
27 they were going to guide us, that is, the soldiers. Soldiers  
28 were on that base.

29 Q. Soldiers of what army?

1 A. My Lord, I think that's a good question, but what I saw  
2 were men to be soldiers, but I don't know where or whom they were  
3 fighting for, whether these people were people that have given  
4 themselves up to the NPFL or whatsoever, but I met soldiers  
10:04:46 5 there.

6 Q. What did you spend your time doing for that week?

7 A. At that time everybody was having his or her own thinking.  
8 For me, I was not given to myself. I felt very disgruntled in  
9 fact. I was always thinking why are we here and why have I come  
10:05:16 10 there.

11 Q. Were you asked to undertake any activities during that  
12 first week while you were there?

13 A. During the first week, if you are placed to this room or  
14 that room, you only go out in the morning. If you have small  
10:05:36 15 cassava they boil it, they bring it to you people. And you would  
16 stay in your room, they send it there, send the food to you  
17 respectively.

18 Q. Apart from staying in your room and receiving cassava, did  
19 you have to do anything? Did anyone ask you to do anything while  
10:06:01 20 you were there during that first week?

21 A. No, the first week, nothing else was done. You just sit  
22 down the whole day. The night you go to bed.

23 Q. Did you have any idea why you were there?

24 A. Well, before the arrival of that man, Pa Morlai, I didn't  
10:06:30 25 know really why. My intention was just that, you know, he has  
26 told us to go. But I was a little bit thinking again. If you  
27 want us to go, then you have left my wife and my children, so I  
28 became - I started thinking, why? Why I am here? My family is  
29 at the back. And if you want to make us to go to Sierra Leone,

1 why am I leaving my wife? So I was just sitting down crying,  
2 crying, crying, until he came.

3 Q. Tell us then about what happened when he came.

4 A. Usually he came in the night. It was around 2 o'clock.

10:07:12 5 Then they called us together that the man who said they should  
6 arrest us has come. He came right in front of us. At that time  
7 we called it a formation. Then he called his name that he was  
8 Pa Morlai and his intention was for us to be trained where we  
9 were for us to come and fight here in Sierra Leone.

10:07:51 10 Q. Did he give you any choice about the matter?

11 A. The only choice that he gave, he say if you don't want to  
12 be trained, then you can go. But that going was not - to me it  
13 was not conducive because I do not know the place. Then you say,  
14 "If you don't want to, then you can go." How will I go? So when

10:08:18 15 I asked him, he said, well, that question was not proper. "You  
16 are only here to be trained and I don't want you to ask me."  
17 Say, "Beaucoup, beaucoup questions." Many, many questions.

18 Q. So were you trained?

19 A. Yes, my Lord.

10:08:44 20 Q. What sort of training did you have?

21 A. Well, we can call it - it's just like when you are school.  
22 You do all subjects. I did military training, commando training,  
23 and later on I was told that my own training that I've took, it's  
24 just in reference to being a trained commando; that I am going to  
10:09:11 25 take care of the administration.

26 Q. So you did some military training, did you?

27 A. Yes, my Lord.

28 Q. What was the military training that you undertook?

29 A. It's how to fight, how to escape from an enemy, and - these



1 are the two factors: How to fight, how to open the arm, close  
2 it, when do you shoot as a trained man. I think these are  
3 military ones.

10:10:02 4 Q. Was there any name given to any particular parts of the  
5 military training?

6 A. Can you say that one again, sir?

7 Q. Yes. You've told us about being trained how to open an arm  
8 and how to shoot as a trained man, how to escape from an enemy.

10:10:31 9 Were you told that there were names for the categories of  
10 training that you undertook or that you went through?

11 A. Well, the names of the category - I think we were only told  
12 -we were taught only those things, those factors that I've  
13 brought in. And I think later on we were given some areas where  
14 we have to teach ourselves. Like a cell class. I mean, cell

10:11:06 15 class was just a group of men that were a little bit educated  
16 among the fighters, so you have to educate your people on the  
17 side of ideology, why are you fighting, and other things. I  
18 think those were the things they told us there.

19 Q. What was the ideology?

10:11:24 20 A. The ideology had so many things in it. But the most  
21 important ones that I can outline here, your Honour, are:

22 Number 1, when you are fighting the war and somebody  
23 surrenders, you have to give a chance to that person, let him  
24 drop his arm, move about four to five paces off the arm, then  
10:11:58 25 search him thoroughly, then you hand him over to the nearest  
26 senior officer for screening.

27 Number 2 of the ideology was, when you are fighting the  
28 war, you should not rape.

29 Number 3 was, whenever you capture a town, you need to

1 allow the citizens or the civilians to be in a certain place  
2 under your supervision guided by your fighters.

3 Q. Pause there, please. Who taught you these things?

10:12:52

4 A. Well, we had some people that were of course senior  
5 officers, so they taught us these things.

6 Q. Yes. Can you give us the names of any of these people?

7 A. Number one that I know of, Rashid Mansaray.

8 Q. What did he teach you?

9 A. He taught us ambush.

10:13:13

10 Q. Any other names of people that you can remember now who  
11 taught you these things?

12 A. Mohamed Tarawalli. He taught us how to escape for  
13 survival.

14 Q. Did he have any other name?

10:13:31

15 A. Well, when we entered, I don't know where he developed this  
16 name, but we used to call him Zino. His fighting name was Zino.

17 Q. How were you taught? You told us earlier you were taught  
18 how to escape. How - what was the training that taught you how  
19 to escape?

10:13:55

20 A. Well, the training that taught us that, let's assume you  
21 are working on making a movement from one angle to another and  
22 unfortunately you came across your enemy, you can then try to  
23 hide, to conceal yourself from the enemies. Then if you do that  
24 you are not going to get a space. You don't have a choice.

10:14:24

25 Whether you go and meet snakes, that is your - it would be your  
26 own discretion whether to go to the snake or not. So when you  
27 escape, you will try to find a road by yourself to go back to the  
28 base.

29 Q. Was there any other training that had any other name in

1 which you were trained what to do when dealing with the enemy?

2 A. Yes. As I told you, I think we had these things that we  
3 called ambushes and the ambushes were - these were things that  
4 they taught us how to make an ambush for an enemy. Then if the  
10:15:09 5 enemy falls into it, what will be your own response to the  
6 enemies.

7 Q. Now, I interrupted you when you were telling us the names  
8 of people who were involved in the training. You mentioned  
9 Rashid Mansaray, Mohamed Tarawalli. Can you tell us the names of  
10:15:44 10 any of the other people who trained you?

11 A. Yes, your Honour. The other people that came in later were  
12 - one was Sylvester whose father's name is - I'm sorry,  
13 your Honour, I cannot remember but he was called Sylvester.

14 Q. What did he teach you?

10:16:06 15 A. He also taught about how to fight an enemy. Then there was  
16 one other one they called Isaac Mongor. He was not a training  
17 officer. He was only there to teach. I don't know whether we  
18 can call it a training officer, but he was there to only teach us  
19 how to jog in the morning to make the body physically fit. He  
10:16:28 20 was there also.

21 Q. Any other names?

22 A. We had another one that used to carry us in the bush,  
23 Gonkanu. Gonkanu was the real one that will carry you to the  
24 bush and he will tell you, "Come here, be here, and wait for the  
10:16:49 25 enemy." Then after that he will give an order for us to come  
26 back to the base.

27 MR MUNYARD: Gonkanu, Madam President, a spelling I can  
28 offer is G-O-N-K-A-N-U.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: The witness doesn't seem to agree with

1 you. Mr Witness, did you have a different spelling?

2 THE WITNESS: Well, I'm not too conversant with the names  
3 over there, but I think that should be accepted as Gonkanu.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you.

10:17:28 5 MR MUNYARD: I think we're at one on that:

6 Q. Any other names of any other people that you were involved  
7 with who were trainers at Naama?

8 A. There were some other people but these people were brought  
9 directly by this same Pa Morlai who came with other two men.

10:17:59 10 They brought them in and they said, "This is One Man One. His  
11 name should not be disclosed." In fact, he didn't disclose any  
12 name. He said, "This is One Man One and he's a brother and he's  
13 going to be here to monitor your affairs." And they brought  
14 another one also.

10:18:16 15 Q. Pause there. He's going to monitor your affairs. What did  
16 that mean?

17 A. Okay, he is going to be with you as a commander of the  
18 base. That was he was on the compound of the soldiers.

19 Q. Right. Did he train you in anything?

10:18:36 20 A. Only one of those people. He taught us the same ambush.  
21 That was One Man One.

22 Q. You mentioned ideology. Did anyone actually teach the  
23 ideology to you at Naama?

24 A. Yes, when they came to realise that some of us were a  
10:19:01 25 little bit - we knew small things, and, what I mean by that, not  
26 highly educated but we could read and write, they told us to be  
27 teaching what they have taught us to explain it into details. So  
28 there we got - I got involved and we started teaching these  
29 people. And there was another man whose name I can call here, my

1 Lord, Philip Palmer, who was also there to teach the ideology.

2 Q. All right. Was there anyone else there who taught ideology  
3 at any time?

4 A. My Lord, except we have to talk about people that were  
10:19:54 5 experienced in fighting like those that came and met us on the  
6 base. They came on their own and they said that they have come  
7 to join us because the Pa, that is Pa Morlai, went and told them  
8 about the base and they came. So they started telling us how to  
9 fight because we can call them experienced fighters only.

10:20:17 10 Q. Mr Witness, I asked you was there anybody else there who  
11 taught ideology? Ideology, not fighting.

12 A. Yes, the ideology I'm telling you these are the people,  
13 your Honour. I told you I got included when they came to realise  
14 that at least I could read and write.

10:20:40 15 Q. Yes. Any other names of those who taught you ideology?  
16 That's all I'm asking.

17 A. I don't believe and I'm not sure of other names, my Lord.

18 Q. All right. Now, how did you feel about being put through  
19 all this training?

10:21:12 20 A. My Lord, I think before this gathering I've said I would  
21 speak the facts. I was very dismayed. I thought my life will go  
22 down the stream because I was a professional man, I would have  
23 stayed with my family. Left them. And I was not too happy.

24 Q. Did you feel you had any choice but to stay there and go  
10:21:45 25 through this training?

26 A. My Lord, the only thing I have to do is to cope with the  
27 people. At that time I told you had I even attempted I wouldn't  
28 have been here before you.

29 Q. Had you even attempted what?

1 A. Attempted to escape when already it had been revealed from  
2 the initial point that anybody leaving will be doing it at his  
3 own risk, so I just forgot about escaping but to undertake the  
4 training.

10:22:21 5 MR KOUMJIAN: Excuse me. I wonder if counsel could clarify  
6 in the previous answer there was something that the transcript  
7 did not get and I myself did not understand the witness, but I  
8 thought I heard something like the only thing I had to do was to  
9 cook with the people, or something.

10:22:35 10 MR MUNYARD: Yes, I thought I heard cope but certainly it  
11 was a different word to follow and I'll get the witness to deal  
12 with that:

13 Q. Mr Witness, you've heard that you used a word, an  
14 expression, that none of us quite got and can you just tell us  
10:22:55 15 again when I asked you did you feel you had any choice but to  
16 stay there and go through this training, and you said, "The only  
17 thing I have to do is", and we've missed the rest of what you  
18 said. Can you help us with what it was you said?

19 A. I said the only thing, your Honour, I could do at that time  
10:23:17 20 is to accept the will and take the training. That is the will of  
21 Pa Morlai.

22 Q. All right. Just before we move on to the time frame, I'm  
23 going to ask you, please, to deal with one matter I didn't  
24 pursue. You said at some point that two people came. One was  
10:23:42 25 One Man One. Who was the other person?

26 A. That man's name was not shown to us. He just said, "This  
27 is my brother." And because he didn't train us, the one that  
28 came to train us is the name that I've already stated, that is  
29 One Man One. He came and joined us on the base.

1 Q. Last question on the training: The ideology training,  
2 you've told us that you were taught that people shouldn't rape.  
3 What else - what other subjects were covered in ideology?

4 A. The other things I can tell - I can say these are minor  
10:24:26 5 ones. Whenever a town is captured, the civilians that are within  
6 that town should be gathered in one place. Another one to that,  
7 and should be secured until they are screened. That is,  
8 screening means to make sure that there is no enemy among them.  
9 Then after that, any material that is caught, be it arms,  
10:24:55 10 ammunitions, clothings, food, whatsoever is within that town will  
11 be collected to a centre. That centre will be there under the  
12 auspices or under the command of the commander, that is the  
13 battle group commander. Then he stays there, then later you will  
14 take all these things, bring them out, then share it among the  
10:25:23 15 citizens and the fighters.

16 Q. Right. Mr Witness, what was the purpose of all of this  
17 training that you and other people were being put through at  
18 Naama?

19 A. Pardon me, your Honour?

10:25:42 20 Q. What was the purpose of it all?

21 A. Well, the purpose of it, it was simply based upon the  
22 demand of Pa Morlai at that time because he said that we are  
23 going to fight for - because of injustice, marginalisation,  
24 misappropriation of properties and this. So that was the main  
10:26:12 25 purposes that he told us that we're going to fight for.

26 Q. What injustice?

27 A. Well, he said if you don't have money in Sierra Leone and  
28 if you are - you got involved into any case, obviously if you  
29 don't have money to have lawyers you will suffer.

1 Q. Who would suffer?

2 A. The real man that is being a defendant because he has no  
3 money to take - to get a lawyer. So he will suffer because the  
4 verdict would obviously be rendered against him.

10:26:54 5 Q. Who was being marginalised?

6 A. The citizens, my Lord.

7 Q. The citizens of where?

8 A. The citizens of Sierra Leone, my Lord.

9 Q. Did you agree that that was the case?

10:27:15 10 A. During school hours of course when I was in school my  
11 father told me once, he said, "You are going to school so that  
12 tomorrow if there's any bad thing like corruption in the country,  
13 you'll be able to fight against that." At that time I was very  
14 small, so - and I didn't even know what my father was telling me  
10:27:42 15 because maybe he was telling me how to take care of myself until  
16 I got - so he never told me anything why. But when I came to the  
17 place, I came to - you know, at that time I finished college and  
18 I knew that, yes, these things were existing in Sierra Leone.

19 Q. So how long did this training go on for?

10:28:09 20 A. It took us - the whole training went as far as five months  
21 because I was taking - prior to my own capture then we went on  
22 the base, we met some people there. My own training commenced on  
23 the date - on the 12th of November until I left one week after  
24 the incursion of the war. That was, I entered Sierra Leone in  
10:28:37 25 April.

26 Q. During the time that you were there, those months, were you  
27 allowed any contact with the outside world?

28 A. My Lord, nothing on earth was given to us. No  
29 communication. No grouping of people on that particular base.



1 Radio - in fact where will you get the radio from? You can't get  
2 radio on the base because that one - if you have it that was  
3 against the training courses.

4 Q. Sorry, that was against the training course?

10:29:19 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. What do you mean by that?

7 A. I mean maybe when the fighting was going on that can  
8 discourage the people. It used to discourage the fighters,  
9 like --

10:29:31 10 Q. Mr Witness, I asked you during the time you were going  
11 through that training were you allowed any contact with the  
12 outside world, and you said, "You can't have radio on the base  
13 because that was against the training course." What did you mean  
14 by that was against the training course?

10:29:59 15 A. Well, according to what they told us, if fighters that are  
16 in training happen to get an information from the radio  
17 indicating that the soldiers this and that - and when you are on  
18 the fighting the soldiers have captured this place, they kill  
19 about 200 or 300. Or your enemies have captured a place and they  
10:30:24 20 have done so destructions. Then if you hear that you would feel  
21 very bad so you will not even have a chance of continuing your  
22 fighting so you just have to stop. So that was why in fact they  
23 told us we shouldn't have anything like a communication.

24 Q. Right. You also said no groupings of people on that  
10:30:47 25 particular base. What did you mean by that?

26 A. The grouping I'm talking about is like you have people that  
27 were put on that base, you have about six or seven people  
28 standing together to talk. Well, this was discouraged because  
29 according to Pa Morlai, he said that when these things are going

1 on some people will try to persuade their friends when they  
2 enter, when they incur the war or when they come with the war, so  
3 he doesn't allow. With this, he placed all the women in one  
4 house and we were - the men were put in another house.

10:31:33 5 Q. Who supplied you with food while you were going through the  
6 training?

7 A. Thank you very much. It's a very good question,  
8 your Honour. The food was brought directly by a woman. If you  
9 can allow me, your Honour, I can state the name here. And this  
10:31:59 10 woman was staying in a place in Liberia. She is or she was a  
11 market woman. She got her money before. She was the one that  
12 used to send us food. And, your Honour, if I can go further,  
13 this lady was together with her husband, an old man called Daniel  
14 Kallon. And the woman's name is Isatu Kallon. These were the  
10:32:42 15 people that used to send food directly to us and this food was  
16 always brought by the leader himself.

17 Q. When you say "by the leader himself", who do you mean?

18 A. I'm talking about - your Honour, I'm talking about  
19 Pa Morlai.

10:32:55 20 Q. So how do you know it came from Daniel Kallon and his wife  
21 Isatu?

22 A. Whenever he comes he calls a formation and in the formation  
23 he told us, he said, "This is self-reliance fighting. I do not  
24 have money, but I have my brother."

10:33:14 25 Q. Slow down.

26 A. Okay. Thank you. So he said, "I have brought this food  
27 from my brother. He is an old man. You will know him later and  
28 he has a wife, very, very industrious wife called Isatu Kallon."

29 Q. So it was the leader himself who told you they were

1 supplying the food?

2 A. Yes, my Lord.

3 Q. I just want to ask you a little bit more about somebody  
4 else you have already mentioned, One Man One. Do you know where  
10:33:50 5 he came from?

6 A. Well, I met him on that base. I don't know. These  
7 questions, my Lord, at that time it's sad for you to ask, please.  
8 It's sad for you because you cannot ask questions too much. That  
9 was not time.

10:34:06 10 Q. Did you ever find out where he came from?

11 A. I didn't, my Lord.

12 Q. Did you ever know of any fighting force to which he  
13 belonged?

14 A. No.

10:34:20 15 Q. And how long did he stay on the base?

16 A. He was on the base until almost at the time we left after  
17 the fire bombs training.

18 Q. You've told us that you left the base a week after the  
19 incursion. What incursion do you refer to?

10:35:18 20 A. The RUF incursion.

21 Q. Into where?

22 A. Into Sierra Leone.

23 Q. From where?

24 A. From the base Sokoto.

10:35:34 25 Q. And when was that?

26 A. That was on 23 March 1991.

27 Q. And who went - who was involved in that incursion, as far  
28 as you were aware?

29 A. There were two phases there. Prior to the entrance of -

1 the coming in of the RUF, a group of - we were on the base when  
2 we received this message from Foday Sankoh when he came from  
3 Gbarnga. When he came he told us that he heard people have  
4 already gone.

10:36:19 5 Q. Slow down.

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. It's artificial, but you're in an artificial situation in a  
8 courtroom.

9 A. Yes.

10:36:26 10 Q. And I'm going to try and keep you at the pace that you've  
11 been going at so far. He told you that he had heard people had  
12 already gone.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Did he explain what he meant by that?

10:36:44 15 A. Well, his explanation was that when he heard it he has  
16 already - a friend came and told him about it, that there was an  
17 incursion and he asked him why is it - whether these were the  
18 fighters from the RUF. But what that - I don't know his name.  
19 What he told Pa Morlai was that he also didn't go in, but he  
10:37:12 20 heard that these people - the Sierra Leoneans on the border lines  
21 during the war in Liberia and some Liberians that escaped were on  
22 the other side. That is, they were in Sierra Leone.

23 Q. Pause there.

24 A. Yes.

10:37:26 25 Q. This is what Pa Morlai is telling you somebody else told  
26 him, correct?

27 A. Yes, sir.

28 Q. And so what did Pa Morlai tell you that he, Pa Morlai, was  
29 going to do after having heard this?

1 A. Well, your Honour, this brought another problem. Now, he  
2 told us we are going in because the people have already gone  
3 there. He wouldn't like the soldiers to run away, because these  
4 people went to ask the Sierra Leoneans for whatsoever they took.  
10:38:09 5 They were doing a sort of barter system, carrying food to the  
6 people and later on they get coffee and cocoa, because the area  
7 there is closer to the border of --

8 Q. Pause there, please. You've just told us that, "He told us  
9 we were going in because the people have already gone there. He  
10:38:30 10 wouldn't like the soldiers to run away."

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. What soldiers is he talking about and run away from where?

13 A. The soldiers he is talking about are Sierra Leonean  
14 soldiers.

10:38:48 15 Q. Before you move on, when you say "Sierra Leonean soldiers",  
16 what do you mean by Sierra Leonean soldiers?

17 A. Sierra Leonean soldiers, if we say that in the simple  
18 concept, these are trained military men that are trained to  
19 defend the state.

10:39:06 20 Q. Right. It may sound obvious, but were they members of a  
21 particular army?

22 A. Yeah. They were members - there was no other army that was  
23 completely Sierra Leonean army at the initial point.

24 Q. Which army were they members of?

10:39:29 25 A. The Sierra Leonean army.

26 Q. Right. Now, did he explain what he meant when he said he  
27 didn't want those soldiers to run away?

28 A. Well, your Honour, I might not say the right thing if I go  
29 into his own thinking, but I believe that it was because we had

1 nothing to really start the war. So maybe that would have been -  
2 that might have been one way of getting arms and ammunition.

3 Q. But when you say you believe that we - "because we have  
4 nothing to start the war", what do you mean by "we have nothing  
10:40:14 5 to start the war"?

6 A. Yes, your Honour, the meaning to that is that for every war  
7 you must have arms and ammunition.

8 Q. Pause there.

9 A. Okay.

10:40:26 10 Q. When you were on this base going through all this training,  
11 did you have arms and ammunition there?

12 A. Only one man had a gun and this man was Gonkanu. He came  
13 with his gun.

14 Q. What about ammunition? Did you see any ammunition on the  
10:40:48 15 base?

16 A. No.

17 Q. So the leader tells you that he didn't want the soldiers to  
18 run away, that he had been told that some people had already gone  
19 into Sierra Leone. What else did he tell you?

10:41:04 20 A. Well, from there he came to his commanders. That involves  
21 Rashid Mansaray, Isaac Mongor, Sylvester, Mohamed Tarawalli, he  
22 called them and stated to them that we are coming, in that  
23 particular formation.

24 Q. Pause there.

10:41:32 25 A. Yes.

26 Q. Coming in what particular formation?

27 A. Every morning we used to call people together so that they  
28 could - we can pray together. We pray. After prayers, then  
29 information from any angle will come in. Then in that formation,

1 Rashid Mansaray asked a question. He said, "Yes, Pa, how are we  
2 going to fight war without arms and ammunition?" Rashid wanted  
3 to talk. He said, "Shut up." He continued. "Rashid, you cannot  
4 come here to tell me. You are an advanced commando, a trained  
10:42:25 5 commando. Then you are coming to tell me where you can get arms  
6 and ammunition. From the initial point I have told you that this  
7 is a self-reliant struggle. I don't have money. I don't have  
8 anything. Being a trained commando, you can go and fight your  
9 arms - find your arms in. Get in and get the arms."

10:42:48 10 Q. So at that formation did he tell you what his plans were as  
11 regards Sierra Leone?

12 A. I think his plan - his plan, like - your Honour, can you  
13 come a little bit? His plans like what will be after he had  
14 succeeded? Is that what you are asking for?

10:43:09 15 Q. No. Did he tell you what he wanted you all to do then?

16 A. He has already indicated that we are coming in to fight.

17 Q. Did he tell you how you were going to go in and where you  
18 were going to go in and matters of that sort?

19 A. Well, with that he only told us, he said, "You have got the  
10:43:30 20 training. There I'm going to know whether you people are well  
21 trained together."

22 Q. And so you told us the date of the incursion and you've  
23 told us that you went in a week later.

24 A. Yes, my Lord.

10:43:47 25 Q. Did you learn where the people who went in went in to  
26 Sierra Leone on the date of the incursion?

27 A. Well, I said two phases. My Lord, are you talking about  
28 the RUF?

29 Q. Yes.

1 A. Okay. The RUF, they entered on the 23rd. They entered  
2 with two routes. The first route went through Kailahun and the  
3 second route went through Bomaru. The route that went through  
4 Kailahun was headed by one John Kargbo and the route that went  
10:44:31 5 through Bomaru was also headed by Zino, nickname, Mohamed  
6 Tarawalli. Then the other group left for Pujehun. Two groups -  
7 we divided it into two groups. These groups again took Kailahun  
8 District, came and also thought it wise that everybody should not  
9 go the same route.

10:44:55 10 Q. So let me see if I've understood that correctly. The route  
11 that went into Kailahun was headed by John Kargbo and the group  
12 that went through Bomaru headed by Zino. You said the other  
13 group left for Pujehun. Which group?

14 A. Well, the other fighters. The fighters from the RUF who  
10:45:20 15 were also carried through Pujehun.

16 Q. Yes. Who led them?

17 A. They were released by Pa Morlai.

18 Q. Who led them?

19 A. Oh, that group was led by Rashid Mansaray and he went  
10:45:37 20 together with some other people like Mike Lamin.

21 Q. Who was Mike Lamin?

22 A. Mike Lamin, I heard from him or from his profile that I had  
23 that he was a second year student at the University of Liberia  
24 and he has fought. That was what he told me, he say he has  
10:46:08 25 fought.

26 Q. When did you first meet Mike Lamin?

27 A. I met Mike Lamin in Kailahun in the year 19 - no, no. In  
28 fact, I didn't see him in Kailahun. I only met him here and I'm  
29 talking about --



1 Q. What do you mean by here?

2 A. I only met him when I came to Freetown.

3 Q. So had you seen Mike Lamin at this base that you were on  
4 for those months, or not?

10:46:36 5 A. Mike Lamin was on the base for a very short time.

6 Q. Did you see him on the base while you were there going  
7 through your training?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And what was he doing on the base?

10:46:51 10 A. Immediately he came and met us, this was almost at the  
11 ending part of the training, they told us he was going to train  
12 us how to fight anyway and among the people - sorry, I'm going  
13 too fast. Sorry, your Honour. Among the people, those that  
14 trained us, he was one of the people that was a little bit higher  
10:47:10 15 educated, so he started teaching us that particular ideology. So  
16 he taught us until we left.

17 Q. Which particular ideology?

18 A. That is what I've already outlined by when you capture a  
19 man, when you go and capture the an area.

10:47:28 20 Q. It's the ideology you've already told the Court about?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Very well. So how many phases were there all together in  
23 the initial incursion in March, the one you yourself did not go  
24 on?

10:47:50 25 A. Really it's - your Honour, I can call it two, but  
26 commanders have their own discretions as to how are we going to  
27 attack.

28 Q. Right. Don't worry about that. All I wanted to know from  
29 you is what your understanding was of how many phases there were

1 in the original attack?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Now, why was it that you did not go in that original attack  
4 in late March?

10:48:28 5 A. Your Honour, as I told you, from the starting point wherein  
6 Pa Morlai revealed to me that I was going to be trained but I was  
7 not going to be trained as a fighter, so the fighters will have  
8 to go in to find a space for me.

9 Q. You told us yesterday, and I don't want you to go into any  
10:48:49 10 detail at all, but you told us yesterday of an appointment you  
11 received, and I don't want you to tell us what the appointment  
12 was but when was it that you received that initial appointment?

13 A. On the 18th of November. The 18th of November.

14 Q. Of what year?

10:49:15 15 A. Of 1990. November.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, it seems to me that there  
17 were three groups that entered Sierra Leone: The one group led  
18 by John Kargbo that went to Kailahun; the second group led by  
19 Tarawalli, Zino, that went through Bomaru; and the third group  
10:49:45 20 that probably left later or entered later led by Pa Morlai that  
21 went through Pujehun. Am I correct, Mr Witness?

22 THE WITNESS: Your Honour, partially. Now the two phases  
23 I'm talking about, they divided the groups into two. This group  
24 that left for Kailahun, the commanders thought, according to them  
10:50:13 25 as a commando, it would not be good to attack with one route. So  
26 Zino, Mohamed Tarawalli, told the other group that went in under  
27 Kargbo that they should go to Bomaru. While they attacked  
28 simultaneously there would be panic, then these people would have  
29 to leave. But the other group that left for Kailahun and for

1 Pujehun was the one group. This group that went to Kailahun,  
2 they made them into two factions. It's not really that they went  
3 - the group was sent that you have to go to Bomaru personally,  
4 your Honour, and this other group would have to go to Kailahun.  
10:50:56 5 This same Kailahun group divided themselves so that they can  
6 enter.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: And the group that went with Pa Morlai,  
8 can you tell us about that group?

9 THE WITNESS: Pa Morlai went through Pujehun. He was --

10:51:23 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: It's still not clear to me. He went  
11 through Pujehun with what? With which of the two groups?

12 THE WITNESS: The group that was led by Rashid Mansaray and  
13 Mike Lamin.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: This still sounds like a third group.  
10:51:52 15 Rashid Mansaray.

16 MR MUNYARD: Can I have one more try:

17 Q. Bearing in mind, Mr Witness, that you yourself did not  
18 leave in that initial incursion, from what you say did you just  
19 stay on the base until a week later?

10:52:08 20 A. Yes, we were on the base.

21 Q. So your information about which groups went in in the first  
22 incursion and where they went and who led them, where does that  
23 information come to you from?

24 A. When we were on the base Pa Morlai himself in my presence,  
10:52:32 25 he used to take people, put them in a truck. Then this truck  
26 will - immediately he gives you his instruction, you go in. So  
27 when they went, Zino, according to what I came later to  
28 understood, he said it was not necessary --

29 Q. Pause there. You came later to understand it how?

1 A. By --

2 Q. Who told you?

3 A. Zino told me that they decided that way that they should go  
4 in two ways to attack Kailahun.

10:53:08 5 Q. When did he tell you that?

6 A. When I entered it was one week after that I can say. Let's  
7 say on the 23rd if we go about one week after it should be  
8 obviously in April.

9 Q. And how long after you entered did you meet Zino and he  
10:53:29 10 told you this?

11 A. Immediately I entered Zino came, and he was there when Pa  
12 Morlai also came.

13 Q. We're just trying to clarify. You got information from  
14 Mohamed Tarawalli about where he went. Where did you get  
10:53:55 15 information about the other groups and where they went when the  
16 incursion began on 23 March?

17 A. Yes, your Honour, once more can you please - are you  
18 talking about the two groups that entered Kailahun?

19 Q. I'm asking you to tell the Court what you learned about how  
10:54:18 20 many groups went in and where they went. You've told us that you  
21 learned about Zino's group from him when you entered a week  
22 later. How did you learn about any other groups and where they  
23 went on the initial incursion on 23 March?

24 A. Zino took a bypass. That is, he got - he made his own  
10:54:49 25 route to Koindu.

26 Q. We've dealt with Zino.

27 A. Yeah.

28 Q. He told you that.

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. How did you learn about where the other groups went? Who  
2 told you?

3 A. I met them right in Koindu.

4 Q. Right.

10:55:05 5 A. So the information was directly from them, Sylvester.

6 Q. Just tell the judges who did you meet in Koindu and what  
7 did they tell you about where their groups went on that initial  
8 incursion that you were not part of?

9 A. Well, immediately I entered, Sylvester, who was almost a  
10:55:36 10 second man to - that is, he was leading that group together with  
11 Isaac Mongor. They were experienced fighters.

12 Q. Sorry, he was leading what group?

13 A. He was leading the fighting force in Koindu going towards  
14 Kailahun.

10:55:51 15 Q. All right. And what did he tell you?

16 A. Well, they gave me brief something that when they entered  
17 it was not easy and they - he, Isaac Mongor, and Sylvester told  
18 me that they came with that conclusion that they should not  
19 attack going through Kailahun alone; they should have two areas  
10:56:14 20 to attack simultaneously.

21 Q. Mr Witness, all we want to know at this stage is where did  
22 the different groups go when they entered Sierra Leone on 23  
23 March. You've dealt with Zino's group. Now tell us about the  
24 other groups, what you learned as to where they entered Sierra  
10:56:40 25 Leone?

26 A. Your Honour, what I'm saying here is this group, they  
27 revealed it to me when I entered and that group - that other  
28 group that was in Koindu was under the supervision of Isaac  
29 Mongor.

1 Q. Yes. Where did they enter Sierra Leone? What did they  
2 tell you about that?

3 A. Well, they told me they entered. They said there were no  
4 arms and ammunition but in the morning they went over there, took  
10:57:19 5 some sticks, threw it on the houses and started shouting and the  
6 people were panicked, so they left.

7 Q. Where?

8 A. Koindu.

9 Q. That's another group. Did you learn from any source  
10:57:37 10 whether RUF fighters went in to any other point in Sierra Leone  
11 on 23 March?

12 A. No, your Honour.

13 JUDGE DOHERTY: Mr Munyard, before you move on, the last  
14 answer was that they threw sticks on the houses, people panicked  
10:58:00 15 and so they left. Who left?

16 MR MUNYARD: I thought I understood, but if there's any  
17 doubt let me ask the witness to clarify.

18 JUDGE DOHERTY: I'm not sure which group left.

19 MR MUNYARD:

10:58:10 20 Q. Who was it who left and what did they leave?

21 A. The soldiers that were right in Koindu left the town and  
22 some citizens also left. And that gave us in fact the chances of  
23 getting arms and ammunition because the soldiers that left and  
24 went to Guinea left arms and ammunitions in a mosque.

10:58:39 25 Q. And they were which soldiers?

26 A. Sierra Leonean soldiers.

27 MR MUNYARD: Does that clarify for your Honour?

28 JUDGE DOHERTY: That's much clearer, because I had a quite  
29 different impression.

1 MR MUNYARD: Right:

2 Q. So, Mr Witness, how do you enter Sierra Leone? Tell the  
3 Court about the circumstances of your entering the country.

10:59:23

4 A. Yes, your Honour. One week later Pa Morlai came on the  
5 base and said that we should now - we, I'm talking about the  
6 executive - should now leave the base finally. So I was involved  
7 and John Kargbo was involved, the WAS commander Memunatu Sesay.

8 Q. Pause there. What do you mean by WACs?

9 A. The WAS. These are trained women for fighting.

10:59:56

10 Q. What does WACs stand for?

11 A. The women in armed something. I don't - it's women  
12 armed --

13 Q. What's the next initial?

14 A. The next initial?

11:00:15

15 Q. You've got women, starts with W. Arms starts with A.  
16 What's the next initial, the next letter? WACs. Go back to  
17 WACs. Just spell out what you mean when you say WACs.

18 A. I'm talking about Women in Arms. WAS. W-A-S. WAS.

19 Q. WAS?

11:00:40

20 A. Yes. That is the S there is going to the army, Women in  
21 Arms.

22 Q. All right. Was there anybody else involved?

23 A. Yes, we had some other people. We had somebody like Kelfa  
24 Wai. We had somebody like Jaffa Massaquoi

11:01:05

25 Q. Slow down. What was the first name that you just called?

26 A. Jaffa Massaquoi.

27 Q. Before that you mentioned a name?

28 A. K-E-L-F-A, and W-A-I is for Wai. Kelfa Wai.

29 Q. And the next name?

1 A. Jaffa Massaquoi.

2 Q. How do you spell the first of those two names?

3 A. J-A-F-F-A.

4 Q. Thank you. We're familiar with the second name. Don't

11:01:42 5 worry about that.

6 MR KOUMJIAN: Your Honours, I'm a bit confused what the  
7 witness is answering when giving these names because the question  
8 - there was something indiscernible but then the question was  
9 "anybody else involved", and I'm not sure what that is referring  
10 to. Involved in what? Is this the executive? Is this the  
11 entire - the base? It's not clear to me.

11:01:56

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, when you look at the record,  
13 there's a lot of gaps in it and then we have these names coming  
14 out. It's not very clear. These are names pertaining to what?

11:02:16

15 Please clarify.

16 MR MUNYARD: I'm looking at, on my font, page 46, line 14,  
17 answer that read as follows - I'm afraid it's difficult for me to  
18 read because these computer screens are fixed at such a strange  
19 angle. "Yes, your Honour, one week later Pa Morlai came on the  
20 base and said that we should now - I'm talking about the

11:02:42

21 executive - we should now leave the base finally. So I was  
22 involved and John Kargbo was involved, a WACs commander Memunatu  
23 Sesay." And at that point I interrupted the witness to get some  
24 explanation of WACs, so that is where the word involved comes  
25 from. I'll certainly clarify with the witness what he means by  
26 "involved". It wasn't me who used the word "involved" first. It  
27 was the witness. So if we go back, we'll just clarify that. I  
28 hope that will assist my learned friend. I think it does because  
29 he's not asked for any further clarification. Right.

11:03:07



1           PRESIDING JUDGE: Well, let's hear what the witness has to  
2 say by way of what he means by "involved" and then we'll see if  
3 we understand.

4           MR MUNYARD: Yes, that's what I've just said, we'll ask the  
11:03:42 5 witness what he means by that:

6 Q.       Now, are you following that, Mr Witness? You've used the  
7 expression "I was involved, John Kargbo was involved, the WACs  
8 commander". Involved in what?

9 A.       In the group that was elected at the latter part to enter  
11:03:57 10 Sierra Leone.

11 Q.       Right. Who else, if any, that you can now remember were  
12 involved?

13 A.       Well, people like Abraham Dugbeh.

14 Q.       And how do you spell Dugbeh?

11:04:35 15 A.       D-U-G-B-E-H.

16 Q.       And so where did you and this group of people enter  
17 Sierra Leone?

18 A.       We entered straight to Pendembu with the road from Liberia.  
19 We entered straight.

11:05:09 20 Q.       And what happened when you got there?

21 A.       When I got there, usually depending upon the positions we  
22 were holding at that time, the commander for that area, Isaac  
23 Mongor, and his second in command - second lieutenant, Isaac and  
24 Sylvester, they came to the battle group commander at that time,  
11:05:41 25 who was John Kargbo, and told us about how they have been over  
26 there and how they entered. So they gave us briefing.

27 Q.       Where was this that you received this briefing?

28 A.       It was done in a house owned by some of the runners.

29 Q.       Don't worry about the precise house, but was this in a

1 town, a village, where?

2 A. It's a big town, Koindu. Koindu.

3 Q. This was in Koindu Town?

4 A. Yes, my Lord.

11:06:12 5 Q. And did you all stay in Koindu Town on that first day?

6 A. Yes, the first day we stayed there. In fact, we have to be  
7 there because that was the only place that was completely under  
8 the RUF fighters. There we had no problems in that town, so we  
9 stayed there until other advances.

11:06:38 10 Q. And how long did you stay there?

11 A. For me, I stayed there over - over a month.

12 Q. Right. And were you ever yourself, either at the beginning  
13 or at any time throughout the civil war, involved in any  
14 fighting?

11:07:02 15 A. Your Honour, I have never been involved in any fighting.

16 Q. Right. Thank you. When you say that they gave you a  
17 briefing when you first got there, did you learn anything about  
18 the RUF and arms and ammunition in that briefing?

19 A. In that briefing, of course, I saw it myself. I went to  
11:07:46 20 the mosque after they had briefed us. I walked together with  
21 John Kargbo, his bodyguards, because they had bodyguard. Then we  
22 went to the mosque. I saw the arms and ammunitions that they  
23 took --

24 Q. What arms and ammunitions?

11:08:06 25 A. Mostly it was AK-47.

26 Q. And do you know where they had come from?

27 A. Well, your Honour, I believe that it must have been left  
28 there because civilians do not hold arms. So the army left them  
29 there, the Sierra Leonean army.

1 Q. And who was now in control of those arms and ammunition?

2 A. From the initial point we had some people that were  
3 responsible for certain areas, so these arms and ammunitions were  
4 immediately reported to one Joseph Brown who was in charge of  
11:08:47 5 arms and ammunition.

6 Q. Was he part of the RUF?

7 A. He's a vanguard, sir.

8 Q. Was he part the RUF?

9 A. Yes, my Lord.

11:08:54 10 Q. So the RUF --

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: And what is a vanguard? Has the witness  
12 explained?

13 MR MUNYARD: Probably not. I'm sure he's heard  
14 your Honour's question:

11:09:09 15 Q. Would you kindly answer the question from Madam President?

16 A. Yes, my Lord. Vanguard is one that is trained under the  
17 direct direction of Pa Morlai.

18 Q. And trained where?

19 A. Trained at the base of Sokoto.

11:09:23 20 Q. And you told us yesterday that that was the name - that was  
21 the name of the base that you were at that you've also described  
22 as Naama?

23 A. Yes, that's the one, my Lord.

24 Q. Yes. So the RUF now had control of some arms and  
11:09:44 25 ammunition that you yourself saw in a mosque?

26 A. Yes, your Honour.

27 Q. Just before we go much further into the initial stages of  
28 the incursion, can you tell us something about the make-up of  
29 those who invaded first on 23 March and then in your group. What

1 nationalities were they?

2 A. Well, their nationalities, according to what I heard, were  
3 Liberians who had been doing barter system with the Sierra  
4 Leoneans.

11:10:30 5 Q. Of all the names that you've been giving us this morning,  
6 were any of those Liberians?

7 A. These names that I've given to you, your Honour, Jaffa  
8 Massaquoi is a Sierra Leonean. Kel fa Wai is a Sierra Leonean.  
9 Isaac Mongor is a Liberian.

11:10:55 10 Q. Any other Liberians among those names that you've given us  
11 this morning?

12 A. No, those names that I gave, if you have - Sylvester is  
13 also a Liberian.

14 Q. And the person you said commanded one group, John Kargbo,  
11:11:20 15 where was he from?

16 A. John Kargbo is a Sierra Leonean.

17 Q. You mentioned One Man One. Where is he from?

18 A. One Man One, he is a Liberian, but I don't know his origin.

19 Q. Right.

11:11:34 20 A. Like where he came to town or - I only know that he is a  
21 Liberian.

22 Q. You mentioned Mike Lamin. Where is he from?

23 A. He is a Sierra Leonean from the south.

24 Q. Mohamed Tarawalli, where is he from?

11:11:45 25 A. He's from the north in Sierra Leone.

26 Q. You mentioned Joseph Brown a moment ago. Where is he from?

27 A. Joseph Brown is a Liberian.

28 Q. All right. So you enter, go to Koindu and you stay there -  
29 I think you said for a month. Was there any fighting in or

1 around Koindu that you were aware of during that month - that  
2 first month that you were there?

3 A. Well, there was no fighting at that time because already  
4 those - the Sierra Leonean army that was deployed there, as they  
11:12:38 5 left, maybe they were trying to get prepared to make another  
6 attack, but there was no fighting going on at that time.

7 Q. You've told us that you were part of the executive. How  
8 large a group, just in terms of numbers, was the executive?

9 A. Well, the executive itself, we had - it was just about - I  
11:13:16 10 would say approximately 11.

11 Q. Now, when you entered with this group of people, did you  
12 take anything with you by way of supplies or food?

13 A. Your Honour, when we entered the place, the place was - the  
14 town Koindu had enough, enough, enough, enough, enough food  
11:13:47 15 supply.

16 Q. I'm going to stop you for a moment because I asked you when  
17 you entered did you yourself, your group, that is to say, have  
18 any supplies of any sort including food, for example.

19 A. Yes, your Honour. That's what I'm saying. I say when we  
11:14:05 20 entered there, food especially was not a problem, because there  
21 was a store that is erected right on the left-hand side when you  
22 enter through --

23 Q. I'm going to pause you again. Just listen to my question,  
24 Mr Witness. You leave the camp, Sokoto, and you head off to  
11:14:27 25 Sierra Leone, yes?

26 A. Yes, my Lord.

27 Q. With a group of people?

28 A. Yes, my Lord.

29 Q. How long does it take you to get to the town of Koindu in

1 Sierra Leone?

2 A. It's a long journey. We took the whole night.

3 Q. The whole night?

4 A. Yes.

11:14:43 5 Q. On that journey, when you left Sokoto, did you take any  
6 supplies with you such as, for example, food?

7 A. Leaving Sokoto, we had only two bags of rice remaining, and  
8 these two bags we took them with us. We took the two bags with  
9 us and that was all.

11:15:10 10 Q. Right. When you got to Koindu and you were there for a  
11 month, how did you obtain supplies to keep you going during that  
12 month?

13 A. Your Honour, when we entered I said we had enough bags of  
14 rice, over 300 bags of rice was already in the store.

11:15:37 15 Q. Pause there, please.

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. 300 bags - over 300 bags already in what store?

18 A. It was a store that was - it's a shop. Let's call it a  
19 shop instead of saying a store. It was a shop that they were  
11:15:53 20 selling these commodities in. So when we entered - when the  
21 group that entered under Isaac Mongor, when they entered they  
22 were able to go while they were doing what we call researching or  
23 searching of the town. They opened that place and they saw the  
24 number of bags of rice there.

11:16:14 25 Q. You mentioned that this was a shop where they were  
26 selling --

27 A. Rice.

28 Q. Rice.

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. Was the rice sold to Isaac Mongor and his group?

2 A. No, my Lord. This is - these are captured materials.

3 Q. Right. Were you present when these materials were  
4 captured?

11:16:41 5 A. My Lord, I told you - excuse me. I said it from the  
6 initial point that I was not with the people that went through,  
7 so I was absent.

8 Q. Right. You weren't present?

9 A. Yes.

11:16:53 10 Q. So how did you learn that they had got this rice from this  
11 particular shop?

12 A. Well, from the briefing that they gave to me, and it was -  
13 it was - it was a force that they need to give me these things.

14 They give to me and they took together with John Kargbo and the  
11:17:17 15 other ranking officers, so we went in there and I saw the bags of  
16 rice. We came back to our base.

17 Q. Well, you say you saw the bags of rice. Where did you see  
18 the bags of rice?

19 A. I don't know, we can call that a store but at --

11:17:38 20 Q. Sorry. I'm just trying to make this move a little quicker.  
21 Did you go to the shop that you've been telling us about? Were  
22 you taken to the shop and shown the rice there or were you shown  
23 the rice somewhere else?

24 A. I was taken to the shop, your Honour.

11:17:54 25 Q. Right. And so when you saw the rice, what was done with  
26 it?

27 A. The rice was still in the same place and in the morning the  
28 commander will take - if you have like those that were on the  
29 base that we met them, they will supply the civilians that we saw

1 - that we captured. They will give them food from that same  
2 ration.

3 Q. What same ration?

4 A. The food.

11:18:21 5 Q. Yes, what food?

6 A. Rice that was in the shop.

7 Q. Right. So I just want you to explain to the judges in  
8 simple terms. The RUF goes into Koindu. You come in as part of  
9 the executive. You are taken and shown a shop where there is

11:18:41 10 rice. Is the shopkeeper still there, the owner?

11 A. The shopkeeper was later - he was later captured.

12 Q. Right?

13 A. But at the initial point he escaped for survival.

14 Q. So the shopkeeper escapes?

11:18:58 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. The fighters find the rice and do they - and I hope that no  
17 one is going to object to my leading on this. Do your fighters  
18 take over the rice as their own?

19 A. Yes, because they captured it so they took it as their own  
11:19:20 20 at that time.

21 Q. Right. And did the RUF get any other supplies of any sort  
22 from the town in that same way, by taking over premises or  
23 belongings of people from the town?

24 A. Yes, my Lord. I think I indicated it, that we met some  
11:19:44 25 arms and ammunition in the mosque.

26 Q. Anything else?

27 A. Rice. Provisions were also in the other shops. In one of  
28 the shops that I went in was the shop that was erected under - or  
29 the cinema hall.



1 Q. Don't worry about where it was. Just tell us what you got  
2 from there?

3 A. Well, we took - of course I took some provisions for  
4 myself. I couldn't take everything. I just took what I can need  
11:20:18 5 for the short time.

6 Q. What do you mean by provisions?

7 A. Like Ovaltine, sugar.

8 Q. So you are talking food?

9 A. That's the food provision. It's food.

11:20:29 10 Q. Right. You were involved in the executive. Did the  
11 executive have to use writing materials, paper, that sort of  
12 thing?

13 A. This was verbally done as to what to be done when we  
14 entered. It was verbally done by Pa Morlai.

11:20:56 15 Q. Did you ever have to use paper and writing materials and  
16 that sort of thing?

17 A. These materials, yes. At that time they told me to write  
18 the rules that will govern us when we enter.

19 Q. Where did you get that paper and writing materials from?

11:21:12 20 A. It was brought by Pa Morlai.

21 Q. And do you know where he got it from?

22 A. Well, I didn't ask him. Your Honour, I didn't ask him but  
23 I saw him with papers and he gave it to me and said that I should  
24 have a profile on each and every one of the fighters.

11:21:32 25 Q. So when you first enter, the RUF fighters obtain what they  
26 needed from shops. Any other premises from which things were  
27 taken to sustain your group?

28 A. Yes, some people, they went to houses where there were  
29 luxuries and they took it. They said, "This is my own place."

1 This is my own place." And those houses were empty. So  
2 whatsoever was in that house, any commander that will just go and  
3 see such a house, he says, "This is mine." That is any property  
4 that is there was belonging to that man.

11:22:12 5 Q. Were any houses occupied by people when commanders went and  
6 took them?

7 A. Yes, my Lord.

8 Q. And what happened to the people in those houses?

9 A. Some have already escaped. They left the town totally and  
11:22:29 10 some remained.

11 Q. What happened to the ones who remained in a house that a  
12 commander wanted?

13 A. They were all assembled. When I went they assembled all  
14 the civilians in an open place and wherein I spoke to them and  
11:22:48 15 told them what we came for and that I advised that whatsoever Pa  
16 Morlai told us on the base, that we should be very careful with  
17 civilians because we have not come to Sierra Leone to fight  
18 civilians and so I gave them that briefing and told them the  
19 same, that anything that is captured is not a self-made  
11:23:08 20 something, it should be parked in a certain place wherein we can  
21 get chances of distributing them.

22 Q. I'm going to ask you a little more about that answer, but  
23 can I just go back to the question I asked originally. What  
24 happened to people who remained in their house that a commander -  
11:23:30 25 an RUF commander comes along and says "I want that house", what  
26 happened to the people who hadn't escaped, but were still there  
27 in their homes?

28 A. Those that were there, they were asked - the commanders  
29 that - any commander that will go and just illegally possess a

1 house and he meets people there, he was responsible to secure or  
2 take care of that particular group, that is, the house owner.  
3 Whatsoever family you meet there, you, as a commander, should  
4 make sure that you take care of them and make sure that they get  
11:24:09 5 food, they get clothings and other materials.

6 Q. You also - in the answer just above you talked about they  
7 assembled all the civilians in an open place and Pa Morlai spoke  
8 to them and told them what we came for. What did Pa Morlai tell  
9 them that you had come for?

11:24:42 10 A. Pa Morlai, he told them - before he could even talk  
11 anything, he was having a small Bible. He prayed, and what I  
12 saw, he started crying for a number of people that were killed at  
13 the initial point. I cannot say who really did that, but I  
14 believe it was wartime. So he prayed for everybody, and he told  
11:25:10 15 them, I have come with this fighting group.

16 Q. Pause there, please. He prayed and he started crying for a  
17 number of people that were killed?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Do you mean he prayed out loud and said he was praying for  
11:25:28 20 people who had been killed?

21 A. Yes, your Honour, he said it loudly. He said it loudly to  
22 everybody and we, all the executive members and the - some of the  
23 fighters that were in the town came for that particular  
24 gathering, and he disclosed to them the purpose of the RUF  
11:25:50 25 incursion.

26 Q. I'm coming on to that. I'm just dealing with the people  
27 who had been killed. Did you have any idea at that stage,  
28 Mr Witness, how many people had been killed by this time?

29 A. Well, your Honour, really what I saw with my own eyes, I

1 saw four bodies only.

2 Q. And so continuing with that answer, what did Pa Morlai tell  
3 the people that you had come for?

4 A. He told the people that for many years Sierra Leoneans have  
11:26:35 5 been suffering because in this country - in Sierra Leone we have  
6 injustices, we have corruption people, people that are corrupt  
7 and people do not like to see other people Sierra Leoneans  
8 getting the benefits of the country, diamonds were waved away, of  
9 which they gave some of the people at that time - that is the  
11:27:06 10 Government of Sierra Leone had never been giving accounts of  
11 that. So he said this war is a war that's for the people of  
12 Sierra Leone and he has not come to kill civilians, and he  
13 advised the fighting force that no one shall - should kill the  
14 civilians and no one should maltreat or intimidate any civilian  
11:27:34 15 and he echoed again, telling us that if you attack a town you  
16 have seen a town, anyone that is coming as a civilian should be  
17 taken care of.

18 Q. You also said, I advised that whatsoever Pa Morlai told on  
19 the base we should be very careful with civilians. Who did you  
11:28:03 20 advise that you should be very careful with civilians?

21 A. He advised the fighters.

22 Q. In your earlier answer you said, I advised that whatsoever  
23 Pa Morlai told on the base that we should be very careful with  
24 civilians, who was it that - who was it that you advised in that  
11:28:23 25 way?

26 A. Okay, that's - at the time I gave the first advice I'm  
27 talking to - about, your Honour, it was in the absence of Pa  
28 Morlai when I met these people. I advised and told them exactly  
29 that Pa Morlai has told us not to do this, not to do that, and

1 Later he came in and said the same thing.

2 Q. So who were these people that you met and you told them  
3 that?

11:28:53

4 A. I met the Sierra Leoneans, the civilians, and I also met  
5 the fighters of the RUF.

6 Q. And where was it that you met these groups?

7 A. Koindu, your Honour.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: I think this would be an appropriate  
9 place - time to break. We'll reconvene at 11 - at 12 o'clock.

11:29:15

10 [Break taken at 11.30 a.m.]

11 [Upon resuming at 12.00 p.m.]

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Mr Munyard, please continue.

12:01:48

13 MR MUNYARD: Thank you, Madam President. I am told that I  
14 wasn't perhaps near enough to the microphone before. If anybody  
15 is having difficulty with that, I would be grateful if they could  
16 indicate. My only difficulty is that where I am now, I am  
17 getting my own voice echoing in my headphones. So they only  
18 spent \$12 million building this court but we still can't get  
19 microphones quite right. But I'm sure anyone who is having  
20 trouble will let me know and then I'll adjust my position.

12:02:11

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, what normally helps me not to  
22 get a ring in my head is if you turn your own volume down.

23 MR MUNYARD: Well, I will certainly try that, your Honour.  
24 Off we go and we will see where we get:

12:02:31

25 Q. Mr Witness, I was asking you about events when you first  
26 went into Koindu with the executive, but before I carry on, can I  
27 pick up something that I didn't develop when you started to give  
28 an answer earlier this morning and I am just going to take you  
29 back in time for a moment so that we can examine this earlier

1 piece of evidence and see if you can help us any more. I don't  
2 want to spend a huge amount of time on it, but you did at one  
3 point start to explain about bartering going on on the border  
4 between Sierra Leone and Liberia. Do you remember you started to  
12:03:21 5 tell us something about that and I think I cut you off and moved  
6 you forward. Do you recall starting to say something about that?

7 A. Yes, your Honour. I started by saying that these men from  
8 Pa Morlai, they were men that were doing - buying and selling at  
9 the border of Sierra Leone and Guinea - and Liberia. So with  
12:03:53 10 that --

11 Q. Let me pause you there. Let's just see which border you  
12 are talking about.

13 A. Liberia-Sierra Leone border.

14 Q. Hold on a minute. These men from Pa Morlai. What do you  
12:04:05 15 mean by these men from Pa Morlai? Just explain that if you  
16 would?

17 A. The group that went into Sierra Leone before the entering  
18 of the RUF, that group, according to Pa Morlai, he said this  
19 group according to what they said, they said the people there,  
12:04:27 20 that is the civilians that were on the side of Sierra Leone were  
21 buying some goods that they called looted properties.

22 Q. Pause there. According to Pa Morlai, he said that  
23 civilians on the Sierra Leone side were buying some looted  
24 properties, yes?

12:04:55 25 A. Yes, your Honour.

26 Q. Right. Did he tell you where these properties had been  
27 looted from?

28 A. No, he didn't say anything about that, your Honour.

29 Q. And what was this - what were these men from Pa Morlai

1 doing when they went into Sierra Leone before the incursion  
2 started?

3 A. These men, according to him, they are not even - they were  
4 - I think they were just friends to him. They were not staying  
12:05:34 5 with Pa Morlai. They were friends.

6 Q. Right. So what was Pa Morlai telling you about these men?  
7 Well, sorry, about these civilians on the Sierra Leonean side who  
8 were buying looted properties. What was he trying to explain?  
9 What was the point of his telling you this?

12:06:06 10 A. Well, he only - in fact, I am not quite sure the people  
11 knew that Pa Morlai knows about them buying properties from the  
12 group that came in.

13 Q. Don't worry about whether people knew what Pa Morlai knew.  
14 What was the point that Pa Morlai was making when he was telling  
12:06:28 15 you this story about civilians buying looted property?

16 A. Well, he said that this is not - this group is not exactly  
17 the group that he wanted to bring in, or the fighters that he was  
18 bringing in. "So this particular group that is before you here  
19 in Koindu are the people that I, Pa Morlai, trained for them to  
12:06:51 20 come and fight the war."

21 Q. Right. Well, I think I have dealt with that as much as I  
22 can. It was left hanging earlier and I am now going to move on,  
23 please, to where we just left off just before the break. You  
24 were explaining to us where you got your supplies from. You also  
12:07:13 25 explained to us that you told people how they should treat the  
26 civilians, yes? Do you remember that?

27 A. Yes, your Honour.

28 Q. And you were there, you say, for a month?

29 A. Yes, your Honour.

1 Q. During that first month, you have told us about seeing one  
2 lot of arms and ammunition in a mosque. Did you ever learn  
3 during that first month whether the RUF obtained any other arms  
4 and ammunition in addition to the amount that you had seen in the  
12:07:52 5 mosque?

6 A. No, your Honour, nowhere. I never heard it and I never saw  
7 it from anywhere, apart from what I saw in the mosque.

8 Q. Right. Where did you go after your month in Koindu?

9 A. After a month in Koindu, I stayed there for the month and  
12:08:33 10 as they were capturing, when any place is captured by the RUF,  
11 they consolidate. That means they make sure that the people that  
12 are there, they are well taken care of. Then they will ask the  
13 people to move. So we were moving like that until we arrived at  
14 Buedu.

12:08:54 15 Q. And can you remember now when it was that you arrived at  
16 Buedu?

17 A. Yes, after a month, after I entered. Let's say I entered  
18 in April. I stay there April, May. June I was in Buedu, your  
19 Honour.

12:09:14 20 Q. And were you still fulfilling the same role that you told  
21 us about yesterday, the appointment you had received in November  
22 1990?

23 A. Yes, your Honour.

24 Q. How long did you stay in Buedu?

12:09:43 25 A. Buedu, I was there again for another month before going to  
26 Kailahun. At that time Kailahun has been cleared also.

27 Q. Had been cleared?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. Just explain what you mean, please, by cleared?



1 A. That means the enemies were no longer there. The RUF  
2 entered the town.

3 Q. Right. And how long were you in Kailahun?

4 A. I stayed there until 2000 - no, 1999 to 2000.

12:10:21 5 Q. So let me understand. You stayed there from what year are  
6 we talking about at the moment?

7 A. Oh, I am talking about --

8 Q. You first get there?

9 A. Yes, I was in Buedu until the --

12:10:40 10 Q. Pause for a moment. What year do you first get to Buedu?  
11 It may sound like an obvious question, but there is a reason for  
12 it.

13 A. Okay. I entered Buedu on 17 July. Then I stayed there  
14 until --

12:10:59 15 Q. What year, Mr Witness?

16 A. I stayed there - I stayed in Buedu from 1999 to 2000. Just  
17 within a year. I left Buedu and I went to Kailahun.

18 Q. I am dealing with the initial incursion, yes?

19 A. Yes.

12:11:28 20 Q. You have told us you went in a week after the initial  
21 groups?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. What year was that?

24 A. The actual group, that was in 1991.

12:11:42 25 Q. Thank you. You go to Koindu, then you go to Kailahun?

26 A. Yes.

27 Q. And then you go to where? Or where in Kailahun do you go  
28 to?

29 A. I went to Kailahun to establish an administrative office.

1 Q. And that was what year?

2 A. This was in - it was in 2000.

3 Q. We are right at the beginning of the RUF incursion into  
4 Sierra Leone. It's April, from what you told us?

12:12:27 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Of 1991?

7 A. Yes, my Lord.

8 Q. You go to Koindu, then you go to Kailahun?

9 A. Yes.

12:12:37 10 Q. Was that Kailahun District or Kailahun Town?

11 A. Kailahun District. The Kailahun Town in Kailahun District.

12 Q. Right. And how long did you stay there?

13 A. I was in Kailahun until the latter part, let's say around  
14 June, July, before I could get another place to go.

12:13:00 15 Q. Of what year?

16 A. Of the same year, 2000. I was in Kailahun 2000. At the  
17 ending part, almost the latter part, let's call it around June,  
18 July, then I moved from there to another place.

19 Q. Mr Witness, we have started in 1991?

12:13:17 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. April '91. You go to Koindu. You are there a month. That  
22 takes us to when in 1991?

23 A. In 1991 going to Kailahun, I spent three months and a month  
24 in Buedu. From there I went to Kailahun and I stayed there  
12:13:43 25 until.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: You stayed there until when?

27 THE WITNESS: I stayed there until the time they asked me  
28 to go to another place, your Honour.

29 MR MUNYARD:

1 Q. What was the other place?

2 A. Since I left for Kono.

3 Q. All right. So if you are in Kailahun and you spent three  
4 months and a month in Buedu, then we are still in 1991, yes?

12:14:22 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Right. Do you stay there for the rest of 1991?

7 A. 1991 to the ending part, we were washed - we were brushed  
8 out completely. There was nothing else that we had as a  
9 territory.

12:14:39 10 Q. Brushed out to where?

11 A. We were taken out of the towns. Enemies took us from the  
12 towns and we went into hidings that - we used to call those  
13 places a zoebush where we kept ourselves until the enemies  
14 returned. Then we came back to Kailahun.

12:15:07 15 Q. Are we still in 1991, or have we moved into 1992?

16 A. We have move from there. 1992, 93, now.

17 Q. And are you still serving in the same capacity?

18 A. Yes, my Lord.

19 Q. 1993, do you go anywhere else?

12:15:44 20 A. I was in Pendembu 1993 to '95.

21 Q. Anywhere in particular in Pendembu?

22 A. The town itself. Pendembu Town itself in the Kailahun  
23 District.

24 Q. How long did you stay there?

12:16:11 25 A. I was in Pendembu until November on the 11th again; then I  
26 was called upon the leader to travel to a place where he was  
27 residing.

28 Q. And where was that?

29 A. Well, he named the place Zogoda.

1 Q. And how long did you stay there?

2 A. I went in November; December, January, I was asked to go  
3 out in 1996.

4 Q. Where are you asked to go out to in 1996?

12:16:51 5 A. Well, I was asked to go - prior to my going we had an  
6 external delegation, and this external delegation was based in  
7 Ivory Coast.

8 Q. Pause there. Who had an external delegation?

9 A. The external delegation was mainly from Pa Morlai.

12:17:20 10 Q. Who was it who had an external delegation?

11 A. The delegation belongs to the RUF.

12 Q. And what was the purpose of the external delegation?

13 A. Well, their main purpose was to make sure that whenever  
14 there is a request for negotiations of peace talks, they would  
12:17:45 15 have to represent the RUF.

16 Q. So you were asked to go somewhere - to go out in 1996.

17 Where were you asked to go out to?

18 A. I was asked to go to Ivory Coast in Abidjan.

19 Q. What were you asked to do?

12:18:11 20 A. My main purpose there was to make sure that we travelled to  
21 Nigeria. But at that time the Ivorian government, who was still  
22 understand to make sure that they be - they become the mediators  
23 between the RUF and the Government of Sierra Leone fighters.

24 Q. Mr Witness, you were asked to go by who to the Ivory Coast?

12:18:41 25 A. I was asked by - at that time the name has changed. At  
26 this time now I was asked by Corporal Foday Saybana Sankoh.

27 Q. Right. You say by this time the name has changed?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. Whose name?

1 A. Pa Morlai was now changed to Corporal Saybana - Foday  
2 Saybana Sankoh.

3 Q. I didn't ask you about that earlier. When did you learn  
4 that this Pa Morlai had another name, that is to say, Corporal  
12:19:19 5 Saybana Foday Sankoh?

6 A. This was done in Koindu. When he came, he said today I am  
7 going to call my name and my name Pa Morlai is no longer  
8 Pa Morlai, but I am called Foday Saybana Sankoh.

9 Q. When in Koindu was that?

12:19:36 10 A. That was - I'd say the time I entered there in April. He  
11 came there in April 1991.

12 Q. So from that time on you knew him as Foday Sankoh?

13 A. Yes, my Lord.

14 Q. So in 1996 you are asked by who to go to the Ivory Coast?

12:20:00 15 A. I was asked by Corporal Saybana Sankoh to go to Ivory  
16 Coast.

17 Q. To do what?

18 A. He requested that I should go with a group, join the  
19 external delegation so that we can be there in case there is a  
12:20:23 20 need by the international community, then we can represent the  
21 RUF.

22 Q. Sorry, there is a need. What need by the international  
23 community?

24 A. Like we should stop the war and go on peace talks.

12:20:36 25 Q. Had peace talks been started at this stage, or not?

26 A. At the time we went there, the peace talks had not started.

27 Q. So why were you yourself sent by Foday Sankoh to the Ivory  
28 Coast?

29 A. There were some people who would help us. If you can allow

1 me, my Lord, they are: One, international community, which was  
2 represented by one Dr Addai-Sebo; then the government of Libe -  
3 of Ivory Coast, Cote d'Ivoire, who was represented - at that time  
4 we have the ex-Foreign Minister Amara Essy. He was there to make  
12:21:40 5 sure that we are together and we go on the peace talks.

6 Q. Pause there, please. I think we have had a spelling of  
7 both of those gentlemen already, so I am not going take time up  
8 with that. I just want to make it clear that they are already on  
9 the record.

12:21:56 10 So Amara Essy, the then Foreign Minister of Ia Cote  
11 d'Ivoire, was there to make sure that you go on the peace talks.  
12 What peace talks are these?

13 A. Peace talks between the Government of Sierra Leone and the  
14 RUF so that we can come to a closure of the war in Sierra Leone.

12:22:28 15 Q. Who, by this time, was running the Government of Sierra  
16 Leone?

17 A. The government was under the regime of His Excellency  
18 Dr Ahmad Tejan Kabbah. Excuse me, let me rectify that, please.  
19 Now, at that time when the peace talks started in Abidjan, a  
12:23:02 20 soldier named by Maada Bio was in - he was the President or Head  
21 of State at that time.

22 Q. And did that position change during the course of these  
23 peace talks in Ivory Coast, that is to say, the Head of State of  
24 Sierra Leone?

12:23:22 25 A. It changed on 7 July. When we went there, the position was  
26 sent back. The staff was handed over to His Excellency Ahmad  
27 Tejan Kabbah.

28 Q. And did you take part in those peace talks?

29 A. Well, taking part. Of course, I mean, we were allowed

1 to - every time I was going as a representative, I was always  
2 given principles, and these principles were so hard for me. For  
3 example, when you go don't answer any question; just listen to  
4 the people and you come back and tell me, then I will tell you  
12:24:14 5 what to do. So I was not having too much discussions. Sometimes  
6 I would just go and see.

7 Q. Would you pause there for a moment, Mr Witness.

8 Madam President, I am afraid that my LiveNote scene has  
9 gone black, no efforts to get it to work again.

12:24:30 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Madam Court Manager, could you assist?

11 MR MUNYARD: Everybody else seems to be - I will cope  
12 without, but I have lost track.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Are you saying that you cannot find your  
14 LiveNote?

12:25:36 15 MR MUNYARD: The screen is black. No, I can't find  
16 anything on there. In any event, I get backache by trying to  
17 read it, because this courtroom was not designed for advocates on  
18 their feet. So I will manage and if I am misquoting, I am sure I  
19 will be corrected.

12:25:54 20 Madam President, could you remind me where we'd just got to  
21 before my screen went black?

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: You were asking the witness whether he  
23 took part in the peace talks, and he was explaining that he was  
24 given these principles whereby he was not expected to answer any  
12:26:11 25 question; he'd just sit there and listen, and he would come back  
26 and report to somebody. He hasn't told us who that somebody was.  
27 So that's where you stopped.

28 MR MUNYARD: Thank you:

29 Q. Who was it that you were supposed to report back to?

1 A. At this time I was asked to report back to Corporal Foday  
2 Saybana Sankoh because at this time he has not gone. This was  
3 the first time when I went on 23 March.

12:26:45 4 Q. Mr Witness, if you just refer to him as Foday Sankoh, that  
5 will do, just in the interest of speed. So how long did you  
6 yourself spend away in the Ivory Coast?

7 A. I left from there in finally on the 6th of March for the  
8 Ivory Coast and I was there throughout until - it was later part  
9 of November when I was sent to another place.

12:27:15 10 Q. Of what year?

11 A. Of 1996.

12 Q. And you say then in late that year you were sent to another  
13 place. First of all, who sent you?

14 A. This was always the demand of the international community,  
12:27:40 15 that - what I am saying, not out of the country. We went to  
16 Yamoussoukro and we moved from Yamoussoukro, we came back to  
17 Abidjan. So we were like that until the latter part - what I am  
18 saying is that I was sent then out of the country.

19 JUDGE DOHERTY: Mr Munyard, before you move on, I am trying  
12:28:05 20 to reconcile these dates. Page 75, line 3 of my LiveNote, "I  
21 went on 23 March" and then later on at line 9, "I left from there  
22 finally on 6 March for Ivory Coast."

23 THE WITNESS: No, 26 your Honour.

24 JUDGE DOHERTY: 26. I heard 6 also. Thank you.

12:28:28 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: And now we are in which year, Mr Witness?

26 THE WITNESS: That was in 1996, my Lord.

27 MR MUNYARD:

28 Q. So in late 1996 you say you went somewhere else, yes?

29 A. Yes.



1 Q. Where did you go in late 1996?

2 A. In 1996, the latter part of let's say November that I was  
3 given a mission and that mission was for me to go and get some  
4 things, like purchasing of arms from somebody else.

12:29:14 5 Q. You were given a mission to do with purchasing arms. Given  
6 a mission by who?

7 A. By Foday Sankoh.

8 Q. And where were you sent to purchase these arms?

9 A. Directly from him again. Again Foday Sankoh told me, "I am  
12:29:41 10 sending you to Liberia. In this Liberia, I want you to know  
11 certain things. I have no dealings with Liberia, but I am  
12 sending you directly to an ECOMOG commander and this ECOMOG  
13 commander, I know you like to ask questions. In commando  
14 movements like this, you do not ask questions. Go directly. I  
12:30:13 15 am sending you there. But before you can go, I would like you to  
16 go with this man," and that man was sitting down by me.

17 Q. Pause there. Just remember to give people a chance to  
18 write down what you are saying. So he gives you this mission to  
19 go and buy arms accompanied by a man sitting there, yes?

12:30:41 20 A. And this man is Saye S-A-Y-E Boayou.

21 Q. How do we spell Boayou?

22 A. I can spell it B-O-A-Y-O-U.

23 Q. And so who are you being sent to, you and this man Saye  
24 Boayou?

12:31:15 25 A. I was sent, your Honour, to a man, as I have taken the  
26 oath, that I can never identify. I don't know his name. I never  
27 saw him before and, according to instructions that Foday Sankoh  
28 used to give, people were always there to monitor you. So my  
29 monitor at that time was Saye Boayou to make sure that I don't

1 ask questions. I like to make questions to ask. So he said,  
2 "No, you go and just give the money to Saye Boayou. Saye Boayou  
3 would give it to a man." And this was done.

12:32:00

4 Q. How were you to find this man in Liberia to whom you were  
5 to hand over the money?

6 A. Once again, please, your Honour?

7 Q. How were you supposed to find this individual in Liberia to  
8 whom you were to give this money?

12:32:21

9 A. Well, when we went to Liberia, before going to Liberia, he  
10 told us we are going to meet that man through Saye Boayou. "Saye  
11 Boayou will contact the man and the man will come. You take the  
12 money, give it to Saye Boayou and Saye Boayou will handle the  
13 money."

12:32:44

14 Q. Pause there. So did you and Saye Boayou then go to  
15 Liberia?

16 A. Yes, your Honour.

17 Q. Where in Liberia?

18 A. We went to Monrovia.

19 Q. And did you meet a man through the offices of Saye Boayou?

12:33:07

20 A. Yes. First of all I met a man who came and said his  
21 commander has sent him and he came to Saye Boayou and Saye Boayou  
22 told me, he said, "The man that we came to, this is his chief  
23 security officer."

12:33:42

24 Q. Pause there. Now, did you know anything at all about the  
25 person that you were supposed to be taking this money to?

26 A. Your Honour, I think I said it earlier. This man, I never  
27 knew him and I have never seen him.

28 Q. Did you know anything about him is what I really asked?

29 A. The only thing I knew about him was what the leader, Foday

1 Saybana Sankoh, told me: That he is an ECOMOG and we should go  
2 to him. But I don't know his name. I never knew his name  
3 before.

4 Q. The person who you meet through Saye Boayou you have just  
12:34:21 5 told us says that he is the chief security for somebody, yes?

6 A. Yes, my Lord.

7 Q. The chief security for who?

8 A. He was the chief security for the commander, ECOMOG  
9 commander at that time.

12:34:35 10 Q. Chief security - you were going to give money to an ECOMOG  
11 person?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Is that the same person or different from the one who this  
14 man was the chief security to?

12:34:54 15 A. Well, he, the man that was sent to me, he came directly and  
16 the introduction was done by Saye Boayou. I never knew these  
17 people. So he only came and told me, "My brother, this is the  
18 man we have come to - this is his bodyguard."

19 Q. All right. Now, did you have any money with you?

12:35:18 20 A. Yes, my Lord.

21 Q. How much did you have with you?

22 A. Initially I was given 20,000 US dollars.

23 Q. And who gave you that?

24 A. Corporal Saybana Sankoh.

12:35:32 25 Q. Foday Sankoh gave you 20,000 US dollars. Where was he when  
26 he gave you that money?

27 A. He was in Ivory Coast.

28 Q. So when you meet with the chief security of the ECOMOG  
29 person, what did you do with the money?

1 A. When he met me and after he has been introduced as a  
2 bodyguard to the man that I should give the money to, the  
3 bodyguard asked me whether I have money for the arms and  
4 ammunitions I came for. I told him, "Yes, I have money." And he  
12:36:20 5 told me, "What you decide to do? Are you going to give me the  
6 money or not?" I said, "No. If I could give you this money, then  
7 I would have to pass it through Saye Boayou." And I took the  
8 money, attempted to give it to Saye Boayou. The other man I  
9 thought, no, this might not be the real man. If I do go, Foday  
12:36:40 10 Sankoh might obviously be angry with me. So say I would like to  
11 see the man that we came to give this money to. And from there  
12 he, Saye, told me, he told me okay. The bodyguard went back.

13 Q. Pause. Take it slowly.

14 A. Okay. The bodyguard went back to his master, his  
12:37:01 15 commander. Then in the evening or in the night of that same day,  
16 which was around 10 o'clock, Saye Boayou told me that we are to  
17 go to somewhere that was around - there is a place there called  
18 Duala. Duala is almost going to Voinjama - no, going to Lofa  
19 way. So we went there and this man came. When he came, Saye  
12:37:37 20 Boayou again told me, "This is the man that we have come to."

21 With the mind that Foday Sankoh had already told me not to ask  
22 any questions, not to say anything, but to give the money  
23 directly, I kept quiet, handed the money over to Saye Boayou.  
24 Saye Boayou gave the money. That man only spent about five to  
12:37:56 25 ten minutes with us. Then he gave us a space. He moved a little  
26 bit from where we were seated.

27 Q. Pause again. Bearing in mind you are going quite fast.

28 A. Okay, sorry.

29 Q. Well, you are going at normal talking pace and we are not

1 in a normal situation. Pick up from where you just left off. He  
2 gave you some space. What do you mean by he gave you some space?

3 A. He moved from the place where we were seated on the table  
4 where I gave him the money. Then he told Saye that he wanted to  
12:38:28 5 talk to Saye Boayou. They went away a little bit and stood up  
6 there. I saw him taking a communication.

7 Q. What do you mean by that?

8 A. I saw him taking a mobile.

9 Q. A mobile what?

12:38:46 10 A. Mobile phone. So he took it and he talked something that I  
11 didn't understand, but I can hear him talking, but I couldn't get  
12 him clearly. So when they came back, Saye Boayou told me that  
13 this man that we gave the money to had already spoken to Foday  
14 Saybana Sankoh and therefore he is saying that the money is too  
12:39:13 15 small.

16 Q. That's what Saye Boayou tells you?

17 A. Yes, my Lord.

18 Q. So what happens then?

19 A. Well, my Lord, the only thing I have to do, we were now in  
12:39:29 20 a critical position. Now, the thing is, according to what the  
21 man even said to Saye Boayou, he said that we were trying to test  
22 the ability of ECOMOG. Whether we have ever heard that ECOMOG  
23 can sell arms that we are coming to get arms from him. So right  
24 there we were handed - I mean, he told us that we should not move  
12:39:58 25 from that point. And later he came and told me he was going to  
26 keep Saye Boayou, but, being that I am the one that is sent with  
27 the money, I should go back because he is not alone on the  
28 operation, the operation to give me the arms and ammunition.  
29 Therefore I should go back to Foday Sankoh to tell him that he

1 should add the money up to maybe - so I went back to Ivory Coast,  
2 met him in the same hotel.

3 Q. Pause there. You say you went back to the Ivory Coast.

4 How long did it take you after this meeting with this man and

12:40:50 5 between that meeting with this man and getting back to the Ivory  
6 Coast?

7 A. Mission like that, it took me only two days and I have to  
8 go back to Foday Saybana Sankoh.

9 Q. When you went back to Foday Sankoh, what did he say?

12:41:13 10 A. Well, he told me frankly that he had already spoken to this  
11 man that we came to and he heard that the man told him that the  
12 amount should be added.

13 Q. Sorry, pause there. Foday Sankoh told you he had already  
14 spoken to which man?

12:41:29 15 A. To the ECOMOG man that I gave the money to.

16 Q. Right. You gave the money, on what you have just told us,  
17 to the chief of security of somebody?

18 A. No, the money was given to Saye Boayou. Saye Boayou told  
19 the man. I told you your Honour on two occasions we had a

12:41:51 20 communication. The first communication was when we reach to  
21 Monrovia, that very night this man that is a bodyguard to this -  
22 to the ECOMOG man that I gave - that I was supposed to give the  
23 money to came and met us. Then he went back and told his  
24 master - his commander. Commander then came the other night.

12:42:12 25 That is where I have already slept one day. The other night he  
26 came in 1996. Then after that we handed the money over. That  
27 was the second time. So I gave the money. Then they told me to  
28 go back. Only two days within that I went back to Ivory Coast  
29 and I was given another --

1 Q. Before we go into what you were given, you see Foday Sankoh  
2 when you get back to the Ivory Coast and Foday Sankoh, you have  
3 just told us, said to you that he had already spoken to this  
4 ECOMOG man?

12:42:44 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And by "this ECOMOG man", are we talking about the chief of  
7 security, or the ECOMOG commander himself?

8 A. According to what I saw, your Honour --

9 Q. Just tell us what Foday Sankoh told you; not what you saw.

12:43:03 10 A. What he told me is what I am saying, your Honour. I said  
11 he told me that he has already got a communication with the man,  
12 and therefore he is going --

13 Q. Pause there, Mr Witness. Communication with which man?

14 A. With this man that I gave the money to, this ECOMOG man.

12:43:22 15 Q. And so what did Foday Sankoh then tell you to do?

16 A. He said he is aware of the fact that the money is small.  
17 Because according to what - sorry. He said he was aware of the  
18 fact that the amount was small, but because he didn't - he was  
19 not having money at that time, he has known that he should give  
12:43:43 20 me another amount of 10,000 leones - dollars, and he gave me this  
21 money. I came the very day and I went to Saye Boayou and I told  
22 him I have returned; therefore, I have an amount. This I was not  
23 alone again.

24 Q. Pause there. When you returned with the further \$10,000,

12:44:25 25 you have just said this time I was not alone. Did anyone travel  
26 with you from your meeting with Foday Sankoh when he gave you the  
27 extra \$10,000?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. And who was that?

1 A. This was Joseph Brown.

2 Q. And did the two of you go back to Monrovia or - sorry, to  
3 anywhere in Liberia?

4 A. The two of us left Ivory Coast for Liberia and we went and  
12:44:57 5 gave the money back to Saye Boayou, and he gave it to the ECOMOG  
6 man.

7 Q. And where was Saye Boayou when you gave him the money?

8 A. We were in - it's a small hotel.

9 Q. Yes, in what part of the country?

12:45:15 10 A. If you pass Duala, there is a big place where ECOMOG was  
11 based. Then you going towards Lofa - no, not Lofa. Going  
12 towards Vahun there is a small place. There's a guesthouse  
13 there. That guesthouse is there for people to go and sleep,  
14 maybe to come out. So we were outside when this ECOMOG man came  
12:45:47 15 again at 10:00.

16 Q. Now, had you met Saye Boayou already before this ECOMOG man  
17 came at 10:00?

18 A. I met him before, yes, your Honour.

19 Q. And what happened with the money when you met Saye Boayou?

12:46:04 20 A. I met Saye Boayou, took the money out, handed it over. I  
21 told him this is the amount.

22 Q. When the ECOMOG man came at 10:00, what happened then?

23 A. We gave him the money and he told us frankly. He say,  
24 Gentlemen, I am not alone to do this; therefore, I am going to  
12:46:28 25 contact the other people. That is the other ECOMOG, maybe his  
26 high ranking officers, I don't know. But he said he was going to  
27 contact those that had connected.

28 MR MUNYARD: Sorry, would your Honours give me a moment to  
29 check the LiveNote.



1 Q. So was the extra 10,000 handed to the ECOMOG man, or not?

2 A. It was handed, my Lord. It was handed over.

3 Q. Did you see that?

4 A. I gave it to him and I saw it live.

12:47:23 5 Q. You have told us that you gave it to Saye Boayou?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Did you see Saye Boayou do anything with it?

8 A. He took the amount and gave it to the ECOMOG man in my  
9 presence.

12:47:35 10 Q. Thank you. All right. What did you then do after that  
11 extra money had been handed over?

12 A. Here comes another problem that I face also. Now, he  
13 came - I mean, I stayed there for two weeks. I couldn't see any  
14 movement of getting arms, so I then decided to report, to send

12:48:00 15 Joseph. Joseph said he was not going to Foday Sankoh. So I told  
16 him then I am going to stay here and wait until I can get. I  
17 stayed there for one month: Nothing.

18 Q. Pause there. You stayed where one month?

19 A. I was with Saye Boayou at that time.

12:48:22 20 Q. And where was that?

21 A. I really don't know that place. The place is on the main  
22 road leading to the ELWA Junction.

23 Q. Are you still in this place where the guesthouse was where  
24 the money was handed over?

12:48:42 25 A. No. We have left that place.

26 Q. And where have you moved to?

27 A. Well, I came now with him for the arms and ammunitions that  
28 we have paid for, and I was now staying with Saye Boayou in his  
29 own residence.

- 1 Q. And where is that?
- 2 A. It's a main road going to ELWA.
- 3 Q. Which country are we in?
- 4 A. We were in Liberia.
- 12:49:08 5 Q. And what part of Liberia?
- 6 A. That is in Congo Town.
- 7 Q. And Congo Town is where?
- 8 A. It's in Liberia.
- 9 Q. Is it in the countryside, or in a city, or what?
- 12:49:20 10 A. It's almost in the city.
- 11 Q. Of?
- 12 A. Of - the City of Liberia. That's the capital city.
- 13 Q. Which is called?
- 14 A. Monrovia.
- 12:49:30 15 Q. Thank you. Now, what were the arrangements in place once  
16 you had handed over this extra money for the materials to be  
17 supplied to the RUF?
- 18 A. The only arrangement I knew - that I underwent, your  
19 Honour, was that I didn't see my way out. There was nothing that  
12:50:01 20 I saw that I would receive anything from this man.
- 21 Q. Pause there for a moment --
- 22 A. This particular --
- 23 Q. Pause there.
- 24 A. Okay.
- 12:50:10 25 Q. You have been sent by Foday Sankoh twice now to hand over  
26 money to someone in ECOMOG, yes?
- 27 A. Yes, my Lord.
- 28 Q. You understood that this money was for the purchase of arms  
29 and ammunition, yes?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. What did Foday Sankoh tell you the arrangement was for the  
3 RUF to receive the arms and ammunition once you had handed over  
4 those two lots of money?

12:50:45 5 A. Well, he told me if at all - I communicated with him and we  
6 had the communication. He gave me his number. Then I told him I  
7 have not got anything. I have not got my way. His statement to  
8 me that made me again to feel bad was this: I have sent you and  
9 you have not got anything. If you want to fly, fly and come back  
12:51:17 10 to Ivory Coast. But I have nothing to give you.

11 The second communication I told him, I said: Dad, if you  
12 are not going to help again because we have not accomplished - I  
13 know I have not accomplished the mission, because my mission was  
14 to get it, but I didn't get it from this man and I don't know the  
12:51:36 15 man so --

16 Q. Pause, because you are going very quickly.

17 A. Okay. So I don't know this man, and you told me to come  
18 here. Directly Foday Sankoh told me: "Do not come back here  
19 without the arms and ammunition."

12:51:56 20 Q. Pause there. Go back to the beginning. Foday Sankoh first  
21 sends you on a mission with \$20,000 and then an extra \$10,000 to  
22 buy arms and ammunition, yes?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. What were the arrangements that Foday Sankoh told you  
12:52:18 25 existed for the arms and ammunition then to be supplied to the  
26 RUF after you had handed over these \$30,000? What was supposed  
27 to happen to arms and ammunition?

28 A. Well, had I received the arms and ammunition, I was told --

29 Q. Pause Mr, Mr Witness. How were you to receive the arms and

1 ammunition, and was that part of the arrangement?

2 A. I was supposed to receive the arms and ammunition from the  
3 ECOMOG man. He has to make sure that he leads me to the border  
4 of Sierra Leone and Liberia, then hand those arms and ammunition  
12:53:07 5 to a man called Michael - Mike Lamin.

6 Q. So just help us with a little more detail. Your job is to  
7 hand over the money, and then the arms and ammunition are to be  
8 delivered to you?

9 A. Yes.

12:53:29 10 Q. And you are to go with them to the border - the  
11 Liberian-Sierra Leone border?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Do you know how much - what quantity of arms and ammunition  
14 you were expecting to company to the border?

12:53:45 15 A. I didn't know how much.

16 Q. The man to whom you had given this money, how was he  
17 supposed to find you to deliver the arms and ammunition to you  
18 and take you with them to the border?

19 A. He was highly connected with Saye Boayou. It's through  
12:54:11 20 Saye Boayou that we get anything from. He was my director at  
21 that time.

22 Q. So you have told us you went and stayed with Saye Boayou in  
23 Congo Town, yes?

24 A. Yes, my Lord.

12:54:24 25 Q. And you stayed there for how long with Saye Boayou; did you  
26 say?

27 A. I was there for a month.

28 Q. Right. And during that month you have, I think, two  
29 conversations, you told us, with Foday Sankoh?

1 A. I had two - yes. The first communication was when he gave  
2 me directive; then the other one was for myself, that I have  
3 already given the money, but I have not got anything. This was  
4 the time he told me, "Don't come here."

12:54:58 5 Q. Right. How did you react to that?

6 A. I just came to know, your Honour, that that was the most  
7 chaotic area I reached. Now, Foday Sankoh had already gone in  
8 and told the people that I have taken money and embezzled the  
9 money, so my life was at a risk at that time.

12:55:26 10 Q. Right. Pause there.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: He had gone in where? Foday Sankoh had  
12 gone in where?

13 THE WITNESS: Again?

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: You said in your testimony, "... that was  
12:55:43 15 the time Foday Sankoh had gone in and told the people I have  
16 taken the money and embezzled" it, and I am asking you gone in  
17 where?

18 THE WITNESS: He went back to the fighters, the RUF  
19 fighters, and told them that I gave money to the young man, and  
12:56:05 20 the young man had already converted it into his own personal use.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: You still haven't answered my question.  
22 Gone in where? "Where" is a place.

23 THE WITNESS: Okay. He came directly to Buedu. Buedu,  
24 where the commanders were. Buedu in Kailahun District.

12:56:27 25 MR MUNYARD:

26 Q. So Foday Sankoh goes to Buedu and tells the fighters that  
27 you had handed over the money and so on?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. How did you hear that? How did you learn that?

1 A. I learnt it from Sam Bockarie.

2 Q. And how did he tell you?

3 A. He told me the Pa has gone in --

4 Q. Sorry. How did he tell you? Did he tell you face to face?

12:56:52 5 Did he tell you in some other form of communication?

6 A. He will told me directly face to face.

7 Q. And where were you when he told you this?

8 A. I was in Liberia.

9 Q. And after that, do you know where Foday Sankoh went after

12:57:13 10 he had gone to Buedu and told the fighters that you had gone off

11 with this money?

12 A. I came back to Freetown. He came back.

13 Q. So you said that you had reached a chaotic - "this was the  
14 most chaotic area I reached." What do you mean by that?

12:57:43 15 A. Well, your Honour, the problem here I faced was: Here  
16 comes a man, here comes Foday Sankoh as the leader, he knows very  
17 well that these things are some things that - or he knows that  
18 this particular thing I have done. He would not say, well, that  
19 is by going to the people, giving him money and I have embezzled

12:58:07 20 it. It was going to create my death, in fact. Had I gone in  
21 without using my senses. So I told him, "Okay, I am what I am  
22 and if at all that is what you are telling me, I am not going to  
23 fly to you and therefore I have to stay." And he told me, "Okay,  
24 stay there until you can get orders from me." I stayed there  
12:58:30 25 over three months. Everything that I had went off. So I have to  
26 go back to my position. My position is to go back to my  
27 profession.

28 Q. But before we go there, just tell us this: You have told  
29 us about the month that you had spent at Saye Boayou's house.

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Now you have mentioned being there three months. You told  
3 us that you had these communications with Foday Sankoh while you  
4 were at Saye Boayou's house?

12:59:07 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. How long after you had delivered the second lot of money  
7 did you have these communications with Foday Sankoh?

8 A. It was immediately. Immediately we handed the money over  
9 he told me he was going to communicate and we communicated with  
10 him. But I had no other thing to do. I couldn't see my way out.

11 Q. So when was it - sorry. How is it that you stayed there  
12 for three months?

13 A. Well, I was still waiting for his orders as he told me,  
14 Foday Sankoh, he told me to stay there. And he disclosed to me  
15 that I have gone in and I have told the people that I gave you  
16 money. So I was there until I was almost hopeless. I had  
17 nothing to wear, good fitting. No good food to eat. So I then  
18 decided, if I do go in, the response will not be too good, I will  
19 be executed because of failing to accomplish a mission.

13:00:37 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, are we now in 1997,  
21 presumably?

22 MR MUNYARD: I think we must be and thank you,  
23 Madam President. I will clarify that:

24 Q. You were in Monrovia for three months, yes?

13:00:56 25 A. Yes.

26 Q. And this whole business of being sent by Foday Sankoh to  
27 take money to the ECOMOG commander starts at the end - you said  
28 at the end of 1996, yes?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. So are we now by the end of these three months, are we now  
2 in 1997?

3 A. Yes, your Honour. This one is directly in 1997 now.

13:01:30

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: And if I may inquire, at what stage,  
5 Mr Witness, do you speak to Sam Bockarie?

6 THE WITNESS: I spoke to him facially, your Honour.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, at what stage did you speak to him  
8 facially? Was this in 1996 or in 1997?

9 THE WITNESS: 1997, your Lord.

13:01:50

10 PRESIDING JUDGE: This was somewhere in Liberia?

11 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

12 MR MUNYARD:

13 Q. Now, I just want to ask you about some evidence that we  
14 have heard in this trial.

13:02:22

15 Madam President, your Honours and counsel opposite,  
16 {Redacted}

17

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Whilst that is being found, if I may  
19 inquire of the witness, this character, Saye Boayou, what  
20 nationality was he, if you know?

13:02:49

21 THE WITNESS: Saye Boayou, because I didn't ask him  
22 personally, but he is a Liberian.

23 MR MUNYARD: Thank you:

24 Q. Now, Mr Witness, I am just going to read parts of this  
25 transcript and then I am going to ask you a question at the end.  
26 I am starting at line 1 and this is a question to the witness:

13:03:22

27 {Redacted}

28

29 Can I just ask us to stop for a moment and remove this from



1 the screen. And I think for the purposes of the recording, can  
2 we redact anything that's gone onto the screen thus far?

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Madam Court Manager, is this closed  
4 testimony that we are looking at?

13:04:14 5 MR MUNYARD: It's not, your Honour. What it does though is  
6 the transcript I've realised has the witness's identity on it.  
7 So what I will do is I will not have it on the screen. I will  
8 simply read to him, not mentioning his name, and then ask him the  
9 question.

13:04:42 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Okay, please proceed. The problem has  
11 been solved.

12 THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honour. Can I please go to the  
13 restroom, please.

14 MR MUNYARD: Certainly.

13:04:52 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, the witness may be shown out  
16 momentarily.

17 [In the absence of the witness]

18 We are going to redact the transcript, in particular the  
19 part where Mr Munyard begins to quote to the witness and mentions  
13:06:00 20 certain names. We are going to redact those names from the  
21 record.

22 [In the presence of the witness]

23 MR MUNYARD: Thank you, your Honour:

24 Q. I am going to summarise and I will do so, I hope,  
13:07:48 25 accurately. If anyone objects, I will certainly go into more  
26 detail. The evidence that we heard was that they had given you  
27 money to buy some ammunition. That you did not return to  
28 Abidjan. That you went to Liberia and you were there until the  
29 second peace accord was signed and that is the Lome Accord. It

1 was at that time that Foday Sankoh went to Liberia, met you there  
2 and you both came together to Sierra Leone. It was said by the  
3 witness --

13:08:41 4 MR KOU MJIAN: I do have an objection. Counsel is putting  
5 to the witness events beyond anything in his testimony. So in  
6 effect he is leading the witness. We haven't come to the Lome  
7 Peace Accord, we haven't asked the witness where he was from  
8 1997. We are only up to 1997. So I think the witness should  
9 first testify to where he was before other testimony is put to  
13:09:01 10 him.

11 MR MUNYARD: I am quite content to leave out those parts.  
12 I will be coming to those in any event. I will just deal with  
13 the money, which is what really this whole exercise is about.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very well then.

13:09:15 15 MR MUNYARD:  
16 Q. Forget about anything beyond what you went to Liberia for,  
17 for the time being, Mr Witness. The witness whose testimony I am  
18 attempting to summarise says that, and I am now turning over the  
19 page for the benefit of those who are looking at it - says that  
13:09:44 20 you used the money for your own business, not for the interests  
21 of the movement, but for your own business.

22 Now, is that right? Did you go off to Liberia with money  
23 to buy materials but in fact use it for your own business?

24 A. Your Honour, I want to rectify that. I didn't consume, I  
13:10:21 25 didn't embezzle any money. If at all there is anything that is  
26 like that, it needs to be corrected. I didn't convert it into my  
27 own use at all.

28 Q. Now, you did tell us a little while ago that you remained  
29 there for three months, at Saye Boayou's premises, and you

1 then - I am just going to summarise this I hope sufficiently  
2 blandly. You then got a job in civilian life, if I can put it in  
3 that way. Is that correct, yes or no?

4 A. Yes.

13:11:08 5 Q. And without going into any details about the job, how long  
6 did you stay in that job in civilian life?

7 A. I entered in 1997 July and I stayed there '97, '98, '99.

8 Q. Until when in 1999?

9 A. It was in the - they call it over there a term, a semester.

13:11:47 10 So it was in September.

11 Q. Just give us a date.

12 A. September.

13 Q. Thank you. Now, in the meantime, did you hear anything  
14 about where Foday Sankoh was?

13:12:06 15 A. Well, in 1997 I heard of him being arrested in Nigeria.

16 Q. Now, did you hear anything about the reason why he had been  
17 arrested in Nigeria?

18 A. Well, only it was only - news-wise they said he was  
19 captured - he was arrested in Nigeria with illegal - let's say

13:12:35 20 illegal arm possession.

21 Q. Right. And how did you hear that, Mr Witness?

22 A. It was through the radio - a radio. At that time I had  
23 access to radio.

24 Q. During that period from - you said it was July 1997 to the  
13:13:02 25 end of your time there in 1999, did you have any contact at all  
26 with the RUF?

27 A. At that time I had no contact with them. In fact, they  
28 were annoyed with me. So I was sometimes very shy and I would  
29 sit down to think why I got involved, until in September when he

1 met me. He, the Foday Sankoh, met me.

2 Q. Right. And where - without telling us the particular  
3 building or anything about it, where in Liberia did he meet you?

13:13:57

4 A. He met us - he met me at a lodge situated at Congo Town -  
5 in Congo Town.

6 Q. Did he tell you why he was there?

7 A. Yes, my Lord. He told me, "I am here to make sure that  
8 Johnny Paul Koroma and myself should go together to Freetown to  
9 make sure that the Sierra Leoneans would know that the war is  
10 over."

13:14:26

11 Q. Did you have any idea at that time where Johnny Paul Koroma  
12 was?

13 A. No, your Honour.

14 Q. How long did your meeting with Foday Sankoh last on that  
15 occasion?

13:14:53

16 A. Foday Sankoh, in that September, sent Sam Bockarie. It was  
17 the second period, let's say about 10:00, Foday Sankoh sent  
18 Sam Bockarie to come to my working place and called me.

19 Q. Pause there for a moment. What I am asked you was: How  
20 long did your meeting with Foday Sankoh last?

13:15:22

21 A. It lasted only for three hours and I was asked to return to  
22 the jungle.

23 Q. Asked to return to?

24 A. Back to the jungle.

13:15:33

25 Q. During the course of that meeting with Foday Sankoh, did  
26 you and he discuss the matter of the 30,000 United States  
27 dollars?

28 A. Yes. And this was what he told me and he told the other  
29 people: He called us in his self-seated room. He called me

1 together with Sam Bockarie.

2 Q. Was anybody else there apart from you and Sam Bockarie?

3 A. One bodyguard called Jackson was there.

4 Q. And what did Foday Sankoh say about you and the missing  
13:16:14 5 money?

6 A. He said it, my Lord, he said, "You have - I have sent for  
7 you to come and I am telling you that we have not accomplished  
8 the mission. And I have gone in and lie on your name. I gave  
9 false information to your friend fighters. And therefore today I

13:16:42 10 am telling you that everything is over. 'Therefore,' Sam  
11 Bockarie, 'take this man back to the jungle or to wheresoever you  
12 are residing,'" because at that time we were not fighting again.

13 'Go and keep him. Then every month, because I have already given  
14 a false information about him, I am asking you, Sam Bockarie, to  
13:17:06 15 give him hundred dollars every month until I shall call the two  
16 of you to come to Freetown.'"

17 Q. Pause there. When he said, "I am telling you we have not  
18 accomplished the mission," what did you understand him to mean by  
19 that?

13:17:26 20 A. Well, your Honour, his ambition was to become the President  
21 of Sierra Leone and he has not become, so that means he has not  
22 accomplished his mission.

23 Q. "And I have gone in and lied on your name," what did you  
24 understand him to mean by that?

13:17:47 25 A. He went and informed the fighters that he has given me  
26 money and I have embezzled it. So this was what he told the  
27 fighters, which was a risk to my life again. So he himself felt  
28 within his scope to say, "I am sorry, mister."

29 Q. Right. And so he then arranged for you to receive a

1 hundred dollars a month, yes?

2 A. Yes, your Honour.

3 Q. Did you in fact receive the hundred dollars a month after  
4 that?

13:18:21 5 A. After that, each day, instead of giving me the hundred  
6 dollars, United States dollars, he was giving me Sierra Leonean  
7 currency of hundred dollars - hundred leones, one thousand  
8 leones, anyway.

9 Q. Sorry, who was giving you this?

13:18:43 10 A. Sam Bockarie was given this money and I received it three  
11 times.

12 Q. You received it how many times?

13 A. Three times.

14 Q. And was that money the equivalent in leones of a hundred  
13:19:05 15 dollars a month?

16 A. It was not, your Honour.

17 Q. Did you say anything to Foday Sankoh about that?

18 A. Well, the only thing I said was that - I told him,  
19 "Whatever you have done, I will forget about it. And as you  
13:19:29 20 have told me to go, I will go with you or I will go with the  
21 brother in." Yet I was again puzzling as to if I do go back I  
22 will not be harmed. But I knew Sam Bockarie of one thing, he is  
23 a man that can always - he is cautious of what he is doing. When  
24 they told him, "Nobody should touch this man when he goes back,"  
13:19:59 25 he made sure that this was implemented. Nobody touched me when I  
26 went back.

27 Q. Who said "nobody should touch this man"?

28 A. Foday Sankoh told Sam Bockarie that I should not be  
29 touched, neither should anybody do anything because he has

1 already gone and given a fake news about me.

2 Q. Now, do you know when - how long after your meeting with  
3 Foday Sankoh did he then leave Liberia?

13:20:37

4 A. The day that he met me, the next day they left. He left  
5 together with Johnny Paul Koroma.

6 Q. And how long did you yourself stay on in Liberia after  
7 that?

13:21:03

8 A. Immediate orders were given, your Honour. Where I stood  
9 from my place of work, I stood there and I was told to get ready  
10 from that point. Then he took an amount of one thousand Liberian  
11 dollars, gave it to me and said, directly from him, "Go. I know  
12 you have been facing problems. Go and settle everything. Buy  
13 some things and come right back. We wait for you." At that time  
14 I was under the supervision of his bodyguard.

13:21:30

15 Q. So they say they would wait for you. But how long was it  
16 before you went back, if you went back?

13:21:58

17 A. Well, I was given only - of course they gave me - they  
18 didn't say you are to go to the place for one month, few hours,  
19 but I went back. But I had nothing to go and start packing to  
20 bring it back. I had only the mattress. So I gave it to the  
21 house owner and I packed my small baggage, put my few things  
22 there and I came back and sat down to his house until time was  
23 there. 2 o'clock sharp to be departed.

13:22:18

24 Q. Maybe my question wasn't altogether clear. How long did  
25 you remain in Liberia after that, before you went anywhere else?

26 A. Oh, I have said it. I said I went to Liberia in 1996. I  
27 stayed there until 1999 September.

28 Q. Yes. How long after your meeting with Foday Sankoh was it  
29 before you left Liberia?

1 A. Your Honour, I said the same day Foday Sankoh told me, we  
2 had not completed - well, we have not accomplished the mission,  
3 was the same day I left Liberia.

4 Q. And by what means did you leave Liberia?

13:23:05 5 A. At this time I was leaving, there was a negotiation by the  
6 international community that whenever representatives are coming  
7 in - they are coming in and they want to go back, fighters or  
8 representatives, they should be given a helicopter, United  
9 Nations helicopter.

13:23:33 10 Q. Yes. By what means did you yourself get back?

11 A. I travelled two ways. I travelled by air in the helicopter  
12 of the UN. I was put down at the airfield. There I got people  
13 that came from the RUF area to collect me so that I can get in.

14 Q. And where is this?

13:23:57 15 A. This was in Foya, in Liberia.

16 Q. And so how did you then travel on from Foya?

17 A. They brought a small van, a white van, pick-up and this was  
18 for Sam Bockarie. So he gave orders that they should come and  
19 collect me from there to bring me in.

13:24:25 20 Q. And where did you go to?

21 A. I went straight to Buedu where he had his base.

22 Q. And where did you stay in Buedu?

23 A. I was in the town itself, Buedu Town itself. Almost -  
24 let's say my house was about 200 metres apart. About 200 metres.

13:24:55 25 Q. Apart from where?

26 A. Apart from the resident of Sam Bockarie.

27 Q. And without giving us any details or any titles, if any,  
28 did you then resume involvement with the RUF once you got back to  
29 Buedu?



- 1 A. Yes. Before I could even go and that meeting was held  
2 between among the three, that is, the bodyguard, Sam Bockarie,  
3 and myself, I was told that when I go - directly from Foday  
4 Sankoh - you are carrying this man back to the jungle and he  
13:25:36 5 should be given the title --
- 6 Q. Well, forget about the title. But just --
- 7 A. That's why I am not going to call that.
- 8 Q. Just let me ask you one other question.
- 9 A. Yes.
- 13:25:45 10 Q. You say you went to Buedu?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. But that you had been asked to go back to the jungle. Is  
13 Buedu in the jungle or not?
- 14 A. It's on the - it's a town.
- 13:25:57 15 Q. So did you go back to Buedu, the town --
- 16 A. The town.
- 17 Q. -- or did you go back to the jungle?
- 18 A. I went back to Buedu, the town.
- 19 Q. And when you went back there and you were given a position,  
13:26:23 20 was that position based in Buedu?
- 21 A. Yes, when I returned, as usual, I just established the same  
22 office that we kept there to do administrative things. So I was  
23 able to set the administration there.
- 24 Q. And how long did you stay in Buedu?
- 13:26:45 25 A. This second time that I came, I stayed in Buedu for three  
26 months and I went straight - at that time people were in  
27 Kailahun. I went to Kailahun to go and settle. This was now in  
28 2000.
- 29 Q. Well, are we - well, let's just deal with the three months

1 first. The three months are in - what year are the three months?

2 A. This is in 1999. I came in September and I stayed there  
3 September, October, November, December.

4 Q. When you say you then went to Kailahun are you talking  
13:27:19 5 about Kailahun District or Kailahun Town?

6 A. I went to Kailahun Town in the Kailahun District.

7 Q. And how long were you based in Kailahun Town?

8 A. '99 to 2000, sir.

9 Q. And during the time that you are based in Kailahun Town,

13:27:41 10 were you carrying on doing the same duties as you had been doing  
11 in Buedu?

12 A. Yes, I reached there and right behind the mosque in  
13 Kailahun, I established an office.

14 Q. We don't need to know the particular details. And did you,  
13:28:01 15 during the time that you were in Kailahun, you have just told us  
16 you were there till 2000 - did you at any time go to Freetown  
17 during that time?

18 A. I never went to Freetown. I never saw Freetown. All this  
19 time prior to the war, your Honour, I never stepped in Freetown.

13:28:35 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, I have my eye on the clock.  
21 Depending on what you think is an appropriate moment, we will  
22 shortly take a break.

23 MR MUNYARD: Madam President, this would be an appropriate  
24 moment. Thank you.

13:28:48 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Then we will adjourn for lunch and  
26 reconvene at 2.30.

27 [Lunch break taken at 1.28 p.m.]

28 [Upon resuming at 2.30 p.m.]

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good afternoon. Mr Munyard, please

1 continue.

2 MR MUNYARD: Thank you, Madam President, and I'm grateful  
3 to our Sierra Leone court technical staff for repairing the  
4 functioning of my screen:

14:30:57 5 Q. Mr Witness, we were talking earlier before the break about  
6 this mission that you went on into Liberia at Foday Sankoh's  
7 request to purchase arms and you told us that you handed over the  
8 money to a person from ECOMOG. This Court has heard evidence  
9 that you were sent with Joseph Brown with \$42,000 to try to meet  
14:31:31 10 with Charles Taylor in Liberia to see how he could help the RUF  
11 with materials. What do you say to that suggestion?

12 A. I think, my Lord, I have taken an oath here and I want to  
13 be very fair that I was not sent to Charles Taylor. I was sent  
14 to this ECOMOG, not to Charles Taylor.

14:32:05 15 MR MUNYARD: Very well. Thank you very much. Those are my  
16 questions.

17 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR KOUMJIAN:

18 Q. Sir, I want to start with your capture. First of all, can  
19 you tell us the date that you surrendered yourself to the NPFL?

14:32:40 20 A. Your Honour, on two occasions. The first occasion was in -  
21 this was on 3 November, that was the first day I surrendered with  
22 my friends - my brothers. Then the second one was on 3rd, 4th,  
23 5th I was under custody. 6th, 7th, 8th I was released. The 9th  
24 recaptured again or re-arrested and up to the 11th of that same  
14:33:09 25 month, November 1990.

26 Q. Sir, I'm going to skip around for a moment. How many times  
27 have you met with Charles Taylor?

28 A. I have - before this time, I have never met with  
29 Charles Taylor.

1 Q. When you say "before this time", what do you mean?

2 A. I am talking about before this November that I was  
3 arrested, I have never, never seen or - I mean, seen  
4 Charles Taylor.

14:33:41 5 Q. Thank you for making that clear. Since November 1990, how  
6 many times have you met with Charles Taylor?

7 A. I'm meeting him, your Honour - I have never met him  
8 personally. I have never met him anywhere until it was the time  
9 when the international community with special references to His  
14:34:16 10 Excellency Oluyemi Adeniji, His Excellency the President of the  
11 Republic of Sierra Leone, His Excellency Oumar Konare, these were  
12 the people that made me to even see Charles Taylor. But when I  
13 was teaching I just used to hear him, I hear him over radio. But  
14 to say personally I've met him, I only met him once and this was  
14:34:36 15 the time when there was a conflict. That conflict was between  
16 the two commanders, to be very specific, Issa Sesay and Mosquito  
17 or Sam Bockarie.

18 When we met him - if I'm going too fast, okay. When we met  
19 him he told us directly, "Gentlemen, I want you to avoid the  
14:35:04 20 infighting. I have so many pressure on me and you people are  
21 here. If you create another problem, obviously I will not be  
22 happy with you. Secondly, I am telling you that you people  
23 should not" - he repeated it three times - "should not fight an  
24 international community." That was the time I met him facially.  
14:35:33 25 But prior to that, I only used to hear about him. And I passed  
26 through his house when I was doing my work.

27 Q. Okay. First, let me go with your last comment. You said,  
28 "I passed through his house when I was doing my were." You mean  
29 you passed through Charles Taylor's house. Is that correct?

1 A. Yes, your Honour.

2 Q. And when you say - sir, I appreciate you calling me that,  
3 but the record will be clearer if you refer to me as counsel.  
4 The judges are your Honours. Thank you very much.

14:35:59 5 A. Okay.

6 Q. Sir, can you tell us when you said you passed through  
7 Charles Taylor's house when you were doing your work, explain  
8 what you mean?

9 A. Thank you, your Honour. When I say I passed through  
14:36:14 10 Charles Taylor's house, my work, as already outlined to you, was  
11 dealing with the profession and where I was working was about 50  
12 metres off the residence of Charles Taylor. So I used to pass  
13 there almost every day. He had two places that he was staying.  
14 Prior to the elections, he was down, down after the new house.  
14:36:43 15 He resided there. But this other house that was built by him,  
16 the new house that he came in later, that was the house I used to  
17 pass every morning before I could go to my workplace.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, did you say 15 or 50?

19 THE WITNESS: 50, 5-0, madam.

14:37:04 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: And the location of these places is  
21 where, exactly?

22 THE WITNESS: Let's say that 50 kilometres, they say it's  
23 on the right-hand side going to the inside part of Monrovia.  
24 That is around Congo Town.

14:37:21 25 MR KOUMJIAN:

26 Q. Sir, you just said 50 kilometres. Did you mean 50 metres?

27 A. Metres excuse me. 50 metres.

28 Q. The house that you're talking about that he built, is that  
29 White Flower? Was that known as White Flower?

1 A. That was the name.

2 Q. And this White Flower that we're discussing now was in  
3 Congo Town, correct?

4 A. Yes, my Lord.

14:37:44 5 Q. And you said - is it correct that he moved in after the  
6 1997 elections?

7 A. After elections he moved to that new house.

8 Q. And the elections were in July 1997, correct?

9 A. You're correct.

14:38:06 10 Q. Now, during that period of time, were you engaged in the  
11 profession you told us that you had before the civil war in  
12 Liberia broke out in 1989? Do you understand my question?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Let me say it again. I just want to make sure, because I  
14:38:29 15 think I can state it more clearly. You told us about a  
16 profession in closed session - about a profession you were  
17 engaged in before the NPFL - before the civil war came to Liberia  
18 in 1989. During the period after you were accused of taking  
19 money from the RUF, you were residing in Liberia, correct?

14:38:52 20 A. Yes, my Lord.

21 Q. In Monrovia, correct?

22 A. Yes, my Lord.

23 Q. Were you engaged in the same profession as the one you were  
24 engaged in before the war?

14:39:01 25 A. You're correct, my Lord.

26 Q. Who was - were you employed by the state or by a  
27 government?

28 A. How do you call it, I can call that a private {redacted} a  
29 private area. It was the private sector, not government.

1 Q. Who then paid your salary?

2 A. The salary used to come from {redacted} fees collected by  
3 the administration or the fees collected by the administration  
4 and they pay us directly.

14:39:36 5 MR KOUMJIAN: I think counsel may wish to ask for a  
6 redaction.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: We will have the record redacted of  
8 references to the type of fees collected.

9 MR KOUMJIAN:

14:39:57 10 Q. In the business in which you were engaged, the profession  
11 you were engaged, did you come in contact with any of  
12 Charles Taylor's children?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Okay, we'll come back to that later. Sir, did you have  
14:40:19 15 contact with the NPFL prior to the elections in 1997 during the  
16 time that you resided in Monrovia?

17 A. No, my Lord.

18 Q. Now, sir, you talked about one occasion where you met  
19 Charles Taylor. Can you tell us when that was?

14:40:39 20 A. Yes, my Lord, it was a time when there was a conflict that  
21 recently when there was - the conflict was between some  
22 commanders, so - and the pressure was there already for us to get  
23 out of Liberia. So with this pressure that was on the RUF to  
24 leave, we went and met Charles Taylor. He called us to talk to  
14:41:07 25 us because of the pressure. Then we entered his area, that is,  
26 the White House, the White Flower. We entered there around 10  
27 o'clock and he gave us, I mean, advice that we should try to stop  
28 the inside fighting and we should also not encourage  
29 international intervention.

1 Q. When was this? First of all, what year did this meeting  
2 take place in?

3 A. This was in 1999.

4 Q. What month did the meeting take place?

14:41:40 5 A. This was - it was after September.

6 Q. Was it then after you had returned to Sierra Leone to the  
7 RUF?

8 A. After I've returned? No, I was residing there. It was in  
9 - I was residing there.

14:42:05 10 Q. You were still living in Monrovia?

11 A. Yes, my Lord.

12 Q. So who, sir, invited you to the meeting?

13 A. The meeting itself was called upon by, oh, Charles Taylor,  
14 and he told us that I have called you, my brothers, so that I can  
14:42:24 15 explain my own part. And in that meeting certain things were  
16 said, which, because if they can allow me I can do it, but I've  
17 not got any question that is related to that. So he told us  
18 directly that I am not interested in Sierra Leone war and you  
19 people are before me here, I only want to advise you people. And  
14:42:46 20 the advice is exactly what I gave you.

21 Q. Sir, my question was who invited you - I'm talking about  
22 you as an individual - to this meeting?

23 A. Me?

24 Q. Yes.

14:42:59 25 A. I, individually, I was already heading the external  
26 delegation in Monrovia, so I was invited.

27 Q. So when were you appointed in this position in the external  
28 delegation in Monrovia?

29 A. I was appointed - to go back, that was in 2000.



1 Q. Sir, this meeting took place in 1999. This is before Sam  
2 Bockarie left Sierra Leone, correct?

3 A. Yes, my Lord.

14:43:36

4 Q. So what was your job for the RUF while you were in Monrovia  
5 before Lome in 1999?

6 A. Before Lome I was out of this country, of course.

7 Q. Sir, I'm talking about Liberia. You lived in Liberia, you  
8 said, until you were invited back by Sankoh. I believe you said  
9 it was September of 1999, correct?

14:43:57

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. This meeting, you said, took place before Sam Bockarie left  
12 Sierra Leone, correct?

13 A. Can I make that one correct? It was not before Sam  
14 Bockarie - Sam Bockarie was already in Monrovia, please.

14:44:23

15 Q. And you were at that time, at the time of the meeting, part  
16 of an external delegation for the RUF in Monrovia?

17 A. You're right. Can I make that one clear, your Honour? Sam  
18 Bockarie --

19 Q. Sir, call me "counsel", please.

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Sir, when were you appointed to this position in the  
22 external delegation for Liberia?

23 A. It was in 2000, around November or something like that, I  
24 was appointed.

14:44:53

25 Q. Who appointed you to that position? Charles Taylor?

26 A. No. It was Issa Sesay.

27 Q. How many times did you travel to Liberia with Issa Sesay?

28 A. I travelled to Liberia with Issa Sesay once only.

29 Q. When was that?

1 A. This was a time when there was a call in the Lome - no, not  
2 Lome - for Nigeria for us to go there, and that was the time I  
3 travelled with him to Liberia. From there we travelled to  
4 Nigeria.

14:45:37 5 Q. What year was that?

6 A. It was the 2000. 2000, your Honour.

7 Q. Was that referred to as the Abuja 1 peace negotiations?

8 A. You're right, sir.

9 Q. Sir, why did you travel - before we get to that, I'm  
14:45:57 10 getting out of sequence. You still haven't answered my question.

11 Who invited you to this meeting that you had with

12 Charles Taylor - that you and others had with Charles Taylor?

13 A. This meeting was given to us by His Excellency Olusegun  
14 Obasanjo to go to Nigeria and it was almost - it was almost from  
14:46:24 15 - it was again from Adeniji, His Excellency. They all invited us  
16 to Nigeria.

17 Q. Sir, I'm asking you now about the meeting that you said was  
18 held to discuss the infighting between Issa Sesay and Sam  
19 Bockarie. Just so I'm clear, what year do you say that meeting  
14:46:47 20 took place?

21 A. That meeting took place in 2000.

22 Q. What month?

23 A. Sam Bockarie left in December, and that meeting was held  
24 after he left; that is, it could be, let's say, about three  
14:47:16 25 months after when he left for Liberia.

26 Q. Okay. Sam Bockarie left in December 1999, correct?

27 A. Yes, sir.

28 Q. So this was in early 2000 that you were called to this  
29 meeting, correct?

1 A. You're right, sir.

2 Q. Who called you to the meeting? You.

3 A. I was appointed by Issa Sesay, that he has got an  
4 invitation for us to go. He was to have gone, but he said he was  
14:47:48 5 not able, so he selected me. So he invited me to the meeting.

6 Q. You said earlier that you went to the meeting in your role  
7 as the external delegation to Liberia, correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Well, first of all, what is the role of the external  
14:48:13 10 delegation to Liberia? What was the role of that delegation?

11 A. Well, this particular group was set to make sure that when  
12 there is any invitation leading to the peace accord negotiations  
13 or whatsoever to let us get peace, that was the group set to go  
14 and represent the RUF.

14:48:33 15 Q. Sir, now you're going back - it sounds very similar to what  
16 you described as the role of the external delegation in the Ivory  
17 Coast. Is that what you're saying, it's the same role?

18 A. The same. Yes, my Lord.

19 Q. And that is to stand by in case there's peace negotiations?

14:48:50 20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. Sir, why couldn't you stand by in Freetown?

22 A. Well, Freetown - at this time they said - this was not from  
23 the Sierra Leonean government alone. They said that that could  
24 be the best place that we could be so that we can travel to  
14:49:11 25 anywhere that they need us. That was a sort of a corridor that  
26 they invented for us to go anywhere, like going to Abidjan, going  
27 to Nigeria. So they made that corridor.

28 Q. Who invented that corridor?

29 A. I'm still repeating, your Honour. I said this was directly

1 under the supervision of His Excellency Adeniji, the battlefield  
2 commander Opande, Umaru Konare, His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo.

3 Q. Sir, my question is the negotiations would take place with  
4 other parties from Sierra Leone, correct? They were your  
14:49:54 5 counterparts in any negotiations for peace, correct?

6 A. Yes, my Lord.

7 Q. That government was based in Freetown, correct?

8 A. Yes, my Lord.

9 Q. Now, when you said you had this meeting in March of 2000  
14:50:08 10 approximately, Foday Sankoh was in Freetown, correct?

11 A. Yes, my Lord.

12 Q. So again my question for you is why were you - why was  
13 there an external delegation to Liberia?

14 A. Your Honour, I'm still saying it: That it was a mandate  
14:50:30 15 that was given to us during the meeting with His Excellency Ahmad  
16 Tejan Kabbah, His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, His Excellency  
17 Umaru and the battlefield commander that is Lieutenant Colonel  
18 Opande, then - yes, okay, Adeniji. Then they told us that we  
19 should go, we should set a delegation to go to Liberia and be  
14:51:00 20 there so that any time there is a chance of going for the peace  
21 talks, we can easily go there.

22 Q. In this meeting that you had - first of all, where did the  
23 meeting with Charles Taylor take place?

24 A. This meeting that we had with Charles Taylor was done at  
14:51:20 25 White Flower.

26 Q. What time of the day or night was it that you met with  
27 Charles Taylor?

28 A. It was exactly 10 o'clock.

29 Q. In the evening?

1 A. Yes, sir.

2 Q. Who brought you into White Flower?

3 A. We had other people that were residing there prior - before  
4 my going there, and this was Gibril Massaquoi.

14:51:48 5 Q. Gibril Massaquoi was the RUF liaison to Liberia, correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. For a period of time?

8 A. Yes, my Lord.

9 Q. I'll come back to this in closed session. Sir, who brought  
14:52:14 10 you into White Flower? Who actually escorted you? Did you just  
11 walk up to the door, knock and walk in? How did you get into  
12 White Flower?

13 A. We never only worked there. We were invited and there's a  
14 bodyguard known as Momoh Jibba, he came and collected us and  
14:52:34 15 carried us to White Flower.

16 Q. Where were you saying?

17 A. I was staying in a house of - the lodge that was given to  
18 the RUF leader.

19 Q. How long were you in Liberia on that trip? Well, let me --

14:53:06 20 A. I stayed there only a month - two months. Then after that  
21 I was called back because - I was called back, but I didn't come.  
22 I waited until I could meet an order.

23 Q. At that time - I want to ask you a few questions about your  
24 family do you refer I do that in closed session? I'm not asking  
14:53:37 25 their current whereabouts, but where they were at that time. Do  
26 you refer to answer that in closed session?

27 A. Yes, I'm willing to do that in closed session. Or if you  
28 want, I can only state my preference of work. The place where I  
29 was arrested was the place where my family was.

1 Q. Throughout the war in Sierra Leone your family remained  
2 there in Liberia?

3 A. No. They were removed later and there were peace talks in  
4 Ivory Coast, and I decided - I told the leader, that was Foday  
14:54:09 5 Sankoh, that I need to be with my family, and they were brought  
6 to Ivory Coast.

7 Q. Sir, just for your - so we don't possibly offend anyone,  
8 we'll come back to this in private session later. When you were  
9 staying at the guesthouse, who was in the guesthouse with you  
14:54:46 10 before this meeting that you had with Charles Taylor?

11 A. In that guesthouse I had Gibril Massaquoi, Ken Macauley,  
12 Rashid Foday and his wife, Memunatu Mansaray and Memunatu  
13 Mansaray's husband whose nickname only I can call here, Tolo.  
14 They were staying in that house.

14:55:20 15 Q. Memunatu Mansaray and Tolo were radio operators, correct?

16 A. You're right, my Lord.

17 Q. Where did they operate radios from at that time?

18 A. They were operating in their room.

19 Q. In which room?

14:55:35 20 A. In the room of Tolo or Memunatu Mansaray.

21 Q. Where?

22 A. In the lodge of the leader.

23 Q. Who went to the meeting at White Flower?

24 A. I was present. Sam Bockarie was there. Gibril Massaquoi  
14:55:53 25 was there and Issa Sesay was there.

26 Q. Now, this was, you've told us, several month after  
27 Sam Bockarie had left Sierra Leone, correct?

28 A. Yes, my Lord.

29 Q. And he had left after a falling out with Foday Sankoh and

1 even an attempt to arrest him by Issa Sesay, correct?

2 A. You're right, my Lord.

3 Q. Sam Bockarie, by the way, was well known as a vicious  
4 commander and a person responsible for many atrocities. Do you

14:56:30 5 agree with that?

6 A. Atrocities in the sense that I was not in the country when  
7 these things occurred, but when I came back I was told of one  
8 area where I feel - in fact, I'm feeling that it was the most  
9 deplorable time that I heard of him. The other occasion was I

14:57:09 10 was in jail somewhere and I heard of him again. He did some  
11 executions on his own. I don't know where he got the  
12 instructions from. So this I think I'm quite sure they are  
13 things that are not in the interest of mankind.

14 Q. Okay, sir, you are a bit vague in your answer, so I'm going

14:57:36 15 to ask you to be more specific.

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. I appreciate your answer. Now, let's go to it. You talked  
18 about a time when you were in jail. Is that correct?

19 A. Yes, sir.

14:57:44 20 Q. Where were you in jail?

21 A. I was in jail at Kangama. Kangama is in Kailahun District.

22 It was just a day, I cannot remember the date, please excuse me  
23 for this, and the whole incident started when Foday Sankoh came  
24 in. There was a man we used to call Mon Ami, was arrested for

14:58:14 25 his continuous arguments with the leader, Foday Sankoh. So when  
26 they put hem in jail in Kailahun, I was there in the capacity as  
27 how outlined in the closed session. I told - I came one  
28 afternoon from my house going to visit the leader, Foday Sankoh,  
29 at his residence.

- 1           Immediately I reach, maybe the distance like from here to  
2 you there as a brother, I was shouted at. "Get away from here.  
3 Don't come here." And how did this thing arise? His brother,  
4 Daniel Kallon, explained to him that I went and freed that man  
14:59:03 5 from under custody and I am feeling that the revolution is for  
6 me. So they didn't even ask me a few questions. He asked me to  
7 go and put myself in jail in Kangama.
- 8 Q.     Okay. Now, you're talking about Daniel Kallon. He's also  
9 known as Pa Kallon, correct?
- 14:59:24 10 A.     That's the name, yes, my Lord.
- 11 Q.     Now, Pa Kallon you said explained to him. You mean Pa  
12 Kallon told Foday Sankoh?
- 13 A.     Yes.
- 14 Q.     That you had freed Mon Ami. Is that correct?
- 14:59:35 15 A.     Yes, you are right, my Lord.
- 16 Q.     Mon Ami, what was his ethnicity?
- 17 A.     He's a Fulani.
- 18 Q.     What country was he come from?
- 19 A.     Well, really, personally I didn't ask him to tell me where  
14:59:57 20 he came from.
- 21 Q.     He's a French speaker, correct?
- 22 A.     Yes, he speaks French.
- 23 Q.     Was he with you at the camp at Naama?
- 24 A.     No.
- 15:00:06 25 Q.     When did you first meet him?
- 26 A.     I met him after we have come - almost about - when we  
27 entered Sierra Leone, he came in 1991, 1992 and he joined us.
- 28 Q.     Was he fighting in Lofa County before that against ULIMO?
- 29 A.     Well, I didn't ask him, my Lord.



1 Q. Okay. I'm getting a little out of sequence, but I want to  
2 go back to the meeting that you had with Charles Taylor. Sam  
3 Bockarie was present, correct?

4 A. You're right, my Lord.

15:00:43 5 Q. He was invited by Charles Taylor, correct?

6 A. Yes, my Lord.

7 Q. And what did - and also his enemy at the time was there,  
8 Issa Sesay, correct?

9 A. Yes, my Lord.

15:00:52 10 Q. So what did Charles Taylor say to these two enemies, Issa  
11 Sesay and Sam Bockarie?

12 A. My Lord, the whole problem was between these two men. Issa  
13 Sesay was against Sam Bockarie before. In fact, the leader can  
14 request his movement to Liberia. Really, I can't know where the  
15:01:23 15 thing derived from, but I heard them.

16 Q. Sir, my question is - I'm not asking you to speculate or  
17 give us the history of the relationship between Issa Sesay and  
18 Sam Bockarie.

19 A. Okay.

15:01:33 20 Q. My question is: What did Charles Taylor say to them?

21 A. He said, "You people should stop. And I've heard from  
22 Bockarie that there is an infighting. That is, there is a  
23 problem between Issa Sesay and Sam Bockarie, and therefore I want  
24 you to be dissolved and you should take Sam Bockarie back to  
15:02:06 25 Sierra Leone."

26 Q. Now, sir, I do want to ask you a little bit to make a  
27 comparison between Issa Sesay and Sam Bockarie. First of all,  
28 which of the two do you feel was more ruthless? Do you  
29 understand that word?

1 A. Ruthless?

2 Q. Yes, sir.

3 A. To me, personally, Issa Sesay is ruthless than Sam  
4 Bockarie.

15:02:35 5 Q. Who do you feel was the more competent military leader, the  
6 stronger military leader?

7 A. Sam Bockarie.

8 Q. When Sam Bockarie left the RUF, did you notice that the RUF  
9 movement was weakened?

15:02:55 10 A. Yes, my Lord, because most other people had confidence.  
11 The fighters, they had more confidence in Sam Bockarie than Issa  
12 Sesay.

13 Q. And Issa Sesay was known as a behind-the-lines commander,  
14 correct? He didn't go to the front line and lead troops,  
15:03:16 15 correct?

16 A. At the initial point he used to go, but he never led  
17 troops.

18 Q. He was more of a person who would do executions of his own  
19 troops for whatever reason, rather than someone who would be  
15:03:31 20 leading troops in combat, correct?

21 A. Yes, he used to do that.

22 Q. Now, when Charles Taylor then encouraged Issa Sesay and the  
23 RUF to accept Sam Bockarie back within the movement, correct?

24 A. Yes, my Lord.

15:03:54 25 Q. Now, you said at the same time that you were under a lot of  
26 pressure in Liberia or that he said that. Did Charles Taylor  
27 mention the pressure from the international community for having  
28 Sam Bockarie in Liberia?

29 A. Well, the pressure was not mainly for Sam Bockarie to go

1 back, but it was a pressure that was on him having the - they  
2 were having the intention that we shouldn't reside over to  
3 Liberia, but not for Sam Bockarie.

15:04:25 4 Q. So Charles Taylor encouraged Issa Sesay and Sam Bockarie to  
5 work together because in this unity the RUF would be stronger,  
6 correct?

7 A. You're right, my Lord.

8 Q. And he would have less pressure from the international  
9 community because Sam Bockarie would no longer be residing in  
15:04:39 10 Liberia, correct --

11 A. You're right.

12 Q. -- with his other fighters?

13 A. You're right, my Lord.

14 Q. Besides Sam Bockarie, had you seen others from the RUF who  
15:04:50 15 were in Liberia at that time who had left the RUF with Bockarie?

16 A. In Liberia he was there. He carried some people, like  
17 George, or we used to call him Georgy, George Dano, he went  
18 together with him. He went together with Edwin. One Edwin is  
19 there. He went together with his bodyguards. He also went with  
15:05:21 20 one of the junior commandos whom he called his chief security  
21 officer and this man is called Jabaty.

22 Q. What was the response from Issa Sesay or Sam Bockarie after  
23 Charles Taylor urged unity between them? First, what did Sam  
24 Bockarie say?

15:05:50 25 A. Sam Bockarie indicated to us that so long as his efforts  
26 had not been seen by Foday Sankoh and he has told him to go over  
27 there, he will never, never, never return to the RUF.

28 Q. You meant Bockarie felt as long as his efforts were not  
29 appreciated by Foday Sankoh. Is that correct?

1 A. Yes, my Lord.

2 Q. And what did Issa Sesay say?

3 A. Issa Sesay said, I mean, that, "I am willing to carry my  
4 brother. But if he is not willing to go, then let him stay."

15:06:28 5 Q. What was Sam Bockarie doing in Monrovia, to your knowledge?

6 A. Well, I mean, I didn't ask him, but I know that he was sent  
7 for or he was asked to go, but I didn't know which work he was  
8 doing, really, my Lord.

9 Q. Well, what was the next thing you learned about as far as  
15:06:49 10 where Sam Bockarie went? He was in Liberia at this meeting in  
11 2000. Tell us what happened to him after the meeting, to your  
12 knowledge.

13 A. After the meeting we left him there. We left him right -  
14 he was in Liberia and we came.

15:07:08 15 Q. Then what's the next you heard of Sam Bockarie? Did you  
16 ever see him again, you yourself?

17 A. I never saw him.

18 Q. Were you in communication with him?

19 A. I was not even in communication because the communication  
15:07:21 20 set was directly under Issa Sesay now. Nobody can easily go  
21 there.

22 Q. So what's the next thing you heard about where Sam Bockarie  
23 went or was?

24 A. Well, he didn't tell me or anybody else or from his area,  
15:07:45 25 but except when I heard that he was in Ivory Coast.

26 Q. Fighting in Ivory Coast?

27 A. Well, I don't know the specific place, but they said he was  
28 there, through radio, he has gone there.

29 Q. People heard him on the radio from the Ivory Coast,

1 correct?

2 A. Well, I didn't hear it.

3 Q. Well, you said "there, through radio, he has gone there."

4 So what did you mean when you said he was there through radio?

15:08:17 5 A. No, he was there when they indicated that Sam Bockarie is  
6 in Ivory Coast. This was through BBC.

7 Q. What's the next thing you heard about Sam Bockarie?

8 A. The next thing I heard was that he's dead.

9 Q. Before you heard he was dead, had you heard of Issa Sesay  
15:08:52 10 being arrested?

11 A. Issa Sesay, my Lord?

12 Q. Yes.

13 A. No, Issa Sesay was not arrested. He was only arrested upon  
14 the demand of the Special Court.

15:09:08 15 Q. Before Sam Bockarie, you heard he was dead - before you  
16 heard Sam Bockarie was dead, did you hear that Issa Sesay was  
17 arrested by the Special Court?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And that was big news, correct?

15:09:24 20 A. It was, of course, my Lord.

21 Q. And at the same time it was announced that there was a  
22 warrant or an indictment against Sam Bockarie and that the Court  
23 was looking for Sam Bockarie, correct?

24 A. Yes, my Lord.

15:09:36 25 Q. A few months after that you hear Sam Bockarie is dead,  
26 correct?

27 A. Yes, my Lord.

28 Q. And you heard that Charles Taylor killed him, didn't you?

29 A. Yes, Sierra Leoneans said that.

1 Q. People from the RUF knew about that, isn't that true?

2 A. Yes, my Lord.

3 Q. Because many RUF were also killed besides Sam Bockarie at  
4 the same time, correct?

15:10:10 5 A. Yes, my Lord.

6 Q. Including Sam Bockarie's wife and children, correct?

7 A. I heard of it, my Lord.

8 Q. Sir, after Lome - the Lome Accord, you were brought back  
9 into the RUF, correct?

15:10:33 10 A. Yes, my Lord.

11 Q. And, sir, after the Lome Accord how much time did you spend  
12 in Monrovia?

13 A. After that Lome Accord I spent - it was over a year,  
14 because I was working at that time.

15:10:55 15 Q. Can you give us the approximate month and year - months and  
16 year that you spent in Liberia?

17 A. Except I have to - maybe you can allow me a lot so that you  
18 can count it. I went there in 1996 ending. I stayed there until  
19 September - the first week in September. So I don't know how  
20 many months.

15:11:20 21 Q. That's up to 1999. My question is now after September  
22 1999, after you went back to the RUF --

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. -- you were posted back into Monrovia for the RUF, correct?

15:11:33 25 A. Yes.

26 Q. How many months or years did you spend in --

27 A. Only two months, my Lord.

28 Q. Which months did you spend with the RUF in Monrovia?

29 A. I went there in June and came back July - September I came

1 back.

2 Q. Which year are we talking about?

3 A. We are talking about 2000.

4 Q. What was your job there in Monrovia? I don't need the  
15:12:10 5 title; what did you actually do?

6 A. I was working.

7 Q. Doing what?

8 A. I was on the academic side.

9 Q. In 2000?

15:12:22 10 A. In 2000. 2000 I said I was a delegation - I was in the  
11 delegation of the external delegation that was there.

12 Q. What was the job of the external delegation?

13 A. To Nigeria I was there to - I was there representing the  
14 leader.

15:12:40 15 Q. In Monrovia? You were there in Monrovia --

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. -- representing the leader?

18 A. Yes, sir.

19 Q. And when you say "the leader" --

15:12:48 20 A. I'm talking about Issa Sesay at that time.

21 Q. Did Issa Sesay come to Monrovia while you were there?

22 A. Yes, he came there, sir.

23 Q. How many times?

24 A. He came there only once I could remember.

15:13:06 25 Q. Why?

26 A. Well, he was called upon - it was mainly for the removal of  
27 Sam Bockarie back to Sierra Leone.

28 Q. So this is a separate meeting from the one you talked about  
29 previously?

1 A. No, this was the same meeting that we held.

2 Q. Are you saying that Issa Sesay never went to Monrovia after  
3 that meeting to your knowledge?

4 A. To my knowledge, no.

15:13:35 5 Q. Well, sir, given your positions with the RUF, you would  
6 know if Issa Sesay was travelling to Liberia, correct?

7 A. Yes, he used to travel there, sir.

8 Q. My question is given your positions, the positions you held  
9 after returning to the RUF after Lome, you would be informed

15:13:56 10 about the travel of the leader or acting leader Issa Sesay,  
11 correct?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. How many times did Issa Sesay travel to Liberia after Lome  
14 to your knowledge?

15:14:06 15 A. After Lome when I came in - I don't know whether he used to  
16 travel to Liberia at the time when I left the RUF, but when I  
17 returned I saw him. He went there once and I travelled with him  
18 to Liberia.

19 Q. Sir, you know that Issa Sesay made many trips to see  
15:14:27 20 Charles Taylor, don't you?

21 A. Well, I'm not aware of the fact, because I can say I was  
22 out of the reach of the RUF at that time. I was on my own. So  
23 if he was doing, I mean, visitations, I can't tell you, my Lord.

24 Q. Sir, let me be clear. I want there not to be any  
15:14:45 25 confusion. I'm asking you about the period of time after you  
26 returned to the RUF, which you said was September 1999. From  
27 that point on, how many meetings are you aware of between Issa  
28 Sesay and Charles Taylor?

29 A. I'm not aware of any meeting, my Lord.



1 Q. Sir, just to be clear, you stayed with the RUF up to today,  
2 correct?

3 A. You're right, my Lord.

15:15:15

4 Q. And you consider yourself loyal to the RUF up to today,  
5 correct?

6 A. Yes, my Lord.

7 Q. Sir, how did the RUF after Sam Bockarie left - well, let's  
8 just say after you returned to the RUF, September 1999, what did  
9 the RUF do with the diamonds that were being mined in Sierra

15:15:43

10 Leone?

11 A. My Lord, I have to be fair enough. Diamonds that were  
12 received by the RUF, these diamonds, the only one that can tell  
13 you about the whereabouts of this diamond is Issa Sesay himself.

14 Q. Well, why is that, sir?

15:16:11

15 A. Well, he was the leader and everything was to be given to  
16 him. That was the law [overlapping speakers]

17 Q. So all the diamonds were given to Issa Sesay, correct?

18 A. Yes, my Lord.

15:16:29

19 Q. Now, sir, the RUF, according to its public statements,  
20 propaganda, whatever - ideology, whatever word you want to use,  
21 fought this war to fight corruption in Sierra Leone and so that  
22 Sierra Leoneans would benefit from the mineral wealth of their  
23 own country, correct?

24 A. Yes, my Lord.

15:16:45

25 Q. So what did Issa Sesay do with all the diamonds? How did  
26 the RUF or the people of Sierra Leone benefit from those  
27 diamonds?

28 A. Well, when Foday Sankoh was in jail, a meeting was called  
29 after Issa Sesay was appointed the leader. A meeting was called

1 wherein he indicated that everybody should now mine for himself.  
2 Then there was something that we call part - I mean, three-part  
3 session; that is, one for governance, one for the digger and one  
4 for the RUF. So he told us in that meeting in Kono that

15:17:34 5 whatsoever he was going to receive would be kept so that when the  
6 leader, Foday Sankoh, comes out of jail, he will be able to give  
7 it to him so that he cannot struggle.

8 Q. Sir, so from the time Foday Sankoh was arrested in May 2000  
9 up until Issa Sesay's arrest in March 2003, what benefits did you  
10 see that the RUF or the people of Sierra Leone received from the  
11 diamonds that were going to Issa Sesay?

12 A. My Lord, I didn't see any benefit. There was no benefit to  
13 the people of Sierra Leone. No benefit at all.

14 Q. Now, for the years - at the end of 1999, you arrive in  
15:18:29 15 September, 2000 and up to the fall - excuse me, up to late 2001  
16 there was conflict in Sierra Leone. The RUF was fighting against  
17 Kamajors and sometimes ECOMOG, correct?

18 A. Yes, my Lord.

19 Q. Kamajors were attacking RUF positions, correct?

15:18:48 20 A. You're right, my Lord.

21 Q. And the RUF was also engaged in fighting against ECOMOG,  
22 correct? Particularly the Guineans, isn't that correct?

23 A. Yes, Guineans were involved, yes.

24 Q. And the RUF sent troops into Guinea, correct?

15:19:14 25 A. Well, my Lord, I was not at the battle front line, but if I  
26 can say that this - I cannot really say much about it because I  
27 was not at the battle front line.

28 Q. But you knew that the RUF had sent a - done a major  
29 operation in Guinea. You knew that as being a person of a high

1 position within the RUF, correct?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And you were close to Issa Sesay at that time, correct?

4 A. Can you please repeat that, my Lord.

15:19:53 5 Q. In your jobs after Sam Bockarie left Liberia from December  
6 - let's say from January 2000 up until Issa Sesay's arrest in  
7 March 2003, you reported directly to Issa Sesay, correct?

8 A. You're right, my Lord.

15:20:16 9 Q. So, sir, you know that the RUF sent a major amount of  
10 troops into Guinea, correct?

11 A. Well, as I'm saying, my Lord, I do not - I cannot stand  
12 here or sit down here to tell you that I know of an attack in  
13 Guinea.

15:20:44 14 Q. Sir, where did the RUF get its ammunition for all of these  
15 battles against Kamajors, ECOMOG?

16 A. Okay. Now --

17 Q. I'm talking about after you returned to the RUF after Lome.

15:21:08 18 A. The RUF used to go and carry cocoa and coffee to the  
19 Guinean borders, not only one border, and it would be in the form  
20 of exchange of goods. You exchange the goods with the necessary  
21 things that you need like cigarette, like Maggi or any  
22 ingredients that we needed on our side, and we would give them  
23 the cocoa and coffee. Then from there they will give us - we  
24 would get ammunitions from them.

15:21:31 25 Q. From who? In 2000 and 2001 who did you get ammunition  
26 from?

27 A. 2000 and 2001 we had enough at that time. We had enough  
28 ammunition, so I'm talking about the initial part. But 2000 we  
29 had enough.

1 Q. There was no problem with ammunition in 2000, 2001,  
2 correct?

3 A. Yeah, there was no problem with that.

15:21:56

4 Q. In 1999 after you returned for the last few months there  
5 was no problem with ammunition?

6 A. Yes, my Lord.

7 Q. And these were the months when the RUF controlled Kono,  
8 Tongo Fields, and heavy mining of diamonds was going on, correct?

9 A. You're right, my Lord.

15:22:07

10 Q. And the border with Liberia was open, of course; correct?

11 A. Yes, my Lord.

12 Q. When was your last trip to - the last time you were in  
13 Monrovia up to today?

15:22:42

14 A. Since I left Monrovia in 1999 and came back in 1999, went  
15 back there in 2000. From that date that I left, I have never  
16 been to Liberia.

17 Q. Now, you said you were a part of a delegation sent to Abuja  
18 in Nigeria in 2000, correct?

19 A. Yes, my Lord.

15:23:04

20 Q. What month was that?

21 A. The delegation was sent - I went there in June and I stayed  
22 there June, July.

23 Q. You were in Abuja for two months?

24 A. Abuja? No, Abuja it was just a week. One week.

15:23:23

25 Q. Were you heading the RUF delegation there?

26 A. Yes, I was the head.

27 Q. And that meeting was called because the conflict continued  
28 to go on between the RUF and the ECOMOG and Kamajors, correct?

29 A. You're right.

1 Q. So it was trying to seek a ceasefire. Is that right?

2 A. Yes, my Lord.

3 Q. Who gave you instructions as to what position you should  
4 take at those negotiations?

15:23:59 5 A. Corporal Foday Saybana Sankoh.

6 Q. In June and July of 2000?

7 A. In 2000 the instructions were given out directly by Issa  
8 Sesay to me.

9 Q. Why did you just say Foday Sankoh, when Foday Sankoh was in  
15:24:14 10 prison in June and July 2000?

11 A. Yes, your Honour. That's a slip of tongue, please.

12 Q. Well, in fact --

13 A. It is 2000 --

14 Q. -- the instructions you got were not from either Foday  
15:24:27 15 Sankoh or Issa Sesay and that's why you made the mistake, isn't  
16 it? You received instructions when you stopped in Monrovia?

17 A. From Issa from Monrovia, yes.

18 Q. You stopped in Monrovia before going to Nigeria. Why is  
19 that?

15:24:42 20 A. Well, we were not responsible for the time of departure.  
21 It was in the hands of the international community, so --

22 Q. No, in fact, you or the RUF insisted on going through  
23 Monrovia. Isn't that true?

24 A. Yes, we said we should go there.

15:25:02 25 Q. And you did that because you needed to take instructions in  
26 Monrovia, correct?

27 A. Instructions from Issa Sesay, your Honour?

28 Q. No. From the real head of the RUF, the person controlling  
29 the RUF at that time, Charles Ghankay Taylor.

1 A. That was Issa.

2 Q. [Overlapping speakers] you had to take instructions from  
3 him as to what the position of the RUF should be at Abuja,  
4 correct?

15:25:25 5 A. Yes.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: I'm sorry, Mr Koumjian, because the two  
7 of you were speaking at the same time, the answer now looks like,  
8 - if you look at line 14, "That was Issa," and then "[Overlapping  
9 speakers] you had to take instructions from him ..." but I think

15:25:46 10 what you meant, what I heard you say, Mr Koumjian, was  
11 Charles Taylor. So cover that area again, please.

12 MR KOUJIAN:

13 Q. Sir, the reason you stopped in Monrovia while going to  
14 negotiations in Nigeria was so that you could receive

15:26:05 15 instructions from Charles Taylor.

16 A. My Lord, there was nothing like even seeing Charles Taylor,  
17 neither Charles Taylor sending any message. I was stopped to -  
18 our being in the place was for us to put things together. That  
19 is, what are we going to tell the people of Sierra Leone? So we  
15:26:30 20 stayed there and debated among ourselves, that is, Gibril  
21 Massaquoi and the entire delegation that was there. What am I  
22 going to say over there in Abidjan - Abuja?

23 Q. Sir, if you want to know what to say on behalf of the  
24 people of Sierra Leone in Abidjan, why didn't you talk to people  
15:26:49 25 in Sierra Leone? Why did you have to have these discussion in  
26 Monrovia?

27 A. Well, I think that that was the most conducive place by the  
28 international community. We had no time - no choices, because  
29 they told us we should be there and that is the place to be.

1 Whenever they want to get us, they can easily get us. Because  
2 people were afraid to go to, I mean, our areas.

3 Q. What was the position you took - as the head of the  
4 delegation, what was the position you conveyed in these  
15:27:24 5 negotiations at Abuja in 2000?

6 A. The message I conveyed was that - first, my statement was  
7 that war is not a resolution to any good thing. And I told them  
8 that whatsoever we have done, we are all brothers from the same  
9 continent and we are all brothers from the same country and  
15:27:43 10 therefore we should try to stop the war and make sure that our  
11 people will live in peace.

12 Q. Sir, you had already signed - the RUF had signed a peace  
13 agreement the year before at Lome, correct?

14 A. You're right.

15:27:59 15 Q. And it called for the RUF, among other things, for all the  
16 sides, except for the army or for the RUF, to disarm, correct?

17 A. You are right, my Lord.

18 Q. So what was the RUF's position that you conveyed at Abuja  
19 in 2000 about disarming?

15:28:15 20 A. On the side of the disarmament, I told - we were asked to  
21 disarm all warring factions, and I also told them that I was  
22 willing to do that. When I go back I will tell the people so  
23 that the - I mean, they will disarm because that was the only way  
24 we can close down the war.

15:28:40 25 Q. Is that what you really said? You said you agreed to  
26 disarm in Abuja?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. So when you got back, did the RUF then disarm?

29 A. No. The people were still - they have not disarmed.

1 Q. When you went to Abuja, the RUF still controlled the  
2 diamond mining areas, correct?

3 A. You are right, my Lord.

4 Q. And the last area you wanted to disarm in was Kono where  
15:29:02 5 the riches of Sierra Leone were held, correct?

6 A. The last place that I know of, your Honour, it was in  
7 Makeni, not in Kono, for disarmament. Final disarmament, it was  
8 in Makeni.

9 Q. My question is not where the ceremony was where the final  
15:29:22 10 disarmament ceremony took place. My question is: The time you  
11 were negotiating in Abuja in 2000, at that time the RUF was most  
12 interested, the position that you were instructed to take was to  
13 delay disarmament in Kono, correct?

14 A. Well, it might be that maybe that was the intention of the  
15:29:44 15 leader, Issa Sesay, but I never thought of delay the disarmament.

16 Q. You took the position there that ECOMOG should not deploy  
17 in Kono District, correct?

18 A. I was out of the country, so I cannot deliver that.

19 Q. My question is: In Abuja, during these negotiation in  
15:30:07 20 2000, as the head of the RUF delegation, you took the position -  
21 you stated that your position was that ECOMOG should not deploy  
22 to Kono District at that time, correct?

23 A. You're right.

24 Q. Who was Jungle?

15:30:42 25 A. Jungle?

26 Q. Yes, Daniel Tamba.

27 A. Jungle was just a fighter.

28 Q. Where did you first meet him?

29 A. I met him when we entered Sierra Leone.



1 Q. What year did you meet him?

2 A. It was 1991 - 1992, sorry, sir. 1992 he came in.

3 Q. What was his nationality?

4 A. Jungle was a Liberian - is a Liberian.

15:31:16 5 Q. When you headed the external delegation, did you meet  
6 Jungle? When you headed the external delegation in Lib - excuse  
7 me, when you were on the external delegation in Liberia.

8 A. I never saw him, sir.

9 Q. Well, who did you interact with from the government when  
15:31:36 10 you were on that external delegation?

11 A. There were sectors. There were, I mean, divisions. We had  
12 people representing the international community. We had people  
13 representing the RUF and we had people representing the  
14 governance.

15:31:56 15 Q. My question is: From the Government of Liberia, who did  
16 you interact with?

17 A. The interaction whom - the person I saw there was the  
18 Deputy Defence Minister of Liberia. He represented Liberia.

19 Q. What was his name?

15:32:14 20 A. This is Daniel Teah.

21 Q. Daniel Teah?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. You're saying he was the Deputy Defence Minister of  
24 Liberia?

15:32:25 25 A. Yes, sir.

26 Q. Where did you interact with Daniel Teah?

27 A. The interaction was that we all sat down as how we are  
28 seated here and he was on the side of the representatives from  
29 other countries, like African countries, like in Guinea, Ghana,

1 Nigeria, he was in that group, and we were seated on the other  
2 side representing the RUF and the people of Nigeria were  
3 represented by His Excellency's envoy.

15:33:04 4 Q. Sir, I'm a bit confused what you're talking about now. You  
5 are talking about "we all sat down" and you gave various groups.  
6 Are you talking about a meeting that you attended?

7 A. I'm talking about the one that we had for the negotiation  
8 for peace where I represented in Abuja.

9 Q. So you're talking about the Abuja negotiations?

15:33:23 10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. And you're saying that Daniel Teah was representing Liberia  
12 there?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. My question is: You spent months in the external  
15:33:35 15 delegation based in Monrovia, correct?

16 A. You are right, my Lord.

17 Q. Who did you interact with from the Liberian government  
18 there in Monrovia?

19 A. In Monrovia I had nobody. I never spoke to anybody there.  
15:33:51 20 I was just confined in the place where they gave us a lodge,  
21 my Lord.

22 Q. You were confined?

23 A. I mean, we were just in one place, that was the lodge given  
24 to us, the RUF.

15:34:05 25 Q. What kind of equipment did you have in that lodge?

26 A. Well, the only thing that we had there was the  
27 communication set.

28 Q. What would you use the communication set for?

29 A. Well, to talk back to people at home and also to receive

1 messages from the leader, that is, Issa Sesay.

2 Q. Where was the lodge that you're talking about? It was in  
3 Monrovia, correct?

4 A. Yes, my Lord.

15:34:34 5 Q. Where in Monrovia?

6 A. I was in a lodge located at Congo Town.

7 Q. How far was this lodge from White Flower?

8 A. This could be about 300 metres.

9 Q. Were there Liberian security assigned to the lodge?

15:35:04 10 A. No, my Lord.

11 Q. There were no Liberian security there?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Did you ever meet Benjamin Yeaten?

14 A. Directly, no.

15:35:25 15 Q. Did you ever see him?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Okay. When you say, "Directly, no," how did you  
18 indirectly --

19 A. Indirectly?

15:35:40 20 Q. -- meet Benjamin Yeaten?

21 A. When I was invited. When the delegation was invited to  
22 calm the conflict that was between those two men, I saw him.

23 Q. At the meeting between Bockarie and Issa Sesay you saw  
24 Benjamin Yeaten?

15:35:56 25 A. Yes, my Lord.

26 Q. Was he in the meeting, sir?

27 A. Yes, my Lord.

28 Q. Now, during the time that you were estranged from the RUF,  
29 after being sent with the money to buy the ammunition until after

1 Lome when Foday Sankoh invited you back, did you have any contact  
2 with any of your former colleagues from the RUF?

3 A. The only time I had contact with the RUF was when Foday  
4 Sankoh himself came and that was the time I met him. I met Sam  
15:36:53 5 Bockarie and others when he was in there. But when I was in  
6 Liberia, I never had any contact with him. In fact, I was afraid  
7 to even go to him.

8 Q. What year was it that you met Foday Sankoh in Monrovia?

9 A. This was in 1999.

15:37:17 10 Q. This was after Lome?

11 A. This was after Lome.

12 Q. Before he returned to Sierra Leone?

13 A. Sierra Leone, yes, my Lord.

14 Q. Foday Sankoh, after being arrested - in March 1997 he was  
15:37:32 15 arrest would some ammunition at the airport in Nigeria, correct?

16 A. You're right, my Lord.

17 Q. And he didn't come back - he wasn't out of prison until  
18 after the Lome Accord - until the time of the Lome Accord,  
19 correct?

15:37:48 20 A. You're right, my Lord.

21 Q. He didn't come back after Lome to Sierra Leone until he  
22 first visited Monrovia, correct?

23 A. You're right, my Lord.

24 Q. Sir, did you take a trip to Europe before this?

15:38:07 25 A. Europe?

26 Q. Yes.

27 A. No.

28 Q. Did you ever travel to Faya Musa to Europe, Musa Faya?

29 A. With Faya Musa before this or after?

1 Q. Did you ever travel with him anywhere?

2 A. Yes, I travelled with him.

3 Q. Where did you go?

4 A. We went to Brussels.

15:38:28 5 Q. Why did you just tell me you'd never been to Europe?

6 A. No, I thought you were saying before. But what I'm trying  
7 to know from you, your Honour, is that you are telling me whether  
8 I ever - I was thinking that you were telling me before this time  
9 that I've already told you that I was in Liberia and this was not

15:38:44 10 the time. I was in Ivory Coast when I was sent to Europe.

11 Q. Did you go - were you sent to Europe to by ammunition?

12 A. No.

13 Q. What were you sent to Europe for?

14 A. We were sent there because Amara Essy stated that we should  
15 also have another route to solve the problem in Sierra Leone.

16 While we are there we should go because they have invited us - or  
17 invited the leader, Foday Sankoh, to go to the palace and explain  
18 why he has waged war. So he said he was not going, so he sent  
19 the two of us. We went there, and after we reached we were

15:39:37 20 invited. We went to get interviews with people and later he was  
21 invited, but he never went. He corrupted the whole thing.

22 Q. Sorry, who instructed you to go to Europe?

23 A. It was --

24 Q. Amara Essy?

15:39:52 25 A. Amara, yes, my Lord.

26 Q. How did you pay for your tickets?

27 A. When I - when we went to Nigeria I came to realise that the  
28 brothers - the fighters were at this time suffering for  
29 everything: One, medication; food; and everything that one can

1 use to be at ease. So I lied down and thought that I could write  
2 a letter to His Excellency Sani Abacha. I wrote that letter in  
3 ink, sent it by one of the securities from Nigeria, gave it to  
4 him and the next morning to my - I was not even expecting that it  
15:40:50 5 could be - I heard a knock at my door and a parcel was given to  
6 me. In this parcel - the content of it at the initial point I  
7 cannot say, but later when I carried it to my leader he was able  
8 to open it in my presence, and in that package there was an  
9 amount of US \$50,000. This money was the same money when we came  
15:41:23 10 back. That was the same money that was used for us to go.

11 Q. Sir, when did you travel to Nigeria?

12 A. I travelled to Nigeria in 2000.

13 Q. Okay. Now, in your last answer you said when we went to  
14 Nigeria, you talked about the brothers suffering, and then you  
15:41:45 15 said, So I thought I could write a letter to Sani Abacha?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. So was that in 2000 that you wrote the letter to Sani  
18 Abacha?

19 A. Yes, my Lord.

15:41:58 20 Q. He was dead, wasn't he?

21 A. 2000?

22 Q. Yes. He died in June 1998.

23 A. Sani Abacha's money that was given to us - I said it from  
24 the grass root that I am not too good at remembering dates. But  
15:42:15 25 that amount was given to me.

26 Q. When did you travel to Nigeria? Or did you never travel -  
27 excuse me. You told us about the Abuja negotiations in Nigeria  
28 in 2000, correct?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. Did you ever travel to Nigeria at any other time?

2 A. Yes, we were invited but by Sani Abacha prior to this 2000,  
3 and that was the time they gave me - they gave us that money and  
4 we came with it.

15:42:46 5 Q. Who is "we"? Who was invited?

6 A. We, I mean - I'm talking about the leader, Foday Sankoh,  
7 Faya Musa, Hindolo Deen-Jalloh and Jamba Ngobeh, Parker - that  
8 is Parker. One Parker was there. So these are the people that  
9 were in that place with the leader.

15:43:18 10 Q. So you travelled with Foday Sankoh?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. To Nigeria?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. And met with Sani Abacha?

15:43:25 15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. Was this before or after the Abidjan peace deal in November  
17 of 1996?

18 A. This was before. Or, excuse me, your Honour, in 1996 we  
19 had not gone to Nigeria. In 1997 we had not gone to Nigeria. In  
15:44:03 20 1988 - '98 something - 1998 we travelled upon the invitation of  
21 Sani Abacha. Then we met him. He tried to talk to us that war  
22 is not good, and therefore we should stop it and make sure that  
23 we listen to the international community.

24 Q. So it was in 1998 that you met Sani Abacha?

15:44:43 25 A. Yes, my Lord.

26 Q. You told us you were not with the RUF in 1998. Do you  
27 remember that?

28 A. 1998? 1998 I was not with the RUF. At that time I have  
29 gone to Nigeria and I've come back. This was not the time. I

1 have gone to Nigeria and come back before even the arrest of  
2 Foday Sankoh. That could have been in 1997 - 1996.

3 Q. How long did you spend in Europe?

4 A. We spent - I spent one month. And there was another time  
15:45:26 5 that was scheduled for Fayia Musa to meet some journalists in  
6 France, so I left him there and he came in September. I was  
7 there June, July.

8 Q. Where did you go?

9 A. I came to back to Ivory Coast.

15:45:48 10 Q. Sorry, in Europe where did you go on this trip?

11 A. I didn't go anywhere. I only stopped in Brussels.

12 Q. So you spent the entire time in Brussels?

13 A. Yes, my Lord.

14 Q. Have you ever been to The Hague before?

15:46:07 15 A. No, my Lord.

16 Q. Sir, did Issa Sesay have child soldiers as his bodyguards?

17 A. My Lord, I need to explain this child soldier.

18 Q. No, sir, you need to answer my question. My question, sir,  
19 is did Issa Sesay - well, let me rephrase the question. How old  
15:46:51 20 were the bodyguards that you saw with Issa Sesay?

21 A. All his bodyguards were above 19, 18, 21, his bodyguards.

22 Q. Sir, did you see children with the RUF?

23 A. Yes, we had children, my Lord.

24 Q. Were children in the armed - in the fighting forces?

15:47:10 25 A. That's why I'm saying, my Lord, that I want to explain  
26 concisely, very briefly, please.

27 Q. So your answer is yes, there were children in the fighting  
28 forces and then you can explain, sir. Were there children in the  
29 fighting forces?



1 A. They were not trained to fight, but later we came to  
2 realise that they were going - following. That's why I want to  
3 explain that, your Honour.

15:47:35 4 Q. Sir, the way things work is you have to answer my question,  
5 and my question is were there children in the fighting forces?

6 A. Later I came to realise that there were children but we  
7 never trained children. The RUF never trained children to fight.

8 Q. Did you train them any other way to do anything else  
9 besides fight?

15:48:00 10 A. Well, when we - yes, even from the base there were some  
11 children that Foday Sankoh used to bring so I taught them exactly  
12 - I mean, I used to put them together to talk to them about the  
13 ideologies.

14 Q. So at Naama you used to instruct children in ideology of  
15:48:22 15 the RUF. Is that right?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Was Base Marine one of those children?

18 A. You're right.

19 Q. How old was he?

15:48:29 20 A. Base Marine was above - he was above 15 years.

21 Q. Sir, during your time prior to going out of Sierra Leone -  
22 during your time with the fighting - with the RUF prior to going  
23 to the Ivory Coast, who were the top front line commanders for  
24 the RUF?

15:49:05 25 A. At that time we had a battle group commander; we had a  
26 battle front line commander. That is field commander.

27 Q. Thank you. I'm not interested in the titles. I'm  
28 interested in the names of the individuals who were the best -  
29 who had the reputations as the best fighters - the best fighting

1 commanders in the RUF?

2 A. Sam Bockarie was a strong fighter. Morris Kallon was a  
3 strong fighter. Gibril Massaquoi was a strong fighter. Issa  
4 Sesay was a back line front fighter because he got wounded and he  
15:49:57 5 was no longer going to the battle front line. Then we had one  
6 Superman that they called Dennis Mingo.

7 Q. And he was who?

8 A. He was a fighter.

9 Q. What nationality was he? He was a Liberian, correct?

15:50:15 10 A. That's what he - but he didn't tell me he was a Liberian.  
11 He told me personally that he was from - he's a Mende by tribe  
12 from Kailahun District.

13 Q. You could tell talking to him that he spoke with a Liberian  
14 accent, correct?

15:50:28 15 A. He had it, but he used to speak a lot other languages. He  
16 used to speak Mende mostly.

17 Q. And he had been NPFL before joining the RUF, correct?

18 A. Well, I can't tell whether he was with the NPFL because I  
19 saw him just - that man, in fact, he didn't come on the base. He  
15:50:46 20 never entered our base. He only came and started fighting.

21 Q. Correct, he was not at Camp Naama with you?

22 A. No.

23 Q. He was one of the NPFL forces that stayed with you - with  
24 the RUF, correct?

15:50:58 25 A. Yes.

26 Q. Another person like that would be Nya, the radio operator,  
27 correct?

28 A. Nya, yes, he was a radio communicator man.

29 Q. And he had been NPFL, correct?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Isaac Mongor had been NPFL before joining you at the base,  
3 correct?

4 A. Isaac Mongor's case is a little bit - it's not too clear to  
15:51:23 5 me. Because he told me he was in the army, so I don't know  
6 whether he was fighting for NPFL, but he fought.

7 Q. What about Boston Flomo, did you know him: Rambo?

8 A. Oh, yes, I know Rambo.

9 Q. Now, was this the same Rambo that was involved in the  
15:51:47 10 attack on Totota that you discussed yesterday?

11 A. No, this Rambo - the other Rambo that I'm talking about in  
12 there where you have stated is a Rambo for the NPFL and this our  
13 Rambo was a very small boy. Physically looking, not in the age.

14 Q. And he was one of the vanguards trained at Naama, correct?

15:52:13 15 A. You're right, my Lord.

16 Q. And he was a Liberian?

17 A. You're right.

18 Q. John Vincent was a Liberian, correct?

19 A. You're right.

15:52:21 20 Q. How about John Kargbo? He was a Sierra Leonean, correct?

21 A. Yes, my Lord.

22 Q. But living many years in Liberia, correct?

23 A. Yes, my Lord.

24 Q. And he had been with the NPFL, isn't that right?

15:52:38 25 A. I'm not quite sure he was the NPFL.

26 Q. Well, he did not join you at the camp. He wasn't one of  
27 those that underwent training, was he?

28 A. Yes, he never went to the base.

29 Q. But when you did the invasion, Foday Sankoh immediately

1 appointed him to one of the top positions, correct?

2 A. Yes, my Lord.

3 Q. In fact, he replaced Rashid Mansaray with John Kargbo as  
4 the head of one of the groups, correct?

15:53:01 5 A. You are right, my Lord.

6 Q. And he did that because Rashid Mansaray complained about  
7 Foday Sankoh relying so much on the Liberians, on the NPFL,  
8 correct?

9 A. My Lord, it was not because he had much interest in that.

15:53:19 10 Q. Rashid - let me finish my proposition. Rashid Mansaray  
11 felt it wasn't time to attack Sierra Leone and that Foday Sankoh  
12 was doing this just because the NPFL had attacked Bomaru and that  
13 the RUF should wait. Isn't that what Rashid Mansaray's position  
14 was?

15:53:40 15 A. Rashid Mansaray's position was he told - he asked Foday  
16 Sankoh directly, he said: Pa, you are saying that we should go  
17 and start fighting. Where are we going to get the ammunitions  
18 from? That brought a conflict between Foday Sankoh and Rashid  
19 Mansaray. He said the man should not ask that question because  
15:54:09 20 he has already, I mean, indicated to us that it is a self-reliant  
21 fighting with special reference to him as an advanced trained  
22 commando.

23 Q. Were you present when Rashid Mansaray was executed?

24 A. I was not present, my Lord. I was in jail.

15:54:37 25 Q. How long were you in jail for?

26 A. One month.

27 Q. How many times have you been in jail?

28 A. My jail was only that one that they gave to me. I've never  
29 been in jail before. Only that jail that Foday Sankoh told me

1 that I have taken Mon Ami from the cell.

2 Q. Sir, didn't you tell us earlier this afternoon that was for  
3 one day?

4 A. Which one?

15:55:04 5 Q. When you were put in jail for questioning the Mon Ami  
6 situation.

7 A. Excuse me, let us make that one clear. I said the same day  
8 they judged me - in fact, not judged me. He only came that same  
9 day when he told me, he said, "You, are you the one that gave" -  
10 before I could say "permission", no, there was no permission. He  
11 said, "Go back and go and put yourself in jail at Kangama." So  
12 that's what I'm talking about, the same day, one day only. But I  
13 was there in the jail for one month, your Honour.

14 Q. Sir, what happened at Giehun in Luawa Chiefdom when  
15:55:43 15 Rashid Mansaray was executed?

16 A. It was one morning, I got up and I was in the same jail  
17 with Mon Ami, the same Mon Ami. I got up and heard that the  
18 people - some fighters left Kailahun because they said some  
19 people, some fighters among the RUF were dealing with the  
15:56:08 20 enemies. So they have started already, I mean, investigating  
21 them. And I heard of one 45, that is, Alusine Kamara, who was 45  
22 by nickname, that he was been arrested. From there I started  
23 hearing, any arrest that was made, fighters would come and tell  
24 us that they have arrested this person, they have arrested this  
15:56:34 25 person. So that was how that whole thing went on, your Honour.

26 Q. And what about Jande, this woman that was associated with  
27 Foday Sankoh, what happened to her?

28 A. Jande was accused of leaking the secrets of the RUF to  
29 somebody in Guinea. This was Sam - no, one of the prominent

1 soldiers of the Sierra Leonean Armed Forces. They said she was  
2 dealing with that man. I could remember tomorrow maybe. Let me  
3 try to retrieve that place.

4 Q. So what was done to her?

15:57:15 5 A. Well, Jande was - after being accused, he was handed over  
6 to Mosquito or Sam Bockarie, and from there I heard that she was  
7 executed.

8 Q. How was she executed by Sam - was she executed by Bockarie?

9 A. Yes.

15:57:34 10 Q. And she was executed by boiling oil being poured on her  
11 genitals, correct?

12 A. No. This one, your Honour, you have to - excuse me, you  
13 see, I was not at the vision to see this man executing.

14 Q. Did you hear that?

15:57:51 15 A. But I heard that from the jail, that he used that before he  
16 could execute.

17 Q. And not only was Jande executed, but all the people from  
18 her village, the civilians, were executed?

19 A. Not all, because had it been all, then nobody would be at  
15:58:12 20 Giehun now. The people that were there, yes, most, most, the  
21 highest number was executed from that village that you are  
22 talking about, my Lord.

23 Q. And it was Sam Bockarie and Issa Sesay who carried out -  
24 who principally carried out these executions, correct?

15:58:28 25 A. You're right, my Lord.

26 Q. The two men that Charles Taylor tried to get back together  
27 in your meeting, correct?

28 A. Yes - my Lord, can you repeat that, please?

29 Q. Issa Sesay and Sam Bockarie, who killed these - carried out

1 these executions of civilians at Giehun in Luawa Chiefdom, they  
2 are the same two people that met with Charles Taylor and he  
3 encouraged them to work together to strengthen the movement,  
4 correct?

15:58:55 5 A. You're right.

6 Q. Sir, who is Charles Timber?

7 A. Charles Timber, it was during 1992 that I saw him in the  
8 morning with other people, and they said they have come to assist  
9 in the fighting.

15:59:26 10 Q. Charles Timber was a very strong fighter, commander,  
11 correct?

12 A. Very strong, yes, my Lord.

13 Q. He was killed attacking the barracks in Daru, correct?

14 A. You're right, my Lord.

15:59:42 15 Q. He was NPFL, correct?

16 A. You're right, my Lord.

17 Q. Sir, let's go back to your testimony when you talked about  
18 the NP - a force entering Totota. First of all, the force that  
19 entered was the NPFL, correct?

16:00:06 20 A. Yes, my Lord.

21 Q. And what happened when they entered?

22 A. When they entered, they attacked and opened all the shops.  
23 At that time I didn't see them taking goods but looted materials,  
24 but I saw them entering, because from my window to the street was  
16:00:27 25 just like the distance between, excuse me, you and myself. I

26 looked through my window and I saw that there were some shops  
27 there. One was owned by a Lebanese man, Akai. The other one was  
28 owned by People Georgy. The other one was owned by one Mr Hash,  
29 and the other one was owned by Mr Baro. All these shops were

1 made open, and there was a Mandingo man that was very close to my  
2 door. He was also - I mean, they also opened his shop. They  
3 went in and took some things that they could eat and left the  
4 town.

16:01:08 5 After a few hours in the afternoon, I was coming from - I  
6 was coming from the field, I have gone to my house. In the night  
7 I just heard people saying, "Commando, come out. Commando, come  
8 out." I didn't know. And there was a boy in the town called  
9 Commando. I thought it's that man that they are calling. So I  
16:01:30 10 just felt - I say, "Oh, that is - maybe they are calling  
11 Commando. Maybe he has gone out again and caused problem, that  
12 is why" - but I didn't know that these were fighting forces until  
13 it was exact 6 o'clock I started seeing some people passing,  
14 telling us to stay at home, that we should stay until they can  
16:01:48 15 get a command.

16 Q. Sir, what happened to the Mandingo man that lived close by?

17 A. Well, he escaped, my Lord.

18 Q. Some Mandingos were caught there in Totota, isn't that  
19 true?

16:02:06 20 A. Well, the Mandingos, after knowing that there was a  
21 fighting, most of them left.

22 Q. Because Mandingos had been killed in Liberia and other  
23 places where NPFL had entered, correct?

24 A. I cannot determine that because I was not at any battle  
16:02:26 25 front line, your Honour.

26 Q. You never heard that, sir?

27 A. I never heard it.

28 Q. So what's the next thing that happened during that attack?

29 A. Well, after the attack, the commander, he went to the



1 largest shop, that was People Georgy's shop, and he made that  
2 place as his base. That is, he was residing in that house. Then  
3 he took another group, went to Hika's house, that was adjacent.  
4 The two stores were adjacent to one another. So they went and  
16:03:04 5 occupied these places.

6 Then - I mean, the control - the commanding control was  
7 there, but there were some people who were leaving and uttering  
8 words that were very bad, "Anybody that tries us is going to see  
9 blood. Is going to do this." And they were just passing in the  
16:03:27 10 town, so everybody was just afraid to even come out. So that's  
11 how it happened.

12 Q. So what did you do then?

13 A. That's the time I said to myself that, well, I need to do  
14 anything else, but I didn't do it that same day they entered. I  
16:03:49 15 waited. I was with them in the town. Until one afternoon I just  
16 saw a group of men. They just came and said, "Young man" - but  
17 before this, your Honour, the town people, there was an arisen -  
18 I mean, panic. Most of them that were passing, they used to tell  
19 me, "We know that you people are Sierra Leoneans and you are here  
16:04:21 20 with us. Jet is coming from Sierra Leone killing our people,  
21 destroying our properties. Therefore, we will see what we can do  
22 to you."

23 Having heard this, I went silently to a friend and I told  
24 him the best way, "Please, let us go and surrender to the people.  
16:04:43 25 Because if the town people, they have gun, to tell us that they  
26 are going to do, we don't know what they will do. So, please,  
27 let us go and hand ourselves over for security reasons."

28 Q. Sir, were you planning on joining the NPFL when you say  
29 hand yourself over?

1 A. No.

2 Q. What were you planning to do then when you say hand  
3 yourself over? Explain what you mean.

16:05:09

4 A. Well, I only wanted my life to be saved. And from there I  
5 have to continue.

6 Q. So before the NPFL came you felt safe, correct?

7 A. Yes, my Lord.

8 Q. When they came you decided to hand yourself over to them,  
9 correct?

16:05:18

10 A. Yes, my Lord.

11 Q. To save your life?

12 A. Yes, my Lord.

13 Q. And how did you do that? How did you hand yourself over?

16:05:32

14 A. Well, I called upon these following people, who were real  
15 Mendes or Mende - yeah, all of us were Mende ethnic group. I  
16 call upon Prince Taylor. I call upon Saidu Joseph. I call upon  
17 Joseph Kanagbou. I call upon Edward L Bindi, including myself,  
18 we were together. And I told them, "Gentlemen, I do not know  
19 about Saidu Momoh. I do not know about fighting in Sierra Leone.

16:05:59

20 I came to this country to come and get my living. Over there,  
21 even if you go back, I'm not going to have anybody to let me go  
22 to school again and I'm a young man. I am therefore asking you,  
23 please, for our own lives to be secured, let us go to the  
24 people." So we walked there for the first time.

16:06:17

25 Q. So you and how many other people?

26 A. Four.

27 Q. And all of you were young men. Is that correct?

28 A. Yes, my Lord.

29 Q. One of them was Prince Taylor who later became the G5 for

1 the RUF, correct?

2 A. Yes, my Lord.

3 Q. And did - Saidu Joseph, did he also become RUF?

16:06:41

4 A. Yes. He was just a fighter, but he was involved in the  
5 episode, that's the execution that were carried on.

6 Q. He was killed during the Giehun executions?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 Q. By the way, you also mentioned someone called, I believe  
9 yesterday, Kai fa Wai. You knew Kai fa Wai?

16:07:03

10 A. Kel fa Wai.

11 Q. Kel fa Wai?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. He was killed around the same time, correct, in Giehun?

14 A. Yes, sir.

16:07:09

15 Q. His head was put on a stick, correct?

16 A. I heard of it, yes, sir.

17 Q. Why was his head put on a stick?

18 A. Well, except we have to ask because this was not in our  
19 manual at the starting point of the war that we have to use. I

16:07:27

20 mean, a skull of a man, no. So maybe it was just a discretion  
21 and dimension of the people to say, "Let us do this so that other  
22 people can be afraid."

23 Q. Who killed him, do you know?

24 A. Really, I know he was executed within the school, but I  
25 don't know the person who fired him.

16:07:47

26 Q. But his head was put on a stick so other people would be  
27 afraid, correct?

28 A. Yes, my Lord.

29 Q. So it was you and four others, Prince Taylor, Saidu Joseph.

1 Can you just slowly name the other two, please?

2 A. Edward L Bindi.

3 Q. Do you know how to spell Bindi?

4 A. B-I-N-D-I.

16:08:17 5 Q. Did he become RUF?

6 A. No, sir. He decided - in fact, he hid himself because his  
7 wife was a Liberian.

8 Q. OKAY. Thank you. And who else went with you to turn  
9 themselves over to the NPFL?

16:08:29 10 A. To NPFL, none of us, because none of us give - I mean, only  
11 that we surrendered to the NPFL, but none of us joined the NPFL.

12 Q. Understood. Who was the other person who surrendered with  
13 you?

14 A. I have called Joseph Sai du. I have called Joseph Kanagbou.

16:08:51 15 Q. Can you spell that name, please?

16 A. K-A-N-A-G-B-O-U.

17 Q. Did he go with you to Naama?

18 A. Yes, my Lord.

19 Q. And did he join the RUF after - during the invasion?

16:09:10 20 A. Yes, my Lord.

21 Q. Now, sir, when you got to Naama you learned that there were  
22 - well, let's continue with your story. Sorry. You go - the  
23 four of you go to where to surrender?

24 A. Yes, your Honour, can you please --

16:09:27 25 Q. The five of you, you said, decided to surrender to the  
26 NPFL. Explain what you did to do that.

27 A. Well, I said that it was one morning when I heard that the  
28 people of the town where I was residing - some of them used to  
29 like all the citizens, so they came to us with special reference

1 to one Tokpa. He came and said, My brother, something like this  
2 is going on and the people are coming from over there. I just  
3 heard it though, but I'm sure before it reflects on you try to  
4 find a means. He advised me to go to a village, his own village,  
16:10:06 5 to stay there. I told him I will not go anywhere and leave my  
6 family, I come going to hand myself over, and I did it.

7 Q. Sir, you mentioned an individual Tokpa. Can you help us  
8 with any attempt to spell that name?

9 A. T-O-K-P-A.

16:10:24 10 Q. So after you told Tokpa that you were going to turn  
11 yourself in, what happened then?

12 A. Well, he couldn't say anything. Like, just - he just told  
13 me, say well, if that is what you think you can do, then you can  
14 do it. So I collected the four, then we went and handed

16:10:39 15 ourselves over.

16 Q. Where did you go to hand yourself over. Did you go to the  
17 headquarters, [overlapping speakers] the shop of the Lebanese  
18 man?

19 A. Yes, the headquarters - in fact when they arrested - in  
16:10:53 20 fact, when we were going, they told us not to go to the commander  
21 that was residing in the shop. They told us directly to go - you  
22 know, they used to have so many bases. There was a place where  
23 they used to judge people, citizens, so that they can know who is  
24 a citizen and who is a fighter. So they carried out us there and  
16:11:14 25 we sat down there for one hour. Then they told us we should go  
26 in, and that is in the jail.

27 Q. And the jail was the container that you described  
28 yesterday, correct?

29 A. You are right, my Lord.

1 Q. I believe you said it's something that you could sometimes  
2 put a car on, those kinds of containers. Is that right?

3 A. Yes, my Lord.

4 Q. Is it the kind of container that could be put on a railroad  
16:11:35 5 track on a train?

6 A. No. This one is less - I mean, I might not be too good to  
7 explain it, but let us call it if you want to get goods from  
8 Europe, if you want to get those things, those - I mean those  
9 things that they can put goes inside to be exported or imported.

16:11:52 10 Q. It's basically a big metal box, correct? A big metal box?

11 A. Well, my Lord, if you can call it a metal, I can't defy  
12 you.

13 Q. Was it made of iron, or what was it made of?

14 A. It was iron.

16:12:05 15 Q. Now, aside from the individuals that you went with and  
16 surrendered yourself to the NPFL with, there were other  
17 individuals inside that container during the period that you were  
18 confined, correct?

19 A. Yes, my Lord.

16:12:24 20 Q. One of those was Morris Kallon. Isn't that true?

21 A. Morris Kallon?

22 Q. Yes.

23 A. He was not in that jail.

24 Q. When did you first meet Morris Kallon?

16:12:34 25 A. I met Morris Kallon on 11 November, the very day we were  
26 handed over to Pa Morlai.

27 Q. Where did he come from?

28 A. He was seen at Kakata, but he's a Sierra Leonean.

29 Q. Sorry, but when you met him - was this in Totota?

1 A. Yes, my Lord.

2 Q. Had he been detained in Totota?

3 A. No, my Lord.

4 Q. Well, was he with Foday Sankoh?

16:13:01 5 A. Yes, my Lord.

6 Q. Who else was with Foday Sankoh?

7 A. Augustine Koroma was with Foday Sankoh and his bodyguard.

8 At that time, my Lord, you cannot ask too much questions. So -

9 but I could remember because when they came in, I started asking

16:13:27 10 for their names on the base. So I was able to see that he was

11 there, one Daniel OK George was there, and we had Philip Palmer

12 was there, and some other people, and even Morris Kallon was also

13 there. He was staying there.

14 Q. When you say that they were there, the individuals you just

16:13:51 15 named, Daniel OK George, Philip Palmer, Morris Kallon, what were

16 they doing?

17 A. Philip Palmer, according to his auto that he gave me about

18 himself, he told me he is a Sierra Leonean. He told me he's a

19 second year student of Njala University college. Daniel OK

16:14:27 20 George told me he was just a typist at Firestone's plantation

21 company. Koroma said he was just - he was not doing anything but

22 he was trying to strive for his survival. Morris Kallon was

23 practising Muslimism, that is, he said he was working on trying

24 to help people through the Muslim way, that is, make medicine

16:14:56 25 and --

26 Q. Now, when you came out of the container, were these people

27 placed in the same group that you were in?

28 A. These people I've named, my Lord?

29 Q. Yes.

1 A. Yes, these people, they were with the leader at that time.

2 Q. Did they appear to you at that time to be detained also, or  
3 they were free and with the leader?

16:15:20

4 A. They were freed and they were with the leader. This  
5 included Lawrence Womandia and the rest of the people.

6 Q. Now, did you speak to them later at Naama or over the years  
7 and learn that all of them had also been freed from different  
8 detention facilities by Foday Sankoh in Liberia?

16:15:40

9 A. Yes, my Lord, when we reached to the base I asked them. By  
10 that time I was not given the position, as I explained to you. I  
11 asked them where they were when they were - because we all  
12 started - at that time there was freedom for us to come to the  
13 formation, so we started dialoguing and conversing with others.  
14 So they told me that they were also arrested with special

16:16:01

15 references to Koroma was arrested, Augustine Gbao was arrested in  
16 Kakata, and Morris Kallon was arrested in Kakata. Philip Palmer  
17 was arrested at Firestone and the other people, so they told me.

18 Q. Now, the jail that - they all were arrested - the jail that  
19 you were in, the guards were from the NPFL, correct?

16:16:27

20 A. The guard under the NPFL, yes, my Lord.

21 Q. And when you got out, you heard someone say something about  
22 executing people, is that right, when they brought you out of the  
23 container?

16:16:44

24 A. Yes, these were - I mean, from in the container I heard the  
25 word that we are going to execute all of them, with special  
26 reference to Sierra Leoneans, but when they come outside then  
27 we'll know. There I heard that man, "Una bring them out",  
28 meaning bring all of them to me.

29 Q. So when he talked about bring them to me, that was said in



1 Krio, correct?

2 A. Yes, my Lord.

3 Q. The threat about we're going to execute the Sierra  
4 Leoneans, was that said in Liberian English, or what language?

16:17:18 5 A. It was said in Liberian English.

6 Q. Now, I'm sure that that is something that's a very vivid  
7 memory in your mind because - is that correct?

8 A. At that time in fact I was not myself. I thought I was  
9 gone, and all I said to my friends - I had some {redacted} in

16:17:36 10 there. I told the {redacted} I know you are Liberians, and you  
11 know I have been here for a longer time, and I've been doing  
12 {redacted}. Do, when you go please tell my friend, which is  
13 Tokpa, to take care of my family.

14 MR KOUMJIAN: Your Honour, I believe we need to redact the  
16:17:54 15 part of the last answer.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, indeed. Madam Court Manager, please  
17 redact the reference to the profession. Members of the public,  
18 please you are not to repeat that profession outside of court.

19 MR KOUMJIAN:

16:18:10 20 Q. So, sir, basically those of you who were Sierra Leoneans in  
21 that container were all under the threat of execution and in  
22 terror. Is that true?

23 A. Well, this was what Foday Sankoh told the people, that when  
24 you meet them, please tell them that anybody who refuses, I mean,  
16:18:33 25 should be executed. He said that, and he said he was responsible  
26 for the arrests of Sierra Leoneans.

27 Q. And all of you were civilians, correct?

28 A. Yes, at that time, my Lord.

29 Q. So basically, this was an area where captured civilians

1 were threatened with execution if they didn't join the RUF,  
2 correct?

3 A. You're right, my Lord.

16:18:56

4 Q. So, sir, all the rhetoric you heard at the base about  
5 ideology and treatment of civilians, you had already seen in  
6 practice Foday Sankoh did the opposite. Correct?

7 A. Can you say that one again, your Honour?

16:19:15

8 Q. Sir, you talked about the ideology of the RUF at the base  
9 to treat civilians well; how you treat civilians when you capture  
10 a town; but you yourself had experienced that Foday Sankoh had  
11 authorised threatening to execute people if they didn't join the  
12 RUF, civilians; correct?

13 A. That comes about the conflict, yes.

14 Q. So the practice was the opposite of the ideology, correct?

16:19:33

15 A. The action was totally against the ideology.

16 Q. And what happened to you was not unique. Most of the  
17 Sierra Leoneans that were taken to Naama had been detained and  
18 then brought out of NPFL detention facilities by Foday Sankoh,  
19 correct?

16:19:57

20 A. Some were. Or let's use the word "most of us".

21 Q. But at Naama the majority of the persons undergoing  
22 training with you were actually Liberians, correct?

23 A. They were not mostly Liberians. Liberians were not up to  
24 the number of Sierra Leoneans, my Lord.

16:20:19

25 Q. A witness - you know John Vincent, sir?

26 A. I know John Vincent, my Lord.

27 Q. John Vincent was a Liberian and he was at the camp,  
28 correct?

29 A. Yes, my Lord.

1 Q. John Vincent told the judges that over three-quarters of  
2 those trained were Liberians. That's true, isn't it?

3 A. I defy that, my Lord.

4 Q. Foday Sankoh gave each of you a number. Isn't that true?

16:20:49 5 A. You are right, my Lord.

6 Q. And how many - what was the highest number? How many of  
7 you were there, do you know?

8 A. The real number on that base was 387, but two couldn't  
9 complete the course because of hardness of the treatment - of the

16:21:10 10 training, so they got sick, one died. But two of them, one  
11 escaped from the base and up to now we didn't see him, so the  
12 real number that entered here was 385.

13 Q. And Foday Sankoh had told you that if anyone escaped they  
14 would be executed, correct?

16:21:27 15 A. You're right.

16 Q. That's why you didn't try to escape, correct?

17 A. Yes, my Lord.

18 Q. At the Naama base you were in a section called Crab Hole.  
19 Is that right?

16:21:38 20 A. You are right, my Lord.

21 Q. But right across the field was the Liberian troops  
22 training, correct --

23 A. Yes, my Lord.

24 Q. -- at Naama. How many metres away do you think they were?

16:21:50 25 A. They were over 300 metres.

26 Q. Did you ever try to think about going to the Liberian base?

27 A. No, my Lord.

28 Q. That's because you thought you would have been captured and  
29 returned to Foday Sankoh, correct?

1 A. Yes, my Lord.

2 Q. And these Liberian troops that were - first of all, this  
3 Camp Naama originally had been a base for the Liberian army  
4 during the earlier period of time before the war, correct?

16:22:43 5 A. Yes, that was a barrack.

6 Q. When you were taken there it was an NPFL base, correct?

7 A. I met them there, but - I met soldiers there, but no one  
8 could ask them which faction they were fighting for. So those  
9 questions were not - they couldn't allow you, your Honour, to be  
10 asked. But I saw soldiers there.

16:23:09

11 Q. Sir, you're an educated person and you would follow the  
12 news on the radio, correct?

13 A. Yes, my Lord.

14 Q. Sir, at this time in late 1990 the NPFL basically  
15 controlled everything except for a small area around Monrovia.  
16 Every other part of Liberia. Correct?

16:23:31

17 A. You're right, my Lord.

18 MR KOUJIAN: Could the witness be shown L1 from the map  
19 book.

16:24:18

20 THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honour, please can I use the  
21 restroom for two minutes?

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: You may be shown out of the courtroom.

23 [In the absence of the witness]

24 While the witness is out I was just looking at the  
25 transcript at page 94 where a certain redaction was carried out  
26 in the morning but our legal officer has drawn to our attention  
27 that if that transcript remains - the reference to the transcript  
28 and the various pages, if those remain unredacted along with  
29 comments of counsel that followed it is possible to tell the

16:24:52

1 identity of this witness. Now, Mr Munyard, what do you think?  
2 Should we redact the reference to the transcript and the pages?

3 MR MUNYARD: Yes, I'm grateful to your legal officer for  
4 pointing that out and that, I'm sure, is right.

16:25:36 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Then, Madam Court Officer, I'm sure  
6 you've seen what I mean. If we could quickly redact.

7 [In the presence of the witness]

8 Mr Koumjian, you could continue for a few more minutes.

9 MR KOUMJIAN: Thank you. If we could have the map on the  
16:27:05 10 screen and if the witness - I don't know if the map's on his  
11 screen:

12 Q. Sir, can you switch seats, I believe that would be better.

13 Sir, if you need to pick this up let me know and we can allow you  
14 to do that. But I'd like you to look at the map first where the

16:27:43 15 number 3 is in the purple. Do you see that?

16 A. Number 3, yes.

17 Q. Just above that is Gbatala. Do you see that?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And then if you follow that road to the left slightly down  
16:27:56 20 you see Totota. Do you see Totota on the red --

21 A. Yes, down, yes.

22 Q. Sir, is that where you were when you surrendered to the  
23 NPFL?

24 A. You're right, my Lord.

16:28:11 25 Q. This is where you first met Foday Sankoh, correct?

26 A. Yes, my Lord.

27 Q. From Totota how did you get to Camp Naama? Can you very  
28 slowly on the map - first let me ask you did you take the road  
29 and go back, go up to Gbatala, through Gbatala?

1 MR MUNYARD: The map's gone off our screens. I don't know  
2 if it's gone off everybody else's screens.

3 THE WITNESS: From Totota we passed through Gbatala, we  
4 passed through Suakoko. We passed through Phebe. We came to  
16:29:16 5 Gbarnga. From Gbarnga then we went towards Lofa County.

6 MR KOUMJIAN:

7 Q. So you were on from - Totota to Gbarnga you're on what's on  
8 the map depicted as the thick red line, correct?

9 A. Yes, my Lord.

16:29:33 10 Q. And then when you get to Gbarnga you head north straight up  
11 on what seems to be a smaller road towards Belefanai, correct?

12 A. Yes, my Lord.

13 Q. Before you get to Belefanai you turn off a short distance  
14 to go to Camp Naama?

16:29:57 15 A. Yes, my Lord.

16 Q. Where do you turn? At Belefanai, is that where you turn?

17 A. Belefanai was the name of the town.

18 Q. That's where you turn to go to Naama?

19 A. Yes, my Lord.

16:30:11 20 MR MUNYARD: Madam President, the witness is going to have  
21 to mark on the map because on the screen it's a complete blur so  
22 we can't read the names. If he marks as he talks then at least  
23 we can follow the route.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Koumjian, it's really up to you.

16:30:24 25 You're the one in charge of this evidence. What do you want us  
26 to do?

27 MR KOUMJIAN: I think it would be helpful to have the  
28 witness mark the map. We have perhaps a better - an unfolded  
29 copy might be easier.

1           PRESIDING JUDGE: And we'll have the witness do this route  
2 and then we will adjourn. But please make sure the --

3           MR KOUMJIAN: We might be already out of time. This might  
4 take a few minutes. You have the admonition still to give.

16:30:52 5           PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, well I said that we need to have the  
6 route marked before we adjourn but can the witness be given a  
7 marker that can show on the line. Not black, not green, but a  
8 marker that can show.

9           THE WITNESS: All right, we do that gain. We went from  
16:31:47 10 Totota straight to Gbatala. From Gbatala we came to Suakoko.  
11 There is a small town, which is not mentioned here, so I haven't  
12 call that name. Before going to Phebe there's a small town there  
13 called Sergeant Colin Town. Then we passed through Phebe. We  
14 came to Gbarnga. Then we went to the other road straight to  
16:32:31 15 Beliefanai.

16           PRESIDING JUDGE: Where is Beliefanai on the map?

17           THE WITNESS: I have not seen it here.

18           MR KOUMJIAN:

19 Q. Sir, if you go from Gbarnga and just go straight up, do you  
16:32:41 20 see the road going straight up from Gbarnga, do you see the  
21 second town Beliefanai? Go back to Gbarnga. Now go up. Don't  
22 follow the road. Follow the smaller road, straight up. Do you  
23 see the second town?

24 A. Yes, I have seen Beliefanai.

16:33:01 25 Q. So is that the route you took that when you got to Gbarnga  
26 you basically turned left and went up to Beliefanai?

27 A. You're right, my Lord.

28 Q. Then how far from Beliefanai was Naama?

29 A. It could be about 5 to 6 miles.

1 Q. So is the place where you put the dot approximately where  
2 Naama was, or where is Naama?

3 A. Naama is the name of the --

4 Q. Where was Naama? Can you mark it on the map? Okay. Just  
16:33:44 5 put a dot or put an N approximately where Naama was. Sir, could  
6 you mark - or you're not sure where it is on the map?

7 A. I'm not sure. I'm just seeing Beliefanai because I've not  
8 seen Naama.

9 MR KOUMJIAN: Okay. I have some more questions regarding  
16:34:04 10 the map but I don't know if your Honour wants me to continue.  
11 Madam President, do you want me to continue with questions about  
12 the map or should we break at this point?

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: No, I think this is - well, I don't know,  
14 do you want the witness to complete this particular line of  
16:34:28 15 questions? For example, joining up the dots and labeling what -  
16 putting some kind of a legend as to what the route is?

17 MR KOUMJIAN: Yes, but I have some more questions. It may  
18 take some time. I believe we have previously left exhibits to be  
19 marked the next day.

16:34:50 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very well. The Court Manager will take  
21 custody of the map and we'll continue with that testimony  
22 tomorrow.

23 In the meantime, Mr Witness, we're going to adjourn to  
24 tomorrow and as usual you're not to discuss your evidence with  
16:35:07 25 anybody. Thank you. Court is adjourned to 9.30 tomorrow.

26 [Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 4.35 p.m.  
27 to be reconvened on Wednesday, 2 June 2010 at  
28 9.30 a.m.]

29



## I N D E X

### WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE:

DCT-292	41693
EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR MUNYARD	41693
CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR KOUMJIAN	41782