



Case No. SCSL-2003-01-T

THE PROSECUTOR OF  
THE SPECIAL COURT  
V.  
CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR

THURSDAY, 22 APRIL 2010  
9.37 A.M.  
TRIAL

TRIAL CHAMBER II

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Before the Judges:

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

For Chambers:

Ms Doreen Kiggundu

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 Terry Munyard  
Mr Morris Anyah

1 Thursday, 22 April 2010

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused present]

4 [Upon commencing at 9.37 a.m.]

09:30:01 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning. We'll take appearances  
6 first, please.

7 MR BANGURA: Good morning, Madam President. Good morning,  
8 your Honours and counsel opposite. For the Prosecution this  
9 morning myself, Mohamed A Bangura, Kathryn Howarth and Maja  
09:37:38 10 Dimitrova. Thank you, your Honours.

11 MR ANYAH: Good morning, Madam President. Good morning,  
12 your Honours. Good morning, counsel opposite. Appearing for the  
13 Defence this morning are Terry Munyard, myself Morris Anyah, and  
14 Mr Michael Herz. Thank you.

09:38:01 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Good morning, Mr Martin  
16 George. You continue this morning with your testimony. I would  
17 like to remind you of the oath that you took yesterday to tell  
18 the truth. That oath is still binding on you today. Now, please  
19 remember to speak loudly into the microphone and slowly.

09:38:16 20 Mr Anyah, please.

21 MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President.

22 WITNESS: DCT-062 [On former oath]

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

24 Q. Good morning, Mr George. Mr George, yesterday afternoon  
09:38:36 25 before the Court adjourned we were considering some of the  
26 persons that you were at Crab Hole within in 1991. Do you recall  
27 that?

28 A. Yes, I remember that.

29 Q. You gave us a list of several persons that you were at Crab

1 Hole were and right before the adjournment we were speaking about  
2 Augustine Gbao and the arrest of Augustine Gbao at Crab Hole. Do  
3 you recall telling us about that?

4 A. I can remember everything.

09:39:13 5 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Now, with respect to that arrest of  
6 Augustine Gbao, how was that situation or circumstance resolved?

7 A. Like I said yesterday, Augustine Gbao was arrested. At  
8 that time Foday Sankoh was not at the base. He had left the base  
9 for some time. When Augustine Gbao arrived at the base, we were  
09:39:43 10 not satisfied with him at all, so we wanted to execute him  
11 because we took him to be a spy. We took him somewhere around  
12 Crab Hole in the swamp and he started to dig up his own grave.  
13 As he was digging his grave, Rambo --

14 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he kindly repeat that  
09:40:12 15 last part of his statement.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Pause, Mr Witness. You were saying "as  
17 he was digging his grave", continue from there.

18 THE WITNESS: As he was digging his grave, Foday Sankoh  
19 arrived at the base. And he asked the MP commander what the  
09:40:36 20 crowd was doing over there. And the MP commander responded,  
21 saying we had arrested one member by the name of Augustine Gbao  
22 who had said he had come to join us, but we were not satisfied  
23 with him. So that was why we told him to dig his own grave so  
24 that we can execute him.

09:41:01 25 Then he said we should bring him forward. So we took him  
26 from the swamp and brought him before Foday Sankoh. He asked  
27 Augustine Gbao what his mission was at the base. He said his  
28 mission was to come and join the RUF. Then Foday Sankoh asked  
29 him who had told him about RUF training at that particular base.

1 And he said he got the news and that was what prompted him to  
2 come to the base.

3 Foday Sankoh later told him, "Aye, my friend, you know you  
4 are an old security personnel for the APC. Now, I am not  
09:41:52 5 satisfied with you. Someone has sent you to come and spy on us."  
6 And he said, "No, I didn't come to spy. I came with my whole  
7 heart to join the struggle." Later Foday Sankoh released him and  
8 he joined us at the base.

9 MR ANYAH:

09:42:16 10 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Now, this Augustine Gbao, did he  
11 accompany you and others when you left Crab Hole to go to Sierra  
12 Leone?

13 A. Yes, he went with us. After Foday Sankoh had released him,  
14 he started training to become a vanguard.

09:42:40 15 Q. So it was the case that he was not already trained when he  
16 joined you at Crab Hole?

17 A. He was not trained. But he was an old - a former police  
18 officer in the APC.

19 Q. Let's consider some of the other names you mentioned  
09:43:01 20 yesterday. You mentioned Jonathan Kposowa and yesterday you told  
21 us at page 39600 of the transcript that he was a general adjutant  
22 at Crab Hole. This fellow Kposowa, do you know how it came to be  
23 that he came to Crab Hole?

24 A. Jonathan Kposowa, when I got to Crab Hole at the training  
09:43:29 25 base I was told that Jonathan Kposowa was brought to the base by  
26 Foday Sankoh.

27 Q. Do you know from where he was brought to the base by  
28 Foday Sankoh?

29 A. Yes, I know where they had taken him from. He had been

1 taken from Harbel .

2 Q. Harbel in which country?

3 A. Harbel is in Margibi in Bong - I mean in Monrovia. Margibi  
4 County.

09:44:10 5 Q. Is Harbel in Liberia?

6 A. In Liberia, yes. Yes.

7 Q. Do you know what Kposowa was doing in Harbel at the time  
8 Foday Sankoh took him?

9 A. According to Kposowa himself, he said he was teaching at  
09:44:30 10 one of the Harbel schools. That was the job he was doing there  
11 when Foday Sankoh met him.

12 Q. And Kposowa is a Sierra Leonean, yes?

13 A. Kposowa is a Sierra Leonean.

14 Q. How about this fellow John Vincent? Who is John Vincent, a  
09:44:52 15 name you mentioned yesterday?

16 A. John Vincent was one of the vanguards who was trained at  
17 the Sokoto base.

18 Q. When you use the phrase vanguard, what does vanguard mean?

19 A. Vanguard is - a vanguard is a person who is trained to go  
09:45:15 20 on special mission.

21 Q. Another name you mentioned yesterday, Boston Flomo. Does  
22 that person have another name besides Boston Flomo?

23 A. Boston Flomo had a nickname called Rambo. Later he changed  
24 it to Van Damme. It was the Van Damme name that he was using up  
09:45:45 25 to the time that he died in the war.

26 Q. Now this person Boston Flomo, what is his nationality?

27 A. He is from Liberia.

28 Q. You mentioned Base Marine also known as Jonathan Parker.

29 Which of those was his true name, Base Marine or Jonathan Parker?

1 A. Jonathan Parker is his full name. Base Marine was his  
2 nickname at the time that we were fighting.

3 Q. Have you ever heard of somebody by the name of Sherif  
4 Parker?

09:46:31 5 A. Sherif Parker is Base Marine, but the reason he took the  
6 Sherif name was the time - it was at the time that he became a  
7 Muslim in Masingbi, but his full name is Jonathan Parker.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, is this K-P-A-K-A or Parker as  
9 spelt in the record now?

09:46:55 10 MR ANYAH: As spelt in the record now, I presume,  
11 P-A-R-K-E-R.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you.

13 MR ANYAH:

14 Q. Now, just a few questions about this fellow Base Marine.  
09:47:07 15 You said Sherif was a name he took when he became a Muslim in  
16 Masingbi. Is it one and the same person, this Jonathan Parker  
17 and the name I mentioned, Sherif Parker? Are those the same  
18 persons?

19 A. It's the same person who carried those two names.

09:47:35 20 Q. And in what year to your knowledge did he become a Muslim?

21 A. He got that name in 1999 when I was serving as a brigade  
22 commander in Masingbi.

23 Q. In Sierra Leone?

24 A. In Sierra Leone.

09:47:57 25 Q. What nationality is Jonathan Parker?

26 A. Jonathan Parker is from Liberia in Bong County.

27 Q. Did you know him before you met him at Crab Hole?

28 A. No, I knew him from Crab Hole as a vanguard.

29 Q. Was there anyone else at Crab Hole with the last name

1 Parker besides Jonathan Parker?

2 A. No, I can't remember anybody whose last name was Parker.

3 It was only that particular Parker that I know about.

09:48:47

4 Q. Do you know whether Jonathan Parker had any relatives with  
5 him when he was at Crab Hole?

6 A. Yes, I can remember one of his brothers.

7 Q. And what is that person's name?

8 A. Gabriel Parker.

9 Q. And who is Gabriel Parker?

09:49:13

10 A. Gabriel Parker is the brother of Sheriff Parker.

11 Q. Is he older or younger than Sheriff or Jonathan Parker?

12 A. He is older than him.

13 Q. How old was Jonathan Parker when you met him at Crab Hole?

09:49:54

14 A. Jonathan Parker, if I'm not mistaken, is between nine and  
15 ten years old.

16 Q. Do you know how he came --

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: Is? Is that "is", Mr Interpreter, or  
18 "was"?

19 THE INTERPRETER: "Is". That's what he said.

09:50:05

20 MR ANYAH: I will clarify:

21 Q. Mr George, in 1991 when you met Jonathan Parker at Crab  
22 Hole, how old was he to your knowledge?

23 A. Jonathan Parker was nine to ten years old.

09:50:32

24 Q. Do you know how it came to be that he ended up at Crab  
25 Hole?

26 A. Yes, it was Foday Sankoh who took him there together with  
27 his brother to join us.

28 Q. How old, if you know, was his brother Gabriel Parker when  
29 you met Gabriel Parker at Crab Hole?

1 A. Gabriel Parker was 18 and above.

2 Q. We will come back to the Parkers, Jonathan and Gabriel,  
3 later. A fellow you mentioned Isaac Mongor, who is Isaac Mongor?

09:51:18

4 A. Isaac Mongor was a vanguard like myself. We were trained  
5 at the base.

6 Q. When you say he was a vanguard like yourself and you were  
7 trained at the base, was Isaac Mongor a recruit like yourself?

8 A. He was a recruit just like me.

09:51:42

9 Q. While you were at the base, did Isaac Mongor ever train any  
10 of the other recruits to your knowledge?

11 A. When we were on the base Isaac Mongor was the man - was the  
12 man who spoke. He was jovial, he was active, so CO Mohamed chose  
13 him to be the leader on PT.

09:52:17

14 Q. When you say CO Mohamed chose him to be the leader on PT,  
15 was he, in effect, an instructor or the person teaching you and  
16 the other recruits PT?

17 A. He was not an instructor. Because we had our trainers who  
18 trained all the basic training that was required. He was not a  
19 trainer.

09:52:43

20 Q. What did his role as a leader of PT entail? What was that  
21 position about?

22 A. PT was an exercise to run - it's an exercise to run from  
23 one place to another. That was all.

09:53:14

24 Q. And what in relation to that exercise did Isaac Mongor  
25 actually do as the leader of this exercise?

26 A. Besides that on the base he never took part in anything  
27 like training, carrying us in the bush to train or taking us for  
28 halaka. But he himself was with us at the halaka, so he was  
29 taking us to take us around to jog at distances and to bring us



1 back at the base. That was all.

2 Q. And when he engaged in those functions taking you and  
3 others to jog, in relation to which group was he affiliated; was  
4 it the RUF or the NPFL at Camp Naama?

09:54:04 5 A. Isaac Mongor was part of the RUF recruits in Camp Naama.

6 Q. You mentioned another name yesterday, Mama Iye, and you  
7 referred to the person as a cook. Does that person have another  
8 name?

9 A. She was called Iye Kallon. Her husband was called  
09:54:37 10 Mr Kallon. He was an adviser to Foday Sankoh.

11 Q. When you say Iye Kallon, can you spell that Iye for us? Is  
12 it an initial?

13 A. Iye is a name. That was her name. Mama Iye. It's a name.  
14 If I'm not mistaken it could be a Temne name. That's her  
09:54:58 15 original name.

16 Q. Her last name you said was Kallon, K-A-L-L-O-N?

17 A. Yes.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, you can't spell Iye?

19 THE WITNESS: I can't spell Iye, ma'am.

09:55:15 20 MR ANYAH: Madam President, from yesterday's transcript it  
21 is spelled Iye and for purposes of this witness's testimony we  
22 might leave it at that, since he cannot spell the Iye:

23 Q. Mr George, what functions if any did this Mammy Iye or Iye  
24 Kallon perform at Crab Hole?

09:55:47 25 A. Mammy Iye's work was to cook for us, provide soup. She was  
26 taken from Harbel and she was a business leader, according to  
27 Foday Sankoh, when she was brought to the base, so she had a lot  
28 of contribution to make towards the movement.

29 Q. You said she was to cook for us, provide soup, she was

1 taken from Harbel, she was a business leader. Was this person a  
2 civilian, Ms Kallon?

3 A. Mrs Kallon was a civilian. I never saw her training at the  
4 base. The only part she took was to cook for us.

09:56:31 5 Q. Besides cooking, did she assist you and the other recruits  
6 in any other way?

7 A. Yes, I said she used to help out with food on the base.  
8 When we ran short of food she will go to Harbel because she was a  
9 business leader. She used to bring soup and some Maggi for the  
10 recruits to launder their clothes.

09:56:58

11 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the interpreter would like  
12 to make a correction. Initially the interpreter interpreted  
13 "soup", that she used to provide soup. It was not "soup" but  
14 "soap".

09:57:14

15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Soap for washing?

16 THE INTERPRETER: Soap, yes, your Honour.

17 MR ANYAH:

18 Q. Mr George, is that the case? She used to provide you soap  
19 for doing laundry and washing clothes?

09:57:24

20 A. She used to bring soap to launder our clothes.

21 Q. Now, you said she used to bring Maggi as well, yes?

22 A. Maggi, rice and other items.

23 Q. Do you know from where she got these items that she  
24 brought?

09:57:50

25 A. I can't tell lies to you because I was at the base, but she  
26 used to go to Harbel. She was a business lady that stayed in  
27 Harbel.

28 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he take the rest of his  
29 testimony slowly.

1           PRESIDING JUDGE: Perhaps the witness could repeat the  
2 answer he gave.

3           MR ANYAH:

09:58:23

4           Q. Mr George, your last response was, "I can't tell lies to  
5 you because I was at the base, but she used to go to Harbel. She  
6 was a business lady that stayed in Harbel." Do you have anything  
7 to add to that?

8           A. I think that's all that I have to say.

09:58:43

9           Q. Her husband you referred to as Mr Kallon. Was he also  
10 based in Harbel, to your knowledge?

11          A. Yes, he stayed in Harbel, but he used to come to the base  
12 and went back. He was very old, so never took part in the  
13 training.

09:59:03

14          Q. You referred to him, at my LiveNote page 11, lines 16 and  
15 17, you said he was an adviser to Foday Sankoh. What sort of  
16 adviser was he to Foday Sankoh?

09:59:32

17          A. When I talk about adviser, he used to advise Foday Sankoh  
18 to put things together. Sometimes if he was trying to do the  
19 wrong thing, he will tell him, "No, this is what we have to do.  
20 Aye, this is what we have to do." He was an adviser.

21          Q. Do you know whether either Mr Kallon or his wife Mammy Iye  
22 or Iye Kallon had any connection or association with the NPFL  
23 when they had contacts with Foday Sankoh at Crab Hole?

24          A. No.

10:00:01

25          Q. Did you ever hear of Mammy Iye --

26           JUDGE LUSSICK: What does that answer mean?

27           MR ANYAH: I appreciate that, Justice Lussick:

28          Q. When you say no to the question whether there was any  
29 connection between those two, husband and wife, with the NPFL,

1 are you saying you do not know of any connection?

2 A. I don't know of any connection between them and the NPFL,  
3 that was why I said no.

4 Q. Did you ever hear anyone saying they had any connections  
10:00:36 5 with the NPFL when you were at Crab Hole?

6 A. When I was in Crab Hole, I never heard that from any of  
7 them.

8 Q. Did you ever hear of Mammy Iye going to the NPFL section of  
9 Camp Naama with any of the type of provisions she brought for you  
10:01:00 10 at the RUF section such as Maggi or soap?

11 A. No, because the supply that she used to bring for us was  
12 not sufficient for us at the base, so she did not share with  
13 other people.

14 Q. Did you ever hear of her going on to the NPFL section of  
10:01:25 15 the base with supplies?

16 A. No, I did not see her doing that and I did not hear it from  
17 anybody.

18 Q. Did you and the other RUF recruits ever receive supplies of  
19 any kind from the NPFL section of Camp Naama?

10:01:48 20 A. No.

21 Q. We will come back to that issue in a minute. Another name  
22 you mentioned yesterday was Robertson Dowee. Do you recall  
23 telling us about or mentioning the name Robertson Dowee?

24 A. Yes. We were all trained together, so I cannot forget that  
10:02:17 25 name.

26 Q. What is that person's nationality?

27 A. He is from Liberia.

28 Q. Did you know him before you met him at Crab Hole?

29 A. I knew him from Crab Hole.

1 Q. During the time period when you served with the RUF in  
2 Sierra Leone was Robertson Dowee also a member of the RUF?

3 A. He became a member of the RUF at the base before going to  
4 Sierra Leone.

10:02:56 5 Q. Did he serve in Sierra Leone as a member of the RUF after  
6 you left the base in Liberia?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And one last name to consider. The person you mentioned as  
9 Theophilus Pearson you said was the brother of Monica Pearson,  
10:03:27 10 yes?

11 A. Yes, he is the brother of Monica Pearson.

12 Q. Did that person enter Sierra Leone with you and others when  
13 you went to fight for the RUF in Sierra Leone?

14 A. May his soul rest in peace.

10:03:54 15 THE INTERPRETER: Can he kindly be requested to speak  
16 slowly and repeat his answer.

17 MR ANYAH:

18 Q. Yes, Mr George, just slow down a bit. You were saying  
19 something to the effect that his soul should rest in peace. Can  
10:04:07 20 you continue from there?

21 A. I said he never made it. He was sick at the base and they  
22 took him to Phebe and he died at Phebe. He never went with us to  
23 Sierra Leone. That's why I said may his soul rest in peace.

24 Q. What is Phebe? Is that a hospital?

10:04:25 25 A. Yes, it's a hospital in Gbarnga.

26 Q. Are you saying that he was ill and died before you and  
27 others went to Sierra Leone?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Mr George, what sort of equipment or

1 implements did you use for the training at Crab Hole?

2 A. Normally recruits used sticks. We were training with  
3 sticks at the base. All the recruits had sticks on the base.

10:05:12

4 Q. Were weapons and live ammunition ever used during the  
5 training at Crab Hole?

6 A. No, no, no. We never used such things. We only trained  
7 using sticks.

8 Q. Did you see any weapons and/or ammunitions at Crab Hole  
9 during your training?

10:05:28

10 A. The only weapon I saw was few weapons that were used for  
11 training. We dismantled it and assembled it. That was the only  
12 weapon we trained with.

13 Q. When you say "few", can you give us an estimate and the  
14 type and make of this weapons or weapon you referred to?

10:05:58

15 A. We were trained on GPMG, how to dismantle it; G3, 30  
16 calibre and RPG.

17 Q. GPMG means what?

18 A. GPMG is a weapon that is - that uses belt fed. You put it  
19 around the belt fed, you feed it. Some carries about 500 rounds.

10:06:32

20 We were taught on that, how to dismantle it, how to assemble it,  
21 and how to use it in an operation. Yes.

22 Q. Does GPMG mean something, those letters, a type of gun,  
23 perhaps?

24 A. That's the name GMG. We just got it - GPMG. The name is  
25 GMG; it's the same GPMG.

10:07:00

26 Q. Very well. Do you know where the RUF obtained these  
27 weapons from?

28 A. I did not know where Foday Sankoh took them from.

29 Q. Approximately how many of these GPMG did you have at Crab

1 Hole, to your knowledge?

2 A. We had about three GPMGs because we were divided into  
3 classes. Whilst some people were training on the other side, the  
4 others were sitting aside training. We had --

10:07:45 5 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he kindly be requested  
6 to slow down again and repeat his answer.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: You are running again with your  
8 testimony. Remember I asked you to speak slowly. Please, for  
9 the sake of the interpreter and also for the sake of the people  
10:07:58 10 writing what you are saying, speak slower than you normally would  
11 speak. Is that okay?

12 THE WITNESS: Okay, yes.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please repeat your answer.

14 MR ANYAH:

10:08:09 15 Q. Mr George, you were telling us about the number of GPMGs  
16 and you said you had about three and then you were explaining  
17 about sitting in class and being trained. Can you continue from  
18 there?

19 A. Yes. I said we had three GPMGs and those three GPMGs were  
10:08:39 20 distributed by groups, because every one of us on the base would  
21 not just go on training like that. We had to be divided into  
22 groups.

23 Q. With respect to the other types of weapons you mentioned,  
24 you mentioned something called a G30. How many of those did you  
10:08:57 25 have at Crab Hole?

26 A. G3 was two. It was not functioning, but it was only used  
27 for training, how to dismantle it.

28 Q. And what of what you referred to as a 30 calibre, what is  
29 that and how many of those did you have at Crab Hole?

1 A. The 30 calibre is the G3. G3 is a 30 calibre. That was  
2 why I said 30 calibre, G3.

3 Q. What of the RPG? What is an RPG and how many of them --

10:09:42

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, you asked the witness, "And how  
5 many of the 30 calibre did they have?" He hasn't answered that.

6 MR ANYAH: Yes, thank you, Madam President:

7 Q. Mr George, how many of the G3 or 30 calibre did you have?

8 A. I said we had two. They were not functional. Maybe you  
9 didn't hear me.

10:10:03

10 Q. With respect to the RPGs, what is an RPG and how many of  
11 those did you have?

12 A. All the weapons that I'm talking about, they were something  
13 that we were used to trained. They were not things we were to  
14 use to take to mission. We had four RPGs just to teach you when  
15 you go on operation and it spoils.

10:10:23

16 Q. Mr George, we appreciate that they were not to be taken on  
17 mission. You've given us the number of RPGs. The second part of  
18 my question was: What is an RPG? Can you tell us what it is?

10:10:50

19 A. An RPG is a weapon that's used on your enemy. Even on  
20 armoured cars, on trucks. It uses bombs.

21 Q. Besides those weapons you've described, can you tell us  
22 whether the RUF had any kind of communication equipment at Crab  
23 Hole?

24 A. When we were training, we never had communication.

10:11:21

25 Q. When you say you never had communication, are you speaking  
26 of radio communication equipment?

27 A. I'm talking about radio communication.

28 Q. Just to clarify the record, there is something in the  
29 LiveNote record that's written as "indiscernible" and, Mr George,



1 this is when you were telling us about four RPGs and I think I  
2 heard something in your response that I wish for you to repeat.  
3 The record reads, you are saying, "We had four RPGs just to teach  
4 you when you go on operation and it's ..." What happened to the  
10:12:10 5 RPGs, Mr George?

6 A. Which of the RPGs are you talking about?

7 Q. Well, I'm trying to ascertain what you said previously on  
8 the record that is not reflected on the record. Did you say  
9 something spoiled in one of your earlier statements?

10:12:34 10 A. I said it's a weapon that we were trained with at the base.  
11 It was not functioning. That means it was not good.

12 Q. Very well. I understand now. Thank you. Now,  
13 Foday Sankoh, the person you referred to as Pa Morlai, did he  
14 stay on the base all the time, or did he come and go from the

10:12:59 15 base?

16 A. Foday Sankoh used to spend some time with us and later he  
17 would go out.

18 Q. When he would go from the base, do you know to where he  
19 would go?

10:13:14 20 A. When he is leaving - he was leaving the base, he would tell  
21 us that he was going for food. Sometimes it would take him two  
22 days and on the third day he will come with food for us.

23 Q. Remember to go slowly. We understood what you just said.  
24 Now, besides going for food for you, did Foday Sankoh come back  
10:13:40 25 with anything else when he would leave the base?

26 A. Apart from the food, Foday Sankoh never brought anything  
27 like ammunition saying, "Oh, this is the ammunition we're going  
28 to take on the mission," no.

29 Q. Forgetting ammunition for a second, did he return with

1 additional recruits whenever he would go and come?

2 A. Whenever he went out, he did bring recruits. In number we  
3 went up to 500 and some dropped and we remained at 381.

10:14:25

4 Q. Do you know from where he got the recruits that he brought  
5 back with him?

6 A. Normally he went around to talk to people and you who was  
7 willing to talk to - join him, you would join him. He never went  
8 to any special place. He goes and if you were willing, you would  
9 join him. He used to just walk around.

10:14:48

10 Q. These places that he would go and talk to people and try  
11 and persuade them to join him, was that limited to Liberia,  
12 Mr George?

13 A. I told you he took some men from Abidjan. The rest, from  
14 my knowledge, were from Liberia. It was only those that he took  
15 from Abidjan that I know about.

10:15:11

16 Q. The recruits that he would bring, were there children  
17 amongst them?

18 A. When you are talking about children, how many years old are  
19 you talking about?

10:15:34

20 Q. Were there persons under the age of 17 that would come with  
21 him to Crab Hole?

22 A. Oh, yes. Base Marine, for instance, I said he was between  
23 nine to ten years old. Michael Stewart was very small, eight  
24 years old, yes.

10:15:56

25 Q. Did you say Marcus or Michael?

26 A. Michael Stewart.

27 Q. So there were children with you at Crab Hole?

28 A. Yes, we had four SBUs with us at Crab Hole. Four small  
29 small boys.

1 Q. What does SBU stand for?

2 A. SBU means Small Boys Unit. They were very small, underage  
3 children. They were training with us.

4 Q. Did they comprise a separate unit from the adults?

10:16:48 5 A. I said they were four in number, so they were mixed with  
6 us.

7 Q. Did they undertake the types of training that you and  
8 others undertook at Crab Hole?

9 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he kindly repeat his  
10:17:10 10 answer.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please repeat your answer a little  
12 slower. The question was, "Did the children undertake the same  
13 kind of training that you older people undertook at Crab Hole?"

14 THE WITNESS: I said no, they never went close to our level  
10:17:33 15 - our training level.

16 MR ANYAH:

17 Q. So can you describe for us what types of training those  
18 children underwent at Crab Hole?

19 A. Normally they used to go on PT but they did not go on  
10:17:54 20 halaka because it was not easy for them, because sometimes we'll  
21 go into the bush and spend a week there, sleeping in the bush,  
22 cooking there, so Foday Sankoh did not allow them to go in the  
23 bush so they stayed at the camp in Crab Hole.

24 Q. PT training, you described for us that as some form of  
10:18:13 25 jogging or running, yes?

26 A. Exactly so.

27 Q. Besides PT training, what other forms of training, if any,  
28 did the children partake in at Crab Hole?

29 A. There were classes. Yes, they used to go for classes, for

1 lectures. They used to go there. Like how to attack, okay, they  
2 used to take part in that because they would draw something like  
3 how to engage your enemy in the capital. They used to take part  
4 in that.

10:18:54 5 Q. Do you know for what purpose these children were being  
6 trained?

7 A. They were training them to become vanguards like us.

8 Q. When a child completed the training, did that child  
9 automatically become a vanguard?

10:19:17 10 A. He became a vanguard.

11 Q. Did any of those children engage in fighting when you were  
12 in Sierra Leone to your knowledge?

13 A. Like Base Marine. Base Marine started fighting in '97.

14 But that is what I know about holding arms and fighting on the  
10:19:45 15 front line. Most of them were with the senior men in the  
16 administration, whilst we were carrying on with the operation  
17 they were on the base where our headquarters was.

18 Q. What about Michael Stewart? Do you know when or if he took  
19 part in fighting in Sierra Leone?

10:20:06 20 A. Michael Stewart never stayed with us for long. As soon as  
21 we went, he later went to Liberia. He's right now in Liberia.  
22 He never fought there. It was only Base Marine that stayed with  
23 us. Up until now he is still in Sierra Leone.

24 Q. We will come back to Base Marine later on in your evidence.

10:20:31 25 A couple of questions about the other side of Camp Naama where  
26 the NPFL were being housed. Do you know how many NPFL troops  
27 were present at Camp Naama barracks when you and the RUF were at  
28 Crab Hole?

29 A. I never had that chance in fact to check their number.

1 Q. During the period of time when you were in Crab Hole, and  
2 you've told us you got there in January, sometime after 8 January  
3 1991, and you told us you were there in February, you referred to  
4 a 90-day ultimatum that Foday Sankoh gave the Government of  
10:21:20 5 Sierra Leone, and before I pose my question, one preliminary  
6 question: Can you tell us when you left Crab Hole?

7 A. I left Crab Hole later in March. March 1, I left Crab Hole  
8 when I was dispatched on operation.

9 Q. March 1, 1991, is it?

10:21:58 10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And what operation were you going on when you left Crab  
12 Hole?

13 A. The operation I was trained for, for Sierra Leone. That's  
14 the operation I'm talking about.

10:22:14 15 Q. Now, in the period of time when you were at Crab Hole,  
16 January through March 1991, did you have any interaction with the  
17 NPFL fighters that were being trained at Crab Hole?

18 A. Please repeat your question.

19 Q. Yes. Mr George, in the two months or thereabouts that you  
10:22:40 20 were at Crab Hole, did you encounter - that is talk to, interact  
21 with, have a conversation with - any NPFL person that was  
22 training in Camp Naama on the other side of the barracks?

23 A. Only RUF was training in Camp Naama. NPFL was not training  
24 in Camp Naama.

10:23:09 25 Q. But you said the NPFL was being housed in other sections of  
26 Camp Naama. That's what you told us yesterday?

27 A. Yes, they were based there because they had the ground.  
28 They had a weapon ground there. They were there, but they were  
29 not training.

1 Q. I appreciate the distinction and my previous question  
2 referred to the NPFL as training. Now, whether they were  
3 training or not, these other persons that were at Camp Naama next  
4 door to the RUF, did you interact with them when you were at Crab  
10:23:44 5 Hole?

6 A. No, we never had time for those guys who were in Naama. We  
7 were only concerned about ourselves because we didn't want to be  
8 exposed.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, if I may interrupt. The  
10 witness a little while ago said, when you asked him, "And what  
11 operation were you going on when you left Crab Hole", he  
12 answered, "The operation I was trained for, for Sierra Leone."  
13 Has he told us a little bit about exactly what that operation  
14 was?

10:24:20 15 MR ANYAH: I intend to cover that issue with him in a few  
16 minutes.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: Okay, thank you.

18 MR ANYAH:

19 Q. Mr George, your response to my last question, I know you  
10:24:32 20 tried, but I will press you for a more precise response. You  
21 said, "We never had time for those guys who were in Naama." You  
22 went on to say, "We were only concerned about ourselves because  
23 we didn't want to be exposed." We appreciate that. The issue is  
24 did you talk to them? Did you train with them? Did you exchange  
10:24:56 25 information with them? What kind of interaction, if any, did you  
26 have with the NPFL people that were at the Camp Naama barracks  
27 next door to you and others at Crab Hole?

28 A. When we were in Crab Hole we never had any relationship  
29 with the NPFL. We never talked to them. We were only after what

1 we were doing.

2 Q. Did you and them share training equipment, for example?

3 A. No, no, no.

4 Q. Did you and them share food supplies, for example?

10:25:35 5 A. No.

6 Q. Do you know who was in charge of their chain of command?

7 A. The man who was the - who was in charge of the artillery  
8 unit was called Rambo. That was what they called him, Rambo.

9 Q. Did you and others with the RUF at Crab Hole report to this  
10:26:03 10 person Rambo at any time while you were there?

11 A. No, Rambo was not our commander. How could we have  
12 reported to him?

13 Q. Did you and others at Crab Hole report at any time while  
14 you were there to any other NPFL commander at Camp Naama?

10:26:27 15 A. No.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, this Rambo, is this a different  
17 Rambo from Boston Flomo Rambo?

18 MR ANYAH:

19 Q. Mr George, can you help us?

10:26:42 20 A. Boston Flomo was a vanguard for RUF. This particular Rambo  
21 that I just spoke about was NPFL Rambo. He was in charge of the  
22 artillery unit in Camp Naama.

23 Q. Thank you, Mr George. While you were at Camp Naama did you  
24 ever see Charles Taylor there?

10:27:02 25 A. I never saw him there. Not a day did I see him on that  
26 base.

27 Q. While you were at Crab Hole did you ever hear of Charles  
28 Taylor visiting Camp Naama?

29 A. When I was training in Camp Naama under the RUF, I never

1 heard about Charles Taylor in Camp Naama, no.

2 Q. Did you see Foday Sankoh meeting with any NPFL commanders  
3 while you were at Crab Hole?

4 A. No.

10:27:45 5 Q. Did you hear of Foday Sankoh meeting with any such  
6 commanders when you were at Crab Hole?

7 A. I never heard about that and I never saw it.

8 Q. You mentioned a few minutes ago, and the President of the  
9 Court referred to it, that you left Crab Hole when you were going  
10:28:07 10 on the operation that you had trained for, an operation in Sierra  
11 Leone. What operation are you referring to?

12 A. Yesterday I said that we were trained for a cause. And  
13 when we completed the training for the cause, we took off to go  
14 on the operation; that is, to go on our mission for which we were  
10:28:35 15 trained in Sierra Leone. Is that clear.

16 Q. Yes. Yesterday you said --

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: Absolutely not clear. What mission?  
18 This is precisely the question I asked.

19 MR ANYAH: I'm going to cover it with more questions:

10:28:56 20 Q. Yesterday, Mr George, you said Foday Sankoh gave the  
21 Government of Sierra Leone a 90-day ultimatum in late February  
22 1991. What was the nature of this ultimatum?

23 A. He gave - he made an announcement for him to step down, to  
24 leave power. After that we were told one morning that we would  
10:29:24 25 be leaving for Sierra Leone - for the Sierra Leone operation.

26 Q. Now --

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: For who to step down? He gave an  
28 ultimatum for him to step down. Who is the witness speaking  
29 about?



1 THE WITNESS: I said the government. That is the APC  
2 government. That is Momoh. It was him that he gave the 90 days  
3 to.

4 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, could the witness be asked  
10:29:52 5 to wait for the interpretation before speaking.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Mr Witness, you are not supposed to  
7 speak before the interpreter has spoken to you. Kindly wait for  
8 your interpretation before you answer a question.

9 Now, Mr Anyah, still, we haven't got a straight answer what  
10:30:10 10 this operation was, if the witness knows.

11 MR ANYAH: I will continue to inquire:

12 Q. Mr George, we're doing okay. Just maintain the current  
13 pace and let's carry on. Foday Sankoh gave an ultimatum, you  
14 said, to the government. You said Momoh and you said APC.

10:30:35 15 Joseph Momoh was what at the time this ultimatum was given?

16 A. Joseph Momoh was the President. Momoh was the President  
17 and the party was APC. Momoh's party was APC. Foday Sankoh gave  
18 him the 90 days to step down.

19 Q. Did President Momoh in response step down?

10:31:07 20 A. He never stepped down. That was why he moved on him.

21 Q. Who moved on him?

22 A. The troops that Foday Sankoh trained, the RUF.

23 Q. And they moved on whom?

24 A. We moved into the country.

10:31:33 25 Q. Which country?

26 A. Sierra Leone. We went to Sierra Leone.

27 Q. And for what purpose?

28 A. We went to take Momoh out of power through an armed  
29 struggle.

1 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Now, was there a process whereby you  
2 moved into Sierra Leone? Let's picture you now at Crab Hole. A  
3 90-day ultimatum is given to President Momoh to step down. He  
4 does not step down. How does your movement to Sierra Leone  
10:32:13 5 unfold? Take us step by step. What happened first?

6 A. What happened was that we were divided into two groups -  
7 two groups. We had the 1st Battalion which headed for Kailahun  
8 and we had the 2nd Battalion which was heading for Pujehun. We  
9 were divided into those two groups first before we moved.

10:32:55 10 Q. Now, Mr George, two groups, 1st Battalion and 2nd  
11 Battalion. How many men comprised the 1st Battalion? When I say  
12 men, of course I mean men and women. How many fighters comprised  
13 the 1st Battalion?

14 A. I told you that we were 381. Out of that 381, we were  
10:33:20 15 divided into two groups. At least you can check the number for  
16 me now.

17 Q. Were you divided equally? That is, was the 381 divided  
18 equally in two parts with about 190 in each?

19 A. We were divided equally.

10:33:38 20 Q. Now, which of the two battalions were you a member of?

21 A. I was a member of the 2nd Battalion that was going to  
22 Pujehun.

23 Q. And which of the two battalions left Crab Hole first?

24 A. The 2nd Battalion left first.

10:34:06 25 Q. When you left Crab Hole, who was the leader of the 2nd  
26 Battalion?

27 A. The 2nd Battalion's leader was Mike Lamin, deputised by AB  
28 Wangbe.

29 Q. I am not sure this AB Wangbe is on the record. Is it

1 Wangbe?

2 A. AB Wangbe.

3 JUDGE LUSSICK: Mr Interpreter, the record does not show  
4 what you said and I didn't understand why you said what you said  
10:34:45 5 either. You said something by AB Wangbe. What was that? You  
6 said, "The 2nd Battalion leader was Mike Lamin." Then you said  
7 something, whatever.

8 THE INTERPRETER: Deputised by AB Wangbe. I said he was  
9 deputised by AB Wangbe. That was his 2IC. He was next to him.

10:35:12 10 MR ANYAH:

11 Q. Mr George, we're understanding you. Let's just keep the  
12 pace and continue slowly. When you say 2IC, what do you mean by  
13 2IC?

14 A. 2IC is the deputy, the man who was next to Mike Lamin. He  
10:35:31 15 was AB Wangbe. That was his 2IC. It is a military term.

16 MR ANYAH: Madam President, phonetically I would spell  
17 Wongbe as W-O-N-G-B-E. It could also be Wangbe, W-A-N-G-B-E.

18 Q. Mr George, who was the leader of the 1st Battalion that you  
19 say was supposed to head for Kailahun?

10:36:04 20 A. The leader for the 2nd Battalion was Rashid Mansaray.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: 1st Battalion, not second. You've  
22 already told us for the 2nd Battalion, Mr Witness.

23 THE WITNESS: 2nd Battalion was Mike Lamin. First is  
24 Rashid Mansaray.

10:36:24 25 MR ANYAH:

26 Q. And did he have a deputy leader of the 1st Battalion?

27 A. He had a deputy.

28 Q. Who was his deputy?

29 A. Abdul Rahman Bangura.

1 Q. On what day and in what month in 1991 did you and the 2nd  
2 Battalion leave Crab Hole and start heading for Pujehun?

3 A. The 2nd Battalion left on 1 March.

10:37:17

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: The witness said when you were speaking  
5 about the deputy of Rashid Mansaray, he said Abdul Rahman  
6 Bangura, isn't it?

7 MR ANYAH: Yes. And he said that --

8 THE WITNESS: I said Abdul Rahman Bangura, Rashid  
9 Mansaray's deputy.

10:37:41

10 MR ANYAH: He did mention that name yesterday. I'm  
11 assuming, Madam President, that it did not appear as was said on  
12 the record. But I did --

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Certainly not, because when I see  
14 something odd written and I know it has been written before, I  
15 have to ask. Sometimes I don't hear clearly what name the  
16 witness has said.

10:37:53

17 MR ANYAH:

18 Q. Now, Mr George --

10:38:08

19 MR BANGURA: Madam President, in fairness, I think the name  
20 came up yesterday and counsel endeavoured to spell it. It should  
21 be on the record.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Sometimes we repeat these things because  
23 the current record shows something else. That's the point I'm  
24 trying to make. But let's move on.

10:38:20

25 MR ANYAH:

26 Q. Mr George, you've referred to 1 March 1991. Are you sure  
27 that is the day on which the invasion of Sierra Leone was  
28 launched by the RUF?

29 A. The invasion of Sierra Leone took place on 23 March, but

1 the distance that we came from was one that we had to walk to the  
2 point where we were going.

3 Q. That's fair enough. When you left Crab Hole with these  
4 members of the 2nd Battalion, how did you all physically leave?

10:39:04 5 Did you walk? Did you go by car, truck? How?

6 A. Foday Sankoh brought a truck for us.

7 Q. And where did that truck take you to?

8 A. We passed through Fassama.

9 Q. [Microphone not activated] is Fassama?

10:39:36 10 A. Fassama is in Lofa County.

11 Q. And from Fassama to where did you go?

12 A. From Fassama we headed to --

13 THE INTERPRETER: Can he repeat the name of the place.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: You headed to where, Mr Witness?

10:39:54 15 THE WITNESS: Cape Mount. Grand Cape Mount County.

16 MR ANYAH:

17 Q. Also in Liberia?

18 A. Also in Liberia. It's the border between - we were chasing  
19 the border between Liberia and Sierra Leone.

10:40:13 20 Q. And when you made your way from Fassama to Grand Cape Mount  
21 County, were you still in the truck in which you left Crab Hole?

22 A. We were in the truck, but the truck never reached with us  
23 to Grand Cape Mount.

24 Q. Where did the truck stop?

10:40:35 25 A. I don't know the name of the village. But after that we  
26 started walking. We had to sleep because it was cold. They  
27 cooked rice, we ate, and the next day we started our journey  
28 until we got to the particular town that we were supposed to get  
29 to.

1 Q. How many days did it take you from when you left Crab Hole  
2 with the truck to when you got to Grand Cape Mount County?

3 A. Not even days. It was more than weeks. It was more than  
4 two weeks, because that's the distance that I'm talking about.

10:41:23 5 Q. Did it take you up to a month to move from Crab Hole to  
6 Grand Cape Mount County?

7 A. We took almost 18 days to get to our target - our target  
8 point, because we did not just walk for a day because we were in  
9 a large group. We would walk and then we sleep somewhere, they  
10:41:57 10 cook for us, we eat, and from there we continue our journey. It  
11 was just like that.

12 Q. As you were making your way to Sierra Leone, did  
13 Foday Sankoh accompany you and the others?

14 A. He escorted us to some distance and he returned.

10:42:22 15 Q. Up to what point did he escort you before returning back?

16 A. I don't recall the name of the village, but he did not  
17 sleep there with us. He did not sleep there with us because he  
18 only escorted us to that point and he returned back to the other  
19 people.

10:42:51 20 Q. You mentioned before a place. You didn't give us a name,  
21 but you said - in relation to a place, you referred to it as your  
22 target. What place was your target or your target point, as you  
23 said?

24 A. Our main target point was the military barracks in Sierra  
10:43:16 25 Leone. That was the first target for us and that was at the  
26 border town, that is Bo Gendema.

27 Q. Bo Gendema, is that in Sierra Leone or in Liberia?

28 A. Bo Gendema is in Sierra Leone. That is where the military  
29 barracks was and that was our first target.

1 Q. Is Bo Gendema a border town? That is, a town that's near  
2 the border of both Liberia and Sierra Leone?

3 A. It's a border town between Liberia and Sierra Leone. From  
4 Bo Gendema you can stand there and see across on the Liberian  
10:44:10 5 side and that is where the customs is, because you have the Mano  
6 River bridge that separates the two sides.

7 Q. What is the area on the Liberian side that is opposite from  
8 Bo Gendema? What is that area called, the Liberian side of the  
9 border of the Mano River bridge?

10:44:39 10 A. We called it Bo Waterside.

11 Q. By the time you got to Bo Waterside had Foday Sankoh  
12 already returned back to Crab Hole?

13 A. I told you that he did not go that far. I said he just  
14 escorted us off from the base and went a distance and he  
10:45:04 15 returned. He did not go up to Bo Gendema.

16 Q. As you were making your way towards the border, can you  
17 tell us besides Mike Lamin and AB Wangbe who else made up your  
18 group? Give us some names of persons that were with the 2nd  
19 Battalion as you were along the border of Liberia and Sierra  
10:45:37 20 Leone?

21 A. I was there, Martin, myself. Harry Wokpe, Jackson Samba.  
22 Youssoufu SiIIah and some other people.

23 Q. In which group was John Vincent, the name you mentioned  
24 before? Was he with the 1st Battalion or the 2nd Battalion?

10:46:10 25 A. Vincent fell in the 1st Battalion. They went through  
26 Kailahun and we went through Pujehun.

27 Q. What of Isaac Mongor? Which group or battalion did he go  
28 with?

29 A. Isaac Mongor was with the 1st Battalion. He went through

1 Kai Iahun.

2 Q. What about Joseph Brown?

3 A. Joseph Brown also was in the 1st Battalion, not in the 2nd  
4 Battalion.

10:46:45 5 Q. Issa Sesay?

6 A. Issa Sesay fell in the 1st Battalion.

7 Q. Monica Pearson?

8 A. Monica Pearson fell in the 2nd Battalion.

9 Q. Jonathan --

10:47:06 10 JUDGE DOHERTY: Mr Anyah, when the witness says "fell in  
11 the 1st Battalion", does that mean they fell in battle, as in  
12 injured, or did they mean they joined that particular group?

13 MR ANYAH: Yes, thank you, Justice Doherty. I will  
14 clarify:

10:47:30 15 Q. Mr George, you've used the term "fell" in reference to John  
16 Vincent. You said John Vincent fell with the 1st Battalion. You  
17 said Issa Sesay fell with the 1st Battalion. You said Monica  
18 Pearson fell with the 2nd Battalion. When you say somebody fell  
19 with a battalion, are you saying they were part of that  
10:47:47 20 battalion, they joined that battalion?

21 A. They joined that particular battalion that I'm speaking  
22 about. They joined that battalion.

23 Q. How about Jonathan Kposowa? In which of the two battalions  
24 was he?

10:48:08 25 A. Jonathan Kposowa was in the 1st Battalion.

26 Q. Now picture yourself at the border now between Liberia and  
27 Sierra Leone. You say on one side is Bo Waterside and on the  
28 other side is Bo Gendema. The Liberian side of the border where  
29 Bo Waterside is, is that Grand Cape Mount County?



1 A. Bo Waterside is in Grand Cape Mount County, yes.

2 Q. The Sierra Leone side of the border where Bo Gendema can be  
3 found, which district in Sierra Leone makes up that area?

10:49:09

4 A. That particular place, I think it's in the Pujehun District  
5 because when you come all the way from Bo Gendema you go to  
6 Malema Junction and from there you go to Fairo and from there you  
7 go to Zimmi.

8 MR ANYAH: Madam President, Mr George mentioned a name,  
9 before Harry Wangbe or something to that effect.

10:49:34

10 THE WITNESS: Wokpe. Harry Wokpe.

11 MR ANYAH:

12 Q. Wokpe?

13 A. Yes.

10:49:45

14 Q. I would spell it phonetically W-0-K-P-E, unless it appears  
15 on the record previously but I do not believe it has previously  
16 made its way on to the record. Mr George, I want you to describe  
17 the Grand Cape Mount County of Liberia, the terrain of that  
18 county, the place where you say you walked through to go to Bo  
19 Waterside. What is the terrain like in Grand Cape Mount County  
20 of Liberia?

10:50:13

21 A. Please repeat your question.

22 Q. Yes. In Grand Cape Mount County, the part you walked  
23 through with the others to get to Bo Waterside, was it sand, was  
24 it bush, was it grass, was it water? What is the terrain like in  
25 Grand Cape Mount County?

10:50:32

26 A. Grand Cape Mount County has a lot of forest. We walked in  
27 the forest until we got to towns and even before we got to the  
28 crossing point where we are heading to.

29 Q. Is there a name for that forest that you know?

1 A. Yes. That is the Gola Forest.

2 Q. Thank you, Mr George. As you and the others made your way  
3 to the border were you armed?

4 A. We never had arms with us.

10:51:25 5 Q. When you got to the border, did you obtain any arms and  
6 ammunition?

7 A. When we got to the crossing point, we met some arms parked  
8 there.

9 Q. What sort of arms did you meet at the crossing point?

10:51:54 10 A. We met some AK-47, few GPMG, three RPG, and 45 AKs.

11 Q. And this crossing point you're referring to, does it have a  
12 name? What is the name of this crossing point?

13 A. It's a long time now. I've forgotten the name of that  
14 crossing point. We only passed through there. We did not sleep  
10:52:28 15 there.

16 Q. When you say you met these weapons at the crossing point,  
17 how is it that the weapons were at the crossing point? Do you  
18 know how they got there?

19 A. Well, that question, I think you should refer that to Mike  
10:52:46 20 Lamin because he only told us that we should go ahead, we had  
21 something ahead of us. Maybe Mike Lamin knew that there was  
22 something there for us. He knew about it.

23 Q. Well, Mr George, you just have to help us because you're  
24 the witness before the Court. The question is: Do you know how  
10:53:07 25 the RUF came upon those weapons? Do you know where they were  
26 obtained from?

27 A. Actually, I did not know where they got them from. But we  
28 met those weapons there. They were parked there.

29 Q. You've said --

1           PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, the record keeps showing they  
2 were parked there. Parked in a vehicle? Or were they packed in  
3 a package? I mean, you meet a person; you don't meet a thing.  
4 What does the witness mean they were parked? Or they were packed  
10:53:44 5 there? Can he explain that?

6           MR ANYAH:

7 Q. Mr George, when you saw the weapons where were they when  
8 you saw them?

9 A. The weapons were at the crossing point.

10:54:01 10 Q. Were they in a container, a crate, in a car, on the ground,  
11 in the bush? Where were they physically?

12 A. The weapons were parked in the bush, 45 weapons - no, they  
13 wouldn't have been in trucks. We met them parked on the ground  
14 and they were covered with tarpaulins.

10:54:23 15           PRESIDING JUDGE: So then the witness is speaking to packed  
16 as in a package, not parked; is that so?

17           MR ANYAH:

18 Q. Mr George, when you keep saying the weapons were packed, do  
19 you mean they were packed in some kind of container or enclosure?

10:54:49 20 A. What should I say? Should I say they were wasting there?

21           PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, I don't like your attitude  
22 when you are answering questions. Nobody in this Court was  
23 there. You are here to give evidence and to help us understand  
24 what went on for the purposes of a very serious trial. Now  
10:55:11 25 kindly cooperate with your lawyer in answering and making  
26 yourself understood. Use words that we can understand. If you  
27 use words that we can't understand we ask for your clarification.  
28 Now when you happen to lose your temper I don't know with whom  
29 you are losing your temper.

1 THE WITNESS: I'm not losing my temper.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Check your attitude and be courteous to  
3 everybody as we are trying to be courteous to you. Is that  
4 clear?

10:55:43 5 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: I am madam, I'm not a sir. Mr Anyah, we  
7 need this clarification.

8 MR ANYAH:

9 Q. Mr George, we will make it through this. Let's just do it  
10:56:00 10 slowly, we'll get through it. The Court is trying to understand  
11 how these weapons appeared to you when you saw them. Now you've  
12 told us they were covered in a tarpaulin. Were they on the  
13 ground when you saw them?

14 A. Yes, the weapons were on the ground when I saw them covered  
10:56:20 15 with tarpaulins.

16 Q. You mentioned Mike Lamin in relation to the weapons and you  
17 said something to the effect that, "He only told us that we  
18 should go ahead, we had something ahead of us." Now, do you know  
19 if Mike Lamin had any role in securing these weapons for you and  
10:56:48 20 the others?

21 A. If I knew whether Mike Lamin was securing the weapons?

22 Q. I will use a different phrase. Do you know whether he  
23 obtained, that is, got these weapons for you and the others to  
24 use?

10:57:10 25 A. Yes, whilst we were going we asked him, "How are we going?"  
26 He told us we should go ahead, we will meet something there. And  
27 by that I knew that those weapons were kept there and they were  
28 there for us to use.

29 Q. Very well. You said the weapons were made up of 45 AKs,

1 and then you gave us some indications of the boxes, I think you  
2 said eight boxes. How many boxes of ammunition were there at the  
3 border when you saw the weapons?

4 A. We saw eight boxes of AK, six boxes of RPG.

10:58:09 5 Q. Earlier on in the record it reads that you said three RPG.  
6 Was it six or was it three?

7 A. Six. Three - three RPGs and two GMGs and 45 AK rifle.

8 Q. Thank you, Mr George. What did you do with the weapons?

9 A. After we got there, those who were amongst us were armed by  
10:58:53 10 Mike Lamin with those weapons.

11 Q. Did you cross the border after you obtained the weapons?

12 A. Yes. After receiving the weapons, we crossed the border.

13 Q. And when you crossed the border from Liberia to Sierra  
14 Leone, on the Sierra Leonean side, was that Bo Gendema?

10:59:21 15 A. Yes. On the Sierra Leoneans side where the barracks is  
16 located is Bo Gendema.

17 Q. What happened when you entered Bo Gendema?

18 A. When I entered Bo Gendema, we launched an attack on the  
19 barracks and we were able to capture the barracks.

10:59:51 20 Q. Was there a fighting force, armed group or military at the  
21 barracks when you captured it?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And what group was that?

24 A. Those were Momoh's soldiers. That was how we used to call  
11:00:09 25 them. It was their barracks that we attacked across the border.

26 Q. As you and the others crossed the border into Bo Gendema  
27 and you attacked these barracks that you referred to as belonging  
28 to Momoh's soldiers, were you in communication with the group  
29 that was going towards Kailahun?

1 A. At that time we had not captured any communication sets.

2 Q. I appreciate your answer. The question, though, was: Did  
3 you have any communication with them? Sometimes people could  
4 send someone by foot as a messenger. Did you have any  
11:00:54 5 communication with those ones going through Kailahun?

6 A. No, no. It was a very far distance, so we did not have any  
7 communication with them. Nobody took no message along and nobody  
8 brought no message.

9 Q. And that includes radio communication. Was it the case  
11:01:13 10 that there was no communication between the two by radio?

11 A. We never had communication at the time we entered  
12 initially, but later, after we had captured a radio set, we had  
13 communication.

14 Q. When did you capture a radio set?

11:01:36 15 A. We captured a radio set in Zimmi. Zimmi was their  
16 headquarters and we captured a radio set from them.

17 Q. Zimmi was the headquarters of whom?

18 A. For the soldiers, the Momoh soldiers.

19 Q. And in what year and in what month did you capture this  
11:02:01 20 radio communication set?

21 A. It was in 1991 in March.

22 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Now, we're still at the border.  
23 You've crossed the border. You've entered Bo Gendema. You've  
24 hit your target, the barracks. At the barracks, did you find  
11:02:26 25 anything?

26 A. Yes. We captured few arms and ammunition, and we armed  
27 some of our unarmed men who were with us because some of them did  
28 not have arms.

29 Q. Now, Mr George, how long did this all take from Bo

1 Waterside to Bo Gendema and these barracks? Was it a matter of  
2 hours, a matter of days, a matter of weeks? How long did it take  
3 to move and capture the barracks?

11:03:11

4 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be asked  
5 to repeat that side and take it slowly.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes. Mr Witness, you are going to repeat  
7 your answer slowly so that it can be interpreted. The question  
8 was how long it took you to move and capture the barracks.

9 MR ANYAH:

11:03:29

10 Q. You said something to the effect that --

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: Let the witness answer. None of what he  
12 said is on the record.

13 MR ANYAH: Very well:

11:03:44

14 Q. Mr George, how long did it take to cross the border from  
15 Bo Waterside to Bo Gendema and to capture these barracks? How  
16 long did it take?

11:04:05

17 A. Do you mean from Crab Hole? Because I said we spent 18  
18 days walking before we got to the border. That is the crossing  
19 point. And then when we came and saw the arms were parked at the  
20 crossing point, that was where Mike Lamin armed some of us and we  
21 crossed the border. And from where we were at the border, it was  
22 not far off from where we were targeting. You can be there and  
23 see the military barracks on top of the hill.

11:04:27

24 Q. Very well. Let's start from the point where you recovered  
25 the arms and ammunition where you picked them up from. From that  
26 point at the border, from Liberia into Sierra Leone and all the  
27 way up to the barracks in Bo Gendema, how long did it take you  
28 and your fellow fighters to capture the barracks?

29 A. It took us almost two hours because the government forces

1 were also there. We did not just make an easy walk over them.

2 It took us almost two hours.

3 Q. In Liberia at this time, March 1991, was there fighting by  
4 other groups in Liberia going on?

11:05:09 5 A. Say that again.

6 Q. Was there a war or conflict - an armed conflict in Liberia  
7 going on in March 1991 as you and the others made your way into  
8 Sierra Leone?

9 A. Well, we had the NPFL in Liberia.

11:05:38 10 Q. Were the NPFL fighting somebody in Liberia in March 1991,  
11 to your knowledge?

12 A. Well, when we crossed over to Cape Mount, no, there was no  
13 fighting going on there.

14 Q. But in other parts of Liberia, was there a civil war going  
11:06:01 15 on in March 1991? Were the NPFL fighting somebody in Liberia in  
16 March 1991?

17 A. In March 1991, I was on the base, but the NPFL had come in  
18 and the NPFL was existing in Liberia. I did not know whether  
19 they were fighting in other areas, but at that time I was on the  
11:06:32 20 base.

21 Q. That's fair enough. As you went through Grand Cape Mount  
22 County, did you and the others encounter any NPFL soldiers?

23 A. Yes. We passed through them - through the towns that we  
24 passed. But it was only Mike Lamin who had connections with the  
11:06:58 25 commanders we met there.

26 Q. When you say "connections", do you know what sort of  
27 connections Mike Lamin had with the commanders, the NPFL  
28 commanders?

29 A. I mean when they asked him, he answered the questions.



1 They would ask him, "Where are you going to?" And then he will  
2 speak to them. Maybe whilst they were discussing, we would move  
3 ahead or we would move a bit, and then he would discuss with them  
4 and they would allow us. That is the connection I'm talking  
11:07:31 5 about.

6 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Just remember to slow down. Keep it  
7 a little bit slower. When you got to the border of Liberia and  
8 Sierra Leone, did you encounter or see any NPFL at that border as  
9 you were crossing to go to Bo Gendema?

11:07:52 10 A. Yes. The NPFL was deployed at the border on the Liberian  
11 side.

12 Q. Did you and the others receive any kind of help or  
13 assistance from the NPFL fighters who were deployed at the border  
14 as you were attempting to enter Sierra Leone?

11:08:11 15 A. No. None of them mixed with us.

16 Q. Although they did not mix with you, did they help you? Did  
17 they facilitate or assist you and the others to enter Sierra  
18 Leone?

19 A. No.

11:08:33 20 Q. Did they give you weapons to use to enter Sierra Leone, for  
21 example?

22 A. I did not see anyone bring weapons for us and tell us to  
23 add it to the ones we already had.

24 Q. Did they give you any men, manpower to assist you to enter  
11:08:53 25 Sierra Leone?

26 A. They did not give us any manpower. Those of us who went  
27 were the ones who opened the border.

28 Q. When you got to Bo Gendema and captured the barracks, where  
29 did you go after that?

1 A. We advanced to Zimmi.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, what does witness mean by we  
3 were the ones who opened the border? What does he mean by  
4 "opened the border"?

11:09:32 5 MR ANYAH:

6 Q. Mr George, when you say you were the ones who opened the  
7 border, can you elaborate, expand on your answering a little bit?  
8 What do you mean by that?

9 A. I mean those of us who were trained for the RUF, we were  
11:09:47 10 the ones who crossed over and attacked the border. That is what  
11 I mean. There was no NPFL soldier who joined us to either open  
12 the border or, I mean, to attack the border. That is what I  
13 mean.

14 Q. Thank you, Mr George. You were telling us about how you  
11:10:06 15 went to Zimmi. You said, "We advanced to Zimmi." In which  
16 district in Sierra Leone is Zimmi?

17 A. Zimmi is on the Kenema Highway. That is the big town from  
18 the border town Bo Gendema to Kenema. That is the big town.

19 Q. Are you saying that Zimmi is between Bo Gendema and Kenema,  
11:10:41 20 somewhere in between those two places?

21 A. Yes, but it's far off. From Bo Gendema to Zimmi is about  
22 27 miles and from there to Kenema is a long distance.

23 Q. Is Zimmi, to your knowledge, in Pujehun District in Sierra  
24 Leone?

11:11:03 25 A. Zimmi would not be Pujehun because it is a town that  
26 divides those two areas.

27 Q. Fair enough. Now, Mr George, as you moved to Zimmi, were  
28 all the troops together, that is, the 2nd Battalion, or did you  
29 separate to different places?

1 A. When we moved to Zimmi, the group was divided. We divided  
2 the group. Some went and crossed the Moa and went to Pujehun.

3 Q. One group went to Pujehun and the other group went to  
4 where?

11:11:53 5 A. The other group took the highway going towards Joru, the  
6 Kenema Highway.

7 Q. And with which of these two groups were you, the one going  
8 to Joru or one going to Pujehun?

9 A. I was put into the Pujehun group.

11:12:20 10 Q. And who was the leader of your group going to Pujehun?

11 A. The leader for that group was AB Wangbe.

12 Q. And the group that was going to Joru, who was the leader of  
13 that group?

14 A. Mike Lamin was in between because for him he stayed on the  
11:12:51 15 highway.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Is the location Jeru [phon] or Joru?

17 THE WITNESS: Joru.

18 MR ANYAH: I know it is on the record from the evidence of  
19 other witnesses and I am trying to --

11:13:11 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: So is Joru. So we better be clear what  
21 is this location that the witness is referring to.

22 MR ANYAH:

23 Q. Mr George, the Joru you refer to, is it in Kenema or  
24 Pujehun District?

11:13:34 25 A. It is in Kenema.

26 Q. Now, as you moved towards Pujehun what happened?

27 A. When we crossed the Moa our first target was Potoru.

28 Q. And Potoru is a town?

29 A. Yes, Potoru is a town.

1 Q. Did you enter Potoru?

2 A. Yes, we captured Potoru and then we advanced.

3 Q. Towards Pujehun?

4 A. Yes.

11:14:16 5 Q. When a town was captured by you and the others, would any  
6 troops remain in that town?

7 A. Yes, some troops will remain there but they will not be  
8 enough, because at the time we were fighting the soldiers were  
9 very much afraid of us because that was their first time

11:14:41 10 experiencing rebel activities, so when we got there first --

11 Q. Just remember to go slowly. You were saying that the  
12 soldiers were very much afraid of you. What soldiers are you  
13 referring to? Are those the Momoh soldiers?

14 A. I'm talking about the Momoh soldiers.

11:15:01 15 Q. And you say when you get to a place, what would happen  
16 after you captured the place?

17 A. When we captured a place we will call the people, we will  
18 call the civilians. We talk to them, we ask them whether there  
19 were any enemies remaining in the town. If enemies were there  
11:15:26 20 they will point out them to us. If there were no enemies they  
21 will tell us that there were no enemies and immediately we would  
22 organise a group from among the civilians to guard their towns.  
23 We would call the chief and we would make him the town commander  
24 and from that point we would move.

11:15:43 25 Q. The fact that you would make the chief the town commander  
26 and organise civilians to guard the town, would that make that  
27 town a base of the RUF?

28 A. Exactly so.

29 Q. When you entered Bo Gendema and went to Zimmi and to

1 Potoru, did Bo Gendema and Zimmi become RUF bases as you reached  
2 Potoru?

3 A. Yes, they were RUF bases.

11:16:26

4 Q. What other bases, if any, did the RUF establish as you were  
5 making your way towards Pujehun?

6 A. The first training base that we established was in  
7 Gisiwulo. That was where we started training men for us to get  
8 more reinforcements.

9 Q. And how close to Zimmi is Gisiwulo?

11:16:53

10 A. It's not that much far from Zimmi but I don't know the  
11 exact mileage. It's not far from Zimmi.

12 Q. And you referred to it as a training base. Was this a  
13 place where recruits were trained?

14 A. Yes.

11:17:10

15 Q. Besides Gisiwulo, what other training bases did you  
16 establish as you were making your way to Pujehun?

17 A. It was only in Pujehun again that we established another  
18 base, because it was Pujehun that we were heading to.

11:17:37

19 Q. What month and what year did you arrive in Pujehun with  
20 your troops?

21 A. It was in the same 1991.

22 Q. Do you remember the month? Was it still March or was it  
23 later than March in 1991?

11:18:04

24 A. No, by then March had ended. All the fightings I am  
25 talking about now, March had ended by then. I cannot remember  
26 the actual month now, but March had gone.

27 Q. You said a training base was established in Pujehun. Who  
28 was the commander, if anyone, of that training base?

29 A. We had a vanguard with us by the name of Rebel King. I

1 don't remember his actual name now, but he was Rebel King. He  
2 was in charge of the training in Pujehun.

3 Q. Did you have - that is the RUF - any communication  
4 equipment at the training base in Pujehun?

11:18:59 5 A. Training equipment like arms? Is that what you mean?

6 Q. Perhaps I did not speak clearly. You mentioned before that  
7 in Zimmi in 1991 the RUF captured a radio communication  
8 equipment. Was that before or after you went to Pujehun? Did  
9 you capture that equipment before you reached Pujehun?

11:19:24 10 A. We captured those equipment from Zimmi before we got to  
11 Pujehun.

12 Q. When you got the equipment in Zimmi, were you able to make  
13 radio communication contact with the RUF group that was to go  
14 into Kailahun?

11:19:44 15 A. When we went to Potoru, that was where we installed the  
16 radio station and from that point we started getting  
17 communication with Foday Sankoh and others in Kailahun.

18 Q. Who operated the radio for the RUF in Potoru?

19 A. The late Alfred Brown.

11:20:11 20 Q. This is the same Alfred Brown you mentioned yesterday as  
21 being a Liberian, yes?

22 A. Yes, that was on the base with us as vanguards.

23 Q. At Crab Hole?

24 A. Yes.

11:20:27 25 Q. Do you know whether Alfred Brown was trained to use a radio  
26 when he served as your radio operator in Potoru?

27 A. Yes, because yesterday I had said that Foday Sankoh used to  
28 teach those who were interested in communication, because he had  
29 told us that he did communication, so he used to give them the

1 training on the base.

2 Q. Those that Foday Sankoh trained on the base, did they  
3 include Alfred Brown? That is, did Foday Sankoh train this  
4 Alfred Brown as a radio man?

11:21:11 5 A. Yes, Alfred Brown was trained as a radio man. He was the  
6 senior radio man for the RUF and he later trained other people  
7 after we had entered.

8 Q. Yes. Was it Foday Sankoh who trained Alfred Brown? And,  
9 if so, did he train him at Crab Hole?

11:21:28 10 A. Yes. Yes. It was Foday Sankoh who trained Alfred Brown.

11 Q. Was that before you all entered Sierra Leone, did he train  
12 him at Crab Hole?

13 A. He was trained in Crab Hole.

14 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Now, do you know who was on the  
11:21:51 15 receiving end in Kailahun when Alfred Brown would use the radio  
16 to call Kailahun? Do you know who was the radio person in  
17 Kailahun?

18 A. No, I cannot tell because I was not assigned with the  
19 radio.

11:22:08 20 Q. Do you know how far the group in Kailahun had advanced when  
21 you had established radio contact? When you and the others were  
22 at Potoru, do you know where the other group in Kailahun was  
23 based?

24 A. Yes, at any time they advanced they would send message to  
11:22:32 25 us and they would tell us maybe they are in Jojoima or they would  
26 say maybe Daru Town. And if they were pushed back they will also  
27 call us and tell us. They will say sometimes, "Oh, we attempted  
28 on so and so place but we did not make it up, so we have been  
29 pushed back, so we are in so and so area."

1 Q. The radio set or the radio equipment that you captured from  
2 Zimmi and started using in Potoru, do you know what make or model  
3 - what type of radio set it was?

4 A. The name of the radio is Thompson, a long-range radio. We  
11:23:23 5 captured it from the enemies.

6 Q. Momoh's soldiers?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Besides Alfred Brown, who else could operate that radio at  
9 Potoru?

11:23:32 10 A. Besides Alfred Brown there was nobody else, because there  
11 was no other person who was trained at that time because we were  
12 on the rush - we were in a rush and he did not focus on training  
13 anybody.

14 Q. Did you take the radio set from Potoru to Pujehun?

11:24:01 15 A. No, the radio set remained in Potoru, but as we were  
16 advancing when we target military bases and when we captured  
17 radio sets and then we mounted that one also in Pujehun and we  
18 use it to communicate.

19 Q. So you had another radio set in Pujehun that you captured  
11:24:27 20 after the first one was captured in Zimmi?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. How long did you stay in Pujehun?

23 A. I stayed in Pujehun from 1991 to 2000. No, I mean - no,  
24 1991 to 1992 when the enemies started pushing us.

11:25:00 25 Q. The enemy you are referring to is Momoh soldiers, yes?

26 A. Both the Momoh soldiers and the ULIMO.

27 Q. We'll come to this ULIMO in a minute. You said you were in  
28 Pujehun until 1992. Are you referring to you and your RUF  
29 fighters? Not just you yourself?



1 A. No, I'm not just talking about myself. When I say we, I'm  
2 talking about we the RUF soldiers. It was not just a township.  
3 We captured some other areas.

11:25:47

4 Q. And when you left Pujehun, you suggested that the enemy  
5 pushed you out. Now, was it Momoh's soldiers or ULIMO or both  
6 that pushed you out?

7 A. The two forces. The two forces joined together to push us.

8 Q. Who were ULIMO fighting besides the RUF, if anyone?

11:26:26

9 A. The ULIMO was fighting the RUF from Sierra Leone. They  
10 pushed us to the border.

11 Q. To which border?

12 A. The Mano River border where we had crossed.

13 Q. They pushed you back to the border. Is it the border of  
14 Liberia and Sierra Leone?

11:26:45

15 A. The border between Liberia and Sierra Leone.

16 Q. You said ULIMO was only fighting RUF. Do you know when  
17 ULIMO was formed?

11:27:18

18 A. Yes, ULIMO was found at the Toama base in Kenema. That was  
19 where we heard that the ULIMO were trained, because we used to  
20 capture civilians and the civilians used give us the news. We  
21 even heard about them before they started hitting us.

22 Q. When was the first time you heard of ULIMO? Was it in '91  
23 or '92?

24 A. [Microphone not activated] 1991 to '92.

11:27:49

25 MR ANYAH: Toama base in Kenema, Madam President I would  
26 spell it phonetically T-O-A-M-A.

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: The answer in relation to when was the  
28 first time you heard of ULIMO, the witness I think said, "Late  
29 1991 to 1992." This was not captured for some reason on the

1 record.

2 MR ANYAH: Yes, the record says - well, Madam President,  
3 I've been --

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: The record says microphone was not  
11:28:19 5 activated, which is obviously not true.

6 MR ANYAH:

7 Q. Mr George, please pardon us and just repeat when the first  
8 time was that you heard of ULIMO. What year did you first hear  
9 about this ULIMO?

11:28:37 10 A. I first heard about ULIMO in 1991 that they were on  
11 training.

12 Q. Did you hear what they were training for?

13 A. Yes, they said they were training to go and fight in  
14 Liberia.

11:28:55 15 Q. Do you know who in Liberia they were going to fight?

16 A. They said the NPFL.

17 Q. Do you know how ULIMO got its arms and ammunition to fight?

18 A. Yes, ULIMO joined the government troops of Momoh. Momoh  
19 was supposed to have been giving them ammunition.

11:29:28 20 Q. And you said they fought the RUF first. That is in Sierra  
21 Leone?

22 A. Yes, they fought us first.

23 Q. Do you know why they were fighting the RUF?

24 A. Yes, they were fighting us because they wanted to create a  
11:29:52 25 space for them to go. And we were controlling the border, so if  
26 they had not fought to clear us off from the border, they  
27 wouldn't have been able to enter Liberia. So they fought us and  
28 they moved in.

29 Q. They moved into where?

1 A. Into Liberia.

2 Q. When they fought the RUF, you and others, where did you end  
3 up, you and your fellow fighters? Now, I'm speaking when they  
4 started fighting in Pujehun; where did you end up from Pujehun?

11:30:30 5 A. When they started hitting us from Pujehun we found  
6 ourselves back to Zimmi. That was now in 1992.

7 Q. Where was your leader, Mike Lamin, at that time?

8 A. Before that Mike Lamin had already been arrested.

9 Q. Arrested by whom?

11:31:04 10 A. He was arrested by the late - there was one NPFL commander  
11 called Oliver Varney. He arrested him. He sent him men to  
12 arrest him.

13 Q. An NPFL commander Oliver Varney sent his men to arrest Mike  
14 Lamin?

11:31:29 15 A. Exactly so.

16 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I see the time.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, we will take our midmorning break  
18 and reconvene at 12.

19 [Break taken at 11.30 a.m.]

12:37:38 20 [Upon resuming at 12.40.]

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Bangura, before you make your  
22 submission, I would just like to note for the record that we have  
23 resumed 40 minutes late due to a power failure that occurred that  
24 completely disabled the entire system in the Court. Now the  
12:39:54 25 power has been restored; we are able to continue.

26 Mr Bangura, you were about to say something.

27 MR BANGURA: Yes, Madam President, it's just on the matter  
28 of representation. The Prosecution, the side has been joined by  
29 Mr Nicholas Koumjian. Thank you.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Mr Anyah, please proceed.

2 MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President.

3 Q. Before the break and the power failure, you were telling us  
4 about the arrest of Mike Lamin by Oliver Varney, an NPFL  
12:40:37 5 commander. Your words were that Mike Lamin was arrested. There  
6 was one NPFL commander, Oliver Varney. He sent his men to arrest  
7 Mike Lamin. In what year did Oliver Varney sent his men to  
8 arrest Mike Lamin?

9 A. It was in 1992.

12:41:11 10 Q. Where was Mike Lamin when this order to arrest was given by  
11 Oliver Varney?

12 A. It was at one time in Sierra Leone when one NPFL soldier  
13 crossed the border into Sierra Leone. He went and raped one  
14 lady, and that was one of the strong laws of the RUF. So Mike  
12:41:42 15 Lamin was angry and executed him. So Oliver Varney was angry  
16 too, and he went and sent his boys to arrest him in Sierra Leone.

17 Q. Who did Mike Lamin execute?

18 A. One of the NPFL soldiers who crossed overnight and raped  
19 one lady.

12:42:04 20 Q. The NPFL soldier who raped the lady, did he cross into  
21 Sierra Leone to commit that offence?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. What part of Sierra Leone was that crime committed in?

24 A. It happened at Bo Njala, Bo Gendema.

12:42:26 25 Q. Where were you when this crime occurred?

26 A. I was in Sierra Leone.

27 Q. What part of Sierra Leone?

28 A. I was in Zimmi.

29 Q. Was Mike Lamin your commander at that time?

1 A. Yes, Mike Lamin was the commander.

2 Q. Where was Oliver Varney when he gave this order that Mike  
3 Lamin should be arrested?

12:43:13

4 A. Oliver Varney was based in Bomi Hills - a place in Liberia  
5 called Bomi. That's where he was based.

6 Q. This occasion where an NPFL soldier is said to have crossed  
7 into Sierra Leone and committed the offence of rape, was that the  
8 only time in 1992, to your knowledge, that the NPFL entered  
9 Sierra Leone?

12:43:34

10 A. In Kailahun - I mean, where I was in Pujehun, that was the  
11 first time. But in Kailahun other people crossed there and when  
12 I went there, I was told about it.

13 Q. When you say other people crossed in Kailahun, who are  
14 these other people? Are they NPFL you are referring to?

12:43:54

15 A. Yes. Some NPFL soldiers crossed over into Kailahun.

16 Q. And you said you learned this later on. What year did you  
17 learn about the NPFL entering Kailahun?

18 A. When I went there in early 1993 in Kailahun, that was the  
19 time I learnt about that.

12:44:18

20 Q. And do you know what year they entered Kailahun, the NPFL?  
21 I am not talking about the year you went to Kailahun. The year  
22 when these NPFL soldiers are said to have entered Kailahun?

23 A. No, I can't remember the year because I was sent there.

24 Q. But it was before the time you reached Kailahun?

12:44:44

25 A. It was before I reached Kailahun.

26 Q. Now, let's go back to this incident of rape and the arrest  
27 of Mike Lamin. You said Oliver Varney was based in Bomi Hills, a  
28 place in Liberia. Was Mike Lamin arrested as a result of the  
29 order passed by Oliver Varney?

- 1 A. Yes, he was arrested. His boys arrested him.
- 2 Q. Whose boys arrested Mike Lamin?
- 3 A. Oliver Varney.
- 4 Q. Did they have to enter Sierra Leone to arrest him?
- 12:45:24 5 A. Yes, the force entered Sierra Leone.
- 6 Q. Do you know what size of force entered Sierra Leone, how  
7 many men or women?
- 8 A. They were all men. They were about 15. His bodyguards,  
9 they went and arrested Mike Lamin.
- 12:45:49 10 Q. Oliver Varney's bodyguards?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Where was Mike Lamin taken to, to your knowledge, after he  
13 was arrested?
- 14 A. Mike Lamin was taken to Bomi, to Oliver Varney.
- 12:46:07 15 Q. Do you know what happened to him when he arrived in Bomi?
- 16 A. We were across and we learnt that he was in jail. He was  
17 put in jail.
- 18 Q. Your last answer was, "We were across and we learnt that he  
19 was in jail." You were across where?
- 12:46:33 20 A. We were still in Sierra Leone, Bo Gendema.
- 21 Q. How long did Mike Lamin stay in jail for, to your  
22 knowledge?
- 23 A. Mike Lamin stayed in jail for almost two months.
- 24 Q. And do you know where he went to after the two months?
- 12:47:01 25 A. No, I can't remember where he went to, because it took some  
26 time before he came back to us.
- 27 Q. When did Mike Lamin come back to you?
- 28 A. I saw Mike Lamin in 1994 in Zogoda.
- 29 Q. Between 1992, when you say he was arrested at the order of

1 Oliver Varney, and 1994, when you saw him in Zogoda, do you know  
2 where he was?

3 A. No. I never asked him, and he never told me where he was.

4 Q. Did your other RUF fighters to your knowledge know where  
12:47:47 5 Mike Lamin was during that period of time?

6 A. Well, I can't tell because I did not really know whether he  
7 explained where he was.

8 Q. Do you know whether Mike Lamin was still a member of the  
9 RUF in the two years when you did not see him?

12:48:17 10 A. Where he was - when he went back in '94 he was still part  
11 of the RUF.

12 Q. In the two years when you yourself did not see him, did you  
13 hear of him taking part in any RUF operations or activities?

14 A. From the two years that he left us, I did not take - I did  
12:48:44 15 not see him taking part in RUF activities except in '94 when he  
16 met me in Zogoda.

17 Q. Did you hear of anybody being in contact with Mike Lamin in  
18 the two years when he was away from the RUF? I am speaking of  
19 any RUF member being in contact with him, whether in person, by  
12:49:04 20 radio, in those two years.

21 A. No, I did not hear about anybody who was in contact with  
22 Mike Lamin.

23 Q. The arrest of Mike Lamin, was it before or after ULIMO  
24 pushed you out of Pujehun?

12:49:28 25 A. It happened before ULIMO pushed us to the border.

26 Q. Now, before the break you were telling us about that event  
27 when ULIMO pushed you back and your answer, page 60, line 6 and 7  
28 of my LiveNote, you said, "When they started hitting us from  
29 Pujehun, we found ourselves back to Zimmi. That was now in

1 1992." When ULIMO pushed you and you found yourselves back at  
2 Zimmi, where did you go from Zimmi, if anywhere?

3 A. From Zimmi they were still attacking us until we got to the  
4 border.

12:50:17 5 Q. The border of which country or countries?

6 A. The border of Liberia. In one town called Tiene.

7 Q. How many RUF were you that found yourselves at the border  
8 near this town called Tiene?

9 A. We were plenty. We had some recruits who were trained at  
12:50:44 10 the base who did not - who had not finished their training. We  
11 also had civilians who were with us and those who were armed. We  
12 were plenty who crossed into Liberia.

13 Q. Can you give us an approximate number? Were you fifty,  
14 were you a hundred, were you a thousand?

12:51:04 15 A. You are talking about the soldiers, or both civilians and  
16 soldiers?

17 Q. That's fair enough. Let's first start with the total  
18 group, civilians and soldiers included. Can you give an  
19 approximate number of how many you were that ended up at Tiene?

12:51:25 20 A. We were plenty. We were plenty in number. We were plenty.  
21 Because just imagine the civilians whom we had with us when the  
22 enemy hit us, we were retreating with them up to Zimmi and those  
23 whom we had in Zimmi, whilst ULIMO was hitting us we started  
24 bringing them to the border. It was not easy. We were plenty.

12:51:47 25 Q. Yes. The issue is can you put a number on how many you  
26 were? Were you ten; were you a thousand? And if you can't, just  
27 say you can't.

28 A. No, really I can't tell lies. I can't give the accurate  
29 number. I can't say whether we were 15,000 or 20,000. Because



1 it were not on record that we were retreating with so and so  
2 number of people number of soldiers.

3 Q. But how many soldiers did you have then? Do you know the  
4 number of soldiers that were retreating in your group?

12:52:22 5 A. When we got to Tiene, the ones we were able to collect so  
6 that we can join our men to cross back to Sulima, we were about  
7 60 something.

8 Q. Sulima. Were there some of your men in Sulima?

9 A. Yes. Before we were pushed, we had men like Tonkara.

12:52:52 10 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, can he kindly repeat his  
11 answer more clearly.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, please pause. You were  
13 saying something about Sulima. Please repeat your answer slowly.

14 MR ANYAH:

12:53:08 15 Q. Mr George, you were saying something about Sulima and can  
16 you continue from there, please.

17 A. When we crossed into Liberia, we got to the town of Tiene.  
18 We met the NPFL soldiers in Tiene. But because of the ill  
19 treatment that was meted out to us - they were beating us, raping  
12:53:34 20 civilians - we felt bad about their attitude, so we decided to  
21 regroup and pass through Sulima and get back to Sierra Leone.

22 Q. In which country is Sulima?

23 A. Sulima is in Sierra Leone.

24 Q. And in which country is Tiene?

12:53:59 25 A. Tiene is in Liberia.

26 Q. And you said that the NPFL in Tiene mistreated you and the  
27 other RUF. You said - "ill treatment" was the phrase you used -  
28 and that they were beating you and raping civilians. Who was the  
29 commander of these NPFL soldiers, if you know?

1 A. The battalion commander's name was Blay. Washington Blay.  
2 He was a former Lone Star player.

3 Q. Can you spell "Blay", Mr George?

4 A. No.

12:54:55 5 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I would spell it B-L-A-Y:

6 Q. Now, Mr George, you mentioned somebody named Tonkara or  
7 something to that effect. What name did you mention?

8 A. I said Tonkara.

9 Q. And you remember the question I asked you earlier: Were  
12:55:16 10 some of your men in Sulima. Who was Tonkara and was he in Sulima  
11 at the time?

12 A. Tonkara was not based in Sulima, but that was where we  
13 crossed to meet Tonkara.

14 Q. So Tonkara was in Sierra Leone while you were in Tiene, is  
12:55:40 15 that it?

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. And what was his position at that time, Tonkara?

18 A. His position was captain.

19 Q. For which group?

12:55:56 20 A. For the RUF.

21 Q. Was he alone in Sulima when you were in Tiene, or was he  
22 there with other RUF fighters?

23 A. He was in Sulima with other RUF fighters.

24 Q. Were those fighters that he was with, along with Tonkara  
12:56:17 25 himself, were they part of your group that had been pushed back  
26 from Zimmi to the border area of Liberia?

27 A. The particular group that I was - that was with Tonkara in  
28 Sulima, they never crossed. They went to re-attack Pujehun when  
29 the enemy penetrated from the highway and pushed us to Tiene.

1 Q. Thank you, Mr George. What was the state of your arms and  
2 ammunition supplies when you and other RUF fighters were in  
3 Tiene, Liberia?

4 A. Really, to be frank, we did not have ammunition. We had  
12:57:05 5 arms, but we were short of ammunition. But we had arms.

6 Q. What did you do in the wake or face of the harassment and  
7 ill treatment by the NPFL in Tiene, Liberia?

8 A. We were able to regroup, those of us who had arms, because  
9 we had decided we should join our brothers in Sulima. So we  
12:57:34 10 regrouped, about 62 of us. We passed through - we crossed  
11 through from Sulima and met Tonkara in a village.

12 Q. Do you recall the name of the village where you met  
13 Tonkara?

14 A. Yes. The village's name is Gijnjama.

12:58:05 15 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I am not sure how to spell it  
16 phonetically. I would try G-I-N-J-A-M-A. And in respect of  
17 Sulima, I will spell it S-U-L-I-E-M-A [sic].

18 Q. Now, Mr George, when you joined Tonkara at this village  
19 Gijnjama, where did you go?

12:58:44 20 A. When we crossed over and met with Tonkara, the first thing  
21 we did was to rest for two days. After resting for two days, the  
22 next thing was how to plan to get ammunition from the enemy. We  
23 had a plan to attack Goufor where the enemy was based. We made a  
24 move on Goufor. We attacked Goufor and captured ammunition from  
12:59:20 25 the school building where the ammo dump was. We then retreated  
26 to Gijnjama.

27 Q. Now, when you refer to the enemy at this time, are you  
28 referring to ULIMO? Are you referring to Momoh soldiers? Who  
29 was your enemy at this time?

1 A. Both ULIMO and Momoh soldiers.

2 Q. Was the NPFL your enemy at this time?

3 A. No, we were not attacking the NPFL. But from the time they  
4 started ill treating us, as for me, I did not take them to be as  
13:00:04 5 somebody good to me because of the maltreatment they had given  
6 us.

7 Q. Was there ever a time when your group with the RUF was  
8 cooperating with the NPFL to fight ULIMO?

9 A. No. Where I was, no, because we were already in.

13:00:26 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, when the witness speaks of  
11 being maltreated by the NPFL, exactly what is he referring to?

12 MR ANYAH:

13 Q. Mr George, when you say because of the maltreatment they  
14 had given us, can you expand on that. What maltreatment had the  
13:00:44 15 NPFL given you?

16 A. In the first place, when where we crossed the first thing  
17 they said was that we were enemies. We seemed to be spies for  
18 ULIMO. That was where the problem came from, because at that  
19 time some of us were speaking Mende and we had Sierra Leoneans  
13:01:07 20 amongst us. So they started beating up people, harassing people.  
21 Because some of us had crossed with valuables like clothing, tape  
22 recorders, they started taking those from us. Those were some of  
23 the maltreatment that they were giving us.

24 Q. Forgetting this episode where you say the NPFL maltreated  
13:01:34 25 you, my question a few minutes ago was: Was there ever a time  
26 when your group with the RUF was cooperating with the NPFL to  
27 fight ULIMO? You started to give a response. You said, No,  
28 where I was, and then there was a question posed by the  
29 President. Can you continue from there. Did your group with the

1 RUF cooperate with the NPFL at any point in time to fight ULIMO?

2 A. No. After we had crossed, our target was how to connect  
3 with our brothers in Kailahun. That was the first target that we  
4 had on the agenda.

13:02:19 5 Q. Are you referring to the group of RUF fighters who went to  
6 Kailahun from the 1st Battalion?

7 A. Yes, the 1st Battalion, we were thinking of how to get  
8 connected with them.

9 Q. Do you know whether - setting aside your group with the  
13:02:44 10 RUF - whether other groups within the RUF cooperated with the  
11 NPFL in 1992 to fight ULIMO?

12 A. I said no. Where I was, there was no group of mine joined  
13 the NPFL to fight the ULIMO.

14 Q. What of the Kailahun group? Did you hear of any  
13:03:13 15 cooperation between them and the NPFL to fight ULIMO?

16 A. No. Because I was far away from them and when I went, they  
17 never told me that some men went to fight with the NPFL in  
18 Liberia.

19 Q. A couple of names. Have you ever heard the name Black  
13:03:43 20 Kadaffa?

21 A. Yes, we formed the Black Kadaffa. Black Kadaffa is a unit.  
22 It's not the name of a human being.

23 Q. When you say "we formed Black Kadaffa", who formed Black  
24 Kadaffa?

13:03:56 25 A. I am talking about Tonkara, Monica Pearson, Martin George,  
26 the late Jackson Samba. We were many who formed the group - this  
27 unit, I mean.

28 Q. When did you and the others form Black Kadaffa?

29 A. Black Kadaffa was founded in 1992 when we crossed back into

1 Sierra Leone.

2 Q. And why was it founded or formed?

3 A. Black Kadaffa was formed because we were suffering from  
4 lack of ammunition. We were living by the enemy and we strained  
13:04:44 5 ourselves to go to a far distance. So we used this name as a  
6 unit for us - as the name of a unit, the spirit of us.

7 Q. You said it was founded in 1992 when you crossed back into  
8 Sierra Leone. Was it founded in Sierra Leone or in Liberia?

9 A. Black Kadaffa was formed in Sierra Leone, not Liberia.

13:05:13 10 Q. How many persons made up this group you called - or unit  
11 you call Black Kadaffa; how many RUF members?

12 A. Those of us who crossed back, we were plenty. It was not  
13 just one group. We were plenty. But whether you had arms or  
14 not, we were all called Black Kadaffa. It was a unit under which  
13:05:37 15 we operated. That was the name we gave to ourselves.

16 Q. And who was the commander of this unit?

17 A. The unit commander was Tonkara. The Black Kadaffa  
18 commander was Tonkara.

19 Q. Did the unit continue to remain in existence after you  
13:05:58 20 re-entered Sierra Leone; that is, did it remain as a part of the  
21 RUF?

22 A. Yes. It was still part of the RUF till we - we left some  
23 of them in the jungle to find our way to Kailahun. They were  
24 still part of the RUF.

13:06:21 25 Q. No, my question, as you were moving to Kailahun when you  
26 said you attacked Goufor, did this unit continue to exist and  
27 call themselves Black Kadaffa?

28 A. The unit was still together.

29 Q. Have you ever heard of something called Top 20 and Top 40?

1 A. Yes, I heard about Top 20, Top 40 and Top Final, all of  
2 them.

3 Q. What do those terms mean; Top 20, Top 40, Top Final?

4 A. When we arrived in Kailahun in 1993, January 1, we were  
13:07:19 5 told that there were - there was a certain group of men from the  
6 NPFL who crossed into Kailahun. They were harassing the people,  
7 beating them up, raping, forcing them to carry loads, coffee  
8 bags, clean coffee bags, bags of coffee. If you refused you  
9 would find it difficult for yourself, both soldiers and so on.

13:07:57 10 Q. Did anything happen to these NPFL who crossed into Kailahun  
11 and harassed people?

12 A. Yes. You know, they did it for the first time when they  
13 were - when they ran the Top 20 people started escaping into the  
14 bush, hiding away from them. They were all over around the  
13:08:19 15 borderline, looting people and taking their properties away,  
16 killing people. And they formed another unit, they formed  
17 another unit called Top 20 - I mean Top 40. Top 40 was worse  
18 than Top 20. The same thing began. Even the RUF soldiers never  
19 had any voice. Wherever they saw you, whether you were a  
13:08:45 20 vanguard or what have you, you were in problem with them. If  
21 they told you to escort them, to carry their loads and if you  
22 refused, if they do not kill you, they would give you a very good  
23 beating.

24 So the commander in Kailahun, especially CO Mohamed, and  
13:09:08 25 Mosquito, Sam Bockarie, they came together and said this thing  
26 should not continue. Our programme was suffering because of  
27 these guys, so we have to put ourselves together and get rid of  
28 these guys by attacking them so that they can go back. So  
29 according to them, they did that. They came together, they sent

1 for manpower from all the targets. They came together from  
2 village to village where they had based. They attacked them and  
3 they forced them across through armed attack. That was how they  
4 left Sierra Leone. That was what they told me, because I was not  
13:09:53 5 there.

6 Q. A couple of questions in respect of what you have told us.  
7 This last push that you just referred to when you say they forced  
8 them across through an armed attack, what phrase or term is used  
9 to refer to that final episode?

13:10:19 10 A. Oh, okay. The final operation from Top 40 is Top Final.  
11 The Top Final was formed by RUF members who were based in  
12 Kailahun. They formed the Top Final to push them completely from  
13 RUF-controlled territories in Kailahun.

14 Q. And who were they pushing completely out of RUF-controlled  
13:10:47 15 territory?

16 A. They were pushing the NPFL soldiers who had crossed in to  
17 come and cause havoc.

18 Q. And when you referred to Top 20 before in your evidence,  
19 were you referring to a group that was formed or to something  
13:11:12 20 else?

21 A. Please repeat your question.

22 Q. Yes. When you spoke about Top 20, I want to know if you  
23 used that designation Top 20 to refer to a group. In respect of  
24 Top 40 you said they formed another unit called Top 40. What I  
13:11:33 25 want to know is is Top 20 a unit?

26 A. I did not say top. I said tap. Tap. That means they  
27 were - they were tapping the RUF soldiers. That means the RUF  
28 soldiers never had command on their own ground. They were taking  
29 over the command by harassing the people in the areas. It was



1 Tap 20 they formed first before Tap 40.

2 Q. Who formed Tap 20 or Tap 25? Who formed that group?

3 A. This Tap 20 was formed by NPFL soldiers. Tap 40 was formed  
4 by NPFL soldiers. Tap Final was formed by RUF soldiers to push  
13:12:29 5 the NPFL soldiers completely. That was why they formed the Tap  
6 Final, in order to get rid of them completely from the area.

7 Q. Thank you, Mr George.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, the witness says, explaining  
9 what tap means, he says they were tapping RUF soldiers.

13:12:49 10 MR ANYAH: Yes.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: What does tapping soldiers mean?

12 MR ANYAH:

13 Q. Mr George, you have heard the question?

14 A. Yes, sir. The tapping means they were above them. What  
13:13:02 15 the RUF soldiers were supposed to do, they were not allowed to do  
16 by controlling their own ground. They were controlling their own  
17 people. It was difficult for the RUF soldiers. When they  
18 crossed over - when the NPFL soldiers crossed into Kailahun it  
19 was not easy. So the boys of the RUF were leaving the various  
13:13:24 20 towns where they were deployed. They were hiding away because of  
21 the maltreatment that was meted out by the NPFL soldiers.

22 MR ANYAH: Does that satisfy Madam President?

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: I still don't understand. When you say,  
24 "They were not allowed to do by controlling their own ground,  
13:13:46 25 controlling their own people," who are we talking about?

26 MR ANYAH:

27 Q. Mr George, who was not allowed to control his or her own  
28 ground?

29 A. The RUF soldiers whom they met on the ground. When the

1 NPFL soldiers crossed into Kailahun and met on the ground, they  
2 were harassed. They were not allowed to stay in the town with  
3 their people. They were forced to carry their loads, the loads  
4 of the NPFL. Both the soldiers and the civilians. So they had  
13:14:25 5 no say in their controlled areas.

6 Q. The persons who had no say were the RUF soldiers?

7 A. The RUF soldiers had no say on their own grounds, that's  
8 what I'm saying. The NPFL soldiers dominated the RUF soldiers by  
9 taking over their command.

13:14:48 10 Q. And the persons who carried the loads were the RUF  
11 soldiers?

12 A. Who carried?

13 Q. You said a few minutes ago that they were forced to carry  
14 their loads, the loads of the NPFL. Who carried the loads of the  
13:15:05 15 NPFL?

16 A. The both soldiers and civilians belonging to the RUF, they  
17 were forced. Those who were in Kailahun know these stories. If  
18 they told you to carry a bag of coffee, if you said you weren't  
19 able that earned you a very serious beating.

13:15:28 20 Q. Thank you, Mr George. You said you arrived in Kailahun  
21 Town on 1 January 1993. Did this Top Final event you have talked  
22 about happen before your arrival in Kailahun Town?

23 A. It happened before I could get there. I did not witness  
24 the action, but I was told.

13:15:51 25 Q. Now, we have you in Kailahun Town on 1 January 1993. In a  
26 minute we will talk about your time there, but before we do so I  
27 want to ask you about radio communication leading up to the time  
28 you arrived in Kailahun Town. You told us before about radio  
29 communication equipment in Potoru that the RUF had. You told us

1 that in Pujehun the RUF also had radio communication equipment.

2 In both places, Potoru and Pujehun, to your knowledge, did the  
3 RUF ever have radio contact with anybody in the NPFL?

4 A. No, no. We never had any contact with anybody in the NPFL.

13:16:54 5 Q. As you made your way to Pujehun initially, before you  
6 retreated to Tiene, Liberia, you said you went from Bo Gendema.  
7 You went to Zimmi. From Zimmi you went to Potoru. From Potoru  
8 you arrived in Pujehun. You were pushed out of Pujehun back to  
9 Zimmi and ultimately found yourselves in Tiene, Liberia. During  
13:17:26 10 that entire period of time, did you or your RUF brothers and  
11 sisters receive any form of assistance from the NPFL?

12 A. No. If we had assistance from them, we wouldn't have left  
13 the ground. But there was nothing. We did not have any support  
14 from anybody.

13:17:49 15 Q. Did you receive any arms or ammunition from the NPFL when  
16 you were fighting the enemy in Pujehun, that is Momoh's soldiers  
17 being the enemy?

18 A. No. We were living by the enemy. We captured - when we  
19 attacked them, the first place we'd think about attacking was the  
13:18:10 20 military base where they kept their arms and ammunition. That  
21 was where we would capture and then fight them again. But we  
22 never had any support from anybody.

23 Q. When you attempted to make your way back into Sierra Leone  
24 from Tiene, Liberia, to join Tonkara and his fighters, did you  
13:18:30 25 receive any assistance from the NPFL?

26 A. We never received any help from the NPFL.

27 Q. When you reached Goufor after entering Sierra Leone and  
28 attempted to make your way to Kailahun Town, did you receive any  
29 assistance from the NPFL?

1 A. No. We never received any assistance.

2 Q. The weapons you said previously you captured at Goufor,  
3 from whom did you capture these weapons?

4 A. We captured them from the Momoh soldiers, the Momoh  
13:19:16 5 soldiers.

6 Q. And what were those weapons used for?

7 A. The weapons we captured, and the ammunition, we used to  
8 attack the enemy.

9 Q. What weapons and ammunition did you use as you made your  
13:19:37 10 way up to Kailahun Town?

11 A. We used light weapons like GMG, RPG, automatic rifles, AK.

12 Q. Were some of those weapons those that you captured from  
13 Goufor?

14 A. We did not capture GMG from Goufor. We captured AKs, RPGs,  
13:20:07 15 bombs and AK rounds. But we did not capture GMG.

16 Q. Did you use any of the weapons you captured from Goufor to  
17 advance to Kailahun Town?

18 A. Yes, we used some of the ammunition. We travelled with  
19 some of the ammunition and the rest we left with our men in the  
13:20:34 20 jungle with Tonkara.

21 Q. Now to get to Kailahun Town, did you pass through any other  
22 towns or villages from Goufor?

23 A. To get to Kailahun, there was a bypass because --

24 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he kindly repeat this  
13:20:56 25 portion of his testimony slowly.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please pause, Mr Witness. The  
27 interpreter didn't keep up with you. You said there was a  
28 bypass, to get to Kailahun there was a bypass. Now continue from  
29 there. Repeat what you said.

1 THE WITNESS: I said that when we left Goufor to go to  
2 Kailahun, we used bypasses.

3 MR ANYAH:

4 Q. You used bypasses. Were there any major towns along the  
13:21:31 5 way from Goufor to Kailahun Town?

6 A. Yes. The town we passed through was Nomo Faiama. That was  
7 the major town.

8 Q. Was it Nomo Faiama? What is it?

9 A. Nomo Faiama.

13:22:04 10 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I would phonetically spell it  
11 N-O-R-M-A, F-A-R-M-A:

12 Q. Besides Nomo Faiama, what other major towns are on the  
13 route from Goufor to Kailahun Town?

14 A. From Nomo Faiama the other major town was Jojoima where we  
13:22:31 15 met our men in a Combat Camp. Jojoima.

16 Q. What district is Jojoima in in Sierra Leone?

17 A. Jojoima is in Kailahun District.

18 Q. And what district is Goufor in in Sierra Leone?

19 A. Goufor would be in Kenema District.

13:22:57 20 Q. So is it the case that you were moving from Kenema District  
21 to Kailahun District?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. You said you met some of your men in Jojoima. Can you give  
24 us the names of some of those you met in Jojoima?

13:23:18 25 A. Yes. I met Kai fa Wai. Nematu was another soldier, but I  
26 can remember Kai fa Wai because we trained together.

27 Q. What was the name after Kai fa Wai? The other person you  
28 met, what was the name of that person?

29 A. The name of the person? That's just the nickname because

1 I've forgotten their full name. The name is Nematu.

2 Q. And from Jojoima, where did you go?

3 A. We went to Pendembu.

4 Q. Was Pendembu of any significance to the RUF at this time?

13:24:18 5 A. Oh, yes. Pendembu was the place where we had our strong  
6 base. I can say Foday Sankoh had his house there where he lived.

7 MR ANYAH: Madam President, one spelling, this name Nematu,  
8 phonetically I would spell it N-E-M-A-T-U:

9 Q. You said, Mr George, that Foday Sankoh had a place in  
13:24:45 10 Pendembu. Was Pendembu a base or headquarters of the RUF at this  
11 time?

12 A. Yes, Pendembu was the place. It was one of the  
13 headquarters where Foday Sankoh was based.

14 Q. Besides Foday Sankoh, who else was based in Pendembu at  
13:25:07 15 this time within the RUF?

16 A. Besides Foday Sankoh, I saw Isaac Mongor, Big Daddy, Lewis  
17 Punky, yes, and some other people.

18 Q. Is it the case that you do not know Big Daddy's real name?

19 A. No. But that was his popular name. Up till now he is  
13:25:44 20 using that name, Big Daddy. That's his popular name. From the  
21 base up to now he is using that Big Daddy name in Sierra Leone up  
22 to now.

23 Q. Where was John Vincent by the time you and others got to  
24 Pendembu?

13:26:05 25 A. John Vincent was in Kailahun, but he was not in Kailahun  
26 Town. It was in his assignment ground. I never met him in  
27 Kailahun Town.

28 Q. Where was Monica Pearson by the time you and others were in  
29 Pendembu?

1 A. Monica Pearson? Whilst we were leaving Goufor - it was not  
2 everybody who left Goufor. Monica Pearson was among the group  
3 that went to Kailahun. Monica Pearson was with the  
4 2nd Battalion. It was with John Vincent and others.

13:26:54 5 Q. Did she go into Sierra Leone with the 1st or 2nd Battalion?  
6 Did she go with your group?

7 A. She went with the 2nd Battalion, my group.

8 Q. And is it the case that from Goufor some of your members  
9 went towards Kailahun?

13:27:16 10 A. Yes. It was from Goufor, the 2nd Battalion men left to  
11 join the 1st Battalion in Kailahun.

12 Q. Did Monica Pearson leave with you and the rest of the  
13 2nd Battalion to Kailahun?

14 A. Monica Pearson? Yes, Monica Pearson went with me.

13:27:48 15 Q. When you got to Pendembu, where was Monica Pearson?

16 A. When I got to Pendembu? All of us went to Pendembu.

17 Q. Yes. I want to know if Monica Pearson went with you from  
18 Goufor to Pendembu. Was she in Pendembu when you got there and  
19 you saw Isaac Mongor and the rest?

13:28:15 20 A. Yes. We all travelled together. She was with us when we  
21 saw Isaac, Big Daddy, Vincent, although Vincent was not in town,  
22 but he was in Kailahun District. He was in his assignment area.

23 Q. Where was Issa Sesay at this time?

24 A. Every one of them was in Kailahun, but not in Kailahun

13:28:43 25 Town. Each and every one of them had their assignment area, but  
26 Kailahun was the headquarters. So from the assignment ground you  
27 could come to the headquarters for two days and return to your  
28 assignment ground.

29 Q. So is it the case that both Pendembu and Kailahun Town were

1 headquarters of the RUF at this time?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Let's start with Pendembu. When you reached Pendembu, was  
4 that in late 1992 or in 1993?

13:29:14 5 A. I said in 1993.

6 Q. When you were in Pendembu in 1993, did you know whether the  
7 RUF or do you know whether the RUF had any radio communication  
8 equipment in Pendembu then?

9 A. Yes, they had radio communication there.

13:29:40 10 Q. And how do you know that?

11 A. I was already on the ground. I used to patrol and I used  
12 to go to the signal office. Even in Kailahun they had a radio  
13 set.

14 Q. Who were some of the radio operators for the RUF? Let's  
13:29:57 15 start with Pendembu in 1993 when you were there.

16 A. In 1993, I saw Daf, King Perry, Kawa, Zedman and other  
17 people, other operators.

18 Q. You mentioned Daf; you mentioned King Perry; you mentioned  
19 Zedman. There was another name you mentioned. What was that  
13:30:35 20 name?

21 A. Kawa. Kawa. Later he was my --

22 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, can he take this last  
23 portion of his testimony slowly.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: You said later he was your what?

13:30:52 25 THE WITNESS: The Kawa that I'm talking about, I said  
26 later, when I took up assignment in Kailahun, he was my radio  
27 operator. He was the commander for the radio.

28 MR ANYAH:

29 Q. And what year was that, Mr George?



1 A. I am talking about 2000.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, we are up to our time for this  
3 morning to take our lunch break and we will reconvene at 2.30.

4 [Lunch break taken at 1.30 p.m.]

14:26:25 5 [Upon resuming at 2.32 p.m.]

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good afternoon. Mr Anyah, please  
7 continue.

8 MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President:

9 Q. Mr George, before the luncheon adjournment you gave us the  
10 names of some of the RUF radio operators that were in Pendembu,  
11 and in particular you were speaking about somebody called Kawa  
12 that you said ended up being your radio operator when you were in  
13 Kailahun in the year 2000. Now, those names you gave us, Daf,  
14 King Perry, Zedman and Kawa, were they also radio operators for  
14:33:30 15 the RUF in Kailahun Town?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Where was Alfred Brown, who had been your radio operator in  
18 Potoru, by this time as you approached Kailahun Town?

19 A. Alfred Brown left with - stayed with the other men,  
14:34:04 20 including Tonkara, in the Pujehun jungle.

21 Q. Have you heard of somebody named CO Nya?

22 A. Yes, I know Nya.

23 Q. Who is Nya?

24 A. Nya was a former NPFL soldier assigned in Lofa County in  
14:34:55 25 '94, and when they were overrun by ULIMO by attacking their  
26 positions he could not go back to Gbarnga, so he made his way  
27 through to the RUF. That was how I got to know Nya.

28 Q. And in what year do you say Nya made his way through to the  
29 RUF?

1 A. I am talking about '94 when Nya met us in Kailahun.

2 Q. This fellow Nya, was he a radio operator to your knowledge?

3 A. Well, when he got there I did not know whether he was a  
4 radio operator, but I knew him to be a fighter, and later he was  
14:35:48 5 assigned with a radio.

6 Q. And you said he could not go back to Gbarnga because ULIMO  
7 had overrun them. Now, did ULIMO from 1991 when you first heard  
8 about it at any point in time after that control portions of the  
9 Liberian-Sierra Leonean border?

14:36:20 10 A. Please say that again.

11 Q. Yes. You told us you first heard about ULIMO in late 1991.  
12 My question is at any point after that do you know whether ULIMO  
13 controlled any portion or part of the Liberian-Sierra Leonean  
14 border?

14:36:40 15 A. Yes, they controlled the border at Lofa County, that is,  
16 the border between Liberia and Sierra Leone, including Foya up to  
17 Voinjama.

18 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Just remember to speak a bit slower.  
19 Can you tell us what period of time or years ULIMO controlled  
14:37:03 20 this border area in Lofa County?

21 A. I said in '94.

22 Q. Do you know when that control started? Was it in '94? Was  
23 it before '94? When did it start?

24 A. 1994. Not before 1994. It was 1994 that it started. Then  
14:37:29 25 we left them there and we went to Zogoda. They stayed by the  
26 border when I moved to Zogoda.

27 Q. That's fair enough. We have you in Kailahun Town in  
28 January 1993. Who was the commander of the RUF in Kailahun Town  
29 when you were there at that time?

1 A. Zino was there; Rashid Mansaray was there; Issa Sesay was  
2 there; Augustine Gbao was there; Morris Kallon was there; Dennis  
3 Mingo was there. There were a lot of commanders in Kailahun.

4 Q. Where was Sam Bockarie?

14:38:22 5 A. Each and every one of them was in Kailahun. By the late  
6 1992 up to '93 when I got there, that was the first attack on  
7 Kono. So most of those guys were in Kono at the time I got  
8 there. In '93 most of them had crossed the Moa into Kono.

9 Q. Are you saying they were in Kailahun Town before you got  
14:38:58 10 there, but they had left when you got there?

11 A. They were in Kono when I arrived in Kailahun. Like  
12 Superman, Dennis Mingo, Issa Sesay, they were across the Moa in  
13 Kono.

14 Q. That's fair enough. Do you remember I asked you who was  
14:39:19 15 the commander of the RUF in Kailahun Town. You gave me the name  
16 of Zino. You gave us other names, Rashid. Among all of them  
17 there, who was the commander? Who was the person in charge on  
18 the ground?

19 A. Among them Zino was the commander, because he was senior to  
14:39:39 20 Rashid.

21 Q. You mentioned that there was a first attack on Kono. In  
22 what year did that first attack take place?

23 A. I said it was in 1992. That is late '92 up to '93 when I  
24 got there.

14:39:59 25 Q. In what district is Kono?

26 A. Kono is in Sierra Leone.

27 Q. Is Kono a district of Sierra Leone?

28 A. Kono is a district. It's a district headquarters.

29 Q. In Kono District is there another place called Kono within

1 Kono District?

2 A. Yes, Kono is the diamond mining area. The town is Kono.  
3 They had Sewafe, Njaiama Nimi koro. They are all in the same  
4 Kono. They have Tombodu in that same Kono District.

14:40:55 5 Q. Mr George, this first attack on Kono, who ordered the  
6 attack, if you know?

7 A. Nobody else except Sankoh. It was Sankoh who ordered the  
8 attack.

9 Q. Do you know how he gave that order for this attack? Was it  
14:41:17 10 on radio? Was it in person? Did he give it to a commander?

11 A. Well, I told you that I went there later in '93. I was not  
12 there when he gave the orders, but the order was given to Sam  
13 Bockarie.

14 Q. The order was given to Sam Bockarie to do what in Kono?

14:41:42 15 A. To capture Kono from the enemies.

16 Q. Who was the enemy that was in Kono?

17 A. The Momoh soldiers.

18 Q. And you referred to Kono as being a diamond area. You  
19 remember telling us about that a few minutes ago?

14:42:04 20 A. Yes. Kono is a mining area, a diamond mining area.

21 Q. When you got to Kailahun Town, did you leave Kailahun Town  
22 to join the others who were in Kono attacking Kono?

23 A. When I got to Kailahun, I rested for some time and later I  
24 was asked to join the men across the Moa in Kono. And I later  
14:42:32 25 crossed the Moa, I walked and I met them at Gandorhun.

26 Q. Was it only you that went to join them, or did you go with  
27 others?

28 A. Those of us who came from Pujehun, some of us joined them  
29 and some of the men whom we met in Kailahun, they joined us and

1 we went to join them across the river in Kono.

2 Q. What was the purpose behind the RUF attack on Kono in 1993?

3 A. Well, the reason was, number one, that was the government  
4 stronghold and it was a major point that could support the  
14:43:27 5 struggle of the RUF and there was mining going on there. So  
6 Foday Sankoh gave instruction to Sam Bockarie to capture that  
7 ground so that that could weaken the strength of the government  
8 so that they would not be able to get any means to get minerals  
9 and to get other arms to further fight against the RUF.

14:43:53 10 Q. Do you know where the RUF got arms and ammunition that was  
11 used for this first attack on Kono?

12 A. No, I can't tell you that because I was not there when they  
13 first attacked. But when I went, I met some men on the ground.

14 Q. Which men did you meet on the ground when you went to Kono?

14:44:20 15 A. I met RUF men on the ground there at the kimberlite, at the  
16 Tankoro kimberlite where they were based.

17 Q. And who was the commander on the ground near the  
18 kimberlite?

19 A. Sam, who was called Mosquito, was in command and they had  
14:44:48 20 some other senior officers, but he was the head of the  
21 operations.

22 Q. Was the operation to attack Kono successful?

23 A. Yes, it was successful.

24 Q. Was diamond mining taking place in Kono when you went there  
14:45:06 25 in 1993?

26 A. By the RUF you mean?

27 Q. Yes.

28 A. The RUF never dug a pit, but they washed the gravels that  
29 they met on the ground. Some of the gravels that they met on the

1 ground, the RUF washed them because we did not stay there for a  
2 long time. But they got some minerals.

3 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Remember to go slowly. You just  
4 said that the RUF never dug a pit, but they washed the gravels  
14:45:46 5 that they met on the ground. Are you saying that the RUF did not  
6 dig into the ground to mine for diamonds? Is that what you're  
7 saying?

8 A. They never dug, but they met gravel that had already been  
9 dug, so that was what they washed.

14:46:09 10 Q. Who did --

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Interpreter, do you mean they found  
12 gravel? What do you mean they met gravel? Mr Interpreter?

13 THE WITNESS: They found gravel.

14 MR ANYAH:

14:46:26 15 Q. Mr George, who washed these gravels? Was it the RUF or was  
16 it civilians who washed it?

17 A. The RUF instructed civilians to wash some of the gravels  
18 because the gravel was plenty.

19 Q. And were they in search of diamonds when they washed the  
14:46:55 20 gravel?

21 A. Oh, yes, they were searching for diamonds.

22 Q. Who was the RUF commander or person in charge of the  
23 washing of the gravel for diamonds?

24 A. We had a fellow by the name of Kennedy, Short Kennedy, but  
14:47:19 25 I have forgotten his last name. He was the mining commander. I  
26 think some other people know him as I am talking now. Those who  
27 knew him, they know him very well. They knew he was the mining  
28 commander.

29 Q. Do you know what the RUF, Kennedy and others, did with the

1 diamonds that were obtained from the gravel?

2 A. In fact, whilst we were washing the gravels, Foday Sankoh  
3 himself was on the ground. So the diamonds were directly handed  
4 over to Foday Sankoh because he was on the ground in Kono during  
14:47:57 5 the first attack.

6 Q. Do you know what Foday Sankoh did with the diamonds that  
7 were handed over to him?

8 A. Well, I can't tell. I can't tell you that because I was  
9 not with him.

14:48:12 10 Q. How long did the RUF maintain control of Kono after the  
11 attack in 1993?

12 A. RUF? If I am not mistaken, it will be six months to seven,  
13 something like that.

14 Q. What happened after six or seven months? Why was the RUF  
14:48:43 15 unable to remain in control of Kono?

16 A. The government recaptured the ground from the RUF and we  
17 were pushed out of Kono.

18 Q. Where were you pushed to after the government recaptured  
19 the ground?

14:49:06 20 A. From Kono Township we went to another town by the name  
21 Gandorhun. That was when we retreated from the Kono Town, we  
22 came to Gandorhun. That is another big town close to Kono.

23 Q. How many RUF came to Gandorhun?

24 A. All the RUF who were based at the kimberlite, every one of  
14:49:41 25 them retreated back to Gandorhun to put on a defensive.

26 Q. Did you yourself go to Gandorhun?

27 A. It was in Gandorhun that I met them.

28 Q. Did you stay in Gandorhun or did you go somewhere else  
29 after that?

1 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be asked  
2 to slow down and then say that clearly.

3 MR ANYAH:

4 Q. Mr George, I will repeat the question. The interpreter  
14:50:16 5 wants you to go a little bit slowly. The question was: Did you  
6 stay in Gandorhun or did you go somewhere else from Gandorhun?

7 A. From Gandorhun I went to somewhere else.

8 Q. Where did you go to from Gandorhun?

9 A. I went to a combat camp that was called Yellow Mosque.

14:50:45 10 Q. How far from Kono, that's Kono Town, was this combat camp  
11 called Yellow Mosque?

12 A. From Yellow Mosque to the town, it's roughly 15 minutes'  
13 walk from Yellow Mosque.

14 Q. Where was Foday Sankoh at this time?

14:51:13 15 A. Well, when the enemies were advancing, Foday Sankoh too  
16 retreated. He found his way across the Moa.

17 Q. When you were at Yellow Mosque, where was Foday Sankoh?

18 A. I said he was already in Kailahun.

19 Q. Were there efforts made to reorganise yourselves after you  
14:51:41 20 had been pushed out of Kono?

21 A. We made efforts, but we could not - we were unable. We did  
22 not have the force.

23 Q. What efforts did you make to reorganise?

24 A. We made efforts to recapture Koidu Township from the  
14:52:06 25 enemies, but it was not easy. They had more men deployed on the  
26 ground with heavy artilleries.

27 Q. When was the status or state of the RUF supplies of arms  
28 and ammunition at this time?

29 A. When the men first hit, they captured - because that was



1 the first attack on Kono. They were able to capture ammunition  
2 from the enemies, and that was the ammunition we were using until  
3 the time we retreated and we mounted a defensive at the Moa.

14:52:56

4 Q. After you had retreated, did you have sufficient arms and  
5 ammunition to retake Koidu Town?

6 A. We never had sufficient ammunition. Although we had arms,  
7 but we did not have sufficient ammunition.

8 Q. From the combat camp called Yellow Mosque, where did you  
9 go?

14:53:26

10 A. From Yellow Mosque, after we had been attacked there, we  
11 joined our men in Gandorhun. We passed the night there. There  
12 too they attacked us there and then we went across the Moa. We  
13 managed to cross the ferry.

14:53:44

14 Q. And after crossing the ferry, where did you go to with the  
15 men?

16 A. We put on defensive at the riverbank. Some men were  
17 deployed at Yumoru crossing point and some were at the other  
18 crossing point where the ferry was.

14:54:15

19 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Remember to speak up a bit and your  
20 pace is good so far. You said Yumoru?

21 A. Yumoru. The Yumoru crossing point.

22 MR ANYAH: Madam President, phonetically I would spell that  
23 Y-U-M-O-R-U. Yumoru crossing point.

14:54:48

24 THE WITNESS: And then we have the Manowa crossing point.  
25 Manowa.

26 MR ANYAH: I believe Manowa is on the record already:

27 Q. Were all the RUF together in Yumoru and Manowa, or were  
28 there other RUF scattered around Kono District?

29 A. After the attack on RUF, every one of us crossed. There

1 was no RUF personnel or soldier or rebel that stayed across in  
2 Kono. Each and every one of us crossed back. We crossed the  
3 Moa.

4 Q. And in which district were you after crossing the Moa?

14:55:28 5 A. After crossing the Moa, we got into Kailahun District.

6 Q. And once in Kailahun District where did you go, you and the  
7 others?

8 A. For the Kailahun District - we were still in the Kailahun  
9 District. We were deployed at the various front lines. Some men  
14:55:57 10 were deployed at the crossing points to prevent enemies from  
11 crossing the Moa.

12 Q. What was at Zogoda at this time?

13 A. We are now talking about '93. By then we were not talking  
14 about Zogoda. We went to Zogoda in '94. In '93 we were still in  
14:56:19 15 Kailahun.

16 Q. Very well. When you were in Kailahun, in which part of  
17 Kailahun were you based - Kailahun District, that is - in which  
18 town or village were you based after fleeing from Kono?

19 A. I was based in Kailahun Town.

14:56:41 20 Q. How long did you remain in Kailahun Town?

21 A. I remained in Kailahun Town because I was assigned with the  
22 weapons. I was there up to late '93 ending to '94 when that  
23 retreat came until the time we retreated from all the towns and  
24 we jumped into the jungles.

14:57:09 25 Q. Mr George, let's consider what you've just said and we'll  
26 do so slowly, hopefully. You said you remained in Kailahun Town  
27 because you were assigned with the weapons. What was your  
28 assignment when you were in Kailahun Town?

29 A. When I was in Kailahun Town I was assigned with one Rambo I

1 referred to today, Boston Flomo. He was assigned on the BZT so  
2 immediately we came from Kono, they asked me to join him on that  
3 weapon.

4 Q. The weapon's name was what?

14:57:51 5 A. BZT.

6 Q. How long did you stay in Kailahun Town assigned with Boston  
7 Flomo?

8 A. I stayed in Kailahun to the end of '93 into '94. I was  
9 still in Kailahun Town because the jet was giving us hard time  
10 and Foday Sankoh was based in Kailahun, so we were supposed to  
11 man him so that at any time the jet came around, we could put  
12 fear into the jet by firing at it. So we were based in Kailahun.

13 Q. What jet are you referring to?

14 A. I am talking about Alpha Jet.

14:58:48 15 Q. Who flew the Alpha Jet?

16 A. The enemies. Because the Alpha Jet used to come from  
17 Freetown. It flew over our controlled territory.

18 Q. Previously you said that to the ending of - well, '93  
19 ending was when there was a retreat that came, and then you said  
20 you retreated from all the towns and you jumped into the jungles.  
21 What retreat are you referring to and when did this happen?

22 A. It happened in '94. '93 December to '94 January 1 when the  
23 mass retreat came.

24 Q. Why was there a mass retreat around January 1, 1994?

14:59:51 25 A. That was the time the government planned itself well to get  
26 rid of all the RUF fighters in Kailahun District, and they were  
27 backed by the ULIMO and air force. That was how they pushed us  
28 out of Jojoma and they pushed us up to Pendembu. They pushed us  
29 from Pendembu. They were still chasing us until we got to

1 Kailahun. From Kailahun we went to Koindu, and from Koindu we  
2 were disorganised.

3 Q. Where did you end up when you were disorganised? Which  
4 part of Sierra Leone did you end up in?

15:00:36 5 A. When we were disorganised, there was a town called Sandia.  
6 That was where Foday Sankoh convened a meeting and gave his  
7 advice. He said, "Look, gentlemen, the stage where the war is  
8 now, we need to avoid the towns. Let's establish jungles. Let's  
9 live by the jungle and make use of the jungle." And that was the  
15:01:17 10 time in '94 that we started thinking about how to live in the  
11 jungles.

12 Q. Were you present at the meeting when Foday Sankoh spoke  
13 about these matters?

14 A. Yes, all of us were there because we never had any place to  
15:01:40 15 go to. We were just hiding around the bushes.

16 Q. When Foday Sankoh said that you should establish jungles,  
17 did you in fact establish jungles after the meeting?

18 A. After the meeting it took us one week, and from there he  
19 moved with Sam Bockarie together with a force - an armed force to  
15:02:02 20 go and look for a jungle, and that is the place which they called  
21 Zogoda. And they took up from there, and.

22 Then they went to look out for the Zogoda Jungle.

23 Q. Was it Sam Bockarie and Foday Sankoh you're referring to?

24 A. Yes, Sam Bockarie and Foday Sankoh left us. They left with  
15:02:24 25 some men.

26 Q. Did you yourself go to this place they established called  
27 Zogoda?

28 A. Yes, I went to Zogoda, but it was not at the time Foday  
29 Sankoh went to look out for the jungle. But I went to Zogoda

1 later, and it was in that same '94.

2 Q. Before you went to Zogoda were you in Sandia? Or did you  
3 leave Sandia after the meeting and go somewhere else?

15:03:04

4 A. From Sandia there was a place where all the vanguards  
5 based. They called the place Sorokoro Bendu. That was a  
6 10-minute walk from Sandia.

7 INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be advised to  
8 slow down again.

9 MR ANYAH:

15:03:16

10 Q. Mr George, the name of the place is what? The place that  
11 all the vanguards based.

12 A. The place that all the vanguards based, the name of the  
13 town is Sorokoro Bendu.

15:03:34

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: I think that name is on the record. I  
15 think I've heard it before in the Court.

16 MR ANYAH: Yes, I think so.

17 Q. How long did you stay in Sorokoro Bendu, Mr George?

15:03:56

18 A. I was in Sorokoro Bendu. I stayed there for a long time.  
19 Because I was not the only person. All the vanguards were there  
20 save for Issa.

21 Q. But it was in the same 1994 you went to Zogoda?

22 A. It was in the same 1994 that I went to Zogoda.

23 Q. Was Zogoda an RUF base when you went there?

15:04:19

24 A. Yes, Zogoda was the RUF headquarters, I can say, because  
25 that was where Foday Sankoh was based, in that bush.

26 Q. Where all of the top RUF commanders also based in Zogoda  
27 with Foday Sankoh?

28 A. Most of the top commanders were on other assignments. Like  
29 for Dennis Mingo, he was not based with Foday Sankoh in Zogoda.

1 Zino had his own base. But at any time Foday Sankoh wanted to  
2 call for a meeting he would call all of them, they would come.  
3 Sometimes they would spend two weeks there and after briefings,  
4 everybody would go back to your own assignment area.

15:05:03 5 Q. Where was Dennis Mingo based when Sankoh was based in  
6 Zogoda? Mr George, did you hear the question?

7 A. Yes, I heard it, but let me think. Dennis Mingo was on the  
8 highway - I will come. He was on the Blama Highway. Blama  
9 Highway.

15:05:45 10 Q. Dennis Mingo, his other name was Superman, is it?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Zino you referred to, Mohamed Tarawalli, where he was based  
13 when Sankoh was based in Zogoda?

14 A. Mohamed Tarawalli was in the Bo Jungle with some men. He  
15 established his own jungle in the Bo area. He was based in Bo.

16 Q. Where was Mike Lamin at this time?

17 A. Mike Lamin, after his return back to the RUF in '94 he was  
18 based in Zogoda as administrator.

19 Q. Did he remain permanently in Zogoda, or did he come and go  
15:06:37 20 from Zogoda?

21 A. He remained in Zogoda until 1996, when the retreat took  
22 place.

23 Q. When he returned to the RUF in '94, did the RUF front line  
24 commanders, to your knowledge, know who Mike Lamin was?

15:06:58 25 A. Yes, because he took tours - he took patrol to the various  
26 front lines to reintroduce himself; that he had left RUF for a  
27 long time and that he was a Special Forces for the RUF. And for  
28 those who did not know him, they would be able to know him  
29 better.

1 Q. When you say he took patrol tours to the various front  
2 lines to introduce himself, where was his base when he was going  
3 on these tours? Where was he based?

4 A. He was based in Zogoda where Foday Sankoh was based. That  
15:07:35 5 was where he was.

6 Q. When you got to Zogoda what was your rank, if any, within  
7 the RUF?

8 A. The first rank I had in the RUF was lieutenant. First  
9 lieutenant.

10 Q. Was that your rank when you were in Zogoda, or did you have  
11 that rank before you went to Zogoda in 1994?

12 A. When I arrived at Zogoda, that was the time I was promoted  
13 to lieutenant, and from there they gave me assignments.

14 Q. So is it the case that the first time you received a rank  
15:08:28 15 in the RUF was when you went to Zogoda?

16 A. Exactly so, before I was given other promotions up to  
17 colonel. But before that, my first rank I got at Zogoda was a  
18 second lieutenant.

19 Q. Well, Mr George, the interpreter just said "second  
15:08:56 20 lieutenant" and before you said "first lieutenant". Was it first  
21 or second lieutenant that was your first rank in the RUF?

22 A. I said I was first lieutenant.

23 Q. You said you received an assignment after you were promoted  
24 to lieutenant. What was the assignment or assignments you  
15:09:21 25 received?

26 A. The assignment I received was area commander.

27 Q. Area commander of where?

28 A. For Gandorhun, but I was based in Kolahun Vaama.

29 Q. You were based in Kolahun Vaama. Is it Kolahun or Ngolahun

1 Vaama?

2 A. Ngolahun Vaama. Not Kolahun. Ngolahun Vaama.

3 Q. What district in Sierra Leone is this place Ngolahun Vaama?

15:10:11

4 A. It should be in Bo District, I think. Because from Blama  
5 going towards Bandawoh, from Bandawoh you go to Sundumei, and  
6 from Sundumei you go to Ngolahun Vaama, and from Ngolahun Vaama  
7 you go to Gandorhun.

15:10:38

8 MR ANYAH: Madam President, some of these spellings - I  
9 think Bandawoh is already on the record. Blama is certainly on  
10 the record. The place --

11 Q. Is it Sundumei you said, Mr George?

12 A. Yes, Sundumei. Sundumei.

13 Q. I'm not sure of the pronunciation, but it sounds to me like  
14 S-U-N-D-I-M-I.

15:11:03

15 A. Sundumei.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Interpreter, do you know some of these  
17 locations? Can you spell Sundumei, for instance?

18 THE INTERPRETER: Yes, your Honour, it's SUNDUMEI.

15:11:29

19 MR ANYAH: And the then Ngolahun Vaama, I would spell  
20 Ngolahun as G-O-L-A-H-U-N and Vaama is V-A-A-M-A, unless someone  
21 knows that it is on the record.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Interpreter, is Ngolahun with an N at  
23 the beginning?

24 THE INTERPRETER: Yes, your Honours. N-G-O.

15:11:54

25 PRESIDING JUDGE: And Vaama?

26 THE INTERPRETER: Vaama is V-A-A-M-A.

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: And Bandawoh?

28 THE INTERPRETER: Bandawoh is B-A-N-D-A-W-O-H.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Interpreter.



1 MR ANYAH:

2 Q. Mr George, you were based you said at Ngolahun Vaama. Was  
3 that in the year 1994?

4 A. Yes, in the year 1994.

15:12:32 5 Q. Your rank was lieutenant, first lieutenant, and you  
6 referred to yourself as area commander, yes?

7 A. Yes. That was the assignment I received from Foday Sankoh.

8 Q. What are some of the towns of note, that is, towns of  
9 importance around Ngolahun Vaama?

15:12:56 10 A. One of the towns that was important in Ngolahun Vaama area  
11 was Gandorhun. That was one of the biggest towns.

12 Q. Besides Gandorhun, what other towns were in the vicinity or  
13 area of Ngolahun Vaama?

14 A. Besides Gandorhun, the place that was close to Gandorhun  
15:13:25 15 was Potoru, because that was where the enemies were based.  
16 Potoru.

17 Q. When you were based in Ngolahun Vaama, did you have  
18 occasion to also go to Zogoda for meetings you said Foday Sankoh  
19 would have in Zogoda?

15:13:42 20 A. Yes. When there was any important meeting, they called on  
21 me. They would send a radio message and I would go for the  
22 meeting.

23 Q. Did you have a radio with you at Ngolahun Vaama?

24 A. Yes, I had my communication set.

15:14:06 25 Q. Did you have someone assigned to you as a radio operator at  
26 Ngolahun Vaama?

27 A. Yes, I had my operator.

28 Q. What was that person's name?

29 A. Daf.

1 Q. Can you tell us about some of the meetings you went to  
2 Zogoda for, those called by Foday Sankoh?

3 A. The number one meeting that took place at Zogoda was about  
4 the capturing of Matru and Rutile. That was the first important  
15:14:46 5 meeting that was ever held at Zogoda.

6 Q. This place Matru, is that the full name of this place or  
7 does it have a more complete name?

8 A. That is the full name, Matru Jong. That is the full name,  
9 Matru.

15:15:05 10 Q. And this place Rutile, is that its full name or does it  
11 have another name?

12 A. That is the name that they used to call the town, Rutile.

13 Q. Is it different from a town in Sierra Leone or place called  
14 Sierra Rutile?

15:15:23 15 A. That is the same Rutile. That was Sierra Rutile. From  
16 Matru Jong you go to Sierra Rutile, but we just cut it short and  
17 say Rutile.

18 Q. What happened at this meeting regarding Sierra Rutile and  
19 Matru Jong as called by Foday Sankoh in Zogoda?

15:15:51 20 A. Foday Sankoh called on all jungle commanders in 1994, but I  
21 have forgotten the actual month, and he said he wanted Rutile and  
22 Matru. And we went for that meeting at Zogoda. We spent two  
23 days on the arrangements. And during the first and second days  
24 the meeting commenced. Foday Sankoh told us he wanted Rutile

15:16:28 25 because he said Rutile was one of the major bases for the  
26 government. He said we needed to get that place from the  
27 government. And if we got that particular Rutile from the  
28 government, we would be able to shake up the government and they  
29 will lose most contacts. So he said we should make sure we

1 capture that place.

2 Q. And what, if anything, did he say about Matru Jong?

3 A. Matru Jong is a big town also close to Rutile and we could  
4 not capture Rutile without capturing Matru Jong. So if we needed  
15:17:14 5 to capture Rutile, we were supposed to capture the two towns  
6 together.

7 Q. This meeting that you attended, besides Foday Sankoh, did  
8 any other person speak?

9 A. Yes. People spoke, like Zino, because Zino was responsible  
15:17:39 10 for Sierra Rutile and Sam Bockarie was responsible for Matru  
11 Jong, and some other senior officers.

12 Q. Who gave Zino the responsibility for Sierra Rutile?

13 A. Foday Sankoh gave Zino the responsibility and he gave Sam  
14 Bockarie the responsibility for Matru Jong.

15:18:05 15 Q. And when we say he gave responsibility, do you mean he  
16 ordered them to lead the attacks on these places?

17 A. Yes. He ordered them to attack the various places that I  
18 have spoken about.

19 Q. When Foday Sankoh spoke about attacking these two places,  
15:18:27 20 did he mention the name Charles Taylor?

21 A. No, I never heard that name during the meeting.

22 Q. Did you ever hear anyone during the meeting say that  
23 instructions had been received from by Liberia to attack Sierra  
24 Rutile or Matru Jong?

15:18:54 25 A. No, I never heard anyone say that. The instruction came  
26 from Foday Sankoh directly.

27 Q. Did you take any part in the RUF efforts to attack either  
28 of these two places, Matru Jong or Sierra Rutile?

29 A. I never went on the operation, but I was assigned at a

1 strategic area where the people who went on the operation passed  
2 through and that was Ngolahun Vaama.

3 Q. Was it in the middle, early or late part of 1994 that these  
4 operations were launched?

15:19:44 5 A. It was in the middle of 1994, because I can recall it was  
6 during the rainy season.

7 Q. Do you know what happened during the attack on Matru Jong?

8 A. Yes, because I monitored on my radio when the operation  
9 took place. I was always with my operator, Daf, so that I could  
10 get feedback from the operation. Matru Jong was captured and  
11 ammunition was captured, drugs. They captured food. They gave  
12 that report. Zino captured Sierra Rutile with 13 - no, 16 people  
13 were captured, three whites and 13 blacks, but they were all  
14 working for that company and they sent them to Foday Sankoh at  
15:20:55 15 Zogoda. And before they went, they passed through my area at  
16 Ngolahun Vaama and I saw them with my own eyes.

17 Q. Mr George, let me pause you there for a second. With  
18 respect to Matru Jong, you said you knew what happened because  
19 you monitored on your own radio. With respect to Sierra Rutile,  
15:21:17 20 how did you know what happened? What you've just told us about,  
21 how do you know that?

22 A. Well, the way I managed to know, you know, when Foday  
23 Sankoh sent a commander on an operation and if the mission was  
24 accomplished, you would have to give report about the things -  
15:21:40 25 what or what you captured from the mission. So that moment my  
26 own signal man that was on the radio on that moment would take  
27 notes about the things that they captured during the mission, who  
28 won, who got wounded, who died during the mission, and it was  
29 through that that I was able to know what was happening.

1 Q. When Zino went to attack Sierra Rutile with his men, did he  
2 have to pass through where you were in Ngolahun Vaama?

3 A. Yes.

15:22:16

4 Q. After the attack on Sierra Rutile when they returned and  
5 passed through, did they have to pass through where you were in  
6 Ngolahun Vaama?

15:22:36

7 A. That was the only route that they used. The shortest route  
8 that you can use from Zogoda, except if you took the Bo Highway,  
9 but it would have been fighting because enemies were deployed all  
10 over. You would only use the route through Ngolahun Vaama to get  
11 to Rutile easier.

12 Q. So it is the case that Zino passed through Ngolahun Vaama  
13 after attacking Sierra Rutile?

15:22:58

14 A. He passed through Ngolahun Vaama after attacking and he  
15 passed through Ngolahun Vaama at the time he was going on the  
16 attack.

17 Q. And is it the same for Zino - I'm sorry. Is it the same  
18 for Sam Bockarie when he attacked Matru Jong; did he pass through  
19 Ngolahun Vaama to go and did he pass through it to return?

15:23:18

20 A. Yes, that was the only route. Both of them passed through  
21 that route, because from Ngolahun Vaama you will get on the tar  
22 road and you will go towards Bathurst and then you cross the road  
23 and then you go easily.

15:23:49

24 Q. In respect of Sierra Rutile, you said Zino captured Sierra  
25 Rutile; 16 people were captured, three whites, 13 blacks; they  
26 were all working for that company. What company were these  
27 persons working for that were captured in Sierra Rutile?

28 A. You know it was a company. It was not mining diamond or  
29 gold. They were mining rutile. They used dredges. They did an

1 expensive mining, you see. So these people were with the  
2 company. They were working for the company. And when the attack  
3 was launched, they could not escape, so Zino captured them and  
4 sent them over to Foday Sankoh.

15:24:32 5 Q. Do you know what happened to them when they were sent to  
6 Foday Sankoh?

7 A. Nothing bad happened to them. Later they were released.  
8 The three whites were released. The British, they were released,  
9 because the international community asked Foday Sankoh to release  
10 them.

15:24:53

11 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be asked  
12 to slow down again.

13 MR ANYAH:

14 Q. You were saying that the British, the three whites, were  
15 released. Were these three persons you referred to as three  
16 whites, were they British nationals?

15:25:00

17 A. The British - the three whites were British citizens.

18 Q. The 16 of them that were captured, when we say they were  
19 taken to Foday Sankoh, were they taken to Zogoda?

15:25:25

20 A. They were taken to Zogoda, yes.

21 Q. You said Foday Sankoh released them because the  
22 international community asked Foday Sankoh to, and then we didn't  
23 get your complete answer. What did the international community  
24 ask Foday Sankoh to do in relation to these hostages?

15:25:46

25 A. They said they were not part of the war in Sierra Leone,  
26 they only went there to work, they were on their jobs. So they  
27 said they should be released peacefully, and that he did.

28 Q. Do you know where the hostages went after being released?

29 A. When they captured them, yes, I know where they passed, the

1 people who were captured. They passed through Guinea. They were  
2 escorted to the Guinea crossing point by the RUF, and they  
3 crossed safely and they went to Guinea and they went about their  
4 business.

15:26:29 5 Q. Those who went through Guinea, did they include the three  
6 British nationals?

7 A. Yes, each and every one of them passed through Guinea.

8 Q. You've mentioned having your own radio man when you were at  
9 Ngolahun Vaama. You've mentioned being able to ascertain what  
10 was being communicated through the radio through your radio man.  
11 Did you ever hear, during the period of the attacks on either  
12 Sierra Rutile or Matru Jong, that the RUF was in communication  
13 with anyone in Liberia?

14 A. No.

15:27:15 15 Q. Did your radio man, for example, tell you that instructions  
16 were being received from someone in the NPFL regarding the  
17 attacks on either Sierra Rutile or Matru Jong?

18 A. No, nothing like that. I did not get any information like  
19 that from my signal man.

15:27:40 20 Q. Did you ever hear of any arms or ammunition being provided  
21 from persons in Liberia to the RUF to carry out either of these  
22 attacks, either the attack on Sierra Rutile or Matru Jong?

23 A. No, nobody issued us with arms and ammunition. We were  
24 living on a self-reliant struggle. We did not have any  
15:28:13 25 supporter. We were supporting ourselves. We did everything on  
26 our own in the jungle.

27 Q. From where did you get the arms - that is, the RUF - from  
28 where did it get the arms to attack Matru Jong and Sierra Rutile?

29 A. We had more arms and we captured arms. We don't just

1 attack because we want to attack civilians. We attack military  
2 bases to get arms and ammunition most times for our operations.  
3 That was what we used to do.

4 Q. And did those bases belong to Momoh's soldiers?

15:28:52 5 A. They were Momoh's soldiers.

6 Q. How long did you remain in your assignment at Ngolahun  
7 Vaama?

8 A. I was on my assignment from '94, '95, '96 when we were  
9 pushed again. I was there throughout up to '96.

15:29:22 10 Q. Were you there in 1996 when elections were held in Sierra  
11 Leone?

12 A. Yes, I was in Zogoda when elections took place. I was in  
13 Zogoda when Foday Sankoh went on the peace accord in Lome. I was  
14 still at Ngolahun Vaama in '96.

15:29:54 15 Q. Did you refer to a peace accord in Lome in 1996?

16 A. In 1996 Foday Sankoh went to Lome on the peace accord.

17 Q. Was it Lome or was it Abidjan?

18 A. Okay, Abidjan, sorry.

19 Q. And you said you were in Zogoda at that time?

15:30:26 20 A. I was in Ngolahun Vaama. At the same time I used to patrol  
21 to Zogoda, because Zogoda was my headquarters and I always went  
22 there to give report.

23 Q. Fair enough. And when the record shows you as saying a few  
24 minutes ago that yes, I was in Zogoda when the election took

15:30:45 25 place, are you telling us that you were actually based in  
26 Ngolahun Vaama, but you used to frequent Zogoda when the  
27 elections took place in 1996?

28 A. You see, Zogoda was our headquarters. Ngolahun Vaama was  
29 my base. But Zogoda was the headquarters for Foday Sankoh and



1 all his men, so every weekend we ensured that we went to Zogoda.  
2 From Ngolahun Vaama to Zogoda is not a whole day's walk.

3 Q. Very well. And is that what you were doing in 1996; going  
4 on the weekends to Zogoda from Ngolahun Vaama?

15:31:24 5 A. Yes, I was supposed to visit the headquarters every week.

6 Q. Do you know what response, if any, the RUF had to the  
7 elections in Sierra Leone in 1996?

8 A. The 1996 election, the RUF came up with a point. The RUF  
9 wanted peace before election, and Pa Kabbah said election before  
15:32:09 10 peace.

11 Q. And what was the RUF response to the position taken by  
12 President Kabbah to have elections before peace?

13 A. Well, the position was Mr Kabbah said we needed peace  
14 before election, and he said no. He said he wanted election  
15:32:37 15 before peace. So we said okay, as long as you say you want  
16 election before peace, then we will disrupt the election that you  
17 are talking about and there will be no free and fair election in  
18 the country because not everybody will vote. And if certain  
19 people on other sides are not taking part in the election and  
15:32:58 20 just few people on your own side are taking part in the election,  
21 then it will not be considered a free and fair elections. So we  
22 said there should be peace.

23 Q. Who was speaking for the RUF when the RUF position was  
24 stated as you have just told us?

15:33:16 25 A. It was Sankoh speaking. He was telling us. He said we  
26 should disrupt the peace - I mean, the election because he said  
27 Kabbah did not want peace. He said he wanted election before  
28 peace. So he said we should sabotage that particular election.

29 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Just remember to slow down. We'll

1 get out all the information a lot more coherently if we just go  
2 slowly. When you say Sankoh was the one telling you this, what  
3 we want to know is how he told you this. Did he tell you in a  
4 meeting? Did he tell you by radio? Can you tell us how you  
15:33:59 5 understood what Foday Sankoh's instructions were?

6 A. That was the second meeting he called. The first meeting  
7 was about Rutile and the second meeting was about that peace,  
8 that election meeting that he called. He called the meeting and  
9 we held the forum in Zogoda with various jungle commanders, and  
15:34:25 10 it was then that he gave his orders what should be done on the  
11 date set for the election, and that order was implemented.

12 Q. Were you present at the meeting he called?

13 A. Yes, I went to the meeting. I told you that from Ngolahun  
14 Vaama, any meeting that was called, all commanders were supposed  
15:34:47 15 to report there and to know what was going on. So I was at that  
16 meeting.

17 Q. When you said Foday Sankoh wanted you to disrupt the  
18 election, in what way were you ordered to disrupt the election?

19 A. By attacking the various polling stations which were  
15:35:07 20 guarded by the soldiers.

21 Q. What orders, if any, did you receive regarding civilians  
22 that you might encounter at these polling stations?

23 A. The order Sankoh gave was that we should attack the polling  
24 stations, not civilians. In fact, the hour we attacked the  
15:35:37 25 polling station was not the time that the election was going on.  
26 That was the time the soldiers were guarding the boxes. They  
27 were deployed.

28 Q. But did you anticipate that there would be civilians at the  
29 polling stations when you attacked?

1 A. Yes, we knew. We knew that the civilians would be there,  
2 but we took our time. No, at the polling stations, the soldiers  
3 go there first before the civilians.

15:36:23 4 Q. And these soldiers you refer to, were they Momoh's  
5 soldiers? Or whose soldiers were they?

6 A. They were no longer Momoh's soldiers because Momoh was  
7 already out of the game. They were now Kabbah's soldiers.

8 Q. Did you participate in any of the attacks on the polling  
9 stations?

15:36:45 10 A. I was not on those attacks.

11 Q. When Foday Sankoh gave you and others instructions at the  
12 meeting and he spoke about the elections, did you hear anyone say  
13 that he had received instructions from Liberia to disrupt the  
14 elections?

15:37:06 15 A. No. The order he gave was that he said it was from he  
16 himself. It was not anyone who told him to do those things that  
17 he did.

18 Q. Did you ever hear anyone say that Charles Taylor was behind  
19 the sentiments being expressed by Foday Sankoh at this meeting;  
15:37:37 20 that is, disruption of the 1996 Sierra Leonean elections?

21 A. No, the place where we were was very far off from Liberia.  
22 We were far off from that place, so there was no communication  
23 like that that I heard at Zogoda when that mission was announced.

24 Q. Were any particular or specific RUF commanders ordered to  
15:38:02 25 spearhead or be in charge of the attacks on the polling places  
26 during the elections?

27 A. Yes. Morris Kallon was in charge of Bo.

28 Q. Was it only Morris Kallon that was given a responsibility  
29 of a particular area?

1 A. No, no. Boston Flomo - I mean, excuse me, instead of Bo  
2 it's Kenema, and Morris Kallon was in charge of Kenema.

3 Q. And you mentioned Boston Flomo?

4 A. Yes.

15:38:45 5 Q. Let's slow down. We can't both speak at the same time.  
6 Morris Kallon was in charge of Kenema. Where was Boston Flomo  
7 supposed to be in charge of?

8 A. Boston Flomo was taking care of Bo.

9 Q. When you say "taking care of", you mean he was instructed  
15:39:06 10 to attack Bo?

11 A. He was instructed to attack Bo polling stations.

12 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Did they carry out the instructions  
13 given to them; that is, Morris Kallon to attack Kenema polling  
14 stations, and Boston Flomo to attack the polling stations in Bo?

15:39:32 15 A. Yes, they carried out the mission. They carried out the  
16 attack.

17 Q. Did you come to learn what happened during both of those  
18 attacks?

19 A. The two attacks were carried out and then they went back to  
15:39:50 20 the base. They did not go there to capture there; they only went  
21 to sabotage the election.

22 Q. Do you know whether the RUF attacked any civilians who went  
23 to vote during the elections in 1996?

24 A. Whether civilians got hurt? Please repeat your question.

15:40:14 25 Q. Yes. Do you know whether the RUF attacked any civilians  
26 who went to vote during the elections in 1996?

27 A. It was a voting day and bullet was flying, so I cannot say  
28 that bullet did not touch any civilian.

29 Q. Did you hear of any civilians being injured as a

1 consequence of fighting between the RUF and Kabbah's soldiers  
2 during the elections?

3 A. Well, when the men came from the election, they did not  
4 inform us that civilians were wounded. But I know that anywhere  
15:41:02 5 that bullet is flying, wounding will take place there, because  
6 the civilians did not know how to take cover like a soldier will  
7 take cover.

8 Q. Now, Mr George, there have been other witnesses who have  
9 come before you and have spoken about the 1996 elections in  
15:41:23 10 Sierra Leone. Some others have also come before you and spoken  
11 about the attack on Sierra Rutile. I want you to listen to what  
12 I will read. I want to read the testimony of one such witness  
13 who spoke about both events.

14 And I would respectfully ask for the transcript of 12  
15:41:44 15 November 2008 to be pulled up. 12 November 2008 starting at page  
16 20096. I'm told the transcript is up.

17 Mr George, do you know somebody whose nickname in the RUF  
18 was OG? The letters O-G.

19 A. Yes, I know OG.

15:42:36 20 Q. Who is OG?

21 A. OG was one of the RUF soldiers, an officer. He was a  
22 lieutenant.

23 Q. What was his nationality?

24 A. He's a Sierra Leonean, born in Pujehun.

15:43:02 25 Q. Do you know somebody by the name of Augustine Sama Mallah?

26 A. Maybe I know him, but I must have forgotten that particular  
27 name.

28 Q. Well, somebody came before this Court on 12 November and  
29 here is what they said about some of the events you've just been

1 testifying to in the last hour. Page 20096.

2 Madam President, I should indicate for the record, one or  
3 two errata sheets were issued regarding this transcript from 12  
4 November. The portions of the transcript I will read do not  
15:43:55 5 implicate both errata sheets that were issued by the  
6 stenographers. Now, line number 23, page 20096, a question was  
7 asked of that witness:

8 "Q. How long did you remain assigned at Zogoda?

9 A. I was there from 1994 up to the ending of 1994, when  
15:44:22 10 Foday Sankoh said that he was going to send me on a mission  
11 to Sierra Rutile.

12 Q. When you say he was going to send you on a mission to  
13 Sierra Rutile, were you going alone, or were others going  
14 with you?

15:44:41 15 A. Well, he told us that he was going to send us on a  
16 mission to Sierra Rutile and that we were to wait for CO  
17 Mohamed Tarawalli, who was the field commander who was to  
18 lead us, the soldiers, who were to go on that particular  
19 mission.

15:45:03 20 Q. And were there any other commanders that were mentioned  
21 as being part of that mission?

22 A. Yes, they called Superman - Dennis Mingo - and they  
23 called Jalloh, who was another commander.

24 Q. Who was Jalloh?

15:45:25 25 A. Jalloh was an RUF junior commando. He was a Sierra  
26 Leonean Fullah."

27 Line 12, page 20097:

28 "Q. What was this mission that you were given to go to  
29 Sierra Rutile?

1 A. Well, at one time, before CO Mohamed Tarawalli came,  
2 Foday Sankoh had almost told us that he had been receiving  
3 advice that we should go and attack Sierra Rutile. He said  
4 but we were to await CO Mohamed Tarawalli. He said that  
15:46:05 5 when he comes he will tell us exactly what we were to do to  
6 go to Sierra Rutile. So after that, four or five days  
7 afterwards, CO Mohamed Tarawalli came, alias Zino. He  
8 called a formation and said that he had received advice  
9 from the other side that we should attack Sierra Rutile and  
15:46:33 10 terrorise the area, starting with the civilians, the towns  
11 and to capture if possible the white employees who were  
12 there."

13 Question, Mr George, this is for you: Do you remember  
14 CO Mohamed Tarawalli either during the meeting regarding Sierra  
15:47:01 15 Rutile in Zogoda or around that time elsewhere saying that you  
16 were to attack Sierra Rutile to terrorise the area? Did you hear  
17 Zino say that or hear anyone say that Zino said that?

18 A. No, I never heard that. In fact, it was Foday Sankoh who  
19 called the meeting. It was not Zino. And I never heard anything  
15:47:34 20 like that from CO Mohamed, nor did I hear it from Foday Sankoh.

21 Q. I will continue to read the evidence of this other witness.  
22 Line 25:

23 "Q. Now, Mr Witness, first of all, who called this  
24 formation and told you these things?

15:47:52 25 A. It was Foday Sankoh.

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

28 A. Yes, he later told us that it was from Charles Taylor."  
29 Mr George, what this witness told the Court was that Foday

1 Sankoh told them to attack Sierra Rutile and either Sankoh or  
2 Tarawalli said they should terrorise Sierra Rutile and that the  
3 instructions to do so or advice to do so had come from the other  
4 side. The witness says he learned later on that the other side  
15:48:43 5 meant it came from Charles Taylor. Are you aware of any of this  
6 having taken place, advice from Charles Taylor regarding the  
7 attack on Sierra Rutile?

8 A. I keep saying, no, I never got an information like that. I  
9 never heard a topic like that from Zino, CO Mohamed, nor did I  
15:49:08 10 hear it from Foday Sankoh.

11 Q. I'll continue to read, page 20098, line 2:

12 "Q. And did he tell you why it was you were to go and  
13 terrorise that area?

14 A. Yes, he said we would not just be in the bush doing  
15:49:34 15 things that he was not talking about but which was going  
16 over the air. He said we needed to do something which  
17 would be of concern to the Sierra Leonean government and  
18 international community. He said by so doing Sierra Rutile  
19 was one of the companies on which the Sierra Leonean people  
15:49:56 20 relied. He said what we were to do was to stop the work.

21 He said by doing that we would attack that particular town  
22 and when we were going, when we were approaching there on  
23 our way going, we should not capture any civilian. He said  
24 any civilian who runs away whom you did not see should go.  
15:50:22 25 He said that the one that you will see you should kill and  
26 pass by.

27 He said and the town was around Sierra Rutile, all the  
28 villages, he said they should not be normal, because the  
29 soldiers who we are going to fight against he said we



1           should burn there so if they find that the town has been  
2           burnt civilians would not stay there. They too would not  
3           be brave to stay there; that is the soldiers. He said we  
4           should burn that entire area. The said the machine that  
15:51:02 5           was working for that company and the company issues and  
6           property, he said we should destroy most of them so that  
7           the company would cease to exist. He said if possible we  
8           should capture the white people who had been employed there  
9           and we should send them to him."

15:51:19 10           Let's pause there. Mr George, did Foday Sankoh, Zino alias  
11           Mohamed Tarawalli, or any other person who spoke about the attack  
12           on Sierra Rutile instruct the RUF fighters to burn down the  
13           entire area?

14           A.     I never received that kind of instruction from Foday Sankoh  
15:51:46 15           at the time he called for the meeting.

16           Q.     Do you know whether outside your presence such an  
17           instruction was given to any other RUF fighter that you do not  
18           know about? Well, I will withdraw the question. I will rephrase  
19           it.

15:52:04 20           Besides yourself, do you know whether any other RUF fighter  
21           was instructed as such, that is, to burn down Sierra Rutile,  
22           either by Foday Sankoh, Mohamed Tarawalli or anyone else?

23           A.     No. In fact, I don't think they burnt Sierra Rutile  
24           because it's a company. If you had told me that we stopped the  
15:52:31 25           government operation there, yes, I would have said yes. But  
26           Foday Sankoh did not instruct anyone to go and kill civilians on  
27           the way or burn down the places. No, we did not get that kind of  
28           instruction from him. Not at all.

29           Q.     How about Mohamed Tarawalli, did he say anything about not

1 capturing civilians, that all civilians that were encountered  
2 should be killed?

3 A. Mohamed Tarawalli did not even make that kind of comment  
4 during the formation or in the meeting. He did not make such a  
15:53:07 5 comment to anyone.

6 Q. Apart from the meeting, did you hear anyone say in the  
7 words of this witness, "We should not capture any civilian"? Did  
8 you hear anyone instruct the RUF fighters not to capture any  
9 civilians?

10 A. I did not hear anyone say, "Don't capture civilians." If  
11 they had said, "Kill all the civilians," tell me, what would have  
12 happened? No, I did not hear that from anyone else, not even  
13 CO Mohamed.

14 Q. I'll continue, line 26. The question was asked of that  
15:53:47 15 witness:

16 "Q. Did he explain why you should capture white people  
17 working at this company?

18 A. He said that would raise concern to the international  
19 community. He said it would raise some concern so that  
15:54:05 20 they would concentrate on peace which was needed in Sierra  
21 Leone. He said that as long as we do not capture the white  
22 people, the employees, that company would continue to  
23 exist. He said but if we captured them they would be with  
24 him and they will know what to do, what the international  
15:54:26 25 community would do.

26 Q. What kind of company was Sierra Rutile?

27 A. Well, Sierra Rutile was a company that was mining  
28 rutile. We have a mineral in Sierra Leone called rutile. That  
29 was where the company was established."

1 Now, Mr George, was there a specific instruction from Foday  
2 Sankoh leading up to the attacks on Sierra Rutile that the RUF  
3 fighters were to capture the white employees?

15:55:30 4 A. The instruction was to capture Sierra Rutile. And when we  
5 capture Sierra Rutile we will cause problem for the government,  
6 because that was where they were getting supplies from to carry  
7 out their actions.

8 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be asked  
9 to repeat that last bit.

15:55:47 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, repeat that last bit when you  
11 said, "And when we capture Rutile". What would happen?

12 THE WITNESS: He said when we capture Rutile we will stop  
13 the government - the government's plans, because they were  
14 getting minerals from that particular place to buy arms to  
15:56:12 15 further fight against us. But he did not say we should capture  
16 the workers or the whites who were there. No. The mission was  
17 to capture Sierra Rutile that was supporting the government's  
18 plans.

19 MR ANYAH:

15:56:25 20 Q. Thank you, Mr George. Same page, 20099, at line 22 a  
21 question was asked of that witness:

22 "Q. Did you go on this mission?

23 A. Yes, ma'am.

24 Q. Did you carry out the instructions?

15:56:53 25 A. Exactly. Until we reached - we went to Sumbuya, we  
26 attacked Sumbuya, we crossed the river and went to Tokonko,  
27 we entered Bo and we went to Njala University. We went all  
28 the way to Kambaima and entered Monkanji which was one of  
29 the company bases, but there was the Sironco company there.

1 We captured four of the white employees there. We slept  
2 there and the next day we entered Sierra Rutile. We  
3 captured three of their employees at Sierra Rutile. Four  
4 at Monkanji and three at Sierra Rutile. Seven of them.  
15:57:54 5 Then we sent them to him. We sent the white employees whom  
6 we had captured, seven of them, to Foday Sankoh.  
7 Q. Now you mentioned attacking towns or going through  
8 towns and you mentioned Sumbuya."  
9 Later on there is a question at line 13:  
15:58:19 10 "Q. When you went to those towns what did you do in those  
11 towns?  
12 A. Well, most of the villages were burnt. The towns that  
13 we entered, most of the towns. Civilians who came our way,  
14 whom we saw, we killed them. Those who were able to  
15:58:39 15 escape, escaped. We entered Sierra Rutile. We captured  
16 there. We burnt down there and destroyed the company  
17 equipment that was there."  
18 Let's pause there. Mr George, a few questions. This  
19 witness told the Court that there were seven white employees  
15:58:58 20 captured at Sierra Rutile during the attack. How many do you say  
21 were captured?  
22 A. I said I saw three whites, and these three whites were  
23 British people, including 13 blacks, totalling up to 16.  
24 Q. Well, let's be fair to that witness. I may have  
15:59:23 25 misinterpreted their evidence. Because they say four were  
26 captured at Monkanji and three at Sierra Rutile, for a total of  
27 seven. Did you know or hear of any white employees being  
28 captured at a place called Monkanji?  
29 A. I don't know about the Monkanji operation; I only know

1 about Sierra Rutile. And I only saw three whites and 13 blacks  
2 from Sierra Rutile who were captured there, and they were sent to  
3 Foday Sankoh at Zogoda.

4 Q. Do you know where a place called Monkanji is?

16:00:06 5 A. No, my patrol never went that far.

6 Q. I'm not asking if your patrol went that far. Have you ever  
7 heard of a town or village called Monkanji in Sierra Leone?

8 A. Yes, I heard about Monkanji but I don't know there.

9 Q. Is it far or close to Sierra Rutile, if you know?

16:00:33 10 A. Well, I don't want to lie to you. I don't know that area.

11 Q. Now, the villages I mentioned a few minutes ago, Njala,  
12 Kambaima, Sumbuya, were they involved or affected by the attack  
13 on Sierra Rutile to your knowledge?

14 A. Call the names of the villages again.

16:01:05 15 Q. Kambaima. To your knowledge, was that village part of the  
16 is Sierra Rutile operation in 1994?

17 A. Well, I don't actually know because I did not go on the  
18 operation. I cannot say it was - they talked about Sierra  
19 Rutile. So whether men went to Kambaima or to some other places  
16:01:36 20 around there, that one I don't know.

21 Q. That's fair enough. But did you hear of towns being burnt  
22 during the attack on Sierra Rutile, that is, being burnt by the  
23 RUF?

24 A. No.

16:01:53 25 Q. Now we go to the next page, page 20101. At line 3 there  
26 was a question asked of that witness:

27 "Q. To your knowledge, were the results of this mission  
28 reported to Foday Sankoh?

29 A. Yes, we were reporting to CO Mohamed Zino and Zino

1 directly reported to CO Mohamed - sorry, to Foday Sankoh.

2 Q. How did you know that?

3 A. We had communication. We as commanders had radio sets.

4 Whenever CO Mohamed was talking to Pa Sankoh all of us

16:02:45 5 listened and all of us monitored it. He sent messages

6 directly to the Pa that we had captured so and so village.

7 Some people died, civilians, we burnt this town, we had

8 captured Sierra Rutile, we have captured the white

9 employees, we have destroyed the mining implements, the

16:03:07 10 villages around Sierra Rutile had been burnt down and we

11 were in a defensive in so-and-so area in Sierra Rutile. So

12 that was how he was sending the reports which we monitored.

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

14 A. I was there for up to eight months."

16:03:29 15 Let's pause there. Mr George, the person who gave this

16 testimony, his name is Augustine Sama Mallah, M-A-L-L-A-H. His

17 said his nickname was OG. You have told us you know somebody

18 called OG. This person, Mr Mallah, suggests that he was one of

19 the commanders, because you see he says at line 8, "We as

16:04:02 20 commanders had radio sets." Now, Mr George, around the time of

21 the Sierra Rutile attack, this person you know as OG, were they

22 near Sierra Rutile to your knowledge?

23 A. Please say that again.

24 Q. The person you know as OG who served in the RUF, was that

16:04:29 25 person to your knowledge near Sierra Rutile around the time that

26 the RUF launched its attack on Sierra Rutile in 1994?

27 A. Whether he took part in the attack?

28 Q. To your knowledge did he take part in the attack, yes?

29 A. Oh, yes, he was a fighter. He went with Zino, CO Mohamed.

1 He was not a commander on his own. He was just an ordinary  
2 fighter.

3 Q. That was to be my next question; whether around the time of  
4 the attack he was a commander. Are you saying he was not a  
16:05:08 5 commander?

6 A. He was not a commander for the mission. He was just a  
7 fighter. He was with the group that CO Mohamed carried for the  
8 mission. He never had a special command on that operation that  
9 he had his own set on his own, no.

16:05:26 10 Q. You said to us a few minutes ago that you had your own  
11 radio operator and your own radio set and you monitored what CO  
12 Mohamed communicated to Foday Sankoh, reports that were made.  
13 When you monitored those messages, did you hear reports about  
14 towns being burnt down by the RUF forces who attacked Sierra  
16:05:53 15 Rutile?

16 A. No, I never got that report on CO Mohamed's report. The  
17 one that I got from my signal operator - because when he sent  
18 that report, my signal report --

19 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he kindly take this  
16:06:14 20 answer very slowly.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: [Overlapping speakers] the interpreter  
22 can't keep up with you. Can you please repeat where you say  
23 "When he sent that report, my signal report", and then continue  
24 from there.

16:06:33 25 THE WITNESS: I said when CO Mohamed was sending his report  
26 to Foday Sankoh, my signal commander Daf would take down the  
27 report that CO Mohamed was sending to Foday Sankoh. I never  
28 heard about villages being burnt down. I heard about three  
29 whites who were captured, 13 black workers who were captured from

1 Rutile, and Rutile was captured. Nobody was wounded from our  
2 side. Arms were captured; ammunition was captured. He needed  
3 advice. That was what I heard, and that was what I saw in his  
4 report.

16:07:26

5 MR ANYAH:

6 Q. Do you know what quantity of arms and ammunition were  
7 captured during the attack on Sierra Rutile?

8 A. I can't remember now. That's a long time ago.

16:07:46

9 Q. Do you know for how long the RUF maintained control of  
10 Sierra Rutile following its capture?

11 A. Yes, they spent three months in Sierra Rutile and they were  
12 pushed back to Sumbuya. How do you they call the place? Matru  
13 Jong. They were pushed right to Matru Jong.

16:08:17

14 Q. Now, a little more information from this page from  
15 Mr Mallah's testimony. 20101, line 17, a question was asked of  
16 Mr Mallah:

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

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

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

16:08:38

20 A. I went back to Zogoda."

21 And then he speaks about his duties in Zogoda. The  
22 question was:

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

16:08:58

24 A. He assigned me to the same Strike Force because before  
25 I went to Sierra Rutile we had the security place which I  
26 had created there. It was called the Kenema bypass. That  
27 was close to Zogoda. So he assigned me there again, that I  
28 should stay there."

29 To your knowledge, Mr George - this is a question directed



1 at you - was the person you know as OG assigned to the Kenema  
2 bypass near Zogoda around the time you were at Ngolahun Vaama?

3 A. If OG was assigned to the Kenema bypass? I never saw him  
4 there. The only person I knew that was assigned there as a  
16:09:52 5 commander - because Kenema bypass was a target. It was a company  
6 that was based there. It Manawai that was in charge of Kenema  
7 bypass. Manawai, he was the commander.

8 Q. Are you saying that Manawai was the commander of the RUF  
9 forces at Kenema bypass?

16:10:16 10 A. Yes, Manawai was the commander at Kenema bypass at the  
11 time.

12 Q. Now, we go to the next page, 20102, starting at line 15.

13 The question was asked of Mr Mallah:

14 "Q. Mr Witness, what assignment or duties did you receive  
16:10:37 15 after you left the Kenema bypass?

16 A. Well, after I had been at Kenema bypass in early '96  
17 Mike Lamin came back to Zogoda. So Foday Sankoh sent for  
18 me and he said that Mike Lamin was one of the Special  
19 Forces who had long gone out of RUF and had now returned  
16:11:04 20 and he said I should return as one of his security  
21 commanders, I should take care of him and guard him through  
22 God and myself. So in Zogoda I became a security commander  
23 to Mike Lamin.

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

16:11:27 25 A. I only heard about him in 1991 as one of the Special  
26 Forces and that he had come at one time while we had  
27 graduated and fighting. They said he came to Zimmi and set  
28 an example of the Gio people, the Liberians, who were  
29 looting. He killed three of them. So they said Pa Sankoh

1 and Charles Taylor sent for his arrest, so he was arrested.  
2 They took him away. From 1991 I just heard about him and  
3 his name until I saw him in 1996.

16:12:18

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

6 A. They said that Mike Lamin be arrested. He was arrested  
7 at Zimmi."

8 Now, Mr George, you've heard what I've read.

9 A. Yes.

16:12:33

10 Q. You remember telling us this morning about Mike Lamin being  
11 arrested by Oliver Varney for the offence of rape. Mr Mallah  
12 says he heard --

13 MR BANGURA: Your Honours, counsel is misstating the  
14 evidence.

16:12:49

15 MR ANYAH: Well, I stand to be corrected.

16 JUDGE LUSSICK: [Microphone not activated].

17 MR ANYAH: I appreciate that. It's late in the day and I  
18 may have misspoke. I'll just ask the witness. Thank you. My  
19 recollection fails me. I didn't mean to intentionally mislead  
20 anybody:

16:13:17

21 Q. Mr George, what was Mike Lamin ordered arrest for by Oliver  
22 Varney? It was the killing of an NPFL soldier, I believe, but  
23 I'll let you answer. Can you tell us, Mr George?

24 A. Mike Lamin was arrested because he killed one NPFL soldier  
25 at the Bo Waterside in Sierra Leone.

16:13:39

26 Q. And the NPFL soldier was the one who committed the offence  
27 of rape, yes?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. Now, you've heard what Mr Mallah said. Mr Mallah said that

1 Mike Lamin set an example of the Gio people, the Liberians who  
2 were looting, he killed three of them, and that's why  
3 Charles Taylor and Pa sent for his arrest. Are you aware of Mike  
4 Lamin killing three NPFL soldiers in the vicinity of Zimmi around  
16:14:23 5 1991?

6 A. Mike Lamin killed one NPFL soldier for raping in my  
7 presence at Bo Gendema, not three and not in Zimmi. It was only  
8 one execution that was done by Mike Lamin in Bo Gendema. That's  
9 what I know about.

16:14:48 10 Q. Do you know whether Charles Taylor was the one who  
11 instructed Oliver Varney to arrest Mike Lamin for this execution  
12 you've referred to?

13 A. If it was Charles Taylor to give --

14 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he kindly repeat his  
16:15:14 15 answer slowly.

16 MR ANYAH:

17 Q. I'll repeat the question and just repeat your answer very  
18 slowly. The question was at page 134, line 17 of the LiveNote:  
19 Do you know whether Charles Taylor was the one who instructed  
16:15:29 20 Oliver Varney to arrest Mike Lamin for the execution you referred  
21 to?

22 A. No, I can't tell you whether he was the one who gave the  
23 instruction.

24 Q. Did you ever hear anyone in the RUF say that the  
16:15:46 25 instruction to arrest Mike Lamin was sent to Oliver Varney by  
26 Charles Taylor?

27 A. No. In fact, what Mike Lamin did, that execution, Foday  
28 Sankoh was not even there. He was way in Kailahun.

29 Q. Are you saying that Foday Sankoh did not play any role in

1 the arrest of Mike Lamin? Is that your version of the events?

2 A. The story that I know is that he was not in Pujehun with  
3 us. He was in Kailahun when Mike Lamin was arrested.

4 Q. Continuing with Mr Mallah's evidence. At lines 11 to 12  
16:16:39 5 the Presiding Judge asked Mr Mallah to continue and Mr Mallah  
6 said at line 13: "They arrested Mike Lamin in Zimmi because he  
7 had killed three NPFL soldiers for raping and looting." You  
8 heard what I just read, Mr George. There is reference there to  
9 raping and looting. You have said Mike Lamin executed a single  
16:17:05 10 NPFL soldier for the offence of rape. Did looting play any role  
11 in the events that resulted in the execution of an NPFL soldier?

12 A. The soldier who Mike Lamin executed in my presence was for  
13 raping. He raped a lady. That's what I know about. If he  
14 killed another two for looting, then I don't know anything about  
16:17:33 15 that.

16 Q. Line 16, question to Mr Mallah:  
17 "Q. Mr Witness, after you were assigned as security for  
18 Mike Lamin did you travel anywhere with him?"

19 A. Yes.

16:17:49 20 Q. Where did you travel?

21 A. Well, the first mission was to the northern jungle.  
22 That is for him to go and talk to the soldiers so that they  
23 will know him, because most of us only heard his name. For  
24 us to see him and know him in person. For the soldiers too  
16:18:10 25 to know him as a Special Forces.

26 Q. Now, who gave that mission to Mike Lamin?

27 A. It was Foday Sankoh."

28 Now, you mentioned before, Mr George, of Mike Lamin  
29 travelling from Zogoda to introduce himself to front line

1 commanders. What I've just read to you, does that sound similar  
2 to what you believe or what you know Mike Lamin to have done?

3 A. He said the right thing.

16:18:54

4 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the witness is speaking  
5 very fast again.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, you're speaking very fast  
7 again. Repeat your entire answer. What are you saying?

8 MR ANYAH:

9 Q. Mr George, who said the right thing, Mr George?

16:19:08

10 A. OG just said what I said in relation to Mike Lamin going to  
11 the various front lines to introduce himself. That was just what  
12 happened.

13 Q. Next page, page 20104, line 14, there's a question asked to  
14 Mr Mallah:

16:19:39

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

16 A. Yes.

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

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. What do you recall?

16:19:55

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

16:20:18

27 So he too said that before ever that happens, let there be  
28 peace before elections. He said the Sierra Leonean  
29 government and the international community have

1 deliberately refused. He said they do not agree to his  
2 demands. He said by so doing he too was going to tell them  
3 that that peace that they do not want, which was to come  
4 first, he said he would teach them the lesson.

16:21:02 5 He said what would happen is that on the day of the  
6 election we would obstruct that election. Whichever big  
7 town they had, particularly Kenema where we were close to  
8 which had a population, we would obstruct the elections  
9 there. He said on that day he called on Kallon - Morris  
16:21:26 10 Kallon - and he said he would be the commander to attack  
11 Kenema on that day."

12 Let's pause. Mr George, is this consistent with your  
13 knowledge of what happened? Was Morris Kallon instructed by  
14 Foday Sankoh to attack Kenema on the day of the elections?

16:21:47 15 A. Yes, Foday Sankoh instructed Morris Kallon to go and  
16 disrupt the elections.

17 Q. Continuing --

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: That doesn't answer your question. To go  
19 and disrupt the elections where?

16:22:10 20 MR ANYAH:

21 Q. Mr George, my question was quite specific and I know you've  
22 spoken about this before. I'm only asking you in relation to  
23 what Mr Mallah has said. The question was: Was Morris Kallon  
24 instructed by Foday Sankoh to attack Kenema on the day of the  
16:22:37 25 elections?

26 A. Yes.

27 Q. Continuing at line --

28 Yes, Madam President.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, how does this witness know?

1 Can he give us some foundation of how he can say yes? Was he  
2 present, or how does he know that such an instruction did  
3 emanate?

4 MR ANYAH: I believe that he's indicated previously, but I  
16:22:54 5 will ask again:

6 Q. Mr George, were you present when this instruction was given  
7 to Morris Kallon?

8 A. I was present at the forum in Zogoda when this instruction  
9 was given to both Morris Kallon and Boston Flomo.

16:23:10 10 Q. And the instruction was given to both of them by who?

11 A. Foday Sankoh.

12 Q. Continuing with Mr Mallah's answer at line 8, page 20105,  
13 he said:

14 "A. ... He said the instruction was that it was the  
16:23:32 15 civilians who were going to do the elections and they were  
16 the ones who we are going to stop. He said that any  
17 civilian whom we see on the streets who was - who are going  
18 for that election, whilst we were firing if we saw that  
19 civilian we should take his or her hands off the election.

16:24:02 20 That meant to chop off his or her hand, but he said to take  
21 off his hands from the election he said so that when he or  
22 her colleagues see him or her, two or three people see his  
23 or her hands are chopped off, or the civilians see that  
24 three people's hands have been chopped off, or have been  
16:24:26 25 killed, they would be afraid and they would not go out to  
26 vote and so the elections would not take place. He said  
27 that would raise some concern to the international  
28 community and they would turn to peace before elections.

29 Q. Mr Witness, when you were explaining the instructions

1 that were being given, who was giving these instructions?

2 A. That was Foday Sankoh giving instructions to the  
3 soldiers and the commander, who was Morris Kallon."

4 Mr George, you said you were at this meeting when Foday  
16:25:07 5 Sankoh gave these instructions. Did you hear Foday Sankoh give  
6 instructions that the hands of civilians should be chopped off?

7 A. I never heard that instruction from Foday Sankoh.

8 Q. Did you hear Foday Sankoh saying that chopping off the  
9 hands of civilians was necessary so that they would be afraid and  
16:25:30 10 they would not go out to vote?

11 A. No, I never heard that.

12 Q. Did you hear Foday Sankoh say that chopping off the hands  
13 of civilians would raise concern in the international community,  
14 and the international community would suggest that there be peace  
16:25:53 15 before elections because of that?

16 A. I never heard that from Foday Sankoh.

17 Q. Do you agree with this account that I have just read as  
18 given by Mr Mallah, the portions of the meeting where he said  
19 Sankoh ordered that persons - the hands of civilians be chopped  
16:26:26 20 off?

21 A. I disagree, because he never said it in the meeting.

22 Q. Can we go to the next page, 20106. Now, at line 1 there's  
23 a question posed there:

24 "Q. What do you mean when you say if you saw the civilians  
16:26:59 25 while you were firing? What do you mean by while you were  
26 firing?

27 A. Well, it was to kill. When the bullet meets anybody  
28 like a civilian, or when you would have seen your fellow  
29 who has died and you have seen that, you wouldn't go to



1 vote, or you've seen someone who has been captured and they  
2 chop off his or her hand and you have seen that you would  
3 be afraid to go and do the elections. That means you have  
4 taken off your hands from the elections.

16:27:34 5 Q. And who was the one doing the firing?

6 A. It was the RUF soldiers.

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

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

9 Q. And who were you firing at, or what were you firing  
16:28:01 10 your guns at?

11 A. We were shooting at the civilians who were going to go  
12 to the elections so that they would not go."

13 Mr George, to your knowledge did the RUF shoot at civilians  
14 who went to vote during the elections?

16:28:23 15 A. RUF was not targeting civilians. The RUF was targeting the  
16 soldiers who were guarding the polling stations.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: But that doesn't answer the question.  
18 The question was not who the RUF targeted, but whether the RUF  
19 shot at civilians. Do you know if they shot at civilians, or you  
16:29:01 20 don't know?

21 THE WITNESS: The RUF did not shoot at civilians because  
22 they were sent on military targets.

23 MR ANYAH:

24 Q. Now, last line of that same page, page 20106:

16:29:24 25 "Q. Who took part in carrying out these instructions?

26 A. Well, the RUF soldiers with whom we were all in the  
27 arms after we had come from Zogoda and went with Morris  
28 Kallon, we took part in that instruction."

29 We go down to line 16 of that page, 20107. Mr Mallah

1 continues with his answer:

2 "The election went on and they voted, but the turnout that  
3 they were expecting - the civilians who would have turned  
4 up - it did not happen that way.

16:30:08 5 Q. Now, to your knowledge was any report made to Foday  
6 Sankoh about what had happened in Kenema?

7 A. Yes. After that, after we had attacked the town, the  
8 RUF, until the time we went back to Zogoda the mission  
9 commander, Morris Kallon, gave a report to Foday Sankoh.

16:30:28 10 He said the instruction you had given us to attack the  
11 town, we killed civilians and we removed some of their  
12 hands from the election. Although the election went on, he  
13 said. We did exactly what you told us to do. He said even  
14 though the election had gone on, but you would hear about  
16:30:48 15 it over the BBC what we did in Kenema."

16 Mr George, did you hear Morris Kallon give any such report  
17 to Foday Sankoh at the end of the attack in Kenema?

18 A. When he was giving his report I was not there because I was  
19 on my assignment ground in Ngolahun Vaama. I was not in Zogoda,  
16:31:18 20 so I won't say I was there while he was giving his report.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, we have come to the end of the  
22 tape. I think we will adjourn until tomorrow. But before I do,  
23 Mr George, I will caution you not to discuss your evidence again  
24 with anybody. So court adjourns to tomorrow at 9.30.

16:31:35 25 [Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 4.31 p.m.  
26 to be reconvened on Friday, 23 April 2010 at  
27 9.30 a.m.]

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**I N D E X**

**WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE:**

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EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR ANYAH	39623