



Case No. SCSL-2003-01-T

THE PROSECUTOR OF  
THE SPECIAL COURT  
V.  
CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR

WEDNESDAY, 21 APRIL 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:

Mr Artur Appazov

For the Registry:

Ms Rachel Irura  
Ms Zainab Fofanah

For the Prosecution:

Mr Nicholas Koumjian  
Mr Mohamed A Bangura  
Ms Kathryn Howarth  
Ms Maja Dimitrova

For the accused Charles Ghankay  
Taylor:

Mr Courtenay Griffiths QC  
Mr Terry Munday  
Mr Morris Anyah  
Mr Silas Chekera

1 Wednesday, 21 April 2010

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused present]

4 [Upon commencing at 9.33 a.m.]

09:27:21 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning. We will take appearances  
6 first, please.

7 MR KOUMJIAN: Good morning, Madam President, your Honours.  
8 For the Prosecution this morning, Mohamed A Bangura, Maja  
9 Dimitrova and Nicholas Koumjian.

09:33:35 10 MR GRIFFITHS: Good morning, Madam President, your Honours,  
11 counsel opposite. For the Defence today myself, Courtenay  
12 Griffiths, with me Mr Morris Anyah and Mr Michael Herz of  
13 counsel.

14 Madam President, before we commence, can I raise two  
09:33:56 15 matters with the Court, please. The first is this: As a  
16 consequence of the disruption of airline traffic into Europe, we  
17 will have problems progressing the trial next week because  
18 currently there is only one further witness in The Hague, and we  
19 know not how long the current travel difficulties will persist or  
09:34:28 20 whether, indeed, flights will be coming in from West Africa at  
21 any time soon. I thought I would alert the Court to that - it's  
22 more than likely that definite possibility next week.

23 The second is this: A number of individuals have asked  
24 when will the summer recess take place this year, as we need to  
09:35:00 25 plan our diaries with family and other such like commitments in  
26 mind.

27 [Trial Chamber conferred]

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Griffiths, your submissions have been  
29 noted. We're of the view that since the transportation of

1 witnesses is really up in the air, I think it's - sorry?

2 MR GRIFFITHS: It's literally up in the air.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes. We will have to cross that bridge  
4 when we get to it. We can only hope against hope. Things have  
09:36:45 5 definitely improved in the last few days. I have proof of that  
6 myself. I had a relative travelling who arrived this morning  
7 from Africa. So things are improving, but who knows. They might  
8 improve, they might not. We will handle that when the time  
9 comes.

09:37:03 10 As for the summer recess, we will discuss it and consult  
11 with the President and then we will let the parties know as soon  
12 as possible.

13 MR GRIFFITHS: I am most grateful for that.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Fayia, good morning.

09:37:21 15 THE WITNESS: Good morning.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: This morning I remind you of your oath to  
17 tell the truth. That still binds you, as Mr Koumjian continues  
18 with cross-examination.

19 MR KOUMJIAN: Madam President, at this time we would like  
09:37:38 20 to deal with a document that is confidential, so we would ask the  
21 Court, for the protection of witnesses, to go into private  
22 session.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: That is for the protection of another  
24 witness.

09:37:55 25 MR KOUMJIAN: Correct.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Okay. For the members of the public  
27 listening in, we have to go into a brief private session whereby  
28 you can look into the court, but you can't hear what's being  
29 said. This is for the purpose of protecting another protected

1 witness.

2 Madam Court Officer, please arrange a private session.

3 [At this point in the proceedings, a portion of  
4 the transcript, pages 39480 to 39510, was  
5 extracted and sealed under separate cover, as  
6 the proceeding was heard in private session.]

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1 [Open session]

2 MS IRURA: Your Honour, we are in open session.

3 MR KOUMJIAN: If I could just have one moment to organise  
4 my note.

10:39:32 5 Q. Sir, I want to ask you: When you were in detention, you  
6 witnessed this massacre in Kailahun Town. Did you also witness  
7 or - the killing of any of your fellow prisoners when you were  
8 held in Buedu?

9 A. Oh, yes. Yes.

10:39:52 10 Q. Tell us about that.

11 A. A Nigerian member of the ECOMOG who was a prisoner of war  
12 called Hassan Faddah [phon], his Nigerians brothers reported to -  
13 I don't know whether it was to Mosquito or Issa - reported that  
14 he had contracted tuberculosis. The fellow was called Hassan  
10:40:20 15 Faddah.

16 Q. Why did they report that?

17 A. I don't know why they reported it. But all of us were held  
18 in the same building, maybe on the parlour - we were in a small  
19 room. But every morning we would open the door that was closed  
10:40:35 20 between us. So we were conversing. But they reported to the  
21 guards that Hassan Faddah had contributed tuberculosis. So two  
22 days after that we saw somebody at the door taking - calling  
23 Hassan's Faddah out. So they took Hassan Faddah out, and what we  
24 heard later was that he was killed.

10:41:03 25 Q. He never returned --

26 A. He never returned at all.

27 Q. -- to the cell with his fellow Nigerian soldiers?

28 A. He never returned at all.

29 Q. Sir, you talked about a Mr Tengbeh going and spending six

1 months in Gbarnga, 1991 to '92; correct?

2 A. Yes, counsel.

3 Q. Mr Tengbeh actually preceded you by many years as the  
4 public relations officer for the RUF; isn't that true?

10:41:36 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. When was Mr Tengbeh the public relations officer for the  
7 RUF?

8 A. That time. That time he went.

9 Q. So he wasn't just a senior citizen from Kailahun Town. He  
10:41:46 10 was the RUF public relations officers?

11 A. Yes, for at that time, yeah.

12 Q. Sir, where is the Ahmadiyya school? Maybe my pronunciation  
13 is bad.

14 A. A-H-M-A-D-I-Y-Y-A?

10:42:05 15 Q. Yes, sir. Where is that, do you know?

16 A. I don't know the place you are talking about. Ahmadiyya  
17 school is a school.

18 Q. Where is it? In what town is it?

19 A. I don't know. There are a lot of Ahmadiyya schools in  
10:42:19 20 Sierra Leone.

21 Q. Where you ever in the - what is the Banya compound?

22 A. Banya is a compound of the paramount chief in Kailahun.  
23 The palace.

24 Q. Did you know a Mohamed Swarray when you were in the RUF?

10:42:34 25 A. Yes, I knew one Mohamed Swarray.

26 Q. And who was he?

27 A. He was, I think he was the first civilian - he died long  
28 ago. I don't remember the kind of thing he was doing. He dies  
29 long, long ago in the Top 20.

- 1 Q. He headed the Internal Defence Unit, correct, of the RUF?
- 2 A. IDU, yes, initially.
- 3 Q. And you worked for him, didn't you?
- 4 A. Me?
- 10:43:03 5 Q. Yes.
- 6 A. No, no, no, I did not. I did not.
- 7 Q. Do you know someone named 045?
- 8 A. 045?
- 9 Q. Yes, a nickname, 045. Does that ring a bell?
- 10:43:21 10 A. Yeah, it does but I don't remember the person. It does.
- 11 045, yeah, I used to hear the name. He was a Sierra Leonean and
- 12 a Temne but I don't know his full name.
- 13 Q. Sir, you underwent some training at one of the Ahmadiyya
- 14 schools, didn't you?
- 10:43:38 15 A. No, I never took any training at all. Myself,
- 16 Mr Deen-Jalloh and those who were working with me in the
- 17 agriculture department, none of them took training.
- 18 Q. Just going back to Mr Tengbeh, he had a daughter Josephine,
- 19 correct?
- 10:43:57 20 A. Yeah.
- 21 Q. And she was one of Foday Sankoh's concubines?
- 22 A. She was Foday Sankoh's wife. He actually married her in
- 23 Freetown.
- 24 Q. Sir, you also mentioned in your testimony the death of
- 10:44:18 25 Mohamed Kamara, that he was beaten to death.
- 26 A. Yes.
- 27 Q. Where did that happen?
- 28 A. That happened in Buedu.
- 29 Q. When did that happen?

1 A. When we were in the incarceration there.

2 Q. And who was Mohamed Kamara?

3 A. He was a mechanic. He was a Honda mechanic. He used to  
4 mend the Hondas. So, if I may explain?

5 Q. Please.

6 A. He was accused of having gone to I think Foya or - no, not  
7 Foya. To a town on the border town - sorry, on the border with  
8 Liberia. He had gone there, he got drunk and, according to what  
9 Issa was saying, he said he had got himself drunk and said a lot  
10 of things. What are the things he said, that we were not told.

10:45:04

11 Because in fact we were even inside when we just heard him  
12 crying. They were beating him, he was crying. So it was when  
13 they brought him to put him in the dungeon that we saw him. The  
14 next morning again they came and gave him some beating.

10:45:26

15 Q. You saw him in the dungeon?

16 A. Yeah, they put him in the dungeon.

17 Q. And where were you that you could see that?

18 A. There were times when they used to put us outside a bit.  
19 That was going to the close of the whole thing in early 1999.

10:45:41

20 Q. The dungeon is a hole in the ground covered by aluminum  
21 sheeting. Is that right?

22 A. Uh-huh.

23 Q. And so you could hear him crying from that hole?

24 A. No, he was crying from where they were beating him. When  
25 they put him in the dungeon, I don't think he cried.

10:45:54

26 Q. How did you learn he died? What happened next?

27 A. When they brought his food - according to what the guard  
28 said, when they brought his food, the guard opened the - that was  
29 the time the guard opened the door, he looked into the hole and



1 he was lying there dead and then they took him outside.

2 Q. And, sir, was he - you said he was a mechanic. Was he a  
3 civilian or a combatant?

4 A. I think Mohamed was a combatant.

10:46:28 5 Q. What was his nationality?

6 A. Sierra Leonean.

7 MR KOUMJIAN: Could the witness be shown D-222. Actually,  
8 while that's being prepared, perhaps I can first pass out another  
9 document, which is Sierra Leone Web from October 1999:

10:48:13 10 Q. Sir, this is a document that was presented during

11 Mr Taylor's testimony, I believe. It's a United Nations code  
12 cable to a United Nations official in New York from

13 Downes-Thomas, the RSG in Liberia, representative of the

14 Secretary-General in Liberia, dated 3 October 1999 with the

10:49:16 15 subject "Sankoh and Koroma's departure from Monrovia and return  
16 to Freetown." Do you recall yesterday telling us that you went

17 to Foday Sankoh's house and he was in Freetown in August 1999?

18 A. Yes, I do. That was the first place we were taken to.

19 Q. This first paragraph:

10:49:38 20 "RUF Leader Corporal Foday Sankoh and AFRC Leader Johnny  
21 Paul Koroma left Monrovia for Freetown at 13.00 also along with

22 selected international observers/guarantors. The departure of

23 the two rebel leaders which was scheduled to take place on 2

24 October 1999, immediately following the ceremony at the Executive

10:50:03 25 Mansion, was delayed due to protracted negotiations which took  
26 place before the commencement of the ceremony."

27 Second paragraph:

28 "While the two rebel leaders and the international

29 observers/guarantors accompanying them left on board an executive

1 jet provided by the Nigerian government, some 70 of their  
2 supporters and members of their immediate family were ferried by  
3 commercial planes provided by the Government of Liberia. At  
4 Roberts International Airport, the two were seen off by Sierra  
10:50:39 5 Leoneans residing in Monrovia, senior members of the Government  
6 of Liberia, including the Vice-President Enoch Dogolea, and  
7 members of the diplomatic corps and other well wishers."

8 Then paragraph 4:

9 "In reaffirming his commitment to abide by the Lome Peace  
10:51:01 10 Accord, LPC Koroma underscored the importance he attaches to the  
11 alliance between AFRC and the RUF and the constructive role which  
12 the two groups are likely to make to the implementation of the  
13 peace accord."

14 Now, before I ask you questions, I would like you to, to  
10:51:20 15 also understand this, take a look at another document I am  
16 distributing now. Sir, if we can start, just to understand the  
17 source, look at the very bottom of this page. We see that this  
18 has a web address that this is from [www.sierra-leone.org](http://www.sierra-leone.org),  
19 archives, slnews. Then going to the top we see:

10:53:26 20 "3 October. RUF leader Corporal Foday Sankoh (pictured  
21 left) and former AFRC chairman Lieutenant Colonel Johnny Paul  
22 Koroma (right) finally arrived in Freetown on Sunday, nearly  
23 three months after the signing of the Lome Peace Accord on July 7  
24 to end more than eight years of civil war."

10:53:47 25 So, sir, do you see that when Foday Sankoh came to Sierra  
26 Leone after Lome, the first time he arrived was on a flight from  
27 Monrovia on 3 October 1999? You told us you didn't actually see  
28 Foday Sankoh. Understanding these two documents, do you still  
29 believe that Foday Sankoh was in Sierra Leone in August?

1 A. I said Foday Sankoh's house was the first place they took  
2 us when we arrived in Freetown in August.

3 Q. The question is was Foday Sankoh in Sierra Leone then? Do  
4 you know or you don't know?

10:54:34 5 A. I know Foday Sankoh was in Freetown because what happened  
6 was, when he was told to go collect us by the UN, he went there  
7 and deliberately decided to leave us behind. That was the same  
8 August. When he arrived they asked him about us. He said he had  
9 left us behind. So they made arrangements to go collect us  
10:55:02 10 there, from Buedu. It was the ECOMOG truck that collected us  
11 from Buedu up to Daru Barracks. Then from Daru Barracks they  
12 took us to Kenema. From Kenema we had to be flown to Freetown.  
13 From the military heliport we were taken to his house straight.  
14 That's the first port of call. Then one fellow, Kenneth

10:55:35 15 Macauley, who was at that time serving as protocol to Foday  
16 Sankoh, took us to where they provided accommodation for us.

17 Q. Did you see Foday Sankoh?

18 A. That night we did not see him.

19 Q. Did you see him in August or September 1999?

10:55:53 20 A. Yes, I did.

21 Q. When did you see him?

22 A. I did. In fact before we - even at the presidential lodge  
23 at Hill Station, I met him - I mean there was a day he met us  
24 there. That was in September. He met us there. That was the  
10:56:09 25 time this man was his bodyguard, Akim was his bodyguard. He met  
26 us in the presidential lodge in Hill Station.

27 Q. Sir, Foday Sankoh did not return to Freetown until he had  
28 met Johnny Paul Koroma and Charles Taylor in Monrovia? He didn't  
29 come back until October. Isn't that true?

1 A. What I know and I very well know is that when we went to  
2 Freetown Foday Sankoh was there. Because he actually - he was  
3 told to go collect us, only that when he went he left us behind.

4 Q. Let me read from the third paragraph and see if it  
10:56:53 5 refreshes your recollection on anything. Do you recall Foday  
6 Sankoh saying:

7 "Ladies and gentlemen, today we hail the dawn of a new  
8 era. The war has ended. The hour of peace, forgiveness and  
9 reconciliation has come. We stand before you today to ask for  
10:57:11 10 your forgiveness and a spirit of reconciliation across this  
11 country', Sankoh said in a prepared statement which was broadcast  
12 over the radio. 'You, who we have wronged, you have every human  
13 right to feel bitter and unforgiving, but we plead with you for  
14 forgiveness. Those who have died, those who are grieving for the  
10:57:34 15 loss of their loved ones, those who have been disabled, whose  
16 property has been destroyed, those traumatised - the children,  
17 the youth, the women, the aged - we ask their forgiveness.'"

18 Do you remember Foday Sankoh - or hearing a broadcast on  
19 the radio of Foday Sankoh asking the Sierra Leone people to  
10:57:55 20 forgive him for the crimes of the RUF?

21 A. No, but it would have been a very big relief for me if I  
22 actually heard this one, because this is the kind of thing I  
23 expected from him. It's very good that he did this.

24 Q. I am going to move on to a different subject.

10:58:18 25 Your Honour, before I do, can this document from the Sierra  
26 Leone Web be marked for identification?

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: The entire document, or just that one  
28 page?

29 MR KOUMJIAN: It should be just one page. Yes, it's a

1 two-page document, but only the first page is relevant.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: The article entitled "Sierra Leone News  
3 Archives, October 1999" from the Sierra Leone Web dated 3  
4 October, that's the first page alone, is marked MFI-10.

10:59:08 5 MR KOUMJIAN:

6 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you talked to us and told us that on your  
7 trip to Libya from Burkina Faso you were accompanied by someone  
8 that you knew as Ibrahim Balde; that you met him in Burkina Faso  
9 and he went with you and Foday Sankoh to Libya.

10:59:29 10 A. Yes.

11 Q. This Court has heard evidence that the names Balde and Bah  
12 are the same.

13 A. Okay.

14 Q. Now, I would like the witness to be shown the transcript of  
10:59:45 15 25 August 2009, page 27563. Sir, at the very top - top line, the  
16 Defence counsel was reading from a document. And so we begin  
17 while he is reading the document and he says:

18 "'He is also known as Ibrahim Balde and Balde Ibrahim. He  
19 was a key player in the RUF/AFRC axis and has been instrumental  
11:00:54 20 in the movement of RUF diamonds from Sierra Leone into Liberia  
21 and from there to Burkina Faso.'

22 Mr Taylor, do you know Ibrahim Bah?

23 A. I know Ibrahim Bah, yes.

24 Q. When did you first meet Ibrahim Bah?

11:01:12 25 A. I first met Ibrahim Bah back in 1990.

26 Q. In what circumstances?

27 A. Bah was one of the men that came along with Dr Manneh,  
28 known as Kukoi Samba Sanyang, to Liberia.

29 Q. From where does Bah originate, to your knowledge?

1 A. To my knowledge Bah is Senegalese."

2 Sir, did you know that Ibrahim Bah, although he came with  
3 Dr Manneh, the Gambian leader, was actually Senegalese?

11:01:45

4 A. I did not know that. It is only today that I'm hearing  
5 that.

6 Q. But President Taylor apparently knew that.

7 "Q. Now, having met him in 1990, how much contact did you  
8 have with him thereafter?

11:01:58

9 A. Very little. Bah was one of the regular security  
10 personnel and was not assigned directly with me. Some of  
11 our brothers were - his Senegalese and Gambian brothers  
12 were, but he was not someone that frequented around me.

11:02:18

13 But I got to know most of the Gambians because they could  
14 come around freely and they were - when I say 'the  
15 Gambians', we just look at them together as the Gambians.  
16 But there were a couple of them that were Senegalese, and  
17 he's one of them.

18 Q. Yes. Did you have any particular association with Bah  
19 during the course of the Liberian civil war?

11:02:34

20 A. No, not directly, no.

21 Q. After you became President, to your knowledge did  
22 Bah remain in Liberia?

11:02:56

23 A. Well, Bah - after I became President, I heard that Bah  
24 came into Liberia a few times but Bah had left Liberia back  
25 in --

26 Q. When?

27 A. In 1994."

28 Now, first of all, sir, before I continue reading, were you  
29 aware that Charles Taylor became President in about August 1997?

1 A. Yes, I do.

2 Q. So when he says, "After I became President I heard that Bah  
3 came back into Liberia a few times," this is after August 1997.  
4 Was that before or after the AFRC coup? August 1997, who was in  
11:03:33 5 power?

6 A. In Liberia, you mean?

7 Q. In Sierra Leone, sir.

8 A. August 1997, President - no. August 1997 the AFRC was in  
9 power.

11:03:46 10 Q. Then he says:

11 "In 1994. Early 1994 Bah had left Liberia along - and  
12 Dr Manneh also left - with some of them. And so when I'd heard  
13 that some of the Gambians had come, I heard that Bah came in and  
14 went as a businessman in Liberia."

11:04:08 15 Now, sir, I believe you told us on your direct examination  
16 you don't know what Ibrahim Bah's profession was or what he did;  
17 is that correct.

18 A. No. Yeah, that's correct.

19 Q. Did you know that he was NPFL?

11:04:23 20 A. No, I did not know that. It was only the friendship  
21 between he and Foday Sankoh that I was made to know by Foday  
22 Sankoh himself.

23 Q. Could we have the transcript for 14 September 2009, page  
24 28743. This, sir, again is the testimony of Charles Taylor. I'm  
11:05:16 25 going to start reading from about ten lines from the bottom.

26 Now, in line 20, starting to read from there, the Defence counsel  
27 is reading from testimony, and he reads from the testimony of  
28 another witness. That other witness was asked:

29 "' Q. Who is General Ibrahim Bah?

1 A. General Ibrahim Bah, Foday Sankoh told me that he was  
2 his friend and General Ibrahim Bah was with the NPFL.  
3 True or false, Mr Taylor?

4 A. Well, if we use the word - if we use the word 'NPFL' as  
11:06:03 5 we know it at that - way back in - and I'll give the  
6 specific years. If we are going back to as far as, I would  
7 say, '93, I would say NPFL. Because Bah left around late  
8 '93, '94 with his boss.

9 Q. Who is his boss?

11:06:23 10 A. Kukoi Samba Sanyang. So if this is the - if we focus  
11 in on that period, I would say Bah was a part of the NPFL."  
12 So, Mr Witness, you know that this Bah, who was part of the  
13 NPFL, was a friend of Foday Sankoh, correct?

14 A. Yes. By this - yeah. From this testimony, yes.

11:06:51 15 Q. Thank you. Could the witness now be shown P-153A, a  
16 photograph. Sir, perhaps before - the photograph is being  
17 displayed now to the public, but if the witness could be handed  
18 the photograph so he can look at it more closely. My question  
19 for you, sir, is if you recognise any of the people in that  
11:07:51 20 photograph? And specifically, the man in the helmet in the front  
21 and the man in the blue vest behind him?

22 A. No, counsel.

23 Q. You do not recognise any --

24 A. No.

11:08:11 25 Q. Could we have - we have a copy. I would like the witness  
26 to sign and date this writing that he does not recognise -  
27 specifically the man in the blue vest. Take another look. Do  
28 you know him? Perhaps let's first show it to the judges, again.

29 A. No, I don't.



1 Q. Okay. Could you take this - we are going to give you a  
2 clean one --

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Koumjian, what are you asking the  
4 witness to do?

11:08:46 5 MR KOUMJIAN: If he - I want him to write - to sign and  
6 date the document and write, "I do not recognise anyone in this  
7 photograph."

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: It is not necessary. Is it necessary?  
9 The testimony speaks for itself.

11:08:59 10 MR KOUMJIAN: Fine.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: In other words, he cannot attest to the  
12 picture. So what are we going to exhibit?

13 MR KOUMJIAN: That's fine, your Honour. It would be the  
14 same as if the witness does recognise it and we write it.

11:09:12 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: No, it's different. If the witness does  
16 recognise someone in the picture, his evidence is he speaks to  
17 the picture. In this case, the reverse is true.

18 MR KOUMJIAN:

19 Q. Sir, I want to ask you about the person you call Jungle.  
11:09:37 20 What was his name?

21 A. We used to call him General Jungle.

22 Q. What was his real name?

23 A. No, I don't know his real name.

24 Q. Could we have the testimony, please, from 23 September,  
11:09:56 25 page 2955.

26 MS IRURA: Your Honour, this appears to be private session  
27 material.

28 MR KOUMJIAN: Thank you, Court Officer.

29 Q. Sir, I am going to read from line 10. It does not reveal

1 the identity of a witness. This is from the testimony of  
2 Charles Taylor, and this is what he said:

3 "Jungle was one of those men that were left behind after  
4 ULIMO cut off the NPFL. He is a Gissi boy that got in touch with  
11:11:06 5 his brother Sam Bockarie and he had been with them since 1993.  
6 Anybody who says anything contrary, your Honour, they are lying."

7 Sir, did you know that Jungle came to the RUF when the NPFL  
8 was cut off by ULIMO?

9 A. No.

11:11:28 10 Q. Would you agree with Charles Taylor that anybody who says  
11 anything else is lying?

12 A. No, I cannot agree with him. Because what we know, and we  
13 know very well, is what we are supposed to say.

14 Q. Sir, what is a political frolic? Do you understand that  
11:11:46 15 term?

16 A. No.

17 Q. I want to move on to Daniel Kallon. Daniel Kallon, he was  
18 in Liberia at the time that the vanguards were training in Naama,  
19 correct?

11:12:01 20 A. That is what they told us.

21 Q. He had been in Liberia for many, many years, correct?

22 A. Yes, counsel.

23 Q. Sir, you said that he worked at Firestone. His job at  
24 Firestone was a cashier, correct?

11:12:14 25 A. I don't know what he was doing at Firestone. I only knew  
26 whether he was working there.

27 Q. In 1990 the NPFL controlled Firestone. Is that correct?

28 A. Yes - no, sorry, I don't know. I don't know. Sorry.

29 Q. Now, sir, on 15 April you said - you were talking about

1 Foday Sankoh being in contact by radio from Nigeria and you said  
2 on page 39000, "I don't know whether he used the phone to call  
3 them or he had a radio contact, but he was communicating." Do  
4 you recall that?

11:12:52 5 A. Yes, I do.

6 Q. Now, he wouldn't be able to talk to the - when you said  
7 "call them", you were talking about Sam Bockarie and the  
8 combatants, correct?

9 A. Yes, through his radio in Abidjan.

11:13:05 10 Q. Thank you. And he also was on the international media, he  
11 was speaking on the radio, correct? For example, when you  
12 announced the change of leadership, Foday Sankoh was on the radio  
13 denying it, correct?

14 A. Yes.

11:13:18 15 Q. And, in fact, he even contacted you, correct, and  
16 threatened you? Now, you may have had a telephone --

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: The witness hasn't responded.

18 MR KOUMJIAN: Sorry:

19 Q. Did you say yes, sir?

11:13:34 20 A. Yeah, he contacted me to insult me.

21 Q. Thank you. Now, sir, you may have had a telephone access  
22 in Ivory Coast but Mosquito and the combatants in Sierra Leone,  
23 they had no regular telephones, did they?

24 A. No.

11:13:53 25 Q. So how was Foday Sankoh communicating with Mosquito, do you  
26 know?

27 A. Yes, I said he had a radio set in his house in Abidjan. So  
28 when he got into trouble he called his radio in Abidjan to inform  
29 Mosquito and Issa about the incident. Although of course the BBC

1 had announced it. So basically what he only told his radio  
2 operators in Abidjan to tell Mosquito and others was that his  
3 arrested was masterminded by me and my colleagues, the external  
4 delegation.

11:14:37 5 Q. I want to go to when you say you were in detention and you  
6 were visited by Musa Cisse. When was that?

7 A. That was the time the peace talks - the Lome peace talks  
8 were being arranged. I think it was in 1999.

9 Q. Can you give us a month?

11:15:05 10 A. No, I don't remember the month. However, he did not go to  
11 the cells where we were, he did not go there at all. When we  
12 went, Mosquito sent people to go collect us from the cells.

13 Q. And then what happened?

14 A. When we went there, Mosquito told us that - he said that Mr  
11:15:27 15 Musa Cisse had been sent to talk to us - sorry, to talk to him  
16 about us. He said but he is not going to release us at all. He  
17 will not even put us on parole.

18 Q. Well, did you actually see Musa Cisse?

19 A. Yes, we saw him.

11:15:46 20 Q. Did he speak to you?

21 A. Yes, he spoke to us. He greeted us.

22 Q. Now, you knew him, of course. You knew him well from the  
23 Ivory Coast, correct?

24 A. Well, I don't want to risk using the word "well", but I  
11:16:02 25 know him, but maybe I don't know him well.

26 Q. And he also knew other members of the delegation from that  
27 time, correct?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. Now, you said he gave a message or he talked to you. What

1 did he say that makes you feel so grateful to Charles Taylor?

2 A. Yeah, he told us that Charles Taylor sent him to come  
3 persuade Mosquito and the other senior members of the RUF  
4 combatants to release us while the peace process was being  
11:16:33 5 organised.

6 Q. Now, sir, do you know why Charles Taylor himself didn't  
7 speak to Mosquito about that?

8 A. No, no, no.

9 Q. You knew that Sam Bockarie, Mosquito, had a satellite  
11:16:49 10 telephone, correct?

11 A. Yes, yes.

12 Q. In fact, Charles Taylor testified he gave him a satellite  
13 telephone. So can you explain why Charles Taylor didn't call up  
14 Sam Bockarie and ask him to release you?

11:17:03 15 A. I don't know. I can't tell.

16 Q. Sir, at the time you saw Musa Cisse, you had been in  
17 detention for about - for over two years, correct?

18 A. Yeah.

19 Q. Sir, in this courtroom Charles Taylor testified that he had  
11:17:21 20 meetings with Sam Bockarie in Monrovia in - three times in 1998.

21 I believe it was August, September and November in the end of  
22 1998. And he never mentioned when he was asked about what he  
23 spoke about - he never mentioned ever asking Sam Bockarie about  
24 the delegation and the release of the delegation. Do you know  
11:17:52 25 why he never spoke to Sam Bockarie on those three occasions about  
26 your release, if he was interested in you?

27 A. In fact I - no. I don't even know they ever met while we  
28 were in incarceration.

29 Q. That was a secret. You didn't know it?

1 A. No, I didn't know.

2 Q. And you hadn't heard it until I just told you, correct?

3 A. You said?

4 Q. You hadn't heard it until I just told you?

11:18:18 5 A. Yes, until you just told it to me.

6 Q. Sir, you talked about Issa Sesay and you called him a  
7 heartless, blind loyalist, correct?

8 A. Yes, counsel.

9 Q. He was loyal to Foday Sankoh because Foday Sankoh had given  
11:18:32 10 him a rank, correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Now, how loyal would you expect Issa Sesay to be - and that  
13 rank was lieutenant colonel, correct?

14 A. Yeah.

11:18:43 15 Q. How loyal would you expect Issa Sesay to be to the person  
16 that helped him become the leader of the RUF?

17 A. Well, I don't know who helped him become leader of RUF.

18 Q. Okay. But if whoever did help him, you would expect Issa  
19 Sesay to be loyal to that person?

11:19:03 20 A. In fact, he was supposed to - yeah, he would be more loyal.

21 Q. Could the witness be shown D-86, please. Sir, do you  
22 recognise this?

23 A. Yes, I do.

24 Q. And this is the letter you testified you wrote to

11:20:22 25 Charles Taylor, correct?

26 A. Yes.

27 Q. It's dated 15 January 2000, correct?

28 A. Uh-huh.

29 Q. Sir, let me be very blunt. I don't believe you wrote this

1 letter. You didn't write it, did you?

2 A. I wrote it myself on behalf of my colleagues.

3 Q. Sir, what's the name of Mosquito? What's his name?

11:20:49

4 A. There is a typographical error. He is Sam Bockarie, but  
5 the Samba [indiscernible].

6 Q. You have never referred to him in your testimony as Samba  
7 and I asked you yesterday if you knew any Sambas and you said no.  
8 Do you recall that?

9 A. Yes.

11:20:58

10 Q. Sir, let me also compliment you in a way. You don't speak  
11 in the kind of pretentious language that's in this letter.  
12 That's not the way you speak, is it?

13 A. That's my normal way of speaking. The letter is not  
14 pretend - it's not a pretentious language.

11:21:19

15 Q. Let's look at the fourth paragraph, for example:

16 "Frankly speaking, by the genuine assessment of all and  
17 sundry that lay any degree of claim on a relationship with and  
18 knowledge of the RUF, Mr Musa Cisse's appearance in Buedu on that  
19 delegation presented a political frolic and a fully-fledged and  
20 awe-inspiring team bearing more overpowering diplomatic pressure  
21 on the Revolutionary United Front than any prince of peace  
22 anywhere on the globe would have done."

11:21:47

23 Did you write that sentence?

24 A. Yes, I did.

11:22:00

25 Q. Sir, you just told us this morning you don't know what a  
26 political frolic is; you didn't understand the term?

27 A. Well, probably it was in the accent I did not see.

28 Q. My accent? How do you pronounce "political frolic"? What  
29 does it mean? First, how do you pronounce it, sir?

- 1 A. Frolic.
- 2 Q. What does it mean?
- 3 A. Political success.
- 4 Q. A frolic means a success?
- 11:22:30 5 A. Uh-huh.
- 6 Q. Sir, the fax number that's on this letter, whose fax number  
7 is it?
- 8 A. That's the Foreign Ministry of Liberia.
- 9 Q. Sir, you told us that Addai-Sebo gave you that number,  
11:22:44 10 correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Addai-Sebo wrote the letter, didn't he?
- 13 A. I wrote it myself.
- 14 Q. You signed it. Addai-Sebo wrote it for you, didn't he?
- 11:22:53 15 A. He did not write it. I wrote it.
- 16 Q. And you never showed it to any of the other people, did  
17 you?
- 18 A. I did show it to them.
- 19 Q. In the document you talk about wanting to visit  
11:23:21 20 Charles Taylor on your way through Monrovia. The second to last  
21 paragraph:
- 22 "And if it would please Your Excellency, we would prefer to  
23 visit your great city and its warm-hearted people including Your  
24 Excellency on our way to Freetown."
- 11:23:39 25 Did you go to Monrovia?
- 26 A. No.
- 27 Q. Why not?
- 28 A. He did not respond to this letter to tell us we will go.
- 29 Q. Did you need his permission to visit Monrovia and its



1 warm-hearted people?

2 A. It was he we wanted to see.

3 Q. It says here, "We prefer to visit your great city and its  
4 warm-hearted people including Your Excellency." So you were only  
11:24:01 5 going if you could see Charles Taylor?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And why did you want to see Charles Taylor?

8 A. To show our gratitude to him for what he did for our peace  
9 process.

11:24:19 10 Q. Thank you. I am finished with the letter. Now,  
11 Mr Witness, you have talked about 1991 and 1992 up until Top  
12 Final and, remind us again, you said Top Final was around August  
13 1992. Is that correct?

14 A. Yeah, July, August.

11:24:42 15 Q. That all before that time Foday Sankoh was based in  
16 Gbarnga, coming and going to Sierra Leone and never staying more  
17 than two weeks, correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. If we could look at the testimony of Mr Taylor, 25 November  
11:24:56 20 2009, page 32408. You told us the truth about that, correct,  
21 sir? Did you lie or did you tell the truth about that?

22 A. About what?

23 Q. About Foday Sankoh being based in Gbarnga.

24 A. I said the truth.

11:25:14 25 Q. Thank you.

26 A. I said he was always coming and going.

27 Q. I believe you told us the truth. Thank you. Page 32408,  
28 middle of the page, line 11. You see, Mr Witness, I believe you  
29 told us you truth but I believe Charles Taylor lied under oath.

1 He was asked:

2 "Q. Did Foday Sankoh base with you in Gbarnga?

3 A. Well, again, Foday Sankoh was not based with me in  
4 Gbarnga.

11:26:36 5 Q. Please explain what you mean when you say he was not  
6 based with you in Gbarnga?

7 A. Well, to be based means to be permanent, from my  
8 understanding, so he was not permanent. If your question  
9 is he visited me in Gbarnga, yes, but he was not based with  
10 me in Gbarnga, no.

11:26:50

11 Q. Well, he had his own house assigned by you to him by  
12 you. Is that correct?

13 A. I have said yes.

14 Q. And you also provided to him communications capability.  
15 Is that correct?

11:27:06

16 A. I have said yes.

17 Q. If Foday Sankoh is a leader of a group that is doing a  
18 revolution in Sierra Leone, why would he be in Gbarnga?

19 A. That's what I am saying. He is not based. He visits.

11:27:24

20 I have just said I am trying to draw a distinction for the  
21 judges of what my basing is and what his visitation was. I  
22 said to this Court he visited.

23 Q. What was the period of time that Foday Sankoh was  
24 coming and going to Gbarnga?

11:27:49

25 A. I have told this Court between August 1991 and May  
26 1992. I have said it a hundred times.

27 Q. So all through that period of time he was coming and  
28 going, approximately what percentage of that time was he  
29 actually in Gbarnga?

1 A. Foday Sankoh did not go outside of Gbarnga and in again  
2 all through that time. I would say Foday Sankoh would come  
3 only to Gbarnga. He would not visit any other areas. So  
4 of the time he came to Gbarnga he spent a hundred per cent  
11:28:24 5 of whatever time he spent in Liberia in Gbarnga.

6 Q. My question - I'm sorry if it wasn't clear - was what  
7 percentage of time did he spend in Gbarnga as opposed to in  
8 Sierra Leone?

9 A. Foday Sankoh only made a few visits over the years,  
11:28:46 10 Mr Koumjian. That was not his home. He spent I would  
11 say - if you look at the total period, I would say Foday  
12 Sankoh spent 90 per cent of his time in Sierra Leone and  
13 maybe another, maybe 5 or 10 per cent in Liberia. Very,  
14 very few visits to Liberia.

11:29:09 15 Q. Why was it necessary then to give him a house if he was  
16 only coming for very short visits?

17 A. We did not have any hotels in Gbarnga at that time, he  
18 could not live at my house and so we gave him a place. It  
19 was something like a guesthouse that he would use for  
11:29:26 20 whatever number of days he would be there. That would be  
21 two, three days."

22 So we see here, Mr Taylor lies and says that Foday Sankoh  
23 would only stay two or three days. You told us that Foday Sankoh  
24 and Mr Tengbeh went to Gbarnga for six months before they  
11:29:45 25 returned to Sierra Leone. Isn't that correct?

26 A. That's correct. They were there up until the end of the  
27 Top 40.

28 Q. Now, sir, you yourself went to Gbarnga, correct?

29 A. When?

1 Q. You yourself went to Gbarnga. How many times did you go?

2 A. I went to Gbarnga once.

3 Q. When was that?

4 A. That was in July 1995.

11:30:10 5 Q. Let's look, please, at the testimony of Charles Taylor of  
6 27 October 2009.

7 Your Honour, I don't know if we have time to do this. It  
8 will take me a couple of minutes to read this.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: By the time it's located, we will have  
11:30:35 10 run out of tape. We will take the morning break now and  
11 reconvene at 12 o'clock.

12 [Break taken at 11.30 a.m.]

13 [Upon resuming at 12.00 p.m.]

14 MR GRIFFITHS: Madam President, can I notify the Court of a  
12:02:38 15 change in appearance. We've now been joined by Mr Terry Munyard  
16 of counsel.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Mr Koumjian, you may  
18 continue, please.

19 MR KOUMJIAN: Also, for the Prosecution, we are joined for  
12:02:47 20 the first time by Sigall Horovitz.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Counsel is welcomed to the Court. Please  
22 continue.

23 MR KOUMJIAN:

24 Q. Sir, you told us about your trip to Gbarnga in July 1995.  
12:03:06 25 You went the first week. You stayed there for the rest of the  
26 month until early August and then you went to Accra for two weeks  
27 with Mr Taylor, correct?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. Let's look at the testimony, please, of Charles Taylor from

1 27 October 2009, page 30445. Sir, I'm going to begin reading  
2 from line 5. Now, at the point in line 5 that I'm reading, the  
3 Defence counsel was reading to Mr Taylor the testimony of a  
4 Prosecution witness. That was TF1-516. So the Defence lawyer  
12:04:02 5 read to Mr Taylor this testimony. The Prosecution witness was  
6 asked:

7 "Q. Do you recall any communications at this time whilst  
8 you were at Zogoda with the other side, any specific  
9 communication?

12:04:15 10 A. Yes, at that time they used to just come on the net and  
11 identify themselves as 35B. They said, "35B, 35B", and the  
12 station commanders could be called to come and talk to  
13 them. I can remember during the time we were communicating  
14 and facilitating the movement of Corporal Sankoh from  
12:04:38 15 Zogoda to Yamoussoukro there was a call from that station  
16 35 bravo. At that time the station sergeant told me that  
17 the station was located in Gbarnga and that was the station  
18 of Charles Taylor. He had not yet been elected as  
19 President. There was a call from the radio operator  
12:04:58 20 requesting the radio operator on our side to make available  
21 Toyota, that Ebony was on the radio to talk to Toyota. In  
22 the code I went through, Ebony was referring to Charles  
23 Taylor and Toyota was referring to Corporal Sankoh and they  
24 had that radio conversation and in their conversation Ebony  
12:05:23 25 told Toyota to make use of, or take advantage over that  
26 peace accord which he was supposed to attend in  
27 Yamoussoukro to move outside to get more dancing materials.  
28 Dancing materials, they were referring to ammunition and  
29 some other materials relating to combat."

1 And then Mr Taylor was asked about Yamoussoukro and he  
2 said, "Yamoussoukro is the political capital of La Cote  
3 d'Ivoire." Then Mr Taylor was asked by his lawyer:

12:06:04 4 "Q. Now, tell me, do you recall a conversation with  
5 Corporal Sankoh at a time he was moving from Zogoda to  
6 Yamoussoukro?

7 A. No, not at all. But look at where he puts me, he  
8 places me at Gbarnga in 1996.

9 Q. Why do you say 1996?

12:06:23 10 A. Well, that's what - because 1996 is the time they  
11 are going to La Cote d'Ivoire for the meeting. What am I  
12 doing in Gbarnga in 1996? I am not in Gbarnga. I moved to  
13 Monrovia in 1995. I am on the Council of State at the  
14 time. What am I going to be doing? You know, the only way  
12:06:48 15 we can catch these little lies, what I am doing in Gbarnga  
16 in 1996 that somebody is calling me on a radio in 1996?  
17 When I am on the Council of State in Monrovia, what am I  
18 doing on the radio in Gbarnga? Not so. I am in Gbarnga in  
19 1996 - I am not in Gbarnga in 1996, point number one.

12:07:14 20 There is no contact between Foday Sankoh and myself at this  
21 particular time in 1996 or no other time. It's a blatant,  
22 blatant lie.

23 Q. When had you joined that council, Mr Taylor?

24 A. I joined the council in 1995.

12:07:35 25 Q. When in 1995?

26 A. I go to Monrovia in July 1995 on the Council of State.

27 Q. And for how long do you remain in Monrovia thereafter?

28 A. Oh, I continued in Monrovia until my elections."

29 Mr Witness, Charles Taylor testified under oath that he

1 went to Monrovia in July 1995 and never left there until the  
2 elections in 1997. But, sir, you were with him throughout July  
3 1995 and travelled with him to Accra in August 1995. Isn't that  
4 true?

12:08:15 5 A. Very, very true, yes.

6 Q. So what Mr Taylor said here in Court is not the truth,  
7 correct, from what I just read? Why do you smile?

8 A. It's left with the Court to judge that one, but I remember  
9 we went to Accra in 1995 in August and we are placed in Sicaps  
10 Hotel in Accra. We with other - we and his other men.

12:08:37

11 Q. And, sir, you went to Gbarnga, you said, because Charles  
12 Taylor had invited you, correct?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Through Foday Sankoh, correct?

12:08:54

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. So when Charles Taylor says here he had no contact with  
17 Foday Sankoh, he did have contact with him in 1995, correct?

18 A. Well, I cannot say yes or no to that one because according  
19 to what - because he sent the message to Cassell for Cassell to  
20 tell us, then we had to tell Foday Sankoh in turn. That was how  
21 the conversation went on and that's what I've said here this  
22 morning.

12:09:15

23 Q. Sir, I want to move to another topic. Talk about the  
24 decision that you and the other members - and the action you and  
25 the other members of the external delegation made to replace  
26 Foday Sankoh. That was a rather momentous decision, do you  
27 agree?

12:09:30

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. It had consequences for you and the country of Sierra

1 Leone, correct?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And, sir, you made that decision because it was clear  
4 Foday Sankoh was not interested in peace. Is that right?

12:09:50 5 A. Yeah.

6 Q. It was something that you and the others discussed and  
7 decided on jointly, correct?

8 A. Yes, counsel.

9 Q. And when you made that decision, you then went and held a  
12:10:03 10 press conference, you told us, correct?

11 A. Yes, counsel.

12 Q. That was 15 March 1997, correct?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. There were members of the international press present. Is  
12:10:15 15 that right?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Including Agence France-Press?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And an Ivorian newspaper, you told us?

12:10:23 20 A. Yes, Ivoire Soir.

21 Q. And others, correct?

22 A. Yeah.

23 Q. When you made that announcement, it immediately became  
24 international news. It was on the radio, correct?

12:10:35 25 A. Yes.

26 Q. It was on the BBC, correct?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. You heard it - the next day it was on Focus on Africa a  
29 couple of times. Is that right?



1 A. Yes. I think it was the same day.

2 Q. Same day. Thank you. And also on RFI, Radio France  
3 Internationale, correct?

4 A. Yes.

12:10:52 5 Q. Also on the Voice of America, correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And Sankoh immediately heard it because he called you up  
8 right away and threatened you, correct?

9 A. Yes.

12:11:04 10 Q. And then because of that news there immediately was an  
11 international response from different international governments,  
12 correct?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And you were contacted, for example, by the UN by Mr Dinka,  
12:11:21 15 correct?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Also the President of International Alert called you up  
18 right away. Is that right?

19 A. Yeah.

12:11:26 20 Q. And the Foreign Minister of Cote d'Ivoire, you had a  
21 meeting with him, Is that right, Mr Essy?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. In fact --

24 A. Excuse me, it was not a one-on-one meeting. We then  
12:11:39 25 organised to have a meeting with him to discuss the matter with  
26 him.

27 Q. And --

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: What did you say? Did you say we then  
29 organised or we didn't organise?

1 THE WITNESS: We then. Then organised to have a meeting  
2 with him to explain what we had done with him.

3 MR KOUMJIAN:

4 Q. And you did that?

12:11:57 5 A. We did that, yes.

6 Q. "You" in the plural, you and the other members of the  
7 delegation, correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Now, you also then made - were given support by the  
12:12:09 10 international community, by different countries, in the effort to  
11 find a new leadership for the RUF, correct?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Because at this time Foday Sankoh had already been arrested  
14 in Nigeria, before you made this announcement. Is that right?

12:12:21 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. So, for example, the Government of Sierra Leone contacted  
17 you and indicated their willingness to support, correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Also the Government of Nigeria flew you to Guinea. You  
12:12:38 20 flew to Guinea on a Nigerian plane.

21 A. No. It was Air Ivoire.

22 Q. And --

23 A. Excuse me, it was a - it was Bellview, yes. It was in a  
24 Nigerian plane, Bellview. Bellview was hired for us.

12:12:58 25 Q. And the President of Guinea Lansana Conte helped organise  
26 your trip to meet the combatants, correct?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. Now, in making this decision and trying to get - you tried  
29 to get international support for your decision, correct, for your

1 - the replacement of Foday Sankoh?

2 A. No, we don't have to get international support.

3 Q. Did you contact Liberia?

4 A. Before? Before this - before making --

12:13:30 5 Q. No. Before or after.

6 A. No, no, we did not contact Liberia at all.

7 Q. Did you talk to Musa Cisse?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Why not?

12:13:36 10 A. Well, we just thought it was not an international matter.

11 We thought it was an internal matter within the RUF.

12 Q. It was not an international matter? You've just told us

13 about being in contact with International Alert, with the UN,

14 Mr Dinka, with Mr Essy the Foreign Minister of Ivory Coast, you

12:13:55 15 said you organised a meeting with him, and that you were assisted

16 by the President of Guinea. Why not Liberia?

17 A. No, because they did not call us. All these other people  
18 you have mentioned, they called us.

19 Q. All the other neighbours of Sierra Leone --

12:14:06 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: Could I ask the both of you not to speak  
21 over each other and to slow down, please.

22 MR KOUMJIAN: Thank you.

23 JUDGE LUSSICK: Before you go on too, Mr Koumjian, I get  
24 concerned when I see things in the LiveNote record that may not

12:14:21 25 be correct and may not be detected on editing. So I'll just go

26 back a few questions. You were asking about a Nigerian plane

27 flying the witness and his answer here, I'm looking at page 74,

28 line 11, is that he says this, "Excuse me, it was a - yes, it was

29 a UN plane. Bellview was hired for us." I thought he said it

1 was a Nigerian plane. There's a big difference. What did you  
2 say, witness?

3 THE WITNESS: I said a Nigerian plane, Bellevue. Bellevue.

12:15:07

4 JUDGE LUSSICK: All right. I mention that now in case it  
5 gets missed in the editing because I think it's quite a serious  
6 thing to say a UN plane flew the witness to Nigeria.

7 MR KOUMJIAN: Thank you, Justice:

12:15:31

8 Q. So, sir, the Sierra Leone government, the Government of  
9 Guinea, the Government of Ivory Coast, they all were involved in  
10 supporting the external delegation in the attempt to find a new  
11 leadership amenable to peace in Sierra Leone, correct?

12 A. Correct.

13 Q. You didn't hear anything from the Government of Liberia,  
14 correct?

12:15:42

15 A. No.

12:16:43

16 Q. Mr Witness, let me suggest to you why it was you didn't  
17 hear from the Government of Liberia. Can the witness please be  
18 shown the transcript from 12 November 2008, page 20125. Sir,  
19 this is the testimony of Augustine Mallah who testified openly  
20 and I'm going to start to read from line 4. It's quite lengthy.  
21 He testified:

12:17:08

22 "A. After I had left Abidjan and had come to Danane, the  
23 house where Philip Palmer was at Bellevue One Protocol  
24 Yard, the reason why it was referred to as protocol yard,  
25 according to what I was told by Philip Palmer and others,  
26 there was another house nearby, just about 15 yards off the  
27 house where Philip Palmer was. There was a man there  
28 called Pa Musa Cisse. This Musa Cisse man was the protocol  
29 officer for Charles Taylor. So the house where Pa Musa

1 Cisse was in relation to where the RUF base was where  
2 Philip Palmer was was a short distance. That's why I said  
3 I estimated it to be a 15 yard distance. So this Pa Musa  
4 Cisse had a radio man and that radio man, we referred to  
12:17:43 5 him as Action Man. He was a Sierra Leonean, this Action  
6 Man, but he had left the RUF for a long time and he was  
7 then with the NPFL. So Action Man had been with Pa Musa  
8 Cisse as a radio operator. Just when Foday Sankoh and Mike  
9 Lamin were arrested when I came to Danane, the following  
12:18:03 10 day at night Action Man went to us at the house and he  
11 invited us at Musa Cisse's house and he told me that in  
12 fact he had had communication with Foday Sankoh. That was  
13 two days after - after Foday Sankoh had been arrested in  
14 Nigeria. He was then in detention.

12:18:21 15 He said he had heard information. He said he had had  
16 contact with Foday Sankoh and Foday Sankoh had told him to  
17 contact Mosquito so that the two of them would be linked up  
18 and he would give him some pieces of advice and order. He  
19 told him that he should tell Mosquito to take advice from  
12:18:39 20 the other side. And we came. After he had told us this we  
21 were there and the following night --

22 Q. Mr Witness, before you move on to the following night,  
23 let me ask you some questions about what you have just told  
24 the Court. First of all, Action Man, did you know him by  
12:18:59 25 any other name?

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

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

29 A. Mosquito was a Sierra Leonean. He was Sam Bockarie who

1 was taking care of RUF, whom Foday Sankoh had told to take  
2 care of the RUF in Sierra Leone.

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

12:19:39 5 A. It was Foday Sankoh.

6 Q. And who was to take advice from the other side?

7 A. Mosquito, Sam Bockarie.

8 Q. Did you understand what was meant by 'the other side'?

9 A. Yes, that is just what I am about to say. The next  
12:20:02 10 night Action Man called me, together with CO Brown. We  
11 went to the house where Pa Musa Cisse was and we sat there.

12 We were about two yards away from where Action Man was  
13 sitting, but it was in the same room. We saw him contact  
14 Mosquito and I heard Foday Sankoh's voice and Foday Sankoh

12:20:20 15 asked about Mike Lamin. Action Man replied that he had  
16 been arrested. He spoke to Mosquito.

17 Q. Who spoke to Mosquito?

18 A. Foday Sankoh. He told Mosquito that - he told Mosquito  
19 that Mosquito should not take anything from Fayia Musa and  
12:20:46 20 others. He said even the detention that he was in, Fayia  
21 Musa and others had hands in that, so the only thing that  
22 he was telling him was that he should take advice directly  
23 from Charles Taylor in Liberia.

24 Q. Now, who was saying to take advice directly from  
12:21:11 25 Charles Taylor in Liberia? Who said that?

26 A. Foday Sankoh told Mosquito, Sam Bockarie. He said Sam  
27 Bockarie should take advice from Charles Taylor in Liberia.  
28 He said even before he was arrested in Nigeria he said he  
29 had spoken to Charles Taylor, that is Foday Sankoh. He had

1 spoken to Charles Taylor for his Sierra Leonean fighters  
2 who had been with the NPFL and fought alongside the NPFL.  
3 He said, being that Mike Lamin had crossed over with a lot  
4 of his fighters into Liberia, he will want those fighters  
12:21:45 5 who had been fighting for a long time alongside the NPFL to  
6 find ways to be transported back to Sierra Leone to  
7 Mosquito to continue the fight and therefore he should take  
8 advice from Charles Taylor. I heard that. And from there  
9 we left the room and returned to our house."

12:22:10 10 So, sir, do you understand now after hearing this that the  
11 reason Liberia didn't try to contact those of you trying to  
12 change the leadership of the RUF was because once Foday Sankoh  
13 was arrested, Charles Taylor was in command of the RUF and he had  
14 no interest in anyone else taking over?

12:22:37 15 A. Yeah, if that statement is true then that is the reason why  
16 we were not contacted by Liberia at all, definitely.

17 Q. Mr Witness, you've told us about all the international  
18 press reports and international reactions to your decision to  
19 replace the leadership. Can we look now - we have a document to  
12:23:05 20 distribute. This is the Sierra Leone News from the Sierra Leone  
21 Web from March 1997. Sir, there are two entries I'm going to  
22 refer to in this document and perhaps taking them in  
23 chronological order. The first one is on the second page and  
24 that is the entry dated 15 March. For the record, this is from  
12:24:43 25 the Sierra Leone News web page and at the bottom of the page you  
26 can see the web address. I'm reading now the entry for 15 March.  
27 It says:

28 "A senior member of the Revolutionary United Front  
29 announced Saturday that the RUF high command had sacked its

1 Leader Foday Sankoh for blocking a peace agreement to end the  
2 war. Captain Philip Palmer, military representative of the RUF's  
3 external delegation, said the decision was unanimous and was made  
4 Friday night after intensive radio contacts with rebel leaders  
12:25:26 5 and others in Sierra Leone. Palmer, a founding member of the  
6 RUF, confirmed a report from the Nigerian ambassador in Sierra  
7 Leone that Sankoh was effectively under house arrest in Lagos,  
8 Nigeria. 'With a view to promoting the spirit of healing and  
9 reconciliation and a rapid return to normalcy in Sierra Leone,  
12:25:48 10 the RUF high command declares with immediate effect the  
11 leadership role of Corporal Foday Sankoh terminated,' Palmer said  
12 in a written statement dated Saturday. The statement, which was  
13 released in Ivory Coast, referred to Sankoh's 'unyielding  
14 determination to thwart the peace process and prolong the  
12:26:11 15 suffering of the people of Sierra Leone.' It referred to his  
16 refusal to meet with UN officials and members of a peace  
17 delegation about the implementation of the peace process, and of  
18 refusing to nominate members to joint monitoring and demobilising  
19 committees. 'For now we are trying to restructure the leadership  
12:26:34 20 to fill the vacuum,' Palmer said."

21 Sir, is this entry for 15 March that I just read accurate  
22 about the events that happened when you announced the change of  
23 leadership?

24 A. No, that account is not correct because it was I who made  
12:26:53 25 the announcement.

26 Q. Okay, but it indicates that there was a written statement  
27 from Philip Palmer. When you made the announcement was there  
28 also a written statement by Philip Palmer?

29 A. Yes, he did. Yeah, he did. Sorry.



1 Q. And did you make it clear that you were doing this change  
2 because of Foday Sankoh's basically sabotaging the peace process?

3 A. Yeah, in fact we did not stop at that. We went ahead to  
4 say that he cannot continue to be our leader because he has  
12:27:29 5 decided to turn his back on everything he has told us before and  
6 on the peace process and that he was - because he was not  
7 prepared to give the people of Sierra Leone peace, we would not  
8 like to continue with him again as our leader.

9 Q. And it was after this announcement that you started getting  
12:27:47 10 these international contacts, correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Now let's go to 31 March, the first page, the entry there,  
13 the very top one. I'm not going to read it all, but just a few  
14 sentences. The first sentence:

12:28:02 15 "Seven senior RUF officials, including two commissioners to  
16 the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (CCP), and Sierra  
17 Leone's ambassador to Guinea were abducted Saturday, apparently  
18 by a faction within the Revolutionary United Front loyal to  
19 Foday Sankoh."

12:28:22 20 Is this accurate, sir?

21 A. No, it's not accurate at all.

22 Q. Correct what's inaccurate?

23 A. The number of senior RUF members was not seven.

24 Q. You've explained who it was that was abducted, but they  
12:28:37 25 were the members of the external delegation that you've mentioned  
26 in your testimony, correct?

27 A. Yeah.

28 Q. And you were a member of the CCP, correct?

29 A. Yes, counsel.

1 Q. Was there anyone else abducted who was a member of the CCP?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Who was that?

4 A. Mr Deen-Jalloh.

12:28:52 5 Q. Thank you. Now, I want to go to the middle of the  
6 paragraph. The line that begins nine lines up, in the middle of  
7 that line:

8 "On March 15, RUF leaders in Ivory Coast announced that

9 Foday Sankoh had been ousted as leader after intensive

12:29:28 10 consultations with RUF officials in Sierra Leone. The Nigerian  
11 high commission in Freetown subsequently reported that Sankoh was  
12 being held under house arrest in Lagos after being arrested in  
13 Nigeria for weapons violations. In an interview over the  
14 weekend, Sankoh denied that he was being detained or that he had

12:29:50 15 been replaced as RUF leader. 'I am a free man in Lagos. I can  
16 go wherever I want and I'm in full control of the RUF,' he said.  
17 'Ibrahim Deen-Jalloh and Philip Palmer and Fayia Musa are  
18 traitors,' he added. 'They have betrayed the RUF.'"

19 Sir, do you remember Foday Sankoh making this radio

12:30:16 20 interview after your press conference denying that he had been  
21 replaced as the leader?

22 A. Yes, I do.

23 MR KOUJIAN: May that document please be marked for  
24 identification.

12:30:35 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: The "sierra-leone.org news archives"  
26 consisting of two pages, dated March 1997, is marked MFI-11.

27 MR KOUJIAN:

28 Q. Sir, I would now like you to hear the testimony - while I  
29 read to you, the testimony of Charles Taylor when he was asked

1 about these international - these news reports and the events  
2 where your group tried to oust Foday Sankoh. Could we have the  
3 transcript for 23 July 2009, page 25153. I'll start reading from  
4 the first line, a question to Mr Taylor:

12:32:20 5 "Q. ... In March of 1997 Foday Sankoh is arrested in  
6 Nigeria. Were you aware of that?

7 A. Yes, I was aware.

8 Q. How did you become aware of it?

9 A. It was all on the local news, yes.

12:32:46 10 Q. And do you have any idea what Foday Sankoh was doing in  
11 Nigeria?

12 A. None whatsoever. I do not know.

13 Q. Had you sent him there?

14 A. No, no, no.

12:33:01 15 Q. Do you recall thereafter that a group of senior RUF  
16 members effectively tried to take control of the RUF in  
17 Sankoh's absence?

18 A. Well, let me - by recalling, that's what I heard here.

19 At the time that issue occurred it was not a big news

12:33:27 20 issue, so it's very unlikely that I would have really heard  
21 about it. It was not a big issue. I heard the details  
22 here."

23 Mr Witness, it was a big issue for anyone in the region  
24 when you announced the replacement of Foday Sankoh, wasn't it?

12:34:00 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, what is your response?

26 Perhaps you should ask the question again.

27 MR KOUMJIAN:

28 Q. Mr Witness, there was an immediate reaction from the  
29 international community when you replaced - announced the

1 replacement of Foday Sankoh in the leadership of the RUF,  
2 correct?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. From everybody except Liberia among your neighbours,  
12:34:24 5 correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And it was on the international news. It was a big issue  
8 in the international news, wasn't it?

9 A. It was.

12:34:32 10 Q. Thank you. Now, sir, you've talked about Sam Bockarie.  
11 What was his level of education? How would you describe it?

12 A. I heard that he went up to the - Form 4, the 10th grade,  
13 fourth year in secondary school.

14 Q. Thank you. Now, you've talked about the members of the  
12:35:09 15 external delegation being the educated elite of the RUF. Is that  
16 correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Was Sam Bockarie among the educated elite of the RUF?

19 A. No. He was not in the external delegation.

12:35:23 20 Q. I know that. But was he intellectual, Sam Bockarie?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Was he a person that was sophisticated about international  
23 matters?

24 A. No.

12:35:37 25 Q. You said - I want to show you two different documents. Was  
26 Sam Bockarie loyal to Foday Sankoh - before I show you those -  
27 would you say?

28 A. Yes, he was.

29 Q. Could the witness be shown first D-9 and then P-66?

1 A. He was, to a point.

12:37:03 2 Q. If we can start with D-9. This is a document that was  
3 shown to you in your direct examination. It's also a document  
4 that Charles Taylor testified was made in Monrovia. If we can  
5 look at the last page of the - it's a salute report. And just  
6 see how it's signed. It's signed "Most respectfully yours, Major  
7 General Sam Bockarie". This is a salute report made in Monrovia  
8 to Foday Sankoh.

12:37:42 9 Now, if we can look at P-66, please. This is, we see,  
10 addressed to His Excellency. I'll allow the witness to look at  
11 it first. It's addressed to His Excellency the President of the  
12 Republic of Liberia Dr Charles G Taylor. Sir, when you're done,  
13 let us know and we'll put it on the overhead, but I want you to  
14 look at the - I'm going to ask you to look at how it's signed -  
15 or not signed, but how the - the salutation at the end.

16 A. I've seen it.

12:39:08 17 Q. Okay. It's addressed at the top - first, it's labelled  
18 "Confidential". And it says it's "Revolutionary United Front of  
19 Sierra Leone brigade headquarters Buedu" dated 24 June 1998.  
20 Sir, that's while you were in detention, correct?

21 A. Yeah.

12:39:27 22 Q. It's addressed to His Excellency the President of the  
23 Republic of Liberia, Dr Charles G Taylor, and it's from Brigadier  
24 Sam Bockarie (Mosquito) chief of defence staff, RUF/SL. Then if  
25 we go to the bottom. Do you recall that the letter to  
26 Foday Sankoh was signed "respectfully yours". The letter to  
27 Charles Taylor is signed - the salutation is "your obedient son".  
28 Sir, which in - being from Sierra Leone, which shows more  
29 respect, more loyalty, which salutation, "respectfully yours" or

1 "your obedient son"?

2 A. From the look of the language there, "your obedient son".

3 Q. Thank you. Now, sir, I would like to read from the  
4 testimony from 12 April of this year, page 38659. While we're on  
12:40:21 5 the subject of Sam Bockarie, Mr Witness, I want to read to you  
6 from the testimony of the previous Defence witness, Charles  
7 Ngebeh, and what he said about Sam Bockarie. If we can go down  
8 the page, please. I'm going to start reading from line 17.

9 Sir, at this point the Prosecutor starts to read from a  
12:41:21 10 news report from November 1998, and the Prosecutor reads to the  
11 witness from this news report:

12 "'The Revolutionary United Front will destroy every living  
13 thing if anything happens to their leader Corporal  
14 Foday Sankoh, RUF commander Sam Maskita Bockarie told the  
12:41:43 15 newspaper For Di People in a report published on Wednesday.  
16 Sankoh is currently being held in Pademba Road Prison in  
17 Freetown where he is preparing an appeal against his  
18 conviction and death sentence on treason charges. 'I am a  
19 ruthless commander,' Bockarie said in a telephone  
12:42:12 20 interview. 'I am ready to damage but I am waiting until  
21 something happens to Sankoh. When I take Freetown I shall  
22 clear every living thing and building. To my God, I'll  
23 fight. I'll kill and kill, and the more they tell me to  
24 stop, the more I'll kill. Only Sankoh can tell us to  
12:42:30 25 stop.'

26 Now, Mr Witness, you were aware that Sam Bockarie made that  
27 threat in November 1998, weren't you.

28 A. Well, now you've come to the point that I want when  
29 you've mentioned Foday Sankoh. I know that Sam Bockarie

1 can - would even say more than this. The date Foday Sankoh  
2 was captured he made that threatening remark against the  
3 country, yes. Now that you've mentioned Foday Sankoh, yes,  
4 Sam Bockarie would do that. Yes, he said that. He would  
12:43:10 5 do it.

6 Q. Indeed, Mr Ngebeh, that wasn't the only threat that Sam  
7 Bockarie made to attack Freetown in 1998, was it?

8 A. Yes, I told you Sam Bockarie - I told you that since  
9 '97 he was a bad leader. I told you. I told you in my  
12:43:29 10 statement. He was a bad leader. He can make any remark.  
11 Even those of us who were fighting, he threatened us. Who  
12 else? Now that you've called Pa Sankoh's name I have got  
13 the gist of it. He just made that statement.

14 Q. In fact, Mr Ngebeh, several times in December 1998 Sam  
12:43:53 15 Bockarie threatened to attack Freetown. Isn't that  
16 correct?

17 A. Hey, mama, I don't want to tell lies. I've taken an  
18 oath. I have seen - I have heard Sam Bockarie say words  
19 even more than this. Let's go ahead. He was a wicked  
12:44:14 20 commander. "

21 Sir, would you agree with Mr Ngebeh that Sam Bockarie was a  
22 wicked commander?

23 A. 100 per cent.

24 Q. Did you hear Sam Bockarie threatening to attack Freetown in  
12:44:29 25 1998? You were in detention at the time, but did you hear that  
26 on the radio?

27 A. Yes. The one we heard on the radio was when he said he was  
28 - he said he was in State House.

29 Q. Did you hear him say he would destroy every living thing?

1 A. It was this man who said that, Eldred Collins.

2 Q. That was another time, but you heard Eldred Collins say  
3 that?

4 A. Uh-huh.

12:44:54 5 Q. On the radio?

6 A. Yeah, he said they would run Operation No Living Thing.

7 Q. And that was in 1998 while you were in detention, correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And Eldred Collins was a senior RUF official, correct?

12:45:07 10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Did he more or less replace you as the spokesperson for the  
12 RUF? Or you don't know?

13 A. I don't know, but he was a minister in the AFRC government.

14 Q. With all the things that you've told us about Sam Bockarie,  
12:45:22 15 would you agree with a statement that he was a person of good  
16 moral background?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Would that be the truth or a lie?

19 A. Which one?

12:45:32 20 Q. That Sam Bockarie was of good moral background?

21 A. No, he did not have a good moral background at all.

22 Q. Because, Mr Witness, Mr Taylor testified he gave Sam  
23 Bockarie Liberian citizenship and it was pointed out to him that  
24 Liberian law requires that to become a citizen someone has to be  
12:45:52 25 of good moral background. Could the witness please be shown the  
26 testimony of 2 December 2009, page 32899. I'm going to start  
27 reading from line 9. The Presiding Judge then said to Mr Taylor:

28 "Mr Taylor, Mr Koumjian is not asking you whether you  
29 think Sam Bockarie is a person of good moral character on



1 criteria provided by the law. He's asking for your own  
2 personal opinion. I think you can answer that."

3 Charles Taylor answered:

12:47:21

4 "I have no information not to have - look at - I look at  
5 everybody the same. So for me, I would say he was somebody of  
6 good moral background, yes."

7 Mr Fayia, you don't agree with Charles - do you agree with  
8 Charles Taylor's opinion that Sam Bockarie was a person of good  
9 moral background?

12:47:40

10 A. No, but he was expressing his own opinion. I don't agree  
11 with that.

12 Q. Sir, what happened in Freetown in 1999, the atrocities in  
13 Freetown were infamous internationally, weren't they? You have  
14 heard about the Freetown invasion, haven't you?

12:47:59

15 A. Yes, although we were in the jails.

16 Q. And you talked to us about Charles Taylor's - excuse me,  
17 Sam Bockarie's role in Luawa Yiehun massacre, correct?

18 A. Yes.

12:48:15

19 Q. You told us how Sam Bockarie ordered you and the other  
20 members of the external delegation tortured, correct?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. You've also talked to us about how Sam Bockarie ordered the  
23 massacre of the 60 something persons detained in Kailahun Town  
24 that he accused of being Kamajors, correct?

12:48:30

25 A. Yes.

26 Q. And that he himself fired the first shot, killed the first  
27 person, correct?

28 A. That's what they told us, yes, those who were outside.

29 Q. By the way, if a witness came to this Court and testified

1 that they went - that day they went to see Sam Bockarie in Buedu  
2 and they heard he had gone to Kailahun Town and then the witness  
3 went to Kailahun Town and saw Sam Bockarie, standing at the  
4 roundabout, shoot a prisoner, is that consistent with what you  
12:48:57 5 saw happening?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Mr Witness, you've told us about how grateful you were for  
8 Charles Taylor's assistance in getting - you say sending Musa  
9 Cisse to get you released from Sam Bockarie in Buedu, correct?

12:49:23 10 A. Yes, I do.

11 Q. You and the other members of the external delegation,  
12 correct?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And you've also told us that in 1995 he had invited you and  
12:49:34 15 Palmer to Gbarnga, you had spent a month there with him and he  
16 had taken you for two weeks to Ghana, correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. I would like you to hear what Charles Taylor said about the  
19 external delegation. Could we have the transcript for 23  
12:49:49 20 September 2009, page 29523. Excuse me, this is private session  
21 so I'm going to have to read it and I'm going to have to do it  
22 carefully. So this is page 29523 from 23 September 2009. I'm  
23 going to start reading from towards the end of the page. I'm  
24 going to summarise.

12:50:35 25 At that point the counsel was reading from testimony and he  
26 said that a person said that they had met an acquaintance who  
27 told the witness that he had met some external delegates of the  
28 RUF that were residing in Danane and he mentioned Palmer and he  
29 mentioned Faya Musa. And the witness said he said, "Oh, so

1 Palmer is here?" And the acquaintance said, "Yes, and Fayia  
2 Musa."

3 Now, the Defence lawyer on 23 September last year read that  
4 testimony to Mr Taylor and said he had a couple of questions to  
12:51:21 5 ask him. The first was:

6 "Q. Firstly, were you aware of the establishment of an RUF  
7 external delegation in the Cote d'Ivoire?

8 A. No, I was not aware. I had no knowledge of an external  
9 delegation.

12:51:44 10 Q. Now did you later discover that the President of Cote  
11 d'Ivoire had set up residence for RUF delegates in Cote  
12 d'Ivoire?

13 A. Yes, but that's a later time.

14 Q. But at this time back in 1995 were you aware of this?

12:52:05 15 A. No, no.

16 Q. Did you know of a Philip Palmer?

17 A. No."

18 Mr Witness, you told us that Charles Taylor invited you to  
19 Gbarnga. You and Philip Palmer went and spent a month with  
12:52:27 20 Charles Taylor in Gbarnga and two weeks travelling with him to  
21 Accra, correct?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Do you know why he would deny his knowledge of the external  
24 delegation in 1995?

12:52:36 25 A. No.

26 Q. Let's see what else Mr Taylor had to say. Can we please go  
27 to the transcript from 7 September, page 28187. Mr Taylor is  
28 being shown a document and we see in line 10 Defence counsel says  
29 there's a date 1995 and then on line 12 he asks:

1 "Now, as I say, I'm seeking to put this document in  
2 context, Mr Taylor. In 1995, did you have any contact with the  
3 RUF?"

4 Under oath in this courtroom Mr Taylor said, "None  
12:54:00 5 whatsoever."

6 Mr Witness, that's a lie because Charles Taylor invited you  
7 to Gbarnga, according to your testimony, through Foday Sankoh and  
8 you were in Gbarnga and Accra with him, correct?

9 A. Yes, counsel.

10 Q. Sir, and in December 1995 you launched "Footpaths to  
11 Democracy", correct?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And Charles Taylor invited you to his hotel, correct?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. He congratulated the RUF on marketing itself, correct?  
12:54:25

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And he gave you or your delegation 10 million CFA, correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. One more bit of testimony from 17 September 2009, page  
12:54:45 20 29175.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Is this also private session?

22 MR KOUMJIAN: I believe it's open session:

23 Q. Again Mr Taylor is commenting upon testimony of Prosecution  
24 witnesses and he says at line 13:

12:55:36 25 "So these boys do not know and they are stuck in a  
26 situation where they have to say something. There is no contact  
27 between the RUF and the NPFL as of May 1992 and it does not  
28 resume at this particular time. It only starts again in July  
29 1999 when I meet Sankoh in Lome. That's the story. And that's

1 the fact."

2 Now, Mr Witness, you told us about the invitation to  
3 Gbarnga, the trip to Gbarnga, Accra, the launching of "Footpaths  
4 to Democracy", the meeting in the hotel in Abidjan, the 10  
12:56:15 5 million CFA that Charles Taylor gave you, and you said sending  
6 Musa Cisse, according to you, to Buedu to have contact with the  
7 external delegation before Lome. But, sir, given all of these  
8 contacts that you've talked about between yourself and the RUF  
9 and Charles Taylor, when Charles Taylor says the RUF and NPFL had  
12:56:40 10 no contact between May 1992 and July 1999, that's a lie, isn't  
11 it?

12 A. It is not true.

13 MR KOUMJIAN: Thank you. Your Honours, I have no further  
14 questions.

12:56:59 15 RE-EXAMINATION BY MR GRIFFITHS:

16 Q. Mr Fayia, just a couple of matters, please. Firstly this:  
17 You were arrested in March 1997 by Sam Bockarie, weren't you?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Now, in March 1997 as far as you're aware, what was going  
12:57:25 20 on in Liberia?

21 A. No, I don't know what was going on in Liberia.

22 Q. In March 1997 had Charles Taylor been elected as President  
23 of Liberia?

24 A. In 1997 we are - that was the time we were in the jail.

12:57:58 25 Q. But are you aware what the situation was in Liberia at that  
26 time? Was Charles Taylor President of Liberia at the time of  
27 your arrest?

28 A. Please, I don't remember at all.

29 Q. Very well. Can the witness please be shown MFI-11. Now,

1 do you recall being shown this document a short while ago?

2 A. Yes, I do.

3 Q. I would like us to look at a couple of the other entries in  
4 this document so that we can situate what was happening at the  
12:59:12 5 time of your detention by Sam Bockarie. Can we start with the  
6 second page of that document, please. And the final entry on the  
7 page dated 14 March:

8 "Heavily armed riot police attacked a meeting of over 2,000  
9 students who had gathered in an open park to discuss burning  
12:59:41 10 national issues and to sensitise the public about the  
11 mismanagement of state funds. The meeting was called by the  
12 National Union of Sierra Leone Students to plan a wave of  
13 protests against the government's decision to give retirement  
14 benefits to former President Joseph Momoh. Violence started just  
13:00:06 15 before NUSS Secretary General Abdoulie Bayraytay was to address  
16 the crowd, when 50 riot police stormed the meeting to arrest him  
17 and other student leaders. When students attempted to prevent  
18 the leaders's arrest, the police opened fire with tear gas and  
19 attempted to disburse the crowd with batons. More than 15  
13:00:36 20 students were injured by police batons and in the commotion that  
21 followed the firing of tear gas cannisters, Bayraytay said,  
22 'Already I understand a number of injured students are undergoing  
23 treatment in various hospitals and clinics across the capital,  
24 while several more are still being detained by the police. A  
13:00:58 25 government statement said police had been ordered to take  
26 appropriate but reasonable action to prevent a student group  
27 meeting anywhere throughout Sierra Leone.'"

28 Now, did you know about this incident, Mr Fayia, which  
29 occurred a few days, it would appear, before your detention by

1 Sam Bockarie?

2 A. It was in the news.

3 Q. It was in the news?

4 A. Yes.

13:01:24 5 Q. And, help us, was this indicative of the kind of behaviour  
6 one could expect from the Sierra Leone police at this time?

7 A. No, not at all.

8 Q. It's not?

9 A. No.

13:01:35 10 Q. So this was a one-off isolated incident, was it?

11 A. I don't think it was isolated because a lot of such things  
12 happened before the war itself.

13 Q. Now, let us look at the entry second paragraph from the top  
14 of the page, please, dated 20 March. And remember, this is 1997:

13:02:00 15 "Police say that illegal gem buyers mostly from Zaire have  
16 invaded the diamond mining areas. They are here to desperately  
17 buy large quantities of gemstones to illegally smuggle to  
18 Antwerp, a police spokesman said. Diamond dealers in Kono said  
19 the new merchants are mainly Lebanese, French and Belgian. A  
13:02:27 20 Central Bank spokesman said the flood of counterfeit dollars  
21 associated with their activities was responsible for the  
22 unexplained fall of the dollar against the Leon recently although  
23 there has been no turn around in the Sierra Leone economy."

24 Are you aware of this, 1997, March, just before your  
13:02:55 25 arrest?

26 A. No.

27 Q. Well, let's have a look at the first paragraph on this  
28 page, then, 22 March:

29 "Three journalists from independent newspaper Expo Times

1 were arrested Wednesday and have been charged with spying.  
2 Ibrahim Seaga Shah, editor and publisher in chief; Abayomi  
3 Charles Roberts, editor; and Gibril Koroma, general editor,  
4 pleaded not guilty before a Magistrate's Court on Friday and were  
13:03:29 5 remanded to Pademba Road Prison after their application for bail  
6 was denied."

7 Help us, do you know about that?

8 A. All these things were in the news. It was Fofana who  
9 announced this one on BBC.

13:03:42 10 Q. So you heard about this event at the time, did you?

11 A. Uh-huh.

12 Q. On the BBC. Was that Focus on Africa?

13 A. Focus on Africa, yes.

14 Q. Let's go to the first page then, shall we. 25 March,  
13:03:59 15 penultimate paragraph:

16 "At least 20 people have died in a battle between soldiers  
17 and Kamajors apparently over diamonds. The fighting broke out at  
18 Tongo Field on Sunday and continued on Monday causing thousands  
19 of people to flee the town. The trouble reportedly started when  
13:04:23 20 soldiers began digging in a gravel pit where diamonds have often  
21 been found. The Kamajors told the soldiers they had no right to  
22 dig for diamonds on their lands. The soldiers refused and this  
23 sparked off the fighting, a resident said. Relief workers in  
24 Kenema said that 15 injured people had arrived there along with  
13:04:48 25 thousands of civilians from the Tongo area."

26 Again, did you happen to hear about this on the news?

27 A. No, this one I did not hear about it.

28 Q. Twenty people dying during clashes between the Sierra Leone  
29 Army soldiers and the Kamajors over diamonds. Do you recall this



1 event?

2 A. These things - all these things happened when we were not -  
3 when we were in Ivory Coast, so I think it was on the news too -  
4 sorry, in the news. We were not in Sierra Leone at that time at  
13:05:35 5 all.

6 Q. Okay. Now, another matter. At the time of Foday Sankoh's  
7 arrest in Nigeria, where were you?

8 A. We were in Abidjan.

9 Q. Now, help us. At that time, had Mike Lamin also been  
13:05:56 10 arrested?

11 A. No. Mike Lamin was arrested by the Ivorian government when  
12 I reported to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that Foday Sankoh  
13 had given him instructions to run quickly to Danane and to  
14 instruct the boys there to have Palmer and his wife Winifred  
13:06:19 15 killed.

16 Q. So help us, Lamin's arrest on that account came after  
17 Sankoh's arrest, did it?

18 A. Well, yes. Well after that.

19 Q. How long after?

13:06:33 20 A. Oh, it was after my radio interview with the - I'm sorry,  
21 it was after the press conference in which I announced Foday's  
22 ousting. It was about between 16 and 17 March.

23 Q. Yes. Because if we go back to MFI-11, and a passage to  
24 which your attention was drawn by Mr Koumjian, we see that on 15  
13:07:00 25 March mention is made of the press conference held by you. Yes?

26 A. Yes.

27 Q. And so you say Lamin's arrest would have occurred roughly  
28 when?

29 A. I said between the 16th and the 17th of March 1997.

1 Q. Now, bearing that in mind, could I invite your attention  
2 now, please, back to a passage of testimony to which your  
3 attention was drawn. This is transcript of 12 November 2008,  
4 page 20125. Let's start, shall we, at line 4:

13:09:16 5 "After I had left Abidjan and had come to Danane, the house  
6 where Philip Palmer was was at Bellevue One protocol yard."

7 Pause. Is that true.

8 A. No.

9 Q. What's wrong with it?

13:09:35 10 A. Palmer was not staying in the protocol's yard. Palmer  
11 rented a house not very far from the protocol's compound, but he  
12 was not in the protocol's yard at all. At least I remember there  
13 were two houses between them. A Catholic priest had his  
14 residence just after Musa Cisse's house before you get to another  
13:10:04 15 house that you will see before you go to Palmer's place.

16 Q. Now, this individual goes on to say this:

17 "The reason why it was referred to as protocol yard  
18 according to what I was told by Philip Palmer and others, there  
19 was another house nearby just about 15 yards off the house where  
13:10:27 20 Philip Palmer was. There was a man there called Pa Musa Cisse."

21 Was Musa Cisse's house 15 yards away?

22 A. Away from Palmer's residence?

23 Q. Yes.

24 A. No. I said there were two houses between them. The  
13:10:40 25 Catholic priest of St James Diocese in Danane was residing in the  
26 house immediately after Musa Cisse's house when you are going  
27 towards Palmer's place. Then there was another house - in fact,  
28 there was another house which you will see before you get to  
29 Palmer's place.

1 Q. Let's miss a couple of lines. Line 13:

2 "This Pa Musa Cisse had a radio man and that radio man, we  
3 referred to him as Action Man. He was a Sierra Leonean, this  
4 Action Man, but he had left the RUF for a long time and he was  
13:11:16 5 then with the NPFL."

6 Do you know someone called Action Man?

7 A. No, I don't remember that one. It was Cassell I knew.  
8 Cassell.

9 Q. Did you ever know Musa Cisse to have a radio operator  
13:11:31 10 called Action Man?

11 A. No, I don't remember that one. It's Cassell I know.  
12 Cassell was receiving messages for - was operating the radio at  
13 that time.

14 Q. So Musa Cisse's radio operator was called Cassell and not  
13:11:45 15 Action Man. Is that right?

16 A. That's as far as I know --

17 Q. Was Cassell a Sierra Leonean?

18 A. No. Cassell, I think that's a Bassa name in Liberia.

19 Q. So Cassell was a Liberian, was he?

13:11:56 20 A. Yes, yes.

21 Q. Did you ever know Musa Cisse to have a Sierra Leonean radio  
22 operator?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Line 18:

13:12:11 25 "Just when Foday Sankoh and Mike Lamin were arrested when I  
26 came to Danane, the following day at night Action Man went to us  
27 at the house and he invited us at Musa Cisse's house and he told  
28 me that in fact he had communication with Foday Sankoh. That was  
29 two days after - after Foday Sankoh had been arrested in Nigeria.

1 He said he had heard information. He said he had had contact  
2 with Foday Sankoh and Foday Sankoh had told him to contact  
3 Mosquito so that the two of them would be linked up and he would  
4 give him some piece of advice and order. And he told him that he  
13:12:51 5 should tell Mosquito to take advice from the other side. And we  
6 came."

7 Now, you remember that Mr Koumjian went on, counsel who was  
8 asking you questions, to inform you that this particular  
9 individual claimed, in effect, that Sankoh told Mosquito to take  
13:13:17 10 advice from Charles Taylor. Do you remember that?

11 A. No, but we were in Abidjan. The only instruction I  
12 remember Foday Sankoh give the bodyguards through this guy - oh,  
13 my goodness - Mike Lamin. He told Mike Lamin to go to Danane  
14 with an instruction from him to the boys to beat Palmer and his  
13:13:56 15 wife Winifred to death.

16 Q. That's what I'm coming to you see, Mr Fayia, because after  
17 Foday Sankoh arrived in Abidjan or in Cote d'Ivoire, did you tell  
18 us that he brought his radio operators with him?

19 A. Yes, he did.

13:14:11 20 Q. And were those radio operators based with him at the house  
21 given to him by the Ivorian government in Cocody?

22 A. Yes, Juliet James and others were there.

23 Q. After that radio was set up at his house in Cocody --

24 MR KOUMJIAN: The witness has not said anything about a  
13:14:32 25 radio being set up. It's leading and suggestive.

26 MR GRIFFITHS: I'm sorry, I don't understand. I'm sure  
27 it's my fault, I'm being stupid:

28 Q. Was there a radio set up at Foday Sankoh's house at Cocody,  
29 Mr Fayia?

1 A. Yes, in fact it was through that radio that he was able to  
2 send - through that radio he was able to send a message. He sent  
3 a message to the radio in the house there. Juliet James was  
4 operating that radio.

13:15:06 5 Q. Now help us --

6 A. Excuse me, please. It was in disagreement with him, with  
7 Foday Sankoh, that Juliet James ran to the hotel and told me.  
8 She said we have just received information - message from  
9 Foday Sankoh to tell Mr Mike Lamin to go to Danane and to have  
10 Palmer and his wife killed, beaten to death.

13:15:31

11 Q. Now, after Foday Sankoh arrived in Cote d'Ivoire and the  
12 radio was set up at his house in Cocody, did you and the other  
13 members of the external delegation continue to use Musa Cisse's  
14 radio?

13:15:56

15 A. No, that was the time - in fact they came with two radios.  
16 One of radios was in Palmer's house directly in Danane. That was  
17 where Stephen Kamanda, who is now a nurse in Liberia, that was  
18 where he was working.

19 Q. Where was the other radio placed?

13:16:17

20 A. Which one?

21 Q. You said they came with two radios, one was in Palmer's  
22 house in Danane?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Where was the other radio?

13:16:25

25 A. The other radio was in Abidjan at the Cocody house.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: You said Stephen Kamanda is now a nurse,  
27 a nurse in Liberia?

28 THE WITNESS: Yes.

29 MR GRIFFITHS:

1 Q. Now, at the time of Sankoh's arrest in Nigeria, were you  
2 and the other external delegates using Musa Cisse's radio?

3 A. No, by then - by then the two RUF radios were set. In  
4 fact, we did not use any radio because we were in the hotel. We  
13:17:02 5 were in Hotel Ivoire.

6 Q. So by the time of Sankoh's arrest Musa Cisse's radio is not  
7 being used by the RUF, is it?

8 A. No, not to my knowledge at all.

9 Q. Indeed, the only communication you've told us about  
13:17:21 10 following Sankoh's arrest in Nigeria came via the radio in the  
11 Cocody residence. Is that right?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And that was the instruction to beat Palmer and his wife to  
14 death. Is that right?

13:17:43 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Now, were you on good terms with the radio operators based  
17 at the Cocody address?

18 A. Yes, we are very good - in fact that was the reason why  
19 they were able to give us the information concerning the  
13:18:01 20 instruction from Sankoh for Palmer's death.

21 Q. Did any of those radio operators tell you that they had  
22 intercepted a message from Sankoh to Mosquito telling Mosquito to  
23 from now on take instructions from Charles Taylor? Did anyone  
24 tell you that?

13:18:20 25 A. No, not at all.

26 Q. Now, you were asked about a letter which you wrote to  
27 Charles Taylor and which you faxed to him from Abidjan. Do you  
28 recall that?

29 A. Yes, I do.

1 Q. And remember you were told in blunt terms, Mr Witness, that  
2 you had lied to this Court when you said that you had written the  
3 letter. Do you recall that?

4 A. Yes, but I insisted that I wrote it.

13:19:02 5 Q. Now help me. What did you stand to gain from, as  
6 suggested, lying about the authorship of that letter? What did  
7 you stand to gain?

8 A. Absolutely nothing.

9 MR GRIFFITHS: Can the witness be shown MFI-10, please.  
13:20:05 10 I'm sorry, it's my fault. My apologies. Not that document.  
11 Thank you.

12 Madam President, I wonder if we can go into a private  
13 session at this stage, noting that the public gallery is for the  
14 most part empty, in the hope that we can conclude this by 1.30.

13:20:33 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: The reason being?

16 MR GRIFFITHS: I want to refer the witness's attention to a  
17 document currently marked confidential.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: For reasons of protection of the security  
19 of a protected witness, we will go into a brief private session.

13:20:56 20 Madam Court Manager.

21 [At this point in the proceedings, a portion of  
22 the transcript, pages 39570 to 39574, was  
23 extracted and sealed under separate cover, as  
24 the proceeding was heard in private session.]

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1 [Open session]

2 MS IRURA: Your Honour, we are in open session.

3 MR GRIFFITHS:

4 Q. Mr Fayia, in the context of your trip on behalf of the RUF  
14:35:21 5 to Belgium, you were asked about the Workers' Party of Belgium  
6 and Mr Ludo Martens. Do you recall that?

7 A. Yes, I do.

8 Q. And do you remember reference being made to the links of  
9 the - the link between the Workers' Party of Belgium and the  
14:35:51 10 Communist Party and the International Communist Seminar; do you  
11 recall that?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And also that Mr Ludo Martens had authored a book on  
14 Stalin, yes?

14:36:01 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Now help us. What, if any, political leaning did the RUF  
17 have in terms of communist or any opposing philosophy or  
18 politics?

19 A. No, RUF did not have any links with communism of any sort.

14:36:32 20 Q. Now, in the article to which you were referred, you were  
21 referred to a passage which said that the Workers' Party of  
22 Belgium were influenced by the ideas of the Communist Party of  
23 China, guerilla movements in Latin America, the movements against  
24 the Vietnam War and the Leuven Vlaams movement, all perceived as  
14:37:01 25 aspects of a worldwide struggle against colonial or neo-colonial  
26 oppression.

27 Help us. Why was it that you, as a representative of the  
28 RUF, met with the leader of a party who were also associated with  
29 the worldwide struggle against colonial or neo-colonial



1    oppression? Why?

2    A.    There was no definite reason. It may have been a  
3    coincidence. We were introduced to Mr Ludo Martens by  
4    Mr Monguya, who I think happened to be - sorry, who happened to  
14:37:50 5    be the President of a party in Congo they called MARC, Movement  
6    for the Resurrection of Congo, MARC. Mouvement d'Action pour la  
7    Resurrection du Congo, MARC. I think it is friendship between  
8    MARC and PTB that motivated Mr Monguya to introduce us to Mr Ludo  
9    Martens. And Mr Ludo Martens never introduced us to any other  
14:38:34 10   party; he just said I will introduce you people to some leading  
11   politicians here in Belgium. He even made arrangements for me to  
12   meet the Foreign Minister, whose name I don't remember again. He  
13   made arrangements for Mr Sankoh to come over here to deliver a  
14   speech to the European Parliament. By then Ireland was provided  
14:39:03 15   presidency. But we were not seeking any communist link with PT  
16   at all.

17           PRESIDING JUDGE: What did you say about the presidency?  
18   You said something about the presidency.

19           MR GRIFFITHS: Of the European Parliament.

14:39:21 20           THE WITNESS: Yeah, the President of the European  
21   Parliament by then was Ireland.

22   Q.    Another topic you were asked about was a visit you made to  
23   Liberia in 2008 to register that NGO, Beacon of Hope For the  
24   Undeveloped. Now help me. When you went to Liberia in 2008, how  
14:39:50 25   long did you stay in the country?

26   A.    In the first place, I arrived in Liberia in September 2008.  
27   I arrived there September 2008, and we got the organisation  
28   registered in November. Because I am not working there, I just  
29   set up the organisation there. I set up the organisation there,

1 I put people in charge. Liberians are in charge there. So I  
2 have to go back to Ghana, where I am based. It was on my way to  
3 come to check how the business was running that my brother-in-law  
4 Jigay met me in Voijnama. He told me about coming to give this  
14:40:31 5 testimony. That was 2009, November.

6 Q. Yes. Now, the final matter I want to ask you about is  
7 this: You were asked a number of questions about Dr Addai-Sebo;  
8 do you recall that?

9 A. Yes, I do.

14:40:54 10 Q. And you were referred to a number of documents where  
11 reference was made to Dr Sebo and his supposed links to  
12 Charles Taylor. Do you recall that?

13 A. Yes, I do.

14 Q. I want to draw your attention, please, to one such  
14:41:15 15 document, MFI-4, please. Now, is this headed "Fall From Grace",  
16 this document? It's the document which was at tab 8 in the  
17 bundle handed up?

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, it is.

19 MR GRIFFITHS: I'm grateful:

14:41:57 20 Q. Now, you were only referred to two lines in the  
21 third-from-the-bottom paragraph. I would like us to look at this  
22 document in a bit more detail:

23 "Charles Taylor's fall is a reminder of the perils of  
24 absolute power, writes Gamal Nkrumah. I sat back and watched  
14:42:19 25 Liberian ex-President and former Baptist preacher Charles Ghankay  
26 Taylor handcuffed, visibly shaken and disheveled, taken prisoner  
27 in a United Nations aircraft, surrounded by United Nations  
28 peacekeeping troops popularly known as the Blue Berets. The  
29 scene seems somewhat incredulous. Still, I had the strange

1 feeling that I'd seen it all before. A persuasive sense of de ja  
2 vu engulfed me. It was a typical cloak-and-dagger drama with its  
3 characteristic mix of whim and menace.

4 The Taylor drama has all the hallmarks of the Saddam  
14:43:13 5 Hussein and Slobodan Milosevic sagas - the witch trials, the  
6 paranoia, the conspiracy theories and the exacting personal price  
7 of power.

8 For a drama so full of portent and omens, the signs are not  
9 good. Many African leaders started out as anti-corruption  
14:43:31 10 advocates, and invariably it was not long before their quest for  
11 power resulted in murder and mayhem. Taylor is no exception, but  
12 why was he singled out? Like Saddam and Milosevic, he will no  
13 doubt be subjected to methodical and almost ritual degradation.

14 In an interrupted telephone interview, Liberian ex-President told  
14:44:01 15 Al-Ahram Weekly that behind his fall were machinations and  
16 betrayals that he did not foresee. 'I was betrayed by the  
17 Nigerian authorities,' he said. And despite his ordeal, he  
18 stressed that he was in comfortable surroundings and that he was  
19 being handled by 'very professional people'. Immediately  
14:44:30 20 afterwards, our conversation came to an abrupt end.

21 But, internationally speaking, there must have been a  
22 reason why, of all African leaders, he has been singled out as  
23 the sacrificial lamb. Observers say that Taylor's adventures,  
24 above all else, have left a thick red smear of blood across the  
14:44:59 25 war-torn West African countries of Sierra Leone and Liberia.

26 No doubt this is true. But below the stormy surface of  
27 international politics is a concerted attempt to reshape this  
28 corner of West Africa in America's image and likeness. 'History  
29 is the chronicle of the victor,' Akyaba Addai-Sebo, independent

1 consultant on preventive diplomacy and conflict transformation,  
2 and formerly special envoy of International Alert, told Weekly.  
3 He also helped broker peace negotiations between the fighting  
4 groups in Liberia and Sierra Leone. 'They desperately needed a  
14:45:45 5 trophy,' he explained. 'They cannot tolerate a civilian who took  
6 up arms against a military dictatorship and won free and fair  
7 democratic elections in spite of the onslaught of the United  
8 States, Britain and the powers that be.' He went on: 'They have  
9 had their way, their pound of flesh. Taylor is most likely to go  
14:46:15 10 the way of Milosevic or even Sankoh for that matter.'

11 Taylor is currently held by a special UN court set up for  
12 Sierra Leone in 2002. The United Nations already runs a tribunal  
13 in The Hague to prosecute war crimes suspects connected with  
14 conflicts in the Balkans in the 1990s, and Taylor is scheduled to  
14:46:42 15 be flown into the Netherlands in due course. The Dutch  
16 government has no qualms about hosting the trial of Taylor, but  
17 it wants clearance from the UN first. His presence in the  
18 custody of the Special Court sends out a clear message that no  
19 matter how powerful or feared people may be, the law is above  
14:47:03 20 them, explained Desmond De Silva, chief UN prosecutor.

21 Taylor plans to assemble a team of international lawyers  
22 for future hearings. Among the lawyers who were mentioned by the  
23 international media are Alan Dershowitz, law professor at  
24 Harvard, and Karim Khan, a British lawyer who represented Taylor  
14:47:29 25 when he challenged the jurisdiction of the war crimes tribunal in  
26 2003. The Ghanaian solicitor Kofi Akaiyah was also approached  
27 to defend Taylor. Meanwhile, Vincent Nmeihelle, the UN special  
28 court-appointed defence lawyer, is defending the former President  
29 in Sierra Leone.

1 The accusations of unfair treatment have already begun.  
2 Taylor's sister Louise Edna Taylor-Carter, who heads a delegation  
3 of six family members in Sierra Leone, said the family was denied  
4 access to Taylor. 'He'll never get a fair trial here,' she said.  
14:48:09 5 And she has a point. It is undoubtedly the case that Taylor will  
6 not receive a fair trial in Sierra Leone, but it is not clear  
7 whether he will receive a fair trial in The Hague either.

8 Taylor is not charged with crimes he committed in his  
9 country, but rather in Sierra Leone. James Bleeton, editor of  
14:48:32 10 Liberia's New Standard newspaper, told the BBC that had Taylor  
11 contested the presidential elections that brought Liberian  
12 President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf to power, he would easily have  
13 won as he did in the 1997 polls. To this day, Taylor remains  
14 tremendously popular in Liberia, which explains why the Liberian  
14:49:00 15 government was reluctant to receive him, for his presence in the  
16 country would have caused something of a commotion. 'Are the  
17 people stupid then? Taylor is popular for a reason. And his  
18 captors realise that all too well. Indeed, the victims of Taylor  
19 are much more humane than the elite in power,' Addai-Sebo  
14:49:31 20 explained. Indeed, even in Sierra Leone, where he has many  
21 enemies, most people do not particularly seek revenge - rather  
22 justice. 'Many of the amputees themselves do not seek revenge.  
23 The responsibility of the carnage cannot be restricted to a  
24 single person.'

14:49:48 25 Behind all the commotion, perhaps oil is one of the reasons  
26 that the US in particular is interested in Liberia. West Africa  
27 has emerged as a new source of oil for the West, which is uneasy  
28 about dependence on the unstable Middle East. Liberia is rich in  
29 offshore oil reserves, and in fact Taylor was seeking to invite

1 the Chinese, who have deep sea oil technology, to develop the  
2 Liberian oil industry. 'The idea behind Taylor's trial is the  
3 continued denigration of the stereotypical African they say has a  
4 chip on his shoulder. The west wants "yes men", not African  
14:50:43 5 leaders who have their own opinions,' Addai-Sebo said. 'They  
6 cannot expect African solutions that are not a result of pressure  
7 from outside.' "

8 Now those quotes from Addai-Sebo, Mr Fayia, are they  
9 typical of the politics of the man you knew?

14:51:08 10 A. You mean Addai-Sebo?

11 Q. Yes.

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Was he a pan-Africanist?

14 A. Yes.

14:51:13 15 Q. And from your knowledge of him, what did he understand by  
16 "pan-Africanism", Dr Addai-Sebo?

17 A. According to him he - by "pan-Africanism" he meant - and  
18 always said - the liberation of the African community.

19 Q. And from your vantage point, was Addai-Sebo of assistance  
14:51:49 20 in achieving the Abidjan Peace Accord, or was he a hindrance?

21 A. He was very persistent on achieving it, right from the  
22 start to the end.

23 Q. And did you find his assistance helpful?

24 A. Yes, because he was always advising us. In fact, like the  
14:52:09 25 speech I am talking about which Foday Sankoh almost refused to  
26 read, he brought a professor from Japan to help us do it  
27 together.

28 MR GRIFFITHS: Madam President, I appreciate that only the  
29 first page of this document was marked for identification as

1 MFI-4. I'd like the whole document marked for identification,  
2 please.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: I think it won't be necessary to give it  
4 a different MFI number. But when the document is being tendered,  
14:52:54 5 as I hope it will be, I will adjust the number of pages  
6 accordingly. Your submission is noted.

7 MR GRIFFITHS: I'm grateful:

8 Q. Finally, could I invite your attention, please, to MFI-7.  
9 Now, this is a document entitled "Building Peace in West Africa"  
14:54:06 10 by Adekeye Adebajo. Could we go to page 86, please. Your  
11 attention was directed only to the top paragraph. I want to ask  
12 you about the second paragraph on that page which reads as  
13 follows:

14 "The Abidjan Accord was, however, a personal triumph for  
14:54:29 15 Ivorian Foreign Minister Amara Essy, who worked tirelessly for  
16 nearly a year to bring both sides together."

17 Do you agree with that proposition?

18 A. No, because most of the provisions of the accord were  
19 suggested by the RUF. So I can say that it was a triumph for  
14:54:50 20 both the Ivorian government and for the RUF.

21 Q. "Essy was credited with convincing the notoriously  
22 recalcitrant RUF leader Foday Sankoh to leave his bush camp for  
23 the comfort of Abidjan."

24 Is that true?

14:55:06 25 A. Yes.

26 Q. "But Essy was regarded by some observers as favouring the  
27 RUF, a perception fuelled his reported closeness to Addai-Sebo.  
28 The Ivorians were also accused of providing the RUF with a base  
29 in Danane that also reportedly served as an arms supply route for

1 the rebels."

2 Now, help me. First of all, did Amara Essy favour the RUF,  
3 in your opinion, Mr Fayia?

14:55:51

4 A. No. Amara Essy - I mean, just like what they said in the  
5 first line of that paragraph, he was working so the Ivorian  
6 government as a government can have the credit of giving Sierra  
7 Leone peace after the conflict. So he was - he did not favour  
8 the RUF at all. When the RUF and the Government of Sierra Leone  
9 - whenever he was dealing with them, he was dealing with them on  
10 a - even handedly.

14:56:17

11 Q. Did these reports that the Ivorians were providing the RUF  
12 with a base in Danane which was being used as a supply route for  
13 the rebels for the RUF, is there any truth in that?

14 A. No.

14:56:43

15 Q. As far as you're aware, did the RUF ever obtain arms and  
16 ammunition from Cote d'Ivoire?

17 A. No. In fact, they would not tolerate that one. They would  
18 not tolerate that one at all.

19 Q. Who wouldn't tolerate that one?

14:56:56

20 A. The Ivorians would not tolerate that one, so we never told  
21 them anything about arms business. We were always running after  
22 the peace process. That is why in fact all those who were on the  
23 peace process, up to the date the accord was signed, most of us  
24 were civilians.

14:57:16

25 Q. "The fact that Cote d'Ivoire and not ECOWAS was the only  
26 West African moral guarantor of the agreement" - and that's true,  
27 isn't it?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. "... along with the UN, the Commonwealth and the OAU,



1 stoked up the historical sub-regional rivalry between Abidjan and  
2 Abuja. This rivalry dates back to Cote d'Ivoire's recognition  
3 of, and provision of military assistance, to secessionist Biafra  
4 during the Nigerian civil war of 1967 to 1970. Abidjan with the  
14:58:00 5 support of Paris had led several exclusively Francophone economic  
6 and political groupings against what it saw as Nigeria's efforts  
7 to dominate the West African sub-region through ECOWAS. Abidjan  
8 had also supported the NPFL against ECOMOG in Liberia."

9 And then we see it goes on to mention Sankoh's detention  
14:58:27 10 under house arrest in Nigeria. Did that rivalry between Cote  
11 d'Ivoire and Nigeria have anything to do with Sankoh's arrest in  
12 Nigeria in your view, Mr Fayia?

13 A. In the first place, we did not see any rivalry between  
14 them, between Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria. We did not suspect that  
14:58:44 15 at all. And his arrest in Nigeria, according to what all of us  
16 heard on the radio, was because he carried arms, arms that he  
17 used to carry - that he carried to Abuja once without he being  
18 arrested.

19 What happened actually was, he had gone to Nigeria without  
14:59:05 20 the permission of the Ivorian government. He went as a private  
21 person. So when he got there, according to what they said, when  
22 his passport was passing through the immigration officers, they  
23 suspected some strange thing. How should Foday Sankoh come here  
24 without the government knowing? Because they say they contacted  
14:59:25 25 Abacha to see if he was expecting him. He said no. That was why  
26 he was arrested.

27 Q. Now, we see this also, don't we, if we skip a line:

28 "Sankoh, whose forces were running out of arms, had been  
29 directed to Nigeria by Steve Bio, a Sierra Leonean businessman."

1 Two things. Firstly, were the RUF running out of arms in  
2 late 1996, '97?

3 A. In 1996, '97 we were not talking about arms again, firstly.  
4 And, secondly, what we heard that Steve Bio was doing with Foday  
15:00:21 5 Sankoh, he said he had some connections in Russia. He said he  
6 was going to take him to Russia, not to Nigeria. According to  
7 what we heard, they were on their way to Russia.

8 Q. Tell me, did the NPFL have any representatives at the peace  
9 talks in La Cote d'Ivoire in 1996?

15:00:48 10 A. No.

11 Q. Apart from La Cote d'Ivoire, as reflected in the passage to  
12 which I just directed your attention, was any other West African  
13 country involved in the peace negotiations in Cote d'Ivoire in  
14 late 1996?

15:01:09 15 A. No.

16 Q. You've told us about a visit you made to Gbarnga and  
17 thereafter to Accra in 1995. Do you recall that?

18 A. Yes, I do.

19 Q. On that occasion, were you given any message by Foday  
15:01:31 20 Sankoh to take to Charles Taylor?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Was Sankoh aware that you were travelling to Gbarnga on  
23 that occasion?

24 A. Yes, we told him. He told us not to go, but we decided to  
15:01:46 25 go.

26 Q. So he was against you going?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. And following that visit to Accra with Charles Taylor, did  
29 he, Charles Taylor, give you any message to carry to Foday

1 Sankoh?

2 A. Not at all.

3 MR GRIFFITHS: Madam President, that is all I ask in  
4 re-examination.

15:02:22 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Koumjian, do you wish to move any of  
6 these documents into evidence?

7 MR KOUMJIAN: Yes, your Honour. The Prosecution would  
8 tender MFI-1 through MFI-11, including the pages - the full  
9 article that counsel read, which was MFI-4, into evidence.

15:02:41 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Mr Griffiths any objections?

11 MR GRIFFITHS: None whatsoever.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Then the following are the exhibit  
13 numbers allocated:

14 MFI-1, that is the RUF agriculture chart for Kailahun  
15:03:08 15 District as of June 1991 as drawn by the witness Musa Fayia  
16 consisting of one page is now exhibit P-521.

17 MFI-2, this is the list of RUF vanguards as remembered and  
18 prepared by the witness Musa Fayia consisting of three pages is  
19 exhibit P-522.

15:03:33 20 MFI-3, this is the biography of Akyaaba Addai-Sebo, from a  
21 document entitled "Forum 2000" consisting of one page, is now  
22 exhibit P-523.

23 The document MFI-4, "Fall from grace, Charles Taylor fall  
24 is a reminder of the perils of absolute power", an article by  
15:04:16 25 Gamal Nkrumah, it is now consisting of two pages, is now exhibit  
26 P-524.

27 MFI-5, which is an article entitled "A dirty war in West  
28 Africa, the RUF and the destruction of Sierra Leone" by one  
29 Lansana Gberie, consisting of the cover page, publication page

1 and page 12, that is now exhibit P-525.

2 MFI-6, which is a document entitled "Between Democracy and  
3 Terror, the Sierra Leone Civil War, edited by Ibrahim Abdullah,"  
4 consisting of the cover page, publication page and page 202, that  
15:05:30 5 is now exhibit P-526.

6 MFI-7, an article entitled "Building peace in West Africa,  
7 Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea-Bissau", an article by Adekeye  
8 Adebajo, consisting of a cover page, publication page and page  
9 86, that is now exhibit P-527.

10 MFI-8, this is the biography of one Ludo Martens, it's a  
11 web page from "economicepert.com" consisting of a single page is  
12 now exhibit P-528.

13 MFI-9, another web page, consisting of one page about the  
14 Workers' Party of Belgium, is now exhibit P-529.

15 MFI-10 is an article from the Sierra Leone News Archives,  
16 it's a web page, consisting of one page and the date is October  
17 1999, that is now exhibit P-530.

18 Lastly, the article from the Sierra Leone Web from  
19 sierra-leone.org for March 1997, consisting of two pages, that is  
15:07:27 20 now exhibit P-531.

21 [Exhibits P-521 to P-531 admitted]

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Fayia, we want to thank you for your  
23 testimony. You may now stand down and we wish you a safe journey  
24 home, whenever that will be.

15:07:46 25 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

26 MR GRIFFITHS: Madam President, can I indicate that I will  
27 be leaving the courtroom at this stage because Mr Anyah has  
28 carriage of the next witness.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please show the witness out and have your

1 next witness in.

2 MR ANYAH: Good afternoon, Madam President. Good  
3 afternoon, your Honours. Good afternoon, counsel opposite.  
4 Before the next witness is brought in, for the Court's purposes,  
15:08:12 5 the witness's number is DCT-062, and I do have a preliminary  
6 application to make in respect of protective measures, if it  
7 pleases your Honours.

8 Madam President, this witness is governed by your Honours'  
9 decision from 27 May 2009, the CMS number is 782. The witness  
15:08:39 10 was afforded the protective measure of pseudonym by that decision  
11 to the extent that the witness falls in the category of persons  
12 protected as being ex-combatants. Now, the decision, in our  
13 submission, is still binding as of today with respect to the  
14 pseudonym. The relevant part being on page 14 of the decision  
15:09:06 15 where your Honours enunciated your various orders, in particular  
16 subsection B, which reads that "the names or any other  
17 identifying information of these witnesses shall not be disclosed  
18 to the public or the media and this order shall remain in effect  
19 after the conclusion of proceedings." That, we submit, accords  
15:09:31 20 him the protective measure of pseudonym even up until this  
21 movement.

22 Since the witness's arrival in The Hague, I have spoken to  
23 the witness and so have others, and the witness does wish to  
24 testify openly, testifying with his true name and identity.  
15:09:47 25 Accordingly, I respectfully move that that protective measure of  
26 pseudonym be rescinded.

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: Does the Prosecution have any objection  
28 to the application made?

29 MR BANGURA: Good afternoon, Madam President, your Honours,

1 counsel opposite. I have conduct of the next witness for cross.  
2 The Prosecution does not oppose the application made by the  
3 Defence. Thank you.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: In view of the fact that the witness  
15:10:45 5 DCT-062 has indicated that he wishes to now testify openly, the  
6 protective measure referred to by Defence counsel, namely, that  
7 of the use of a pseudonym, is accordingly rescinded.

8 MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President. I would also  
9 indicate that the witness will be testifying in Liberian English  
15:11:16 10 and he wishes to be sworn in on the Bible.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Are the Liberian interpreters  
12 in place?

13 THE INTERPRETER 1: Yes, your Honour.

14 THE INTERPRETER 2: Your Honour, we are.

15:11:34 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you.

16 WITNESS: DCT-062 [Sworn]

17 EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR ANYAH:

18 Q. Good afternoon, sir. Before we commence your testimony,  
19 there are a few ground rules for giving evidence to the Court  
15:14:31 20 that I wish to bring to your attention. The first one being that  
21 when you gave a response to questions that I ask, as well as when  
22 I ask you a question, in the headset that you are wearing you  
23 will hear a voice come on and that's the voice of an interpreter  
24 and that person will translate what I say from English to  
15:14:54 25 Liberian English from you and likewise the person would translate  
26 what you say in Liberian English to English for those of us here  
27 present. When that happens, can I ask you to take your time,  
28 first, listen to the interpretation and then give an answer. Do  
29 you follow me?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Can I also ask you to speak very clearly when you give your  
3 answers and also to direct your answers to the justices that you  
4 are facing. Do you follow me?

15:15:35 5 A. I got you.

6 Q. Thank you. Can you tell the Court your full name and spell  
7 your name for us, please?

8 A. My full name is Martin George.

9 Q. Can you spell your names for us?

15:15:54 10 A. I can spell my name.

11 Q. Please do so, sir.

12 A. Martin, M-A-R-T-I-N.

13 Q. Do you have a middle name?

14 A. Yes, I have a middle name. Martin Flomo George.

15:16:21 15 Q. Can you spell Flomo for us, please?

16 A. F-L-O-M-O, Flomo.

17 Q. And can you spell your last name for us?

18 A. G-E-O-R-G-E, George.

19 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Can you tell us how old you are?

15:16:48 20 A. Yes. I was born on 15 June 1970.

21 Q. And where were you born?

22 A. I was born in Bong County. Gbarnga, Bong County.

23 Q. Where do you currently reside, which country?

24 A. I live in Liberia.

15:17:20 25 Q. And do you belong to any ethnic groups in Liberia?

26 A. I belong to the Kpelle tribe in Liberia.

27 Q. And I believe the spelling of Kpelle is on the record. Do  
28 you speak any languages besides Liberian English?

29 A. The only language I speak is Mende and Krio.

1 Q. Does that mean you also understand them to the extent that  
2 you speak them, Mende and Krio, that is?

3 A. Oh, yes, I do understand them.

4 Q. How far did you go in school?

15:18:12 5 A. I stopped at the 7th grade.

6 Q. Can you read and write, Mr George?

7 A. Not very clearly.

8 Q. Are you known by any other names besides Martin Flomo  
9 George?

15:18:35 10 A. Yes. At the time I was fighting the war in Sierra Leone, I  
11 had another middle name. Yes, I had another name.

12 Q. And what name was that?

13 A. Mao Mao.

14 Q. Can you spell it for us?

15:18:56 15 A. M-A-O, M-A-O.

16 Q. Was that a nickname given to you?

17 A. Yes. That was the name I used at the time of fighting.

18 Q. Fighting where?

19 A. In Sierra Leone.

15:19:20 20 Q. Fighting for whom?

21 A. I was fighting for Foday Sankoh.

22 Q. Were you fighting for Foday Sankoh in his capacity as a  
23 person, an individual, or were you fighting for an armed group?

24 A. I was fighting for the group called RUF with Foday Sankoh.

15:19:46 25 Q. And what does RUF stand for?

26 A. RUF stands for the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra  
27 Leone.

28 Q. Do you know what period of time did you fight for the RUF?

29 A. First of all, I joined the RUF in 1991 and up to 2000 - no,



1 2002 I left the RUF. That was after the elections.

2 Q. What rank was your highest rank during the period of time  
3 you were with the RUF?

15:20:35

4 A. The highest position I held in the RUF was one of a brigade  
5 commander in Kono.

6 Q. Was that a rank or was that an assignment?

7 A. It was an assignment, but it was followed by a rank. I was  
8 later made a colonel.

15:20:53

9 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Going back to your biographical  
10 information, do you have any children?

11 A. Yes, I have three girls and a boy.

12 Q. Are you married?

13 A. Before, yes, but now I don't have a wife. I only have my  
14 children.

15:21:12

15 Q. What do you do now for work? How are you employed?

16 A. No, I'm working for myself.

17 Q. And what exactly do you do?

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: The witness said, "Before, yes, now I  
19 don't have a wife." "Before" what?

15:21:34

20 MR ANYAH: I appreciate the observation:

21 Q. Mr George, you've heard the President's remark. This is in  
22 reference to your marital status. When you say "before, yes",  
23 can you elaborate on that? What to you mean?

15:21:55

24 A. What I mean by that, that I was married before. Yes, I had  
25 my wife in Sierra Leone, but after the war, she left me. She  
26 went back to her parents. So for now I am just living with my  
27 children and I don't have a wife. That was the reason why I said  
28 I was married before, but now no because she already left me.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: You mean you were married before the war

1 or during the war?

2 THE WITNESS: During the war. During the war.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: You were married?

4 THE WITNESS: I had a woman in the war.

15:22:30 5 MR ANYAH: Does that satisfy your Honour?

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: For now, yes.

7 MR ANYAH:

8 Q. Mr George, the question I asked before the President  
9 interposed the question about your marital status was: How you  
10 were employed? And your answer was, that you're working for  
11 yourself. What do you do for yourself as work?

15:22:43

12 A. Well, I sell junks at present in Liberia. That is used  
13 clothing. That is what I am doing.

14 Q. Now, let's turn our attention to your RUF period from 1991  
15 up until you say about 2002. How is it that you came to join the  
16 RUF?

15:23:11

17 A. I joined the RUF through Foday Sankoh.

18 Q. When you say you joined through Foday Sankoh, on what day  
19 and in what month and in what year did you join the RUF?

15:23:40

20 A. I joined the RUF in 1991, January 8.

21 Q. Where were you when you joined the RUF?

22 A. I was in Gbarnga.

23 Q. Gbarnga, Liberia?

24 A. Yes.

15:24:02

25 Q. What were you doing when you joined the RUF?

26 A. At that time I was selling palm wine.

27 Q. And on 8 January 1991, how is it that on that particular  
28 day you came to join the RUF?

29 A. This particular day I'm speaking about, I had left. I went

1 to buy my wine. But when I left the house - because by then I  
2 was living with my brother-in-law. He was a half Sierra Leonean,  
3 half Liberian, that is half --

15:24:48

4 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be  
5 advised to slow down.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr George, slow down. Because everything  
7 you're saying, somebody is recording. So speak slowly, okay. So  
8 repeat your testimony, please. You said you were living with  
9 your brother-in-law, who was half Sierra Leonean and half?

15:25:11

10 THE WITNESS: Liberian.

11 MR ANYAH:

12 Q. What is the name of your brother-in-law?

13 A. Samuel Lansana.

15:25:26

14 Q. So you were living with Samuel Lansana, and you said he was  
15 half Sierra Leonean and half Liberian?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And what happened on 8 January while you were living with  
18 Samuel Lansana?

15:25:44

19 A. On 8 January, whilst I was living with Samuel Lansana, I  
20 went to buy my wine, and I spent two days on the farm. On my  
21 return, Samuel Lansana's sister Fatou Gbembo was gone to the base  
22 and Musa Gbembo was gone to the base. And then I asked, I said  
23 "But where are Fatou and Musa?" He said, "Oh." He said, "One  
24 Sierra Leonean man came here by the name of Pa Morlai. He's  
25 recruiting people to go and fight in Sierra Leone." So he took  
26 along with him the two people to the base, but he said he was  
27 going to come back. So after two days he came back. He met me  
28 in the yard and I was selling my wine. He asked me for my name,  
29 and I told him my name. I said, "My name is Martin," and he told

1 me that he is looking for men to go and do something. He said he  
2 has a mission. He said he needed people to go and fight. And I  
3 asked him, "What mission is that?" He said, "Armed mission." He  
4 said, "Struggle. Armed mission." And I asked him where to. He  
15:26:47 5 said "Sierra Leone," and I joined him.

6 Q. Thank you, Mr George. If I can stop you there, you've said  
7 a lot that I wish to revisit. You said you were away and when  
8 you returned, Fatou Gbembo and Musa Gbembo had gone. They had  
9 gone to a base. Who is Fatou Gbembo?

15:27:16 10 A. Fatou Gbembo is Samuel Lansana's sister.

11 Q. And who is Musa Gbembo?

12 A. Musa Gbembo is the younger brother to Fatou Gbembo.

13 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I believe the spelling of the  
14 last name Gbembo have been placed on the record, even as recently  
15:27:40 15 as yesterday. But I can spell it --

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: You can see if they're correctly spelled.  
17 You can read.

18 MR ANYAH: Yes, they are correctly spelled.

19 Q. Now, Mr George, what nationality is Fatou Gbembo?

15:27:59 20 A. Fatou Gbembo was born in Liberia.

21 Q. How about Musa Gbembo?

22 A. Both of them were born in Liberia.

23 Q. Have you known Fatou Gbembo to ever answer to the name  
24 Fatou Brown?

15:28:23 25 A. No. Since the time I knew her, I have never known her to  
26 carry or answer to the name Fatou Brown.

27 Q. You said Samuel Lansana was your brother-in-law. Was he  
28 married to your sister?

29 A. Yes, he was married to my elder sister by the name of

1 Qui ta.

2 MR ANYAH: I would spell Qui ta Q-U-I-T-A.

3 Q. You said when you returned home Fatou and Musa had gone to  
4 a base. To what base are you referring?

15:29:08 5 A. I'm talking about the training base, Camp Naama, where the  
6 RUF were trained.

7 Q. In relation to Gbarnga where were you, where is this place  
8 called Camp Naama?

9 A. You join the road from opposite the police station towards  
15:29:36 10 Lofa.

11 Q. Is the place Camp Naama in the same county as Gbarnga is?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And what county of Liberia is that?

14 A. That is in Bong County.

15:29:57 15 Q. Now, I want you to continue from where you stopped. You  
16 said you were told that on the following day this person, Pa  
17 Morlai, would come back. Who told you Pa Morlai would come back  
18 on the following day?

19 A. The people there who were in the compound. But that was  
15:30:25 20 actually my brother-in-law, Samuel Lansana.

21 Q. And was it the same Samuel Lansana who told you about Pa  
22 Morlai's recruitment of people to go and fight in Sierra Leone?

23 A. It was the same Lansana who told me that Pa Morlai was  
24 recruiting people.

15:30:49 25 Q. Did Pa Morlai in fact come back to the place where you were  
26 with Samuel Lansana?

27 A. Yes. Yes, he came back there.

28 Q. How many days had passed after Fatou and Musa had been  
29 taken to the base?

1 A. It took a week before he came back to the compound.

2 Q. When he came back to the compound, did he see you and did  
3 you see him?

4 A. Yes, he met me in the compound.

15:31:25 5 Q. Did he come alone, or did he come with others to the  
6 compound?

7 A. He had with him three men in the pick-up.

8 Q. Did you have a conversation with him when he came with  
9 these three men in a pick-up?

15:31:42 10 A. Yes, he spoke to me right at the door and he told me, "My  
11 man, I want you to join me."

12 Q. He wanted you to join him for what? What did he say about  
13 you joining him?

14 A. He told me that he wanted to take an armed struggle into  
15:32:05 15 Sierra Leone, so he said he was trying to recruit people to go on  
16 the operation. So he said he wanted me to join him.

17 Q. And what was your response to his request?

18 A. The answer I gave him, I said yes. Because I knew already  
19 that Fatou Gbembo was gone, Musa Gbembo was gone, and we were all  
15:32:27 20 in the same yard. So I was going to be almost the only young  
21 person remaining in the yard.

22 Q. Did he make any promises to you in order to have you join  
23 him?

24 A. No, he did not make any promises to say whether if we went  
15:32:45 25 through the mission he would give me so and so amount of money,  
26 no. He only told me about the struggle.

27 Q. And what happened after you agreed to join him?

28 A. He took me along. He took me to the base on that same day.

29 Q. Did you accompany him with the three men that he came with

1 in the pick-up truck?

2 A. I joined them. Every one of us, we were there together  
3 with him and then we went to the base.

4 Q. Did you know any of those men before you joined them and Pa  
15:33:27 5 Morlai?

6 A. In the car? No.

7 Q. Later on did you ever get to know who those men were?

8 A. Yes, after we had arrived on the base at Camp Naama, they  
9 later told me that they were recruits also, just as I am.

15:33:48 10 Q. Were they Liberians? What nationality were those men?

11 A. They were residing in Liberia, but the recruits were mixed.  
12 Some were Liberian, some were Sierra Leoneans. So he was just  
13 recruiting people he got.

14 Q. You said he took you to the base on that same day. The  
15:34:13 15 base he took you to, is it the same Camp Naama you referred to  
16 previously?

17 A. He took me to the Camp Naama base.

18 Q. In terms of minutes or hours, how far is Camp Naama from  
19 Gbarnga? How long did it take you and him to get there using  
15:34:35 20 this pick-up truck in 1991?

21 A. It's an hour's drive.

22 Q. When you got to the base, did you see anyone else there?

23 A. Yes, I met some men and some women.

24 Q. Approximately how many people did you see when you arrived  
15:35:00 25 at the base with Pa Morlai?

26 A. There were many, actually, but I did not check the number.

27 Q. Can you give us an idea of the nationalities of these  
28 persons? Were they Liberians or from other parts of West Africa?

29 A. When I got to the base, the first person I recognised was

1 Fatou Gbembo, Musa Gbembo, Monica Pearson, Theophilus Pearson,  
2 and Jonathan Kposowa, who is a Sierra Leonean, and there were so  
3 many other Sierra Leoneans on the base.

15:35:53 4 Q. You said in addition to recognising Fatou Gbembo and Musa  
5 Gbembo, you recognised someone called Monica Pearson. Who is  
6 Monica Pearson?

7 A. Well, I knew Monica Pearson before going to the base.

8 Q. Under what circumstances did you know her before going on  
9 the base?

15:36:11 10 A. All of us grew up in the same county, Bong County, so I  
11 knew her before.

12 Q. Was she residing in the same area of Bong County that you  
13 resided in with Samuel Lansana before you went on the base?

14 A. We were all staying in the same house. In fact, her father  
15:36:40 15 was the chief judge. I knew her and I knew her father.

16 Q. When you say you were all staying in the same house, is  
17 that the same thing as a compound?

18 A. I said - do you mean in Naama, or you mean in Bong County?

19 Q. I mean in Bong County before you went to Naama. I'm trying  
15:37:03 20 to ascertain whether you and this person you referred to as  
21 Monica Pearson lived in close proximity to one another. Did you  
22 say that you were staying in the same house, or is that a mistake  
23 on the record?

24 A. We were not staying in the same house. We stayed in the -  
15:37:24 25 we lived in the same county. I mean county. We lived in the  
26 same county.

27 Q. And how far from you did she live when you all resided in  
28 Bong County before going to Camp Naama?

29 A. It's about a mile from her house to my house.



1 Q. What about this person Theophilus Pearson you mentioned;  
2 who is that person?

3 A. Theophilus Pearson is the younger brother to Monica  
4 Pearson.

15:37:59 5 Q. And what about Jonathan Kposowa? Who is Jonathan Kposowa?

6 A. Jonathan Kposowa, yes, he is a Sierra Leonean. I met him  
7 on the base.

8 Q. Did you know him before meeting him on the base?

9 A. No. But when I got there, they showed me to him. He was  
15:38:24 10 the general adjutant who was taking notes of all the recruits.  
11 He was taking down the names, so that was how I came to know his  
12 name.

13 Q. The persons you met on the base, were they associated or  
14 affiliated with any group?

15:38:43 15 A. I only met them with the RUF group.

16 Q. Had you ever been to that base before the day you went  
17 there with Pa Morlai?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Now, this base that you went to, can you describe it for  
15:39:05 20 us? How big was this base called Camp Naama?

21 A. Camp Naama used to be a military barracks during normal  
22 days, that is, before the war. It's a large base - a large  
23 barracks, I mean.

24 Q. Were all the persons on the barracks or base housed in the  
15:39:28 25 same part of the base, or were there different sections of this  
26 base?

27 A. In fact, in the barracks they had sections. You know, we  
28 just called it a base. But it used to be a military barracks, so  
29 they had sections.

1 Q. What sort of sections did they have? What were the names  
2 of these sections?

3 A. In Camp Naama, when they normally built the barracks for  
4 the military, they had the infantry, they had the agriculture  
15:40:15 5 people based in a different section and they had the staff based  
6 in a separate place and they had the artillery base.

7 Q. You said they had the staff based in a separate place.  
8 Were these staff RUF?

9 A. I am talking about the military staff, the normal days  
15:40:43 10 military staff. I am not talking about RUF recruitment. I am  
11 talking about the state of the barracks before. I mean the  
12 infantry was on one side, the agriculture on one side. It was by  
13 section. So we used to call Naama as a base, but it was actually  
14 divided into sections. Then when people would just say - we used  
15:41:10 15 to say Sokoto this or that, but it was a whole military barracks  
16 on its own.

17 Q. In what section of the barracks did the RUF group stay in?

18 A. We were based around the staff area where the staff lived.  
19 That was where we were, because it is far off from the town.

15:41:35 20 Q. Did that place where you were based have a name?

21 A. Yes, it had a name.

22 Q. What was the name of the place where the recruits were  
23 based?

24 A. When I went there, the name that I met them calling the  
15:41:55 25 base was Crab Hole.

26 Q. Crab Hole, is that what you said?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. You referred to Sokoto in giving one of your responses.

29 What were you referring to when you used the word Sokoto?

1 A. When we met them called the base as Crab Hole, Foday Sankoh  
2 told us to change that name to Sokoto.

3 Q. And why were you told to change the name to Sokoto?

15:42:39

4 A. Well, he never wanted people to be able to identify the  
5 particular place.

6 Q. Now, a couple of questions about this name Crab Hole.

7 You've said it refers to a part of the base. The base you're  
8 referring to, is that the same Camp Naama? That is what I'm  
9 asking you, was Crab Hole a part or section of Camp Naama?

15:43:02

10 A. Crab Hole is part of Camp Naama.

11 Q. And was it only RUF recruits that were based in Crab Hole  
12 or were there others based in Crab Hole besides those recruits?

13 A. At that particular Crab Hole, it was only the RUF recruits  
14 who were based there.

15:43:25

15 Q. Besides the RUF at Crab Hole, who else was at Camp Naama  
16 when you were there?

17 A. When I went there, I met a group there.

18 Q. And what was that group called?

15:43:50

19 A. A group I met there was the artillery unit for the NPFL,  
20 but they were far away from us.

21 Q. When you say NPFL, was that part of the RUF or was that a  
22 separate group?

23 A. It was a separate group.

24 Q. Who was the head of that group, NPFL, if any?

15:44:11

25 A. The head of that group, the artillery commander that I knew  
26 was - his name was Rambo.

27 Q. Do you know his real name or was that his real name?

28 A. I only got to know him when I got to the Camp Naama base,  
29 but before that I never knew him.

1 Q. In one of your previous responses at page 141, my lines 11  
2 through 12, you said that "Foday Sankoh told us to change the  
3 name to Sokoto." When you say Foday Sankoh said change the name  
4 to Sokoto, that name Sokoto, does it apply to Crab Hole or does  
15:44:57 5 it apply to Camp Naama?

6 A. The name Sokoto still referred to Crab Hole, because we did  
7 not want that name Crab Hole to be known by people, so that was  
8 the reason why he said we should change that name from Crab Hole  
9 to Sokoto so that the people who will hear that will only think  
15:45:24 10 that we were trained from Nigeria, because there is a big state  
11 in Nigeria that is called Sokoto.

12 Q. Why did he want you to refer to it as Sokoto?

13 A. Why he wanted us to call it Sokoto? Because he did not  
14 want people to come around and take the news out. So that was  
15:45:53 15 why he said we should change that name from Crab Hole to Sokoto,  
16 because the name Crab Hole was popular, was familiar to people  
17 and it was the name given to that particular section in Naama.  
18 So the name was very familiar to people, so he decided that we  
19 should change that name.

15:46:15 20 Q. In relation to the rest of the military barracks, Camp  
21 Naama, what was the size of this area that was called Crab Hole?  
22 Was it big, was it small, was it very small? What was its size?

23 A. Crab Hole was big. It was big.

24 Q. How many persons would you say could fit at Crab Hole or  
15:46:47 25 stay at Crab Hole when you were there, if you can give us an  
26 approximate number?

27 A. The number was about 500. We were about 500 in numbers  
28 trained at Crab Hole. But later some dropped because of the  
29 training. Some escaped. So --

1 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be  
2 advised to slow down again and speak up.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, you are running with your  
4 testimony. Please slow down as I asked you to, speak slowly and  
15:47:23 5 clearly. We are not in a hurry. We want to hear and understand  
6 everything that you say. Now, please repeat your answer. Repeat  
7 what you had just said.

8 MR ANYAH:

9 Q. You were saying that there were about 500 of you trained at  
15:47:39 10 Crab Hole but later some dropped because of what?

11 A. Because of the training.

12 Q. This place Crab Hole, was it visible to the rest of the  
13 base, Camp Naama? That is, if someone stood elsewhere in the  
14 base, would they be able to see Crab Hole from a distance?

15:48:03 15 A. You could see the houses, but you can't see people down  
16 there on the ground, because Crab Hole is sloping down the hill,  
17 down the hill. On the other side --

18 Q. Are you saying it was difficult to see people in Crab Hole  
19 from the other parts of the base Camp Naama?

15:48:29 20 A. On the other side of Camp Naama, it was very difficult to  
21 see movement of people in Crab Hole itself.

22 Q. What was the distance in minutes from Crab Hole to, let's  
23 say, the artillery section of Camp Naama?

24 A. Ten minutes' walk.

15:48:57 25 Q. How about the infantry section? What was the distance in  
26 time if you walked?

27 A. If you were walking, it would be about five minutes.

28 Q. Was there a road or path between Crab Hole and Camp Naama  
29 that could be driven on by a car?

1 A. Oh, yes, Camp Naama had car road.

2 Q. Was there free passage? That is, could someone walk freely  
3 between the part of the base called Crab Hole and the other parts  
4 of the base?

15:49:52 5 A. In fact, those of us who were based in Crab Hole, we  
6 wouldn't just leave Crab Hole like that. You needed documents.  
7 You would need to have a pass before you go out of the base.

8 Q. Yes. The question was: Could somebody just walk right  
9 through in and out of the base or the portion of Camp Naama  
10 called Crab Hole to other parts of Camp Naama?

11 A. There was a path there, but --

12 MR BANGURA: Sorry to interrupt, but I think we're moving  
13 away from a question which counsel asked which was not answered  
14 and counsel seemed to have - I don't know whether he's abandoning  
15:50:39 15 the question, but it was a question about movement of vehicles  
16 and what we have now is whether people can move from one point of  
17 Camp Naama to the other. The witness did not seem to have  
18 answered that directly.

19 MR ANYAH: Well, Madam President, if we look at the record,  
15:50:57 20 I believe --

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: The witness answered that there was a car  
22 road to Camp Naama. "Camp Naama had a car road," that's page  
23 146, line 15.

24 MR ANYAH: Yes.

15:51:15 25 MR BANGURA: Sorry. I probably missed it. I'm sorry about  
26 that.

27 MR ANYAH:

28 Q. Now, Mr Vincent, the question I was trying to probe further  
29 about was a question I asked you about free passage of persons:

1 Could someone walk freely between the part of the base called  
2 Crab Hole and the other parts of the base? Now, your answer said  
3 someone had to have a pass before you go out of the base. To  
4 whom would they show this pass, or did they just have to hold it  
15:51:48 5 on themselves and that entitled them to walk out of the base?

6 A. You will show the pass. If you were issued a pass, you  
7 would get to a checkpoint, the gate, the RUF gate, and you will  
8 meet the MPs and you would present your pass. If you are going  
9 for 15 minutes or 20 minutes and then they would put it on the  
15:52:14 10 pass. And when you give the pass to the MP, the MP gives okay to  
11 the pass and then they would give you - if it's 10 minutes or 20  
12 minutes, then you would go and come back.

13 Q. MP stands for what?

14 A. Those who were responsible for disciplining people on the  
15:52:38 15 base.

16 Q. What do the words "MP" stands for, the acronym MP, those  
17 letters, what do they stand for?

18 A. That is Military Police. Military Police.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, I'm going to caution you  
15:52:52 20 twice. Firstly, you were asked to wait for the interpretation,  
21 the Liberian English interpretation. I know you can understand a  
22 bit of English, but that's not the deal. You wait for the  
23 interpreter to interpret. Secondly, you can't both be speaking  
24 as the same time with the lawyer, otherwise we will be not hear  
15:53:13 25 either of you. Okay?

26 THE WITNESS: Sorry.

27 MR ANYAH:

28 Q. Mr George, I appreciate the fact some of these questions  
29 may seem very easy to you, but we are trying to have a complete

1 record. So even acronyms like MP, we have to get the meaning for  
2 the record so when it's reviewed months from now we know what it  
3 means. Now, you mentioned a checkpoint. Who had that  
4 checkpoint? That is, who put it up?

15:53:40 5 A. The checkpoint was manned by the RUF.

6 Q. Who set up the checkpoint? I know who was there manning  
7 the checkpoint, but who set it up? Who erected it or put it in  
8 place?

9 A. It was the MP commander who erected the checkpoints.

15:54:02 10 Q. And that MP commander belonged to which group?

11 A. RUF.

12 Q. Where was this checkpoint physically located? Was it in  
13 Crab Hole? Was it outside Crab Hole? Was it on the part of the  
14 base called Camp Naama? Where was it?

15:54:23 15 A. The checkpoint was in Crab Hole - on our base in Crab Hole.  
16 That was where the checkpoints were mounted.

17 Q. From whom - and I believe you said it was the MP commander.  
18 But from whom did the recruits have to get the passes from?

19 A. The recruits will get pass from the MP commander.

15:54:51 20 Q. Why was it necessary for a recruit to get a pass before  
21 they could leave the base?

22 A. Because they wanted to know the activities of all the  
23 recruits. They did not want them to go to somewhere and just  
24 cause some havoc. Or maybe sometimes you will be out, then they  
15:55:18 25 will call for formation and they will check and you are not  
26 around. That was why they used to give that.

27 Q. Could someone else in another part of Camp Naama, not Crab  
28 Hole, just walk through the checkpoint into Crab Hole?

29 A. No.



1 Q. Could members of the NPFL walk through the checkpoint into  
2 Crab Hole without being stopped?

3 A. It was not, in fact, easy for them to meet us there. No,  
4 they wouldn't come there.

15:55:59 5 Q. The persons you met at Crab Hole, can you give us a  
6 breakdown of the gender: How many per cent men, how many per  
7 cent women?

8 A. That could be difficult. I cannot give you any estimated  
9 figure now to say I met ten men there or more than that, no.

15:56:28 10 Q. Were there more men than women, or were there more women  
11 than men?

12 A. There were more men than women.

13 Q. You said previously that training took place at Crab Hole.  
14 What sort of training took place at Crab Hole?

15:56:53 15 A. RUF training was going on in Crab Hole.

16 Q. And the training was for what purpose?

17 A. We were training to carry out an armed struggle into Sierra  
18 Leone.

15:57:19 19 Q. What did the training entail or involve? What sort of  
20 training did you receive?

21 A. I received guerilla training, barbed wire, halaka,  
22 obstacles and jogging, PT.

23 Q. If I could stop you there. There's something that appears  
24 on the record I wish to clarify. You said you received guerilla  
15:57:51 25 training, and the record has the next type of training as barbed  
26 wire. Is that what you said, barbed wire training?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. And then halaka?

29 A. Halaka.

1 Q. Now, what did guerilla training entail? What did you learn  
2 during guerilla training?

3 A. The guerilla training was the training that we did in the  
4 bush. We did not do that in the town; we did it in the bush.

15:58:21 5 Basically, we trained in the bush how to surprise your enemy, how  
6 to avoid yourself from civilians, and so on.

7 Q. What did the barbed wire training entail? What did it  
8 involve?

9 A. The barbed wire was the training that in case of enemy  
15:58:53 10 pressure, you will be able to escape for survival. You will be  
11 able to break through all obstacles and --

12 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be  
13 advised to slow down.

14 MR ANYAH:

15:59:07 15 Q. Mr George, Madam President has told you this before. Let's  
16 just take it slowly. And I appreciate that this is your first  
17 time, perhaps, testifying, so it might be difficult, but just  
18 take it slowly. You were explaining to us about the barbed wire  
19 training and you were saying in case of the enemy pressure, you  
15:59:25 20 would be able to escape. It seems you were saying that's what  
21 this training was about. But continue with your answer.

22 Elaborate on what you were saying.

23 A. I said barbed wire is the training that you do that in case  
24 of any threat from your enemy, you will be able to maneuver from  
15:59:49 25 your enemy.

26 Q. Yes, that's a good pace to maintain, Mr George. Thank you  
27 for that response. You also mentioned halaka. Can you explain  
28 to us what halaka training entailed?

29 A. Halaka was also one of the basic trainings that make you a

1 guerilla strong and brave and in case of any enemy threats.

2 Q. And then the other training method - or area of training  
3 you received, you said, was jogging or PT. Is that just to run  
4 for physical fitness, or something to that effect?

16:00:30 5 A. Yes, you run in the morning so that your body and  
6 everything else will be flexible, yes.

7 Q. Besides guerilla training, barbed wire training, obstacle  
8 training, physical fitness training and halaka, did you receive  
9 any other sort of training that did not involve physical  
16:00:54 10 activity?

11 A. Yes. We used to go for classes on Sundays. Mike Lamin  
12 used to take us for a class.

13 Q. Now, I'll ask you to speak up a bit, because the last  
14 response, the interpreter got it, but it was fading a little bit  
16:01:23 15 silently. You said you used to go for class on Sundays. What  
16 were these classes on Sundays about?

17 A. Well, one - the Sunday class was especially for Mike Lamin  
18 to give us ideology, how to take care of civilians when we went  
19 on missions.

16:01:52 20 Q. Who is Mike Lamin?

21 A. Mike Lamin was one of my training instructors.

22 Q. What was his nationality - or what is his nationality, if  
23 you know?

24 A. He is a Sierra Leonean.

16:02:09 25 Q. You said the ideology class involved how to take care of  
26 civilians when you went on missions. What exactly did they tell  
27 you about taking care of civilians?

28 A. What he told me was that we were fighting for the masses  
29 and that they shouldn't be harassed, they shouldn't be molested;

1 they should be taken care of very well.

2 Q. These masses you are referring to, were they Liberians or  
3 Sierra Leoneans?

4 A. He was referring to Sierra Leoneans.

16:02:53 5 Q. Was this training in an anticipation of what you would need  
6 if and when you entered Sierra Leone?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Were you taught anything about the treatment of property  
9 owned by civilians?

16:03:22 10 A. He discussed all those.

11 Q. What were you told about the treatment of civilian  
12 property?

13 A. For instance, if you captured a town and you don't meet  
14 soldiers, you shouldn't take away civilians' property; you should  
16:03:49 15 guard it and then you move. If you wanted something from them,  
16 you kindly ask them. If they were willing, they will give it to  
17 you and if they were not willing, you shouldn't force them.

18 Q. These classes that were given on Sundays, in particular,  
19 you said, by Mike Lamin, were you the only person that was told  
16:04:13 20 these things, or were other recruits also present for the  
21 lectures or classes?

22 A. I'm talking about every one of us, not just me. I'm  
23 talking about every one of us, those who were on the base.

24 Q. Besides Mike Lamin, were there other instructors at the  
16:04:37 25 base who trained you on different issues?

26 A. Yes. Mohamed Tarawalli, he was responsible for the  
27 guerilla tactics. Rashid Mansaray, he was also involved on the  
28 halaka, the barbed wire, the jumping.

29 Q. Mr George, let's take it one at a time. You mentioned

1 Mohamed Tarawalli and you mentioned guerilla training, and I'm  
2 sorry to cut you off, but I wanted to slow you down a bit. What  
3 is Tarawalli's nationality?

4 A. Tarawalli is a Sierra Leonean.

16:05:19 5 Q. Was he only known by the name Mohamed Tarawalli, or did he  
6 have any other names?

7 A. On the base that was the only name he had, Mohamed  
8 Tarawalli. But when we went to the front he got another name  
9 there, and that was Zino.

16:05:40 10 Q. Was he, to your knowledge, already trained himself before  
11 he became an instructor at Crab Hole?

12 A. Yes, he was trained.

13 Q. How do you know he was trained?

14 A. I got to know during formation when he introduced himself,  
16:06:08 15 and that was after he was being introduced by Foday Sankoh that  
16 he was a Special Forces from Libya - that he was trained in  
17 Libya. That was how I came to know that he was indeed trained.

18 Q. Besides guerilla training, what else, if anything, did he  
19 train you in?

16:06:32 20 A. Besides guerilla training, he trained me about --

21 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be  
22 advised to repeat that word.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Can you please repeat. You said he  
24 trained you about. We didn't hear what you said after that.

16:06:49 25 THE WITNESS: Road mile. Road mile. Long journey. That  
26 means a long walk.

27 MR ANYAH:

28 Q. Did you "road" like a pavement road, or did you say  
29 something else?

1 A. On the car road. When you are walking on the road for a  
2 distance, that is what I mean.

3 Q. And who trained you in halaka training?

4 A. For halaka we did not have any special trainer. Most times  
16:07:23 5 all of them would come for when there was halaka session, and  
6 they would take us for halaka.

7 Q. You mentioned another trainer, Rashid Mansaray. You say he  
8 was also involved in the halaka, the barbed wire, the jumping.  
9 Who is Rashid Mansaray?

16:07:47 10 A. Rashid Mansaray is a Sierra Leonean.

11 Q. Was he trained, to your knowledge, before he was an  
12 instructor at Crab Hole?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. What do you know about his previous training?

16:08:04 15 A. When I got to the base, I was told that he too was trained  
16 just as Zino - that is Mohamed Tarawalli - to come and train us.

17 Q. Did the person you mentioned as being Pa Morlai also  
18 undertake training at Crab Hole; that is, train some of the  
19 recruits?

16:08:42 20 A. The only thing he did was when he used to teach  
21 communication. He was teaching people on the communications  
22 aspect.

23 Q. When you say communication, do you mean a particular type  
24 of communication, or was it just how to conversationally speak to  
16:09:05 25 somebody?

26 A. When I talk about communication, it's a set, a radio set,  
27 that you will use to give message to other stations. That was  
28 what he was training people on.

29 Q. Did he say where he learned how to operate a radio

1 communication set?

2 A. Yes. He said he was in the army before.

3 Q. Which army are you referring to?

4 A. I am talking about the Sierra Leone Army under President  
16:09:48 5 Momoh.

6 Q. Besides these three persons - well, let me ask you one more  
7 question about this, Foday Sankoh's military service. Do you  
8 know what year he was in the Sierra Leonean army - what year or  
9 years?

16:10:12 10 A. No. But he did say he was in the army and he was a lance  
11 corporal.

12 Q. I keep referring to him as Foday Sankoh. This person you  
13 referred to as Pa Morlai, did you learn later on that he had  
14 another name?

16:10:31 15 A. The only name we heard and we knew was Pa Morlai. It was  
16 later that we got to know his Foday Sankoh name.

17 Q. When you say "later you got to know his Foday Sankoh name",  
18 was that during the time period when you were in Crab Hole or  
19 some other time?

16:10:58 20 A. It was at the time we were in Crab Hole when he gave the  
21 90-days ultimatum to the Government of Sierra Leone. That was  
22 time he actually told us his name Foday Sankoh. That was the  
23 time we knew that name.

24 Q. If you got to Crab Hole in January 1991, when was it, as in  
16:11:18 25 what month and what year, did Foday Sankoh give a 90-day  
26 ultimatum to the Government of Sierra Leone?

27 A. It was in 1991.

28 Q. In what month, if you remember?

29 A. It was February, late February, when we were about to move.

1 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Going back to the issue of trainers  
2 at Crab Hole. You mentioned Mohamed Tarawalli, you mentioned  
3 Rashid Mansaray, you mentioned Mike Lamin teaching you ideology,  
4 you mentioned Foday Sankoh teaching persons there how to operate  
16:12:12 5 a radio. Were there any other instructors there that you  
6 remember that you can tell us about?

7 A. I can only recall --

8 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the witness did not speak  
9 clearly.

16:12:34 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Could you please speak up and repeat your  
11 answer. You could only recall who? Please repeat your answer.

12 THE WITNESS: I recall Mike Lamin, Mohamed Tarawalli and  
13 Rashid Mansaray and Foday Sankoh.

14 MR ANYAH:

16:13:03 15 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Can you tell us the names of any  
16 other recruits that were with you at Crab Hole that you remember  
17 as of today?

18 A. Oh, yes.

19 Q. Now, speak slowly, speak clearly, don't rush and just tell  
16:13:24 20 us some names. Thank you.

21 A. Number one, I start with myself, Martin. Issa Sesay.  
22 Abdul Rahman Bangura.

23 Q. Yes, continue.

24 A. Youssoufu Sillah. Youssoufu Sillah.

16:13:54 25 Q. Let me pause you there for a second. We will continue with  
26 this list. I just want to spell a name or two for the record.  
27 Issa Sesay is on the record. Abdul Rahman Bangura, Abdul would  
28 be regular spelling. Rahman I suspect would be R-A-H-M-A-N. And  
29 Bangura would be normal spelling. And you said the other name



1 was Youssoufu Sillah, something to that effect.

2 Madam President, I believe that name is already on the  
3 record. It is on the record in a closed question transcript from  
4 21 January 2009.

16:14:41 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Just look at the current transcript and  
6 see if it's correctly spelled.

7 MR ANYAH: No, it is not. And the name would be spelled  
8 Y-O-U-S-S-E-F, O-S-S-I-L-A and that's a phonetic spelling. The  
9 relevant page number from the transcript would be 23145:

16:15:14 10 Q. Mr George, you've mentioned yourself, Issa Sesay, Abdul  
11 Rahman Bangura and Youssoufu Sillah. Can you continue with the  
12 names of other recruits that were with you at Crab Hole?

13 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could he repeat that word.

14 MR BANGURA: Can I clarify whether this is one name or two  
16:15:40 15 names, the Youssoufu Sillah?

16 THE WITNESS: Youssoufu Sillah is one name. The last name  
17 is Sillah. The first name is Youssoufu.

18 MR ANYAH:

19 Q. Thank you, Mr George. You were mentioning another name  
16:16:07 20 with someone's initials that are SK. Can you say that person's  
21 name slowly and clearly?

22 A. SK, that is the name. SK Solokhan. That was name on the  
23 base. I don't know what the SK stands for, but he was SK  
24 Solokhan.

16:16:33 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, this witness is capable of  
26 spelling some of these names. I'd rather he did the spelling.  
27 Like Youssoufu Sillah, he seems to have a different spelling than  
28 the one you gave us.

29 MR ANYAH: Very well. That's fair enough:

1 Q. Mr George, can you spell Youssoufu SiIIah for us, please?

2 A. I cannot spell Youssoufu SiIIah. The name Youssoufu SiIIah  
3 is the man's name. I don't want to change the name to give him a  
4 di fferent name.

16:17:00 5 Q. Do you know how to spell Solokhan?

6 A. No.

7 Q. And is it SA or is SK Solokhan?

8 A. SK Solokhan.

9 MR ANYAH: Madam Presi dent, Solokhan phoneti cally would be

16:17:17 10 S-O-L-O-K-A-H-N:

11 Q. Now, besides SK Solokhan, who else? Just give us the  
12 names.

13 A. John Vincent. Joseph Brown. Moni ca Pearson. TheophiIus  
14 Pearson. Fatou Gbembo. Musa Gbembo. Flo rence Kall on. Isaac  
16:17:57 15 Mongor. Al fred Brown. Boston Flomo.

16 Q. Conti nue.

17 A. Nabi u Bongo. Jonathan Parker, alias Base Marine. Kolo  
18 Mori ba.

19 Q. Can you say that name again and say it clearly for us?

16:18:49 20 A. Kolo Mori ba.

21 Q. Is it Moliba or Mori ba?

22 A. Mori ba. Mori ba.

23 Q. Yes, please conti nue, Mr George.

24 A. And Jonathan Kposowa. Morri s Kall on. Augusti ne Gbao.

16:19:29 25 Lawrence Womandi a.

26 Q. Conti nue, pl ease.

27 A. Ben Bi a.

28 Q. Yes?

29 A. Mama Iye, our cook. Lewi s Punky.

- 1 Q. Lewis?
- 2 A. Lewis Punky.
- 3 Q. Is it Spunky or Punky?
- 4 A. Lewis Punky.
- 16:20:19 5 Q. Okay, thank you.
- 6 A. Matthew Barbue. Richard Cooper. Robertson Dowee.
- 7 Q. Okay. Give us a few more and then we'll have to provide
- 8 some spellings, if you remember any more.
- 9 A. Yes, Harris Ogbé.
- 16:21:01 10 Q. Let's pause there, Mr George. You've said since you said
- 11 SK Solokhan, you've said John Vincent, Joseph Brown, Monica
- 12 Pearson, Theophilus Pearson, Fatou Gbembo, Musa Gbembo. There's
- 13 a name you mentioned Florence Cohen. Can you say that name
- 14 again?
- 16:21:28 15 A. Kallon. Florence Kallon.
- 16 Q. You said Isaac Mongor. You've said Boston Flomo, Nabi u
- 17 Bongo. Madam President - well, let me ask the witness. Can you
- 18 spell Nabi u Bongo for us, if you can?
- 19 A. No, I cannot.
- 16:21:52 20 Q. That name is also on the record. Nabi u I would spell
- 21 N-A-B-I-O. It's also appeared on the record as N-A-B-I-U. And
- 22 Bongo, B-O-N-G-O. You mentioned Base Marine also known as
- 23 Jonathan Parker, that's what you referred to him as, yes?
- 24 A. That's his full name, Jonathan Parker.
- 16:22:26 25 Q. And then you mentioned Kolo Moriba. I would spell Kolo as
- 26 K-O-L-O and Moriba, M-O-R-I-B-A. Jonathan Kposowa, Morris
- 27 Kallon, Augustine Gbao, Lawrence Womandia and then Ben Bia, is
- 28 that B-I-A? Mr George, is it Bia?
- 29 A. Ben Bia. Ben Bia.

1 Q. You mentioned Mama Iye, your cook. You mentioned Lewis  
2 Punky, Matthew Barbue, Richard Cooper, Robertson Dowee. I will  
3 spell Dowee, D-O-W-E-E, and Harris Ogbe, O-G-B-E. Let's consider  
4 some of these people together, Mr George. Let's start with Issa  
16:23:37 5 Sesay. What nationality is he?

6 A. Issa Sesay is a Sierra Leonean.

7 Q. Was he already at Crab Hole when you went to Crab Hole?  
8 Did you meet him there?

9 A. Yes, I met Issa Sesay at Crab Hole.

16:23:58 10 Q. Do you know how he ended up at Crab Hole, that is, how he  
11 was recruited?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Can you tell us what you know?

14 A. Issa Sesay was in Abidjan with Youssoufu Si I I ah, Nabi u  
16:24:26 15 Bongo, and with Kei fa Wai .

16 Q. And what happened when he was in Abidjan with those  
17 persons?

18 A. According to them, Foday Sankoh met them in Abidjan, and he  
19 told them about the revolution and he brought them.

16:24:50 20 Q. So Kei fa Wai is one other person that you met at Crab Hole?

21 A. Yes, these four people that I have named, each and every  
22 one of them went to Crab Hole before I went there.

23 MR ANYAH: Madam President, Kei fa Wai is on the record and  
24 Kei fa has been spelt two different ways on the record previously,  
16:25:17 25 K-A-I-F-A and K-E-I-F-A. Wai is W-A-I.

26 Q. You said Foday Sankoh met them in Abidjan and he told them  
27 about the revolution and he brought them. Are you saying that  
28 Foday Sankoh recruited from countries outside Liberia?

29 A. Yes, he brought those four guys from Abidjan.

1 Q. What about Augustine Gbao; what nationality is he?

2 A. Augustine Gbao is a Sierra Leonean.

3 Q. Was he at Crab Hole when you got there, or did he meet you  
4 there?

16:26:08 5 A. He met me at Crab Hole.

6 Q. Do you know how it came to be that Augustine Gbao ended up  
7 at Crab Hole?

8 A. Yes. Yes, because I was on the base and I know how he got  
9 there.

16:26:21 10 Q. Can you tell us how he got there?

11 A. Augustine Gbao got to the base unknowingly to us.

12 Q. Unknowingly to whom? When you say to "us" --

13 A. To we, the recruits who were on the base. When he got to  
14 the base, he was first arrested and he was asked how he managed  
16:27:00 15 to get to the base, and he said he heard about Foday Sankoh's  
16 movement. He said that was what moved him to get to our

17 location. And our elders said that they were not satisfied with  
18 him, so we kept him somewhere for some time and we waited for  
19 Foday Sankoh's arrival. And that night we took him out of the

16:27:30 20 base to go and kill him, but that was the same night that Foday  
21 Sankoh came to the base. But by then he had not been taken away  
22 because we told him that he was a spy who came to spy on us, and  
23 he said no, he is not a spy. He said you have a movement, that  
24 is why he came. And when Foday Sankoh entered the base that

16:27:57 25 night, we all gathered together and he asked - he said, "What is  
26 the matter?" And then the MP commander explained to him why men  
27 were still outside up to that time. He called Rashid, Mike  
28 Lamin, Mohamed Tarawalli to bring Augustine Gbao, and when he  
29 brought Augustine Gbao he slept and the following morning Foday

1 Sankoh asked him what his mission was on the base. He said he  
2 came to join us, and then Foday Sankoh told him, he said, "Oh,  
3 look, you," he said, "I know you. You used to be an old security  
4 personnel for the APC." He said, "I don't believe you, you are  
16:28:55 5 here to spy on us." And he said, "No, I am not here to spy." We  
6 screened him, and later he became part of us. That is what I  
7 know about that particular man.

8 Q. Thank you, Mr George. A few questions about what you've  
9 just said. You mentioned APC - that Foday Sankoh said he knew  
16:29:20 10 Augustine Gbao to be an old security personnel for the APC. What  
11 is the APC?

12 A. APC was the party that was in the system in Sierra Leone.

13 Q. But this was Liberia. Are you saying a Sierra Leonean,  
14 Augustine Gbao, was at Crab Hole on his own accord when you all  
16:29:50 15 found him at Crab Hole? Did he come by himself?

16 A. He came to Crab Hole all by himself. According to him, he  
17 said he was looking out for the base because he said he heard  
18 about the base. Nobody brought him to Crab Hole.

19 Q. And when you say he was arrested, he was arrested by whom  
16:30:12 20 at Crab Hole?

21 A. He was arrested by the RUF recruits, those of us who were  
22 recruits on the base. Because we saw a strange person amongst us  
23 on the base and we never knew him, that was why we arrested him.

24 MR ANYAH: I see the time, Madam President.

16:30:36 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Mr George, we've come to the  
26 end of today's proceedings, but you continue with your testimony  
27 tomorrow. And as you go now to where you live, I caution you not  
28 to discuss your testimony with anybody. Whilst you're still  
29 testifying, you're not to discuss your testimony with anybody.

1 Proceedings are adjourned to tomorrow at 9.30 in the  
2 morning.

3 [Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 4.30 p.m.  
4 to be reconvened on Thursday, 22 April 2010 at  
5 9.30 a.m.]

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