



Case No. SCSL-2003-01-T

THE PROSECUTOR OF  
THE SPECIAL COURT  
V.  
CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR

FRIDAY, 27 AUGUST 2010  
9.00 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 Sidney Thompson

For the Registry:

Ms Rachel Irura  
Ms Zainab Fofanah

For the Prosecution:

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

For the accused Charles Ghankay  
Taylor:

Mr Morris Anyah  
Mr Silas Chekera  
Ms Logan Hambriek  
Mr Simon Chapman

1 Friday, 27 August 2010

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused present]

4 [Upon commencing at 9.03 a.m.]

09:03:49 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning. We will take appearances  
6 first, please.

7 MR KOUMJIAN: Good morning, Madam President, good morning,  
8 your Honours, and counsel opposite. For the Prosecution this  
9 morning, Brenda J Hollis, Mohamed A Bangura, Maja Dimitrova and  
09:04:09 10 Nicholas Koumjian.

11 MR CHEKERA: Good morning, Madam President, your Honours,  
12 and counsel opposite. For the Defence, Morris Anyah, Simon  
13 Chapman, Logan Hambri ck and Silas Chekera.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning, Mr Sesay. I remind you of  
09:04:30 15 the oath that you took and that is binding on you today.  
16 Mr Chekera, re-exam.

17 MR CHEKERA: Thank you.

18 WITNESS: DCT-172 [On former oath]

19 RE-EXAMINATION BY MR CHEKERA: [Continued]

09:04:36 20 Q. Mr Sesay, when we broke off yesterday, we were discussing  
21 the reasons why Superman's group proceeded to attack Port Loko  
22 with a view to proceed to Lungi. You were explaining how at that  
23 time Sam Bockarie - sorry, Gullit had already taken over  
24 Freetown. And you said Sam Bockarie was doing this, as it were,  
09:05:03 25 to get a name. I just want you to explain exactly what you meant  
26 and why it was important for Sam Bockarie to then attack Port  
27 Loko with a view to proceeding to Lungi after Gullit took over  
28 Freetown. You remember the evidence I'm talking about?

29 A. Yes, I recall.

1 Q. Can you just assist us by explaining again why it was  
2 important for Sam Bockarie to take over Lungi with a view to  
3 proceeding to - to proceed to - sorry, attack Port Loko with a  
4 view to proceed to Lungi, when Gullit took over Freetown.

09:05:43 5 A. Well, it was because Gullit and others had attacked  
6 Freetown, they were purely AFRC, that was the reason why  
7 Sam Bockarie also said that the RUF should go to Lungi if we were  
8 able to capture Port Loko.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, but why? Why? Why was it necessary  
09:06:08 10 for you also to show your faces near the capital? Why was it  
11 necessary for the RUF to show your faces there?

12 THE WITNESS: Well, my Lord, the RUF too was fighting for  
13 the capital. So if the AFRC had captured Freetown and the RUF  
14 captured Lungi, then at the end of the day, the RUF too will not  
09:06:34 15 be too far from the important areas in the country because Lungi  
16 also is an important area in the country.

17 MR CHEKERA:

18 Q. Yesterday, in answering that question you said Sam Bockarie  
19 did this to get names. Can you explain what you meant by that  
09:06:57 20 phrase?

21 A. Well, what I meant was that Sam Bockarie did that because  
22 the AFRC, that is Gullit and others, had attacked Freetown, so  
23 they were purely going to make the name that they had captured  
24 the capital city. That was the reason why Sam Bockarie also said  
09:07:22 25 the RUF should capture Lungi, but we were unable to capture Port  
26 Loko, so it was not possible.

27 Q. Mr Sesay --

28 JUDGE LUSSICK: Just so I understand that, Mr Chekera, so  
29 the only reason the RUF wanted to capture Lungi was because

1 Gullit had captured Freetown? Is that right?

2 THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord.

3 JUDGE LUSSICK: What sort of a military reason is that?

09:08:02

4 THE WITNESS: Well, my Lord, Lungi also is an important  
5 area in the country.

6 JUDGE LUSSICK: Why was it important to the RUF?

7 THE WITNESS: Well, if we had got Lungi, then that would  
8 have been important to the RUF because that is one of the  
9 important areas in the country.

09:08:28

10 JUDGE LUSSICK: Why would it have been important to the  
11 RUF?

12 THE WITNESS: Because that is where we have the  
13 international airport, the only airport in the country. That is  
14 where it is located.

09:08:43

15 JUDGE LUSSICK: And what would the RUF have done with the  
16 airport?

17 THE WITNESS: Well, my Lord, the RUF also was fighting for  
18 political power, so if we had got the airport, it meant that we  
19 had got one important area in the country.

09:09:05

20 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Sesay, yesterday when we were looking  
21 at that map which you marked for us, MFI-45, you indicated that  
22 in your opinion, the Guinean troops at Port Loko would  
23 necessarily travel southwards through Gberi Junction, through  
24 Gberi Bridge, down to Masiaka and then on to Freetown. That's  
09:09:37 25 what you said yesterday, isn't it, if they were to go and  
26 reinforce their colleagues in Freetown?

27 THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord.

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: But I'm just wondering, don't you think  
29 that it would be nearer for them to travel from Port Loko through

1 Lungi where their colleagues were? First of all, let me ask  
2 this: Where was the headquarters of ECOMOG at that time? Was it  
3 not at Lungi?

09:10:11

4 THE WITNESS: The ECOMOG headquarters during this time was  
5 in Freetown.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, but Freetown had been taken over or  
7 attacked by AFRC. Was not their - wasn't there a strong  
8 contingent of ECOMOG at Lungi at this time?

9 THE WITNESS: They were there, my Lord.

09:10:29

10 PRESIDING JUDGE: And don't you think it would make better  
11 sense, it would be easier, for the Guineans to join their  
12 colleagues at Lungi through Port Loko?

13 THE WITNESS: Yes, if we attacked Port Loko, the Guineans  
14 will have used two ways to withdraw, either to go through Lungi  
15 or to go back to Guinea.

09:10:51

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: So why do you think that they would go  
17 through Gberi Bridge and Gberi Junction? Isn't that a longer way  
18 to get to Freetown? Isn't it shorter to go through Lungi if  
19 you're at Port Loko?

09:11:15

20 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am, if you are in Port Loko, if you  
21 want to go to Freetown, the shorter way for troops is through  
22 Masiaka, through Gberi Junction to Masiaka but if you went  
23 through Lungi you will have to use the ferry and by then the AFRC  
24 had captured where the ferry lands in Freetown.

09:11:36

25 PRESIDING JUDGE: So how were you, the RUF, hoping to get  
26 to Lungi if the ferry was no longer available, how were you  
27 hoping to get there?

28 THE WITNESS: Well, through Port Loko, my Lord.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: I know, I know through Port Loko, but

1 once you left Port Loko, how were you, the RUF, hoping to capture  
2 Lungi if there was no ferry available? How were you going to do  
3 it?

09:12:09 4 THE WITNESS: Well, the troops were to move from Port Loko  
5 to Loko Massama, and from Loko Massama to --

6 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the next town that the  
7 witness referred to was not clear to the interpreter.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please repeat the route. How would the  
9 troops move?

09:12:27 10 THE WITNESS: From Port Loko they would go through - from  
11 Port Loko they would go to Loko Massama. From Loko Massama,  
12 there are other two routes to go to Lungi. You might either use  
13 Komrabai route, or you come to Rotifunk, or Tintafor, that is in  
14 Lungi Masoyilla. Or, if you want, you might take it by Loko  
09:12:58 15 Massama to Fori Kalangba, and then you come to Bailor and then  
16 you come to Conakry Deux. That is another route also.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: And you do not reckon that the Guinean  
18 forces to have used any of these routes to get to Lungi?

19 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. That is the reason why I said if  
09:13:21 20 we had attacked Port Loko, if we were able to capture Port Loko  
21 there were two routes. The Guineans, if they wanted, they would  
22 have gone through Loko Massama to Lungi, and then they joined  
23 their ECOMOG colleagues there or they would draw back to Guinea  
24 through the Kambia route.

09:13:39 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: So in other words it is not true what you  
26 said yesterday, that the only route for them to Freetown would  
27 have been through Gberi Junction and Gberi Bridge, it's not true,  
28 is it?

29 THE WITNESS: Well, my Lord, I cannot say that is not the

1 truth because during this time, where the ferry was to slam in  
2 Freetown, the only routes to the place where the ferry slams had  
3 been captured by the AFRC, that is the Kissy Terminal and Old  
4 Wharf, I mean Government Wharf, the AFRC were present there in  
09:14:15 5 Freetown.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Okay. Thank you, Mr Interpreter, the  
7 names, the various names that are definitely not on the record,  
8 do you think you can spell any of them for us?

9 THE INTERPRETER: Yes, your Honours. Loko Massama is  
09:14:30 10 L-O-K-O M-A-S-S-A-M-A. The second one is Komrabai. It is  
11 K-O-M-R-A-B-A-I. The third one is Rotifunk, R-O-T-I-F-U-N-K.  
12 And the next one is Tintafor, T-I-N-T-A-F-O-R. The next is  
13 Kalangba, K-A-L-A-N-G-B-A. Another is Bailor, B-A-I-L-O-R. The  
14 next is Old Wharf, is O-L-D W-H-A-R-F. The next is Government  
09:15:19 15 Wharf, as is "government" then "wharf".

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Interpreter.

17 JUDGE DOHERTY: Can I ask one other point of clarification,  
18 Mr Sesay? Did ECOMOG have helicopters at Lungi?

19 THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord. They had helicopters. They  
09:15:40 20 had Alpha Jets.

21 JUDGE DOHERTY: Could they not have used helicopters to  
22 take personnel?

23 THE WITNESS: Yes, they could have used helicopters to  
24 reinforce.

09:15:54 25 MR CHEKERA:

26 Q. Mr Sesay, just as a follow-up to that question. If the  
27 helicopters were - if ECOMOG had used the helicopters to - from  
28 Lungi to reinforce in Freetown, where would they have landed?

29 A. Well, they still had areas to land that were still under

1 the Government of Sierra Leone, like Cockerill. They would have  
2 landed at Cockerill. They would have landed at Mammy Yoko,  
3 Aberdeen. They still had those areas, because the AFRC had not  
4 yet reached those areas.

09:16:38 5 Q. And if they had used the sea, the ferry, where would they  
6 have landed?

7 A. Well, with the ferry, they would have either landed at the  
8 Government Wharf or the Kissy Terminal, that is where the ferries  
9 normally slam.

09:16:56 10 Q. And who was controlling those two places?

11 A. The AFRC.

12 Q. Now, Mr Sesay, the Guinean contingent that was based at  
13 Port Loko, did they ever, during the time that they were at Port  
14 Loko, was there a time that they moved towards Freetown at any  
09:17:14 15 point?

16 A. No, they did not go to Freetown. They came to Waterloo to  
17 receive their brothers who were at Waterloo, and for them to go  
18 back to Port Loko.

19 Q. And which route did they use when they were coming to  
09:17:31 20 Freetown? Sorry, to Waterloo?

21 A. They used the Gberi Junction route, through Gberi Bridge to  
22 Masiaka.

23 Q. You said the contingent, the Guinean contingent, you said  
24 under cross-examination, that was based at Port Loko, was quite a  
09:17:53 25 large contingent.

26 A. Yes, it was a large contingent and they were well armed.  
27 They had tanks, they had 40-barrel missiles.

28 Q. Could they possibly transport those tanks to reinforce  
29 Freetown via the ferry?

1 A. Yes, those tanks could have only been transported to  
2 Freetown through the ferry because the helicopter cannot take  
3 them.

09:18:37 4 Q. And do you know how many helicopters were at Lungi under  
5 the ECOMOG?

6 A. No. I did not know.

7 Q. Now, Superman attempts to attack - rather, attacks Port  
8 Loko and he doesn't succeed, he fails to take over Port Loko.  
9 What does he do after that?

09:19:07 10 A. Well, after that, Sam Bockarie instructed him to withdraw;  
11 he said he and Rambo should take the route to Masiaka and go to  
12 Waterloo.

13 Q. And does he get to Waterloo?

09:19:26 14 A. Yes. They got to Waterloo where they fought for two weeks  
15 against the Guineans, and the Guineans withdrew to Port Loko.

16 Q. The Guineans who they fought at Waterloo, are they the same  
17 Guineans who were based at Port Loko?

18 A. No. This was another contingent that was at Waterloo, but  
19 they were all just the same Guineans.

09:19:59 20 Q. And while this is happening, when Superman is engaged with  
21 the Guineans at Waterloo, where are you, Mr Sesay?

22 A. I was in Makeni.

09:20:20 23 Q. And at that time, when this is happening, the battle  
24 between the Guineans and Superman at Waterloo, what is happening  
25 in Freetown?

26 A. Well, the AFRC were in Freetown, they were fighting against  
27 the ECOMOG, because I later understood that they advanced towards  
28 the Congo Cross Bridge. It was from there that the ECOMOG  
29 started pushing them.

1 Q. When Sam Bockarie gave Superman instructions to go to  
2 Waterloo, did he give him instructions to go any further than  
3 Waterloo?

09:21:05 4 A. No, he did not give further instructions because to capture  
5 Waterloo it took them two weeks and, by then, before the RUF  
6 could capture Waterloo, the AFRC also had withdrawn. They were  
7 now around the Allen Town area. So Sam Bockarie did not give  
8 further instruction and the ECOMOG were at Hastings and they were  
9 also at Jui.

09:21:22 10 Q. So by the time Superman eventually captures Waterloo,  
11 Gullit and company are already withdrawing from Freetown?

12 A. Yes, because the - it was said over the SLBS and even the  
13 BBC.

09:21:48 14 Q. And you, Mr Sesay, did you at any point leave Makeni to  
15 come to Waterloo?

16 A. Yes, sir.

17 Q. At what point did you leave Makeni to come to Waterloo?

09:22:10 18 A. Well, it was when Gullit and others had retreated to  
19 Benguema, that was the time Sam Bockarie sent me a message saying  
20 that I should go and receive the politicians that had been sprung  
21 out of Pademba Road. He said I should bring them to Makeni and  
22 send them to Buedu, including Gibril Massaquoi because he said he  
23 wanted to talk to Gibril Massaquoi to know about Mr Sankoh, so he  
24 said I should ask Gibril and the politicians who had been sprung  
09:22:29 25 out of Pademba Road to send them to him. That was the reason why  
26 I went to Waterloo.

27 Q. And how many men did you go with from Makeni to Waterloo  
28 for that?

29 MR KOUMJIAN: Your Honour, I believe this was covered in

1 direct examination.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: What is the point of this line of  
3 questioning, Mr Chekera? What is it that arose in  
4 cross-examination?

09:22:54 5 MR CHEKERA: I am trying to put into context the events  
6 around the Freetown invasion which learned counsel opposite in  
7 his cross-examination clearly suggested was a joint attack  
8 between the RUF and the AFRC. So I have to probe that detail of  
9 their coordination and their operations to see if there, indeed,  
09:23:16 10 was a joint criminal enterprise with respect to the Freetown  
11 invasion, including the retreat to Freetown - to Waterloo which  
12 you will recall, Madam President, learned counsel opposite put to  
13 Mr Sesay that he was actually sent to Waterloo to reinforce  
14 Gullit.

09:23:35 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very well. But do not recap the direct  
16 evidence, please.

17 MR CHEKERA: I will attempt not to repeat the evidence,  
18 only except to the extent that I have to to put into context the  
19 issues I'm trying to extract from the witness. I will proceed  
09:23:51 20 with caution.

21 Q. Mr Sesay, you will recall that learned counsel opposite  
22 suggested to you that actually you came from Makeni to reinforce  
23 Gullit and that you and Gullit at some point planned an attack to  
24 retake Freetown. You remember that aspect of - you remember that  
09:24:15 25 line of questioning from learned counsel opposite?

26 A. Yes, I recall.

27 Q. Now, how many men did you bring from Makeni to Waterloo  
28 when you were sent by Sam Bockarie to collect the politicians?

29 A. There were just my bodyguards that I went with.

1 Q. Just give me a rough --

2 JUDGE LUSSICK: Didn't the witness mention the name "Gibril  
3 Massaquoi"? That didn't come out in the interpretation.

09:24:53

4 MR CHEKERA: He did mention Gibril Massaquoi as one of the  
5 persons he was going to come to take along --

6 JUDGE LUSSICK: I didn't hear that in the interpretation.

7 MR CHEKERA: Maybe just to put it on the record I will ask  
8 the question again.

09:25:08

9 Q. Mr Sesay, your instructions were to do what when you were  
10 sent from Makeni by Sam Bockarie?

11 A. I said it was to call Gibril Massaquoi, and Sam Bockarie  
12 said I should bring the politicians, Mr Victor Foh and others.

09:25:30

13 Q. And Mr Sesay, my question was: Just give me a number of  
14 approximately how many bodyguards you had when you left Makeni to  
15 Waterloo?

16 A. About 12 bodyguards.

17 Q. And how long did you stay in Waterloo?

09:25:57

18 A. Well, I went to Waterloo because by then the Alpha Jet was  
19 flying over. I moved at night from Makeni and I was Waterloo for  
20 the whole day, and around 7 p.m. I left to go back to Makeni. So  
21 I spent just a whole day there. I did not pass the night there  
22 because by then, you don't travel during the day, you only travel  
23 at night.

09:26:18

24 Q. And did you meet Gullit when you went to Waterloo for that  
25 one night?

26 A. Yes, during the day, Gullit came to Rambo at Lumpa where  
27 I was lodged, so we extended greetings and it was there that he  
28 asked me, he said, "Oh, my brother, why didn't you guys reinforce  
29 us? Now you left us like that in Freetown and we have been put

1 out of Freetown. You did not reinforce us." So I also told him  
2 that, "My brother, I did not have any instruction to reinforce  
3 you." So he said I should take the politicians with me, but he  
4 said he was not going to allow me to take Pa Momoh with me, that  
09:26:58 5 is the former President.

6 Q. And, Mr Sesay, when you went to Waterloo and you met the  
7 AFRC who had retreated from Freetown, what was their relationship  
8 like with the RUF that were in Waterloo?

9 A. Well, the relationship was not cordial, because they had  
09:27:30 10 differences in mind that the RUF failed to reinforce them in  
11 Freetown and it came to a time that they used to open fire at one  
12 another and --

13 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be asked  
14 to repeat that last bit.

09:27:43 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Slowly repeat your evidence, please. The  
16 interpreter didn't get it. Slowly.

17 THE WITNESS: My Lord, I said when the AFRC withdrew from  
18 Freetown to Waterloo to Benguema, the AFRC and the RUF, the  
19 relationship was not somehow cordial, because the AFRC was  
09:28:06 20 grumbling that the RUF did not reinforce them in Freetown and  
21 there were some times that they used to open fire at one another.  
22 That was the reason why Rambo decided to withdraw from Waterloo  
23 to Makeni.

24 MR CHEKERA:

09:28:23 25 Q. Which Rambo are we talking about, Mr Sesay?

26 A. I'm talking about Boston Flomo, the RUF Rambo.

27 Q. Mr Sesay, let's talk about Rambo Red Goat. Mr Sesay, you  
28 will recall that I learned counsel opposite read you some of your  
29 testimony when you were led in evidence-in-chief and you talked

1 about someone called Idrissa Kamara and you said that person was  
2 with the Rambo Red Goat Battalion. That was what you said in  
3 your evidence-in-chief. And when counsel opposite cross-examined  
4 you, he put to you that you had lied that you did not know

09:29:09 5 Idrissa Kamara was Rambo Red Goat. You remember that?

6 A. Yes, I recall.

7 Q. You've already stated Rambo Red Goat was part of Brigadier  
8 Mani's group?

9 A. Yes.

09:29:28 10 Q. And you first met him in detention when he was coming to  
11 see Bazy?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. When did you first become aware that Rambo Red Goat, the  
14 person who was visiting Bazy Kamara, was Idrissa Kamara?

09:29:50 15 A. Well, that was the first time that I knew that name Idrissa  
16 Kamara. The first time I knew that name Idrissa Kamara was when  
17 you were asking me about witnesses, the Prosecution witnesses,  
18 whether I knew this person or that person, that was at the  
19 detention. That was the time he asked me whether I knew someone

09:30:13 20 by the name of Rambo Red Goat and I said yes, Rambo Red Goat at  
21 one time visited Bazy at the detention. And then he said that  
22 is Idrissa Kamara. Then I asked, I said, "Is that his name?" So  
23 that was my first time I came across that name Idrissa Kamara to  
24 say it was Rambo Red Goat. Because he was asking me about

09:30:34 25 different names, Prosecution witnesses, asking me whether I knew  
26 this person or whether I know the other person.

27 Q. Mr Sesay, remember you said Brigadier Mani was working with  
28 Superman in Makeni, but they had separate commands. You remember  
29 that?

1 A. Yes. I said they were working before they went and  
2 captured Makeni. And even when they captured Makeni, Brigadier  
3 Mani and Superman were still working, but they had different  
4 commands. Brigadier Mani was commanding the AFRC, whereas  
09:31:14 5 Superman was commanding the RUF.

6 Q. And you, when you were in Makeni, who were you commanding?

7 A. The RUF.

8 Q. Can you then explain why or how, Mr Sesay, it is that  
9 according to the Prosecution's case, you came to command Rambo

09:31:35 10 Red Goat and ordered him and the group of about 60 men to advance  
11 to Freetown?

12 A. No. What Rambo Red Goat said is not the truth. I never  
13 became a commander for the Red Goats, or I never gave him  
14 instruction, that did not happen. And I did not send anybody to

09:31:59 15 Freetown. I did not send any reinforcement. And even if I had  
16 instruction to send reinforcement to Freetown, RUF Rambo, Boston  
17 Flomo, would have been the appropriate person for me to send  
18 because he was the advance team commander from Kono down to  
19 Makeni, so I wouldn't have left out RUF Rambo to send Red Goat  
09:32:26 20 Rambo, somebody I was not used to.

21 Q. At this point, Mr Sesay - or, rather, let me rephrase the  
22 question.

23 A. And if the RUF wanted to send reinforcement to Freetown, it  
24 would not have been 60 men. The RUF would have sent more men  
09:33:09 25 than that, with an RUF commander.

26 Q. Now, Mr Sesay, let's just look at the supply of ammunition  
27 for that attack. I'll ask you to comment on a proposition that  
28 was made by counsel opposite. You've said in your evidence that  
29 the ammunition you used - let's start from the time you were at

1 Buedu. The ammunition you used to move from Buedu to Kono was  
2 ammunition that Sam Bockarie came with from Liberia?

3 A. Yes, I said that was the ammunition that Bockarie bought  
4 from Lofa.

09:33:58 5 Q. And that took you as far as Kono?

6 A. Yes, that was what we used for the attack on Kono.

7 Q. And in Kono you acquired - you captured ammunition?

8 A. Yes, we captured ammunition and arms.

9 Q. And is that the ammunition that you then used to proceed  
09:34:28 10 all the way to Waterloo, when Superman went to attack Port Loko?

11 A. No. The ammunition that we captured from Kono, we used it  
12 to Makeni. And in Makeni also we captured ammunition at the Teko  
13 Barracks and that - those were some of the ammunition that  
14 Superman used to attack Port Loko. And it was the same

09:34:55 15 ammunition from Teko Barracks that Superman used to fight the  
16 Guineans at Waterloo.

17 Q. What about SAJ Musa? Where did he get the ammunition that  
18 he was using for his advance from the north to Benguema? And  
19 after that, Gullit, all the way to Freetown?

09:35:20 20 A. Well, I later understood that when SAJ Musa went and joined  
21 his men at Major Eddie Town, where he joined Gullit and others,  
22 they attacked, from there they attacked Lunsar and they got a  
23 huge amount of ammunition and from there they went and attacked  
24 Masiaka where they also got some ammunition, and from there they  
09:35:46 25 attacked Waterloo and they attacked Benguema. That was where  
26 they said they captured the ammo dump at Benguema and those were  
27 the arms and ammunition that they used to go to Freetown.

28 Q. Because, Mr Sesay, you will recall I learned counsel opposite  
29 suggesting to you that you, in legal terms we call it the causal

1 effect - if you had not attacked the ECOMOG in Kono, Gullit would  
2 not have attacked Freetown because it was all part of a single  
3 chain of events. From the time you captured Kono from the  
4 ECOMOG, it was all part of a single chain of events which led up  
09:36:36 5 to the invasion on Freetown. Do you agree with that proposition?  
6 Or do you understand the proposition or you want me to explain it  
7 further?

8 A. No, I understand.

9 Q. Do you agree with that proposition, that this was all part  
09:36:54 10 of a single chain of events: If you had not attacked Freetown -  
11 if you had not attacked Kono, Gullit would not have succeeded in  
12 Freetown?

13 A. No. I disagree with that. I disagree with that  
14 suggestion, because the AFRC, SAJ Musa's group, they attacked  
09:37:14 15 Port Loko and they got a huge amount of ammunition there. By  
16 then the RUF had not yet attacked Kono. And they then moved from  
17 there, they attacked Masiaka where they got some more ammunition  
18 from ECOMOG. And from Lunsar they said they captured so many  
19 uniforms from the ECOMOG. And they also went and attacked  
09:37:34 20 Benguema and Benguema was a barracks around Waterloo, they  
21 captured it from the ECOMOG, and they said all the ammunition  
22 that was at the dump, they got everything. So it was from there  
23 that they got their ammunition and arms to attack Freetown. So  
24 even if the RUF had not attacked Kono, the AFRC had the plans to  
09:37:54 25 attack Freetown and they had arms and ammunition from the ECOMOG.

26 Because I was not there, but what I understood later was  
27 that even when they had captured Benguema, the ammo dump where  
28 they got the bombs and other things, the remaining ones that were  
29 there, SAJ Musa said they should set it on fire. So people said

1 it was during that process that he lost his life. So they  
2 collected all that they needed and the remaining, they burnt it.  
3 So that was where they got their ammunition from for them to go  
4 and attack Freetown.

09:38:34 5 Q. Now, Mr Sesay --

6 JUDGE DOHERTY: Mr Chekera, Mr Sesay said in a previous  
7 answer that they attacked Lunsar and captured ammunition there.  
8 Now he's saying they attacked Port Loko and got ammunition there.  
9 Is it both Port Loko and Lunsar, or is one a mistake for the  
10 other?

09:38:59

11 MR CHEKERA:

12 Q. Mr Sesay, can you please assist the Learned Justice?

13 A. Yes, my Lord. I said they attacked Lunsar where they got  
14 ammunition, from there to Masiaka, and then they went to  
15 Benguema, BTC, around Waterloo, before they attacked Freetown.

09:39:14

16 JUDGE DOHERTY: So they did not attack Port Loko, is that  
17 what you're saying?

18 THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord. They did not attack Port Loko.  
19 It was Benguema Barracks that they ended up capturing before they  
20 finally went to Freetown.

09:39:32

21 MR CHEKERA:

22 Q. Mr Sesay, just to understand that causal link again, can  
23 you just briefly, I don't want you to even explain - when you  
24 attacked Kono, to your knowledge, where was SAJ Musa's group?

09:39:50

25 A. At that time, they were around - they were around Masiaka,  
26 going down to Waterloo, because it was around 5 December that  
27 I heard over the BBC that they captured Lunsar, because by then  
28 I was still in Buedu.

29 Q. And where were they coming from? You said they were around

1 Masiaka. Where were they coming from?

2 A. Well, they had the Gullit group that had been in the  
3 Bombali District at a place called Rosos throughout almost 1998.  
4 So around September 1998, SAJ Musa moved from Kurubonla and  
09:40:37 5 joined Gullit at a place called Major Eddie Town. So it was from  
6 there that they held a meeting and made a plan to move to  
7 Freetown.

8 Q. And from Colonel Eddie Town to Masiaka, do you know whether  
9 during that movement they were engaged in combat?

09:41:04 10 A. Well, when they moved from there, what I understood later  
11 was that it was from there that they moved to go and attack  
12 Lunsar.

13 Q. Mr Sesay, just to maybe clarify one little point: Lunsar  
14 is in which district?

09:41:31 15 A. Port Loko District.

16 Q. Now, let's go back to this issue of - okay. Let's look at  
17 a different aspect on that invasion, Mr Sesay. At what point,  
18 Mr Sesay, did you hear of amputations in Freetown?

19 A. Well, when they attacked Freetown, I heard over the radio  
09:42:09 20 that the SLBS was saying that the attackers in Freetown were  
21 amputating people, they were burning down houses.

22 Q. Let me try to refocus because I want us to look at during  
23 that time when the AFRC was in Freetown. Let me start by saying  
24 for approximately how long was the AFRC in Freetown? Just give  
09:42:37 25 me a time frame.

26 A. The AFRC, by late - by mid-January, by mid-January, they  
27 were now pushing them towards the east end of Freetown. That was  
28 towards mid-January, they were pushing them towards the east end  
29 of Freetown, towards Calaba Town, Allen Town, because what

1 I understood later, they advanced - their advance was very rapid  
2 and they captured Freetown. I think the very day they moved into  
3 Freetown was the day they captured State House and they continued  
4 on to Pademba Road and the following day they continued up to the  
09:43:28 5 Congo Cross Bridge and from the Congo Cross Bridge ECOMOG also  
6 started pushing them, little by little, and they pushed them up  
7 to east end.

8 Q. Let me just - even refocus the question further: Did you  
9 hear of amputations when the AFRC advanced and took over Freetown  
09:43:49 10 or at the time they were retreating from Freetown? Which of the  
11 phases did you hear of amputations?

12 A. It was at the time they were retreating.

13 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the interpreter did not  
14 complete the last part of the witness's testimony when counsel  
09:44:12 15 interrupted. Something was left behind and he said the Pademba  
16 Road Prison was open.

17 MR CHEKERA: Thank you, and my apology, Mr Interpreter.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Chekera, are you tuned in the same  
19 channel that we are on, channel 2?

09:44:31 20 MR CHEKERA: It is my mistake. I am going way too fast.

21 Q. Mr Sesay, entirely my fault. Apparently I'm not waiting  
22 for your translations to finish. I will try to slow down a  
23 little bit.

24 The amputations start when the AFRC are retreating from  
09:44:55 25 Freetown, and at that point as you just indicated, the RUF is at  
26 Waterloo?

27 A. Yes, the RUF came to Waterloo around the second week, they  
28 fought against the Guineans for about two weeks before they could  
29 capture Waterloo.

1 Q. And at this point, does the RUF also start amputations at  
2 Waterloo?

3 A. No. I did not hear about amputations in Waterloo because  
4 at the time the RUF fought there for two weeks before they  
09:45:32 5 captured Waterloo, there were no civilians in Waterloo at that  
6 time because the AFRC passed through Waterloo to go to Freetown,  
7 so the civilian population had moved into Freetown before the RUF  
8 came and attacked Waterloo.

9 Q. In fact, Mr Sesay, from the time that you advanced from  
09:45:50 10 Buedu to the time you ended up in Makeni and some RUF elements  
11 proceeding to different parts of the country, almost towards  
12 Freetown, were there incidents involving the RUF amputating  
13 civilians?

14 A. No, no. The December advance that the RUF did, no  
09:46:15 15 amputation took place. From Kono, down to Magburaka, down to  
16 Makeni, up to Lunsar, no amputation took place, not at all,  
17 because at this time that we are talking about, Magburaka was  
18 overpacked with civilian population, Makeni was overpacked with  
19 civilian population. And I never heard about amputation and  
09:46:37 20 I did not see anyone who had been amputated. And none of the  
21 hospitals received victims that were amputated to say that when  
22 Makeni was attacked they were brought to the hospital.

23 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be asked  
24 to slow down and repeat from where I stopped.

09:46:56 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Sesay, you're running again and giving  
26 problems to the interpreter. Now, you said none of the hospitals  
27 received victims that were amputated, to say that when Makeni was  
28 attacked they were brought to the hospital. Now, what did you  
29 say after that? Slowly, please.

1 THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord. I said during this time, there  
2 were so many civilians in Makeni and Magburaka and all the towns  
3 that we had passed through, and civilians were not amputated  
4 during that attack. And even during my trials, the Prosecution  
09:47:34 5 brought amputees but their testimonies - but all the testimonies  
6 they gave, they spoke about the places where they were amputated  
7 and it was not within December 1998. And it was not during the  
8 RUF advance from Kono to Makeni. All the amputees who testified,  
9 they did not say it was during that time that they were  
09:48:01 10 amputated.

11 Q. Mr Sesay, I just want you to explain because this is very  
12 important, I will tell you what the Prosecution's theory is. The  
13 Prosecution theory is the attack on Freetown was a joint criminal  
14 enterprise involving the RUF, the AFRC, and Charles Taylor, and  
09:48:19 15 that that joint criminal enterprise was meant to terrorise the  
16 civilian population so that is why I'm asking you whether, as  
17 part of that joint criminal enterprise, as alleged, you were  
18 carrying amputations from the time you left Kono - sorry, from  
19 the time you left Buedu towards Freetown, where we have evidence  
09:48:43 20 of amputations? Do you follow the basis for this questioning?

21 A. Yes, I understand.

22 Q. What do you say to that allegation, that this was all part  
23 of an enterprise to terrorise the civilian population involving  
24 the RUF, including yourself, Mr Sesay, and Charles Taylor and the  
09:49:06 25 AFRC?

26 A. No. That is not one and the same thing. What the AFRC did  
27 in Freetown and the way the RUF conducted themselves from Kono  
28 down to Makeni were two different scenarios because the AFRC in  
29 Freetown, during January 6 they were amputating people, they were

1 killing policemen, they were killing people whom they said were  
2 SLPP supporters, but for those of us in Makeni, we had so many  
3 policemen that we met there, about 87 of them, we spoke to them  
4 in the barracks, we did not kill the ECOMOGs that we captured, we  
09:49:52 5 did not kill the Kamajors that we captured.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Sesay, what is wrong with you? Why  
7 are you running? We can't hear a word you're saying, perhaps  
8 you're talking to yourself. Now, repeat your testimony slowly.

9 THE WITNESS: Sorry, my Lord.

09:50:09 10 MR CHEKERA:

11 Q. Mr Sesay, while you are at it, maybe you can just go  
12 slowly, but did you say that we did not kill ECOMOG that we  
13 captured but you killed the Kamajors? Because it appears "did  
14 kill the Kamajors that were captured". Maybe it's because you're  
09:50:30 15 going way too fast, so let's start again with your evidence  
16 because it's very important.

17 A. Yes, my Lord. I said we captured the ECOMOG, we did not  
18 kill them. Kamajors surrendered to us with their guns. We did  
19 not kill them. We came down to Magburaka, we captured policemen  
09:50:52 20 and Makeni also we captured policemen, we did not kill them.

21 I went to the police station, I addressed them. I told them that  
22 I don't have rice to be given to you and I said the government  
23 that pays the police, they are in Freetown so if you have a route  
24 to go to Freetown, you can go. That was how I addressed them in  
09:51:12 25 the police barracks and even some of them who were there, like  
26 the current police commander at Masingbi, a woman, she made a  
27 statement during my Defence case, and amongst the police that we  
28 captured during this time she was my investigator in the Special  
29 Court case, and if the government, those who were fighting

1 against us, and the policemen who were part of the government, we  
2 did not kill them, so it would not have been possible for us to  
3 maltreat the civilians and the civilians starting from Kono, down  
4 to Makeni, and the surroundings, around this time we did not  
09:51:56 5 capture civilians. They stayed in their towns, their villages,  
6 up to the end of the war. And no amputations went on in Kono  
7 District at this time, not in Tonkolili District, not in Bombali  
8 District, coming down to Kambia District and part of Port Loko  
9 District. You see, we did not burn any police station, we did  
09:52:21 10 not burn any police barracks, they were all intact, we did not  
11 destroy government structures, we did not burn down civilians'  
12 houses, you see, under - all of these things, we met the  
13 paramount chiefs, we did not replace them, we worked with them.

14 Q. Now, Mr Sesay, you just mentioned - I just want to get to  
09:52:49 15 one little point, your investigator, was it male or female?

16 A. He was a man, he was called Dennis Conteh. This was a  
17 policeman that we captured during the December attack. The woman  
18 that I referred to was also a police but now she is the station  
19 commander at Masingbi in Sierra Leone. She was amongst the 87  
09:53:14 20 policemen, police officers in Makeni. And at that time, the AFRC  
21 were burning down police barracks in Freetown, they were burning  
22 down police stations, killing policemen.

23 Q. Yes, Mr Sesay, the burnings in Freetown, who ordered those  
24 burnings in Freetown?

09:53:41 25 A. Well, the commanders who carried out the attack in  
26 Freetown.

27 Q. Because, Mr Sesay, you will recall that it has been  
28 suggested that it was Sam Bockarie because he was heard - I  
29 cannot - I cannot repeat exactly what he said, but you remember

1 there was evidence that was put to you that Sam Bockarie did  
2 order for the city to be burnt down.

3 A. Yes. They put that evidence to me.

09:54:18

4 Q. And now, was it AFRC commanders who ordered the city to be  
5 burnt down or was it Sam Bockarie?

6 A. No. It was the AFRC commanders. It was the AFRC  
7 commanders, the commander that led the troops and his other  
8 colleague commanders because they were the ones who attacked  
9 Freetown and they were the ones who were in charge of the  
10 administration.

09:54:37

11 Q. Now, just one final question on that point - on that issue  
12 and then we'll move on. At this point, when the burnings were  
13 happening, who was leading the AFRC?

14 A. Gullit was the commander of the AFRC.

09:54:59

15 Q. And at this point was Gullit taking instructions from  
16 Sam Bockarie?

17 A. No, no.

18 Q. Yes. Let's just quickly look at the issue of  
19 Sam Bockarie's first visit to - first visit to Monrovia. You  
20 will recall, Mr Sesay, that in your evidence you indicated that  
21 Sam Bockarie went to Monrovia when - was it Dopoe Menkarzon who  
22 came to collect him.

09:55:26

23 A. Yes, he was the one who collected him at the border.

24 Q. And what year was that again, just to be clear?

09:55:53

25 A. That was in '98.

26 Q. And you will recall, Mr Sesay, you were referred to  
27 evidence from Mr Taylor which suggested to the contrary. You  
28 remember I learned counsel opposite referred to you - referred you  
29 to evidence of Mr Taylor which suggested another date other than

1 the one you were talking about?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Now I'm just going to read to you some of the evidence by  
4 Taylor on that incident and see whether it agrees with the same  
09:56:38 5 incident you were talking about concerning Sam Bockarie's visit,  
6 that visit you're talking about. I'm looking at the transcript  
7 of 10 September 2009 at page 28610. At line 23, the question  
8 was:

9 "Q. And he says Sam Bockarie had not yet travelled to  
09:57:24 10 Monrovia to meet Charles Taylor. When did you first meet  
11 Sam Bockarie?"

12 These were questions that were being put to Mr Taylor,  
13 Mr Sesay, just to give you context. And the answer by  
14 Charles Taylor was:

09:57:38 15 "A. I first met Sam Bockarie in September of 1998."

16 Is this round about the time that you recall Sam Bockarie  
17 first going to see Mr Taylor, Mr Sesay?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. I also refer you, Mr Sesay, on that same issue, to the  
09:57:59 20 transcript of 3 August 2009 at page 25805. I'll probably just  
21 start at line 1, midway:

22 "Q. Now I want us please to consider against that  
23 background what else was going on."

24 Again this is the evidence of Charles Taylor.

09:58:27 25 "Now remember in August it had been brought to your  
26 attention that there was this group of Sierra Leoneans in  
27 Guinea. Is that right?

28 A. That is correct.

29 Q. Who wanted to make contact with you?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. You told us that you thereafter contacted your  
3 colleagues on the Committee of Five and as a consequence  
4 invited Sam Bockarie to Liberia?

09:58:59 5 A. That is correct.

6 Q. Now, help us, Mr Taylor. First did Sam Bockarie come  
7 to Liberia as a result of that invitation?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Who brought him?

09:59:14 10 A. I sent one of my generals, Dopoe Menkarzon, to the  
11 border and got messages and he accepted that invitation."  
12 Mr Sesay, is this the same incident you were talking about  
13 when Sam Bockarie first went to see Charles Taylor?

14 A. Yes, when I said General Dopoe came and collected him at  
09:59:39 15 the borderline.

16 Q. Yes, very well, Mr Sesay. Let's move on to another topic.  
17 Let's look at the supply of ammunition to the RUF and  
18 specifically, Mr Sesay, I just want to look at your evidence on  
19 how the RUF was getting supplies, in light of a suggestion that  
10:00:20 20 was made to you by learned counsel opposite when he read to you  
21 part of Taylor's evidence where Mr Taylor said - effectively  
22 where Mr Taylor said, "If those ammunition were coming from  
23 Liberia, then I'm guilty." Do you remember that excerpt being  
24 read to you in the context of ammunition that you've said you  
10:00:49 25 were getting from Liberia?

26 A. Yes, I recall.

27 Q. Besides the consignment that you got from Lofa for the Kono  
28 attack, you've already indicated that you used to buy ammunition  
29 from Liberia through Kennedy?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. That ammunition, were you buying it from government  
3 officials or other parties?

10:01:23

4 A. It was from ex-ULIMO fighters, those were the ammunition  
5 that they had kept during the disarmament in Liberia.

6 Q. And you've also mentioned ammunition that Mike Lamin bought  
7 from a general in Lofa in exchange for a generator. Sorry, a  
8 general in Bomi in exchange for a generator. Besides that  
9 transaction with that Liberian army official, were there any

10:01:51

10 other transactions - besides that transaction and the one in  
11 Lofa, were there any other transactions between the RUF and  
12 Liberian officials?

13 A. Yes, because we used to get a few sardine tins from the  
14 commander who was in Vahun, the company commander who was in  
15 Vahun, but those were not much ammunition. That even happened  
16 twice. Apart from that, we did not have any ammunition from any  
17 Liberian official.

10:02:17

18 Q. So it is your evidence that the ammunition that you were  
19 getting from the Liberian officials were in small quantities?

10:02:33

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Now, incidentally, Mr Sesay, before I read to you the  
22 evidence of Charles Taylor on that and see whether you agree with  
23 it, the same evidence that was read to you by learned counsel  
24 opposite: The ammunition that you got from Lofa that you used  
25 for the attack on Kono, you remember learned counsel opposite  
26 suggesting to you that in fact that ammunition came from  
27 Burkina Faso? Do you remember that?

10:02:51

28 A. Yes, I remember.

29 Q. Now, Mr Sesay, you've already indicated to us of your

1 dealings with Burkina Faso concerning ammunition and arms.

2 You've talked of the Magburaka shipment, you've talked of the  
3 time that you were supposed to go and see General Diendere with  
4 Ibrahim Bah. Do you have anything or did you have anything to

10:03:26 5 hide from - if you had actually gotten the arms that you used to  
6 attack Kono, if you had gotten those arms - those ammunitions  
7 from Burkina Faso, did you have anything to hide?

8 A. No, I wouldn't have hidden.

9 Q. Now, let's go back to this ammunition that you said you  
10:03:50 10 were getting from Liberian officials and I just want to read to  
11 you the evidence that learned counsel put to you concerning what  
12 Taylor said about that ammunition. That's the transcript of 28  
13 October 2009, page 30524. I'll start at line 13 which is the  
14 line that was read to you by learned counsel to show that

10:04:36 15 Charles Taylor was lying when he said he didn't have arms -  
16 sorry, he didn't have ammunition when you were buying ammunition  
17 from Liberia:

18 "And I'll tell you something, this is a shut and closed  
19 case." This is evidence of Mr Taylor, Mr Sesay. "If anyone  
10:04:58 20 believes that Liberia had arms and ammunition or Charles Taylor  
21 had possession of those arms and ammunition in Liberia between  
22 the time he became President up to the time - up to about 2001,  
23 when I order material, then really, I'm already guilty in this  
24 case."

10:05:17 25 That was the part that was read to you, Mr Sesay.

26 Mr Taylor on this page, Mr Sesay, goes on to explain, if you look  
27 at line 22:

28 "There are no arms and ammunition in the possession of my  
29 government. The United Nations had all of them and destroyed

1 every last one. I do not know where I could have pulled these  
2 arms out of a magic hat or whatever."

3 If you look at the next page, Mr Sesay, this is the part  
4 I want you to comment on and see if you do agree with that. At  
10:05:53 5 page 30525:

6 "I do not deny that small amounts of arms went across the  
7 border, but the government did not send them. Whoever bought  
8 their arms and things, fine."

9 Mr Sesay, you've just indicated that you were dealing with  
10:06:17 10 Liberian officials. Do you know whether those dealings,  
11 Mr Sesay, were with the blessings of the Liberian government, as  
12 in Charles Taylor's blessings or knowledge?

13 A. No. He did not know about that because when they were  
14 doing those transactions, they were doing so in hiding. Even the  
10:06:42 15 securities - even the generator that Mike Lamin sold to the  
16 commander at Bomi Hills, that was a secret. And even though one  
17 or two sardine tins that I bought from --

18 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he repeat the name of  
19 the person he bought it from and continue from there.

10:07:03 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: Can you please repeat the name of the  
21 person you bought the sardine tins from and continue from there?

22 THE WITNESS: Captain Tengbeh, my Lord. I said he too was  
23 doing it in hiding. He did not even want his colleagues to know  
24 about it.

10:07:28 25 MR CHEKERA: Sorry, Madam President, if I could just have a  
26 minute. Thank you.

27 Q. Now, Mr Sesay, just a few more questions and you might be  
28 on your way back home very soon.

29 It was put to you, Mr Sesay, by learned counsel opposite

1 that, as you sit there, Mr Sesay, you are a convicted criminal  
2 who committed a number of very, very grave crimes, and as you sit  
3 there, Mr Sesay, giving evidence to these judges, you are an  
4 unrepentant criminal who is out here to bail another criminal,

10:08:28 5 Mr Taylor. You remember that?

6 A. Yes, I remember.

7 Q. A number of issues were put to you. I want you, Mr Sesay,  
8 to tell the judges what your motivation is for testifying for  
9 Mr Taylor in this case.

10:08:49 10 A. Well, it's because Mr Taylor's case, what I used to hear,  
11 Issa's name was appearing a lot in Mr Taylor's case and what  
12 happened between Issa and Mr Taylor, my colleague RUF who did not  
13 know what Issa did were just telling lies on me.

14 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he kindly slow down and  
10:09:18 15 repeat his answer.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Sesay, just speak slowly so that the  
17 interpreter can interpret what you're saying to us, please.  
18 Okay? Now, repeat your testimony slowly.

19 THE WITNESS: My Lord, I said the reason I came here to  
10:09:37 20 give my account of what I know, it was because I used to hear on  
21 radio UNAMSIL when my colleague RUF were coming here to say  
22 things against me. And even some of them before they came, they  
23 used to make send-off parties before they came to The Hague to  
24 testify. I was in detention when I used to hear all of that.

10:10:02 25 And they were saying that the way Issa left Mr Sankoh in jail and  
26 disarmed the RUF, we too would prosecute him until he dies in  
27 jail. I heard my colleagues saying a lot about Issa, things that  
28 were not - Issa didn't do. So when Mr Taylor's lawyers told my  
29 lawyers that they would need me as a witness, I said: Well, the

1 lies in this case are too much. Let me too go there and give my  
2 own account. What the RUF are saying about me is not true. The  
3 RUF wanted to destroy me. My colleague RUFs want to destroy me  
4 because they are saying that the person who had their future,  
10:10:46 5 that is Mr Sankoh, I had betrayed Mr Sankoh, so they were going  
6 to make sure that Issa dies in prison. So that was why I came  
7 here.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: But, Mr Sesay, this is not your trial.  
9 So whatever you say here has no bearing on the sentence that you  
10:11:03 10 are serving. I don't understand that kind of reasoning. How  
11 does this clear your name? This is Mr Taylor's trial, not yours.

12 THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord. I know that it is not my  
13 trial, but it is for people, those who are following up on the  
14 Court, for them to know my own part of the story, because a lot  
10:11:32 15 of things that they said against me here are not true.

16 MR CHEKERA:

17 Q. So Mr Sesay, you are telling the judges that you are here  
18 to tell the truth to set the record straight, that there is a  
19 problem with that, Mr Sesay, because the Prosecution says that  
10:11:50 20 actually you are here to lie for Mr Taylor who, once he gets out  
21 of prison, will talk on your behalf and possibly get you an early  
22 release. You remember that suggestion being made by learned  
23 counsel opposite, that Mr Taylor, who sits here, who is also in  
24 jail and could not save himself from jail is, once he gets free,  
10:12:14 25 going to talk on your behalf for you to be set free. What do you  
26 say to that suggestion by learned counsel opposite?

27 A. No. I disagree, because Mr Taylor too has a case to  
28 answer. I don't have anything to benefit from Mr Taylor. I'm  
29 not hoping for Mr Taylor to talk on my behalf. I am only

1 depending on God, that if God could help me, the sentence that I  
2 am serving currently in Rwanda, the ECOWAS Leaders and the UN  
3 authorities whom I worked with, they know that I accepted the  
4 peace of Sierra Leone willingly; so only them and God and the  
10:12:59 5 people of Sierra Leone, they are the ones I'm depending on. I'm  
6 hoping to. But not Mr Taylor.

7 Q. Now, Mr Sesay, one final question. Your hope is with the  
8 people of Sierra Leone, apart from God. You've considered  
9 yourself that a number of atrocities were committed during the  
10:13:20 10 war for which you are also guilty, individual and collectively as  
11 a member of the RUF. What do you say to the people of  
12 Sierra Leone who are listening to your evidence right now,  
13 concerning all the atrocities that went on in Freetown and other  
14 parts of the country?

10:13:45 15 A. I say sorry to the people of Sierra Leone and I'm appealing  
16 to the people of Sierra Leone, especially the victims, who loved  
17 their loved ones, those whose arms were amputated, those whose  
18 properties were destroyed, I'm appealing to them that what  
19 happened during the war was not good for Sierra Leone, but it has  
10:14:06 20 happened. I'm just appealing to them. And even those who were  
21 bearing RUF lines, they know that most of these crimes, the  
22 commanders who were committing them, Issa had no control over  
23 them; but today I am bearing the responsibilities of the RUF, so  
24 I'm just pleading with the people of Sierra Leone, because they  
10:14:33 25 are seeing the perpetrators around, they are seeing them, those  
26 who were doing bad things to them, some of those who were  
27 protecting and speaking on behalf of the civilians today, I have  
28 found myself in the jail. I'm just pleading with them in the  
29 name of God for them to forgive me and forget. We are all Sierra

1 Leoneans.

2 Q. Now, Mr Sesay, just one final question: Are you here to  
3 set the record straight for Charles Taylor?

10:15:13

4 A. Well, I am here to give my own true side of the story of  
5 what I know. That's why I'm here.

6 MR CHEKERA: That would be all, Madam President, your  
7 Honours, thank you. Thank you, Mr Sesay.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: I think the judges have a few questions  
9 to ask of the witness.

10:15:33

10 JUDGE LUSSICK: Mr Sesay, yesterday you told us that you  
11 became aware of the Special Court around September 2001 when  
12 General Opande told you. Do you remember saying that yesterday?

13 THE WITNESS: I remember, my Lord.

10:16:02

14 JUDGE LUSSICK: Well, when you heard that, were you  
15 surprised to learn of the establishment of a Special Court?

10:16:29

16 THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord. I asked General Opande that,  
17 General Opande, well, you have said that the government has  
18 called on the United Nations to create a court. That is the  
19 Special Court. I said so it is the ECOWAS that has appointed me  
20 for me to work with you to bring peace to Sierra Leone but now  
21 that they are bringing a court, what would be my fate? And he  
22 said, young man, you are working with us. Continue the work that  
23 you are doing with us for Sierra Leone to realise peace. If the  
24 Court arrests you tomorrow, wherever they take you, I am the  
25 first commander of UNAMSIL, I would go and explain the role  
26 you've played to bring peace to Sierra Leone. I said okay, sir.  
27 And indeed, he came during my Defence case, and he explained the  
28 role I played towards the peace of Sierra Leone, my Lord. But  
29 that did not discourage me to stop disarmament and other things.

1 I furthered the disarmament until the end.

2 JUDGE LUSSICK: All right. Well, you've told us that you  
3 were surprised to hear of the establishment of a Special Court.  
4 Before you heard that, did you expect that the members of the  
10:17:25 5 RUF, who were responsible for atrocities, would not have to  
6 answer to anyone?

7 THE WITNESS: No, my Lord. I was not feeling that way.  
8 Given at the time that the RUF was fighting, I heard from  
9 Mr Sankoh that he was going to try Isaac Mongor to answer  
10:17:47 10 questions to the people of Sierra Leone for the atrocities he's  
11 committed, Gibril Massaquoi, and another commander that they  
12 called Long Bypass, so I had heard that from Mr Sankoh. So if  
13 the government called the United Nations to create a court for  
14 the war that the RUF waged in Sierra Leone, I wouldn't be  
10:18:10 15 surprised because Mr Sankoh too had planned to try certain  
16 commanders of the RUF for the atrocities they committed.

17 JUDGE LUSSICK: All right. Thank you, that's what I wanted  
18 to establish and it's then true, just to be quite certain, that  
19 even though you had not heard of the Special Court, you knew that  
10:18:29 20 the members of the RUF who had committed atrocities were going to  
21 have to account for them to somebody? That's correct, isn't it?

22 THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord, sir.

23 JUDGE LUSSICK: Thank you, Mr Sesay. I have no further  
24 questions.

10:18:48 25 THE WITNESS: Thank you, my Lord, sir.

26 JUDGE DOHERTY: Mr Sesay, my question or questions arise  
27 from some evidence that you gave on 29 July this year for  
28 counsel. It arises at page 45002.

29 You were giving evidence about the Magburaka shipment and

1 the arms, et cetera, that arrived on that shipment. And you  
2 said, when asked - the question asked was: "What came in on that  
3 flight into Magburaka?" And you said: "The two BZT weapons and  
4 their rounds, the ammunition for them and some seven - about five  
10:19:32 5 of them with HMG rounds." You said: "There were no AK rounds,  
6 there were no G3 rounds, and you said there was not a single AK  
7 rifle."

8 Are you saying to the Court that the entire shipment  
9 consisted of the two BZT weapons and the rounds, the ammunition  
10:19:58 10 and the HMG rounds, or what exactly do you say did come in on  
11 that shipment?

12 THE WITNESS: My Lord, I said the two BZT weapons and their  
13 rounds, the HMG rounds, I don't know if there were three or five  
14 SAM-7s that are in that flight but the BZT ammunition, there were  
10:20:30 15 plenty, and the GMG rounds they were the ones that came.

16 JUDGE DOHERTY: So how big was the aeroplane? Compare it  
17 to this room.

18 THE WITNESS: My Lord, this room is far bigger than it.

19 JUDGE DOHERTY: Well --

10:20:55 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: So compare it. Was it half the size, a  
21 quarter of the size, a third, or what?

22 THE WITNESS: The wideness - the width of the plane was  
23 like where the lawyers are sitting, but the length was like from  
24 that edge, where the camera is, to the edge of this table here.  
10:21:23 25 That is how the length was, and the width was like this.

26 JUDGE DOHERTY: Sorry, which camera are you referring to,  
27 the camera on the back wall?

28 THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord, the one on the wall. It could  
29 start there, the length of the plane could start from the wall to

1 the - this table here - and the width could be like this table  
2 where the lawyers are sitting here. That was how the flight was.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: And was it full of the boxes?

4 THE WITNESS: No, my Lord. It was not full.

10:22:07 5 JUDGE DOHERTY: What is your estimate, then, of the actual  
6 quantity that you have described, the BZTs, the HMG rounds,  
7 compare that, for example, to the desk you're sitting at.

8 THE WITNESS: I don't understand the question, my Lord.

9 JUDGE DOHERTY: All right. A BZT, how big is a BZT?

10:22:33 10 THE WITNESS: The weapon, the BZT, is like this, and there  
11 is the barrel, that is a long barrel.

12 JUDGE DOHERTY: I calculate that the indication you've  
13 given with your hands would be approximately 40 centimetres,  
14 about two feet, maybe less. What - very well. There was two of  
10:23:01 15 those and - sorry, what was the size of the other things that  
16 came in?

17 THE WITNESS: Well, there were boxes of ammunition, the BZT  
18 rounds and the HMG rounds. Each box contains two sardine tins in  
19 it and, when we off-loaded the plane, they were loaded in two  
10:23:27 20 trucks and it was those trucks that were driven to Freetown and  
21 parked at Johnny Paul's house.

22 JUDGE DOHERTY: So, as you've already said, the plane was  
23 not full. You've indicated two quite small pieces of equipment  
24 and two or three small boxes. I've two questions arising from  
10:23:45 25 that. First, if it was not full, why did you need a second  
26 shipment?

27 THE WITNESS: Well, my Lord, I think a flight can take what  
28 it can carry. That's what I think. Because I did not load the  
29 plane, they just met us at the airport, at the airfield, and they

1 told us they were going to come back. So --

2 JUDGE DOHERTY: And again, if it was that small quantity  
3 that you've described, why did you need the full of two trucks?

10:24:32

4 THE WITNESS: Well, my Lord, I said the flight was like  
5 from there to here. The ammunition that was in it, we put them  
6 in two trucks and we drove those trucks to Freetown with the twin  
7 barrel, the BZTs.

10:24:54

8 JUDGE DOHERTY: No, Mr Sesay, the question is if it was  
9 such a small quantity, as you've indicated to us with your hands,  
10 why did it need two trucks to carry it all?

10:25:16

11 THE WITNESS: My Lord, ammunition is something heavy. When  
12 it is - when one was loaded in one truck, then the chief of  
13 Defence, the chief of army Staff, that is SO Williams, said they  
14 should load the other one in the other truck and we loaded them  
15 and went to Freetown.

16 JUDGE DOHERTY: Those were my only questions.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: I don't have any questions, apart from  
18 admitting some outstanding exhibits. Are there questions arising  
19 from the questions asked?

20 MR CHEKERA: Maybe just to help me understand.

21 FURTHER RE-EXAMINATION BY MR CHEKERA:

22 Q. Just to help me understand, this BZT you said it's this and  
23 it's got something. Is it a gun that's carried by a person or  
24 it's mounted on something, or it's already on something?

10:26:02

25 A. No. When they brought it, it was dismantled, they had to  
26 assemble it but it cannot be carried by someone. It could be  
27 mounted on a vehicle, for it to be fired or they mount it on the  
28 ground, but if you want to move it around, you have to mount it  
29 on a vehicle; like the one Johnny Paul gave to Mike Lamin to take

1 to Sam Bockarie, it was in a Land Cruiser van that it was mounted  
2 and Mike Lamin took it along to Sam Bockarie.

3 Q. And the round, what sort of rounds are they?

4 A. Well, the rounds are as big as my - this, my fingernail.

10:26:40 5 Q. And the two trucks, were they - what sort of trucks were  
6 they?

7 A. Four-tyred trucks, Bedford trucks, military trucks.

8 Q. And were both trucks filled to the brim, as it were?

9 A. No, they were not filled to the edge, because they were  
10:27:07 10 four-tyred trucks, they carried the ones they could carry and the  
11 others were loaded in the other truck.

12 MR CHEKERA: Thank you, Madam President, that would be all.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Right. What I'd like to know firstly  
14 from the Defence, do you intend to exhibit all the items marked  
10:27:24 15 for identification?

16 MR CHEKERA: Yes, Madam President, if I may. While I'm on  
17 my feet, I would just indicate that we are not opposed to the  
18 Prosecution exhibiting all their marked documents, with only one  
19 caveat that only those aspects, only the excerpts of the  
10:27:46 20 documents that were exhibited - that were put into evidence  
21 should be exhibited.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: I understand. Mr Koumjian? What is the  
23 Prosecution view?

24 MR KOUMJIAN: Your Honour, we would seek to admit all of  
10:28:02 25 the exhibits that we asked to be marked for identification, all  
26 the documents. We would not oppose the admission of the MFIs  
27 that the Defence exhibited.

28 I would like - yesterday afternoon, Justice Lussick asked a  
29 question when counsel was reading some testimony from 371 and

1 this was at page 47272 of yesterday. He said, the question was,  
2 "But did 371 ever say that they, the diamonds that were taken  
3 from Johnny Paul Koroma were the diamonds that were lost by  
4 Issa Sesay?" And I just would point out that the testimony in  
10:28:44 5 question was read on 19 August during my cross-examination at  
6 page 46675 where 371 in the RUF trial said, "Those diamonds  
7 Sam Bockarie took to Monrovia."

8 And I would not oppose, again, the admission of the Defence  
9 exhibits.

10:29:08 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Then I'm going to start with  
11 the list of the Defence documents and I'm going to do down  
12 serially down the list of MFIs.

13 Now, MFI-1 was a piece of paper upon which the witness  
14 wrote a name of a protected witness. That is now marked exhibit  
10:29:35 15 - it's admitted as Defence exhibit D-434 and it will be marked  
16 confidential.

17 MFI-2 was basically a replica - it's a replica of photo  
18 exhibit P-68B, as now marked by the witness. That is now  
19 admitted as exhibit D-435.

10:30:04 20 MFI-3 was the name of a protected witness written down by  
21 the witness, that's now exhibit D-436 and will be marked  
22 confidential.

23 [Exhibits D-434 to D-436 admitted]

24 MFI-4 had five components to it, there were five  
10:30:48 25 photographs, that was MFI-4A to E. They are now admitted as  
26 exhibits D-437A to E respectively.

27 [Exhibits D-437A to E admitted]

28 MFI-5 was a piece of paper on which the witness wrote a  
29 name, that is now exhibit D-438 and will be marked confidential.

1 [Exhibit D-438 admitted]

2 MFI-6 had three components to it, they were various  
3 articles. The first article, MFI-6A out of the Standard Times is  
4 now exhibit D-439A. MFI-6B was an article out of the Concord  
10:31:41 5 Times, it's now exhibit D-439B. MFI-6C was out of a paper called  
6 For di People, it's now marked exhibit D-439C.

7 [Exhibits D-439A to C admitted]

8 MFI-7 was again the name of a protected witness written  
9 down by Sesay and that is now exhibit D-440 and will be marked  
10:32:15 10 confidential.

11 [Exhibit D-440 admitted]

12 MFI-8 had five components to it and these were various  
13 statements from various persons. MFI-8A was the statement of  
14 Alpha Konare and it is composed of a French and English  
10:32:36 15 translation, that is now exhibit D-441A. MFI-8B, statement of  
16 Oluyemi Adeniji, that is now exhibit D-441B. Statement of Daniel  
17 Opande, that was MFI-8C, is now D-441C. Statement of Ali Hassan,  
18 formerly MFI-8D, is now exhibit D-441D. And MFI-8E, statement of  
19 Alhaji Tejan Kabbah, is now exhibit D-441E.

10:33:22 20 [Exhibits D-441A to E admitted]

21 MFI-9 was a photograph of Issa Sesay and others. It is now  
22 exhibit D-442.

23 MFI-10, just check this one - yes. MFI-10, this is a  
24 report to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Kofi Annan,  
10:34:19 25 and it's from the interim leader, General Issa Hassan Sesay, or  
26 allegedly from, and that is now admitted as exhibit D-443.

27 MFI-11 is the name of a protected witness. That is now  
28 admitted as exhibit D-444 and will be marked confidential.

29 [Exhibits D-443 and D-444 admitted]

1 Now that brings me to a group of Prosecution exhibits  
2 starting with MFI-12 which has two components. 12A is the name  
3 written confidentially by the witness. That is now admitted as  
4 exhibit P-561A and will be marked confidential. MFI-12B is a  
10:35:27 5 transcript pertaining to that person, a transcript of closed  
6 session testimony out of the RUF case, and the transcript is  
7 dated 6 November 2007. Let me just get the pages right. This  
8 consists of pages 60, 71, 72, and the back page, that is now  
9 exhibit P-561B and will be marked confidential.

10 [Exhibits P-561A and B admitted]

11 MFI-13 is a transcript, an open session transcript out of  
12 the RUF case, transcript of 29 March 2006, and this consists of  
13 pages 12, 13, 15, 16 - sorry. Let me check that. I don't seem  
14 to have page 16. Sorry, let me do that again. MFI-13 consisted  
10:37:16 15 of only three pages, 12, 13 and 15. That is now admitted as  
16 exhibit P-562.

17 MR KOUMJIAN: I believe we also included the last page for  
18 the identification of the witness.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: I'm afraid I don't think so. The pages  
10:37:45 20 that I certainly have don't include the back page. But I don't  
21 think that there is an issue as to who the witness was because  
22 this is open session testimony anyway. This can always be  
23 ascertained later.

24 MFI-14 is again a transcript out of the RUF case of 16 May  
10:38:16 25 2008, and this consists of page 101, and the back page. Yes, the  
26 back page. That is admitted as exhibit P-563.

27 MFI-15 is the transcript out of the RUF case. It's an open  
28 session transcript of 11 March 2008, and that consists of pages  
29 94 to 98 - yes, those pages. It's now collectively admitted as

1 exhibit P-564.

2 MFI-16 is a transcript out of the RUF case. Again it's  
3 open session testimony from 11 April 2008, consisting of pages 50  
4 to 53. And that is now admitted as exhibit P-565.

10:40:08 5 MFI-17 is a document entitled, "Cote d'Ivoire departments  
6 and cities, statistics and maps on city population" and consists  
7 of three pages, that's pages 1 to 3, and that is now admitted as  
8 exhibit P-566.

9 MFI-18 is a web page out of the Sierra Leone News, and the  
10:41:03 10 article relates to the date - or the date is March 1996, and  
11 consists of pages 1 - one page actually. I've got one page.  
12 Yes, one page, and that is now admitted as exhibit P-567.

13 MFI-19 is a document entitled, "African elections  
14 database", consisting of two pages, that's page 1 and page 3, and  
10:42:03 15 this is now admitted as exhibit P-568.

16 [Exhibits P-562 to P-568 admitted]

17 MFI-20 has two components, 20A and B. Now MFI-20 is a  
18 video clip of the western peninsula, that's in Sierra Leone,  
19 which the Prosecution dubbed or entitled, "The intervention".  
10:42:36 20 That is now admitted as exhibit P-569A. This is accompanied by a  
21 Google map of the Freetown and the western peninsula of  
22 Sierra Leone and that is now admitted as exhibit P-569B.

23 [Exhibits P-569A and B admitted]

24 MFI-21 is an article out of the UNOCHA humanitarian  
10:43:11 25 situation report of 13 July 1998, and it's entitled,  
26 "Sierra Leone, UNOCHA humanitarian situation report," consisting  
27 of two pages only, that's pages 1 and 2, and this is now admitted  
28 as exhibit P-570.

29 MFI-22 is an article out of a book, a book called, "The

1 reversed victory, a story of Nigerian military intervention in  
2 Sierra Leone", by Brigadier RA Adeshina. The pages that we were  
3 asked to consider, or we marked, were the cover page, the tribute  
4 page, the author's page and page 89 only. So those four pages  
10:44:19 5 are admitted as exhibit P-571.

6 MFI-23 is a photograph of one Sam Bockarie, a two-star  
7 general, wearing fatigue uniform. That is now admitted as  
8 exhibit P-572.

9 MFI-24 is an article, a web page article from  
10:44:54 10 bloomberg.com, entitled "OPEC failure foretells decline ten years  
11 after the \$10 oil (updated)". This consists of two pages, pages  
12 1 and 2. These are now admitted as exhibit P-573.

13 MFI-25 is a map of Sierra Leone as marked by the witness  
14 Sesay, showing the military positions of various groups as at 15  
10:45:35 15 December 1998. This map is now admitted as exhibit P-574.

16 MFI-26 is a Google map of Jui Bridge area, again as marked  
17 variously by the witness Sesay. That is now admitted as exhibit  
18 P-575.

19 MFI-27 is a photograph of one Rambo Red Goat and that is  
10:46:25 20 now admitted as exhibit P-576.

21 MFI-28 is a map of Sierra Leone and the Western Area as  
22 marked by the witness, showing military positions of the various  
23 groups as at 5 January 1999. That's on the eve of the Freetown  
24 invasion. That's now admitted as exhibit P-577.

10:47:03 25 MFI-29 is closed session testimony out of the RUF case of  
26 12 November 2007, consisting of pages 118, 119 and the back page.  
27 That is now admitted as exhibit P-578 and will be marked  
28 confidential.

29 MFI-30 is a document entitled "Revolutionary United Front

1 Party, INT report", dated 2 April 2001. It consists of one page  
2 actually and that is now admitted as exhibit P-579.

3 MFI-31 is an article entitled "The other war", and it  
4 consists of pages ending 661, 668, 669, that's three pages, and  
10:48:36 5 that is now admitted as exhibit P-580.

6 MFI-32 is a closed session transcript out of the RUF case  
7 of 28 July 2005, consisting of pages 80 to 82 and the back page.  
8 That is now admitted as exhibit P-581 and will be marked  
9 confidential.

10:49:03 10 MFI-33 doesn't belong here. It belongs with another  
11 witness.

12 So MFI-34 is a single sheet of paper upon which the witness  
13 wrote or, rather, upon which appear 15 various signatures that  
14 were referred to the witness. That piece of paper is admitted as  
10:49:36 15 exhibit P-582.

16 MFI-35 is a closed session testimony out of the RUF case of  
17 28 July 2005, consisting of pages 47 to 49 and the back page.  
18 That is now admitted as exhibit P-583 and will be marked  
19 confidential.

10:50:12 20 MFI-36 consists of two pages of a document that was  
21 formerly exhibit 210 in the RUF case. This document is entitled  
22 "RUF/SL", it's addressed to Daniel I Opande and it's headed  
23 "Response" and signed by Issa Sesay, dated 7 December 2000,  
24 together with a cover page, with the various ERN numbers. That  
10:50:56 25 is now admitted as exhibit P-584.

26 MFI-37 is a BBC News web page dated 7 December 2000, and  
27 the article is entitled "Hundreds killed in Guinea attack." And  
28 this consists of two pages also, and this is now admitted as  
29 exhibit P-585.

1 MFI-38 is a closed session testimony out of the RUF trial  
2 of 6 November 2007, consisting of pages 62 to 64 and the back  
3 page. That is now admitted as exhibit P-586 and will be marked  
4 confidential.

10:52:02 5 MFI-39 is the agreement on - a document entitled "The  
6 agreement on ceasefire and cessation of hostilities between the  
7 Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary  
8 United Front, also known as Abuja I", and the date on this  
9 agreement is 10 November 2000. The document consists of four  
10:52:30 10 pages and that is now admitted as exhibit P-587.

11 MFI-40 is a very short video clip showing Foday Sankoh and  
12 it's taken out of the documentary, "Blood diamonds". That is now  
13 admitted as exhibit P-588.

14 MFI-41 is a web page out of the address,  
10:53:10 15 britains-smallwars.com, and the article is entitled "Gun fight at  
16 Rokel Creek, Operation Barras". This article consists of two  
17 pages, and that is now admitted as exhibit P-589.

18 MFI-42 is a Security Council document, S/2001/857, dated 7  
19 September 2001, and it is the eleventh report of the  
10:53:50 20 Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.  
21 It consists of pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and the annex to the report.  
22 That is now admitted as exhibit P-590.

23 [Exhibits P-570 to P-590 admitted]

24 MFI-43 is a document - we are now back to the Defence  
10:54:20 25 exhibits. It's a document entitled "Conditions of detention of  
26 Mr Taylor while in prison", it's dated 23 August 2010 and it's a  
27 letter addressed to Courtenay Griffiths QC, signed by the  
28 Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, consisting of  
29 one page. That is now admitted as D-445.

1 MFI-44 was a piece of paper on which the witness Sesay drew  
2 various sizes of diamonds and small diamonds and depicting one 14  
3 carat diamond size, of the sizes of diamonds that the RUF  
4 confiscated from Johnny Paul Koroma in the witness's opinion.

10:55:22 5 That is now admitted as exhibit D-446.

6 And lastly was the map of Sierra Leone upon which the  
7 witness marked showing the route that the Guinean ECOMOG at Port  
8 Loko would have taken in providing reinforcement in Freetown in  
9 January 1999 and the positions that the RUF would have taken at  
10 Gberi Bridge to block them. And this is now admitted as exhibit  
11 D-447.

10:55:48

12 [Exhibits D-445 to D-447 admitted]

13 Now, Mr Sesay, we have come to the end of your testimony  
14 and I want to thank you for your patience and your testimony, and  
15 we just wish you a safe journey back to Rwanda.

10:56:04

16 I think we will take an early break - sorry, it's five  
17 minutes to the break now.

18 MR CHEKERA: Sorry, Madam President, I might - I have a  
19 small issue to raise concerning the detention conditions of  
20 Mr Sesay and Mr Taylor. Just to put the Court into the picture,  
21 Mr Taylor and Mr Sesay have been living in the same detention  
22 unit but under completely isolated circumstances. I understand  
23 that over the weekend, there is a joint sports activity that is  
24 going to happen at the detention centre which will involve  
25 detainees in the ICTY detention centre where Mr Sesay is, and the  
26 ICC detention centre where Mr Taylor is will be meeting together.  
27 With that in mind, we were asking for your permission for the  
28 restrictive measures isolating Mr Taylor from Mr Sesay to be  
29 lifted so that they can interact with other detainees.

10:56:47

1           PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Koumjian or Ms Hollis, I'm really  
2 blind as to whatever is going on. I don't know. Can you shed  
3 some light, please?

4           MS HOLLIS: Well, I'm as blind as you are. This is the  
10:57:29 5 first I've heard of it. We would object to any contact between  
6 the two of them that was not in the presence of someone from the  
7 Registry.

8           PRESIDING JUDGE: Ms Hollis, yes, please.

9           MS HOLLIS: I was just waiting in case you had an  
10:58:14 10 additional question for me.

11           PRESIDING JUDGE: The judges have noted the contents of the  
12 document that we just admitted as exhibit D-445, and this was a  
13 letter from the Registrar addressed to Mr Griffiths QC in which  
14 the - in paragraph 2, the Registrar points out that certain  
10:59:14 15 conditions of segregation were imposed on Mr Taylor. Now, to us,  
16 this is really a matter that's out of the hands of the Trial  
17 Chamber. This is a matter for the Registrar and the detention  
18 authorities to determine. We didn't - it's not the chamber that  
19 set up the segregation order, and therefore, at best, I would  
10:59:39 20 refer or advise you to refer this issue to the Registry.

21           MR CHEKERA: Thank you for the indication.

22           PRESIDING JUDGE: As far as the Chamber is concerned,  
23 Mr Sesay has given his testimony and finished his testimony, but  
24 we cannot make any orders beyond that.

10:59:55 25           MR CHEKERA: Thank you.

26           PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes. So the witness may be escorted out,  
27 and we will resume after the break at 11.30, and continue with  
28 the testimony of 008; isn't that so?

29           MR CHEKERA: Yes, Madam President.

1           PRESIDING JUDGE: Then we will take a break now and  
2 reconvene at 11.30.

3                           [Break taken at 11.00 a.m.]

4                           [Upon resuming at 11.32 a.m.]

11:33:09 5           PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Ms Hollis?

6           MS HOLLIS: I rise simply to note a change of appearance.  
7 Mr Koumjian is no longer at the Prosecution table.

8           PRESIDING JUDGE: That is noted.

9           MR ANYAH: Good morning, Madam President. Good morning,  
11:33:24 10 your Honours. Good morning, counsel opposite. Likewise, there  
11 is a change of appearance for the Defence. Silas Chekera and  
12 Logan Hambri ck are no longer with us.

13           PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. That is noted, too.

14           MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President. May I proceed?

11:33:37 15           PRESIDING JUDGE: Let me just remind the witness. Good  
16 morning, Mr Witness.

17           THE WITNESS: Good morning, your Honour.

18           PRESIDING JUDGE: I just wish to remind you of two things.  
19 Firstly, the oath that you took at the beginning - the  
11:33:51 20 declaration that you made at the beginning to tell the truth,  
21 that is still binding on you today as you are continuing with  
22 your evidence.

23           Secondly, you are testifying with a pseudonym, with a  
24 request that you do not wish your identity to be revealed  
11:34:10 25 publicly. And so I remind you again in your testimony to avoid  
26 any information that is likely to reveal your identity.

27           So those are the two things I would like to remind you of.  
28 Do you understand?

29           THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, thank you.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: Okay. Mr Anyah, please continue,

2 MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President.

3 WITNESS: DCT-008 [On former affirmation]

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

11:34:40 5 Q. Good morning, Mr Witness.

6 A. Good morning, Mr Anyah.

7 Q. You were here last on 24 August and a few days have past,  
8 and just like you were reminded about two matters by the  
9 Presiding Judge, I would like to remind you of one other matter,

11:34:55 10 and that is that when you speak, you remember that it is being  
11 interpreted and so you should speak slowly. Do you follow me?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Thank you. On Tuesday, towards the end of the Court  
14 session in the afternoon, you were telling us about trips that  
11:35:15 15 Sam Bockarie took to Liberia. Do you recall that?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. I want to go back to a particular response you gave to a  
18 question I posed. For everyone's benefit, this is in the  
19 transcript for 24 August, the relevant page being page 47054.

11:35:39 20 That's 47054.

21 Now, I asked you a question about Sam Bockarie's second  
22 visit to Liberia. The question was: "You referred to a second  
23 trip by Sam Bockarie, you said a second visit. What were you  
24 referring to when you used the phrase 'second visit'?"

11:36:05 25 Your response was this: "I am talking about after his  
26 first visit in late September, he then came back. I do not  
27 remember the time, but it was between October to December."

28 And then you said this: "But he came back the second time,  
29 and then Jungle told me that, 'Oh, the brother has come again',

1 so when Sunlight heard this, he took upon himself as an uninvited  
2 guest and he went to greet Sam Bockarie. And at this time  
3 Sam Bockarie was at the YWCA community but not in the previous  
4 house that he had first stayed."

11:37:00 5 Going to your response there, when you said, "When Sunlight  
6 heard this, he took upon himself as an uninvited guest to go and  
7 greet Sam Bockarie", did you accompany Sunlight when he went to  
8 say hello to Sam Bockarie?

9 A. Yes. When Sunlight went to speak to Sam Bockarie during  
11:37:30 10 Sam Bockarie's second visit, yes, I went along with Sunlight.

11 Q. Can you tell us whether Sunlight, in fact, met  
12 Sam Bockarie?

13 A. Yes. Sunlight met Sam Bockarie. He met Sam Bockarie.

14 Q. When he met Sam Bockarie, were there others who had come  
11:38:01 15 from Sierra Leone with Sam Bockarie present there?

16 A. Yes. When Sunlight got there, Sam Bockarie introduced him  
17 to some of those he had come along with, those who had come along  
18 with Sam Bockarie. At this time, Sam Bockarie came with one of  
19 his radio operators by the name of Mortiga. He introduced  
11:38:42 20 Sunlight also to Eddie Kanneh and one Gibriil Massaquoi. Those  
21 are the names that {redacted} can recall. And also, according to  
22 Sunlight, he saw, during one of Sam Bockarie's two visits, he  
23 cannot remember which one of the visits, he also saw two Lebanese  
24 men with Sam Bockarie.

11:39:16 25 MR ANYAH: Madam President, there is an application I would  
26 make for a redaction. I use a 14 point font, and it is on my  
27 page 60, line number 2. For others, it may be somewhere around  
28 line number 7 on page 60.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Madam Court Officer, you see the name

1 before the words "can recall". I suppose that's what you're  
2 referring to, yes.

3 MR ANYAH: Yes.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please redact that name.

11:39:53 5 MR ANYAH:

6 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you mentioned a couple of names: Eddie  
7 Kanneh, Mortiga, Gibri I Massaquoi.

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Before that meeting with Sam Bockarie when these persons  
11:40:10 10 were introduced to Sunlight, had any of those names been known to  
11 Sunlight from radio communication with the RUF?

12 A. No, with the exceptions of Gibri I Massaquoi, whom --

13 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, he has used the name again.  
14 Can he be kindly requested to repeat his answer?

11:40:48 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, please pause and repeat your  
16 answer. Or perhaps let counsel ask the question again.

17 MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President.

18 Q. Mr Witness, you were saying that with the exception of  
19 Gibri I Massaquoi, none of those names had been known to Sunlight  
11:41:11 20 before. First, can you confirm whether Sunlight knew who Gibri I  
21 Massaquoi was before that meeting when Sam Bockarie introduced  
22 Massaquoi to Sunlight?

23 A. Sunlight never knew Gibri I but he had heard the name Gibri I  
24 Massaquoi on the BBC prior to this visit, as being a spokesperson  
11:41:46 25 or spokesman for the RUF and then Mortiga - Sunlight had been  
26 dealing with Mortiga as a radio operator before, but Sunlight did  
27 not know Eddie Kanneh. Let me make this clear.

28 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness. When you say that Sunlight had been  
29 dealing with Mortiga as a radio operator before, what do you

1 mean?

2 A. Yes, Mortiga had been on the radio from the RUF point and  
3 he had been in communication with Sunlight on the radio but,  
4 before then, Sunlight did not know Mortiga in person.

11:42:44 5 Q. You said Sunlight had been in contact with Mortiga  
6 previously and that this was, "From the RUF point." Do you know  
7 where exactly Mortiga was within Sierra Leone when he, Mortiga,  
8 was in contact with Sunlight on previous occasions?

9 A. According to Sunlight, he had been contacting the RUF radio  
11:43:25 10 call sign Planet 1, and some time it is referred to as Bravo Zulu  
11 4 but he had been in contact with an operator called Sellay who,  
12 according to Jungle, he told Sunlight that Sellay was the  
13 operator and chief radio operator to Sam Bockarie. But Sunlight,  
14 during this time, once in a while he used to communicate with  
11:44:01 15 Mortiga, but he was mostly dealing with Sellay at the time.

16 Q. Well let me ask my question in another way. I am trying to  
17 ascertain the place from which the communications from the RUF  
18 came. Sierra Leone is a big country. Let's start with Sellay.

19 On Tuesday you spoke of radio communication between Base 1,  
11:44:26 20 Benjamin Yeaten's residence, and an RUF radio operator called  
21 Sellay? You have referred to Sellay today as the chief RUF radio  
22 operator.

23 Now, where was Sellay based?

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: Sorry, Mr Witness, please wait.

11:44:52 25 Ms Hollis.

26 MS HOLLIS: Thank you. As I see it, what he said was he  
27 was the chief radio operator to Sam Bockarie and it may be  
28 different from the chief radio operator, for example, for the  
29 RUF.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: You mean Sellay?

2 MS HOLLIS: When Defence counsel was phrasing his question  
3 he indicated that - he referred to Sellay today as the chief RUF  
4 radio operator. What the witness said was he was the chief radio  
11:45:29 5 operator to Sam Bockarie. He didn't say RUF.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Mr Anyah, I think that is a  
7 pertinent observation.

8 MR ANYAH: That's accurate. I have no quarrel with it. I  
9 will rephrase the question.

11:45:47 10 Q. Mr Witness, you have indicated today that Sellay was the  
11 chief radio operator to Sam Bockarie. You told us on Tuesday, 24  
12 August, that there was a radio communication between Jungle, from  
13 Base 1 and Sellay, of the RUF. You said it happened at least  
14 twice, at least that's what you said on Thursday before we  
11:46:17 15 adjourned, you had told us about two instances when that  
16 happened.

17 What I want to know is: To your knowledge, where, within  
18 Sierra Leone, was Sellay based?

19 A. According to Jungle, Sellay was based in Buedu and that was  
11:46:40 20 where he was assigned with Sam Bockarie. And on the issue of  
21 Sellay being chief operator to the RUF and to Sam Bockarie,  
22 according to Jungle, Sellay was the chief operator to  
23 Sam Bockarie. Being chief operator to Sam Bockarie meant that he  
24 was chief operator for the RUF. That was what I understood from  
11:47:07 25 him.

26 Q. Thank you. You referred today to a call sign or a radio as  
27 Planet 1 and you also mentioned the Bravo Zulu 4. Are those two  
28 names the names of different radios?

29 A. Planet 1 and Bravo Zulu 4 are code names for the radio in

1 Buedu assigned to Sam Bockarie, which Sellay was operating.  
2 First, when Sunlight started communication with the RUF, there  
3 was a code for Buedu called Planet 1 and it was later changed to  
4 bravo Zulu 4. That, notwithstanding, both codes were used -  
11:48:13 5 both codes were used.

6 Q. Do you recall what year and what month the radio's name was  
7 changed from Planet 1 to Bravo Zulu 4?

8 A. The code Planet 1 - I can't recall - but it was changed,  
9 but I can't recall when.

11:48:49 10 Q. You told us on Tuesday of a code or call sign for an RUF  
11 radio called 35B. You remember mentioning that on Tuesday?

12 A. Yes, I remember mentioning the code 35B.

13 Q. To which radio is that code pertinent, that is, with which  
14 radio does it go along?

11:49:23 15 A. Okay. The code, 35B, as I said on Tuesday, was the code  
16 for the RUF. According to previous operators whom I met in the  
17 system during the NPFL days, they told me that this code, 35B,  
18 was referring to the RUF operation. At that time I was not a  
19 part of the radio communication. That was in 1991, '92.

11:50:06 20 Q. At the time when Sam Bockarie took his second visit to  
21 Monrovia and you said, on Tuesday, that it was between October  
22 and December 1998, indeed, with respect to three visits to  
23 Monrovia by Sam Bockarie and you said they were called between  
24 September and December 1998, so at the time of that second visit  
11:50:33 25 by Sam Bockarie, do you know whether there was a radio belonging  
26 to the RUF using the call sign 35B?

27 A. Please repeat your question.

28 Q. Yes. In the later part of 1998 was there, to your  
29 knowledge, a radio belonging to the RUF with the call sign 35B?

1 A. I know, but I had at the back of my mind that the RUF used  
2 the code 35B in '91 and '92. I was told that by the previous  
3 NPFL operators whom I met in the system of communication.

4 Q. The record has you as responding to my question "I know".  
11:51:41 5 Did you answer my question yes or no? The question was: In the  
6 later part of 1998 was there, to your knowledge, a radio  
7 belonging to the RUF with the call sign 35B? Can you answer that  
8 question, yes or no?

9 A. No.

11:52:05 10 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: Sorry, Mr Witness, are you saying that in  
12 the latter part of 1998 there was not a radio with the call sign  
13 35B; is that what you're saying?

14 THE WITNESS: I am saying in the latter part of 1998 there  
11:52:26 15 wasn't a call sign called 35B.

16 MR ANYAH:

17 Q. Now, I am going back to the names you mentioned earlier.  
18 You told us a little bit about Gibriil Massaquoi. Do you know who  
19 Eddie Kanneh was when you saw him with Sam Bockarie in Monrovia?

11:52:54 20 A. When I saw Eddie Kanneh with Sam Bockarie in Monrovia, I  
21 did not know who he was until later when I was told by Jungle  
22 that he was once a minister in the Sierra Leonean government, but  
23 I did not know which ministry he headed.

24 Q. And going back to this fellow, Mortiga. You said that  
11:53:26 25 Mortiga had been in communication with Sunlight before - your  
26 words were, "Sunlight had been dealing with Mortiga as a radio  
27 operator before."

28 Can you tell us more about the nature of that interaction  
29 over the radio between Sunlight and Mortiga? First, tell us

1 when, to your knowledge, it started? What year and what month?

2 A. Mortiga, at the time that Sellay was at Bravo Zulu 4, just  
3 I think once or twice he intercepted Sunlight's communication  
4 when he was trying to get in touch with Sellay. But Sunlight,  
11:54:20 5 after this visit in 1999, that was when Sunlight started dealing  
6 with Mortiga frequently because, at this time, according to them,  
7 Sellay had committed suicide. So Mortiga took the place of  
8 Sellay. I mean, not Mortiga - Mortiga came later, it was Daf who  
9 took over along with Mortiga. But in 1998, in late 1998,

11:54:57 10 Sunlight did not deal with Mortiga extensively. It was on just  
11 one or two occasions when he intercepted his communication.

12 Q. Let me ask you about that. You have used the male pronoun  
13 "he" twice now. Just for clarifying purposes, you said, "Mortiga  
14 at the time that Sellay was at Bravo Zulu 4, just I think once or  
11:55:26 15 twice he intercepted Sunlight's communication when he was trying  
16 to get in touch with Sellay ."

17 Who was trying to get in touch with Sellay when their  
18 communication was intercepted by Mortiga?

19 A. The first "he" that intercepted was Mortiga and the second  
11:55:53 20 "he" was Sunlight. Sunlight was trying to get in touch with  
21 Sellay on Bravo Zulu 4 and then Mortiga responded to Sunlight on  
22 Bravo Zulu 4.

23 JUDGE DOHERTY: Mr Anyah, I take it from that that Mortiga  
24 was a male person?

11:56:19 25 MR ANYAH: I was the one that used the male pronoun in  
26 respect of the Mortiga, but I can ask the witness.

27 JUDGE DOHERTY: I did notice that.

28 MR ANYAH:

29 Q. Mr Witness, given your responses, what is the gender of

1 Mortiga?

2 A. Mortiga is a male.

3 Q. Now, you have told us about interceptions, one by Mortiga  
4 and another one by Sunlight. When these interceptions were made,  
11:56:53 5 was it the case that Sunlight was, in both instances, operating  
6 from Base 1?

7 A. What I said was that it was once in late '98 when Sunlight  
8 was contacting Sellay on Bravo Zulu 4, but instead of Sellay,  
9 Mortiga responded to Sunlight. He responded to Sunlight. That  
11:57:32 10 was what I meant when I said Mortiga intercepted Sunlight.

11 Q. Very well. And my question is: What radio was Sunlight  
12 calling from?

13 A. Sunlight was calling from Base 1, the radio at Yeaten's  
14 house.

11:57:56 15 Q. You said earlier on that Sellay had committed suicide. Do  
16 you know when that occurred?

17 A. It happened in '99, but I do not remember the part of '99.

18 Q. Was it early in the year, the middle of the year or around  
19 Christmas time, December?

11:58:31 20 A. I do not remember actually.

21 Q. You said it was Daf who took over, along with Mortiga, but  
22 in late 1998 Sunlight did not deal with Mortiga extensively. Who  
23 is Daf, Mr Witness?

24 A. Daf was the next - the operator who succeeded Sellay.

11:59:06 25 Q. He succeeded Sellay into which position?

26 A. He took over from Sellay at Sam Bockarie's radio, call sign  
27 Bravo Zulu 4.

28 Q. Now, going back to Sam Bockarie's visits to Liberia, let's  
29 focus on the first and the second visit. On the occasion of the

1 first visit you said Sunlight went to be introduced to  
2 Sam Bockarie. The second visit you said Sunlight went to greet  
3 Sam Bockarie. Do you know the purposes behind each of these  
4 visits by Sam Bockarie to Liberia?

12:00:02 5 A. Okay. According to Sunlight, the first visit when he met  
6 Sam Bockarie for the first time, he did not know why Sam Bockarie  
7 was in Liberia. But the second visit, Jungle told Sunlight that  
8 Sam Bockarie and his delegation had come to meet the Liberian  
9 government at the Executive Mansion in relation to the RUF peace  
12:00:37 10 process.

11 Q. And when you were present when Sunlight greeted  
12 Sam Bockarie, did Sam Bockarie say anything about the purpose  
13 behind that second visit to Liberia?

14 A. I didn't understand your question.

12:01:01 15 Q. Yes. Forgetting for a moment what Jungle said about the  
16 purpose behind Sam Bockarie's second visit, when you were in  
17 Sam Bockarie's presence on his second visit to Monrovia, did he  
18 say why he was in Monrovia?

19 A. No.

12:01:23 20 Q. Besides the names you gave us - Eddie Kanneh, Mortiga and  
21 Gibri I Massaquoi - were there any other persons not Sierra  
22 Leonean present in that house when you went to see Sam Bockarie  
23 on the second occasion?

24 A. Apart from Sampson and Jungle, I cannot remember any other  
12:01:58 25 Liberian there.

26 Q. What of non-Liberians, foreigners? Were there any persons  
27 not from either Liberia or Sierra Leonean present in that house?

28 A. No. As I said before, it was on one of the two trips that  
29 Sunlight saw two Lebanese, two Lebanese nationals, but I cannot

1 remember --

2 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, can he kindly repeat the  
3 last bit of his answer.

4 MR ANYAH:

12:02:41 5 Q. Mr Witness, you were saying it was on one of the two trips  
6 that Sunlight saw two Lebanese men?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Were you there when Sunlight saw these Lebanese men?

9 A. I was there with Sunlight and he saw those two Lebanese who  
12:03:06 10 were in the room with Sam Bockarie.

11 Q. Were these Lebanese seen with Sam Bockarie during his first  
12 visit to Liberia?

13 A. I do not remember on which of the visits, but it was on one  
14 of those two first visits, one of the two visits, but I do not  
12:03:35 15 remember which one in particular this time.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, I know that you are struggling  
17 with the way to lead some of this evidence in a way that does not  
18 violate the protective measures, but sometimes I think it may be  
19 better for the witness to tell us what he saw and sometimes it's  
12:04:00 20 not really necessary to refer to what another person saw. You  
21 can ask him straightforwardly: Did you see these two individuals  
22 again on such and such a day? Unless he was alone with those two  
23 individuals, in which case such a thing would then reveal who he  
24 is. I think there is no harm in this witness speaking for  
12:04:23 25 himself as to what he saw, rather than proceeding in the way you  
26 have been proceeding which actually is likely to reveal his  
27 identity.

28 MR ANYAH: Very well, Madam President. I take note of  
29 that.

1 Q. Mr Witness, to your knowledge are there Liberians that are  
2 Lebanese - of Lebanese origin?

3 A. I don't know.

12:04:58

4 Q. The Lebanese men that you saw during one of Sam Bockarie's  
5 visits to Liberia, do you know whether they were from Liberia?

6 A. I don't know whether they were from Liberia, but I heard  
7 them speaking Krio. But I did not know whether they were  
8 Liberians or Sierra Leoneans. Actually I do not know their  
9 nationality.

12:05:32

10 Q. Do you know what was the reason or purpose behind their  
11 being in Sam Bockarie's company?

12 A. No.

13 Q. You mentioned a third visit by Sam Bockarie to Liberia in  
14 the latter part of 1998. Can you tell us more about that visit?

12:05:53

15 A. Okay. In late 1998, I believe it was in December, if I am  
16 not mistaken - I believe it was in December. It was on one  
17 evening when Benjamin Yeaten drove down to his house and I saw  
18 Sam Bockarie, along with Gibril Massaquoi and Eddie Kanneh again  
19 with him in Benjamin Yeaten's vehicle and they drove down to  
20 Ben's house. And within that period, Jungle told me that the  
21 brother has come to meet with the chief tomorrow at the Executive  
22 Mansion. He was now referring to the President, that  
23 Sam Bockarie has come to meet the President the following day at  
24 the Executive Mansion.

12:06:33

25 Q. You said Ben drove down to his house and you saw  
26 Sam Bockarie, Gibril Massaquoi, Eddie Kanneh at Ben's house.  
27 Were they all in the same vehicle?

12:07:05

28 A. Yes. They were in Ben's car.

29 Q. What was the purpose behind their trip to Benjamin Yeaten's

1 house?

2 A. I don't know, but they drove into the yard and I did not  
3 know why he took them there. And what I could remember was that  
4 they had a meal together; they ate together and then they  
12:07:58 5 departed.

6 Q. You referred to what Jungle said and you said Jungle told  
7 you the brother had come to see the chief on the following day at  
8 the Executive Mansion, the chief in this instance being President  
9 Taylor. Do you know the purpose behind that scheduled meeting

12:08:20 10 that Sam Bockarie had with President Taylor on the following day?

11 A. He only told me that Sam Bockarie will be meeting with the  
12 President tomorrow at the Executive Mansion, but the purpose of  
13 the meeting I did not know. He did not tell me.

14 Q. Do you know the purpose behind Sam Bockarie's third visit  
12:08:45 15 to Monrovia around December 1998?

16 A. I don't know.

17 Q. Was Jungle present at Benjamin Yeaten's house when Yeaten  
18 drove up with Massaquoi, Bockarie and Eddie Kanneh?

19 A. Yes. Jungle was present. Jungle was also with Sampson  
12:09:13 20 Wehyee with them in the car. All of them came together.

21 Q. This is the Sampson Wehyee you mentioned on Tuesday?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. You have said now that Benjamin Yeaten was in the company  
24 of Sam Bockarie during his third visit to Monrovia. How about  
12:09:32 25 the first or second visit; to your knowledge, did Benjamin Yeaten  
26 meet with Sam Bockarie during Sam Bockarie's first visit to  
27 Monrovia?

28 A. No.

29 Q. Is it possible that they met and you would not know it?

1 A. Yes. Yes.

2 Q. What about the second visit to Monrovia; do you know  
3 whether the two of them met when Sam Bockarie visited for the  
4 second time?

12:10:15 5 A. Maybe - maybe they met, but I don't know. I was not there.

6 Q. Now, you've told us about Sam Bockarie's reasons for being  
7 in Monrovia during his second visit. You mentioned something  
8 about the peace process and to meet with the Liberian government.

9 Now, do you know whether on any of Sam Bockarie's visits,  
12:10:46 10 the first, second, or third, he actually met with the President  
11 of Liberia, Charles Taylor?

12 A. Even though I was told, I do not have knowledge as to  
13 whether he met with the President, but this was what I was told  
14 by Jungle.

12:11:11 15 Q. In the later part of 1998 do you know whether  
16 Benjamin Yeaten had a satellite telephone?

17 A. Yes. Benjamin Yeaten had a satellite phone in the last  
18 quarter of 1998.

19 Q. What type of satellite phone was it?

12:11:45 20 A. He had a satellite phone. I don't know its name, but it  
21 was a phone that had an antenna with a long wire attached to it,  
22 a cord attached to it, that you had to place out to search for  
23 its network. It was a phone almost the size of this computer.

24 Q. Did he obtain this telephone before Base 1 was set up at  
12:12:28 25 his residence, that is before the radio was set up at his  
26 residence?

27 A. I saw this phone with him when - after he had moved to  
28 Congo Town, where Base 1 was installed. That was where I saw  
29 this phone.

1 Q. Was Base 1 already in existence at the time that you saw  
2 the phone for the first time?

3 A. Yes.

12:13:10

4 Q. Do you know the range of that satellite phone, that is how  
5 far it could call?

6 A. I don't know how far, but he once communicated with - he  
7 instructed Sunlight once --

8 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, can he kindly repeat his  
9 answer more clearly.

12:13:38

10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please pause, Mr Witness. You have to  
11 repeat your answer for the interpreter. You said, "I don't know  
12 how far. He once communicated with" - so continue from there.

12:14:06

13 THE WITNESS: Yes. I said I do not know the range of that  
14 satellite phone. Even though I saw him once communicating with  
15 Sam on this satellite phone after he had told Sunlight to tell  
16 Sam to switch on his phone. Afterwards, he called and I heard  
17 him speaking to Sam, even though I didn't stand close to hear the  
18 communication that was going on.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, who is Sam?

12:14:32

20 MR ANYAH:

21 Q. Mr Witness, when you referred to Sam, to whom are you  
22 referring?

23 A. I am talking about Sam Bockarie.

12:14:45

24 Q. Do you know when this satellite phone conversation between  
25 Benjamin Yeaten and Sam Bockarie took place?

26 A. Right after - it happened after Sam's second visit, after  
27 his second visit.

28 Q. In what year?

29 A. After his second visit in 1998.

1 Q. What was the nature of this telephone conversation?

2 A. No. I told you I was not around when they were  
3 communicating, but I was around when he started the communication  
4 with Sam.

12:15:30 5 Q. To your knowledge, did Sam Bockarie at that time also have  
6 a satellite telephone?

7 A. Yes. When Sunlight visited Sam during Sam's second visit,  
8 he saw Sam with a satellite phone.

9 Q. Do you know how Sam Bockarie got that satellite phone?

12:16:05 10 A. I don't know how he obtained it.

11 Q. The fellow Mortiga that you mentioned previously, that you  
12 saw during Sam Bockarie's second visit to Monrovia, besides  
13 seeing him at the house where Sam Bockarie was staying, did you  
14 see him anywhere else in Monrovia while Sam Bockarie was in town?

12:16:36 15 A. Yes. The following day after Sunlight had met with Mortiga  
16 during Sam Bockarie's first - I mean second visit in 1998, Jungle  
17 took Mortiga to Ben's house. The following day, Jungle brought  
18 Mortiga to Ben's house and Mortiga met with Sunlight, and he,  
19 Mortiga, drew a communication on the paper that was coded, and  
12:17:21 20 that was translated - the communication was translated back to  
21 Sellay in Buedu. This was the second time that I met him. And  
22 after the communication, Sunlight took him - he took Mortiga to  
23 his house to have lunch together. Right after the lunch, Mortiga  
24 went back to where he had come from.

12:17:45 25 Q. Let me ask you about this communication you referred to.  
26 You said Mortiga was taken to Ben's house, and you made reference  
27 to the drawing of a communication on a paper that was coded.

28 First of all, who wrote something on a piece of paper? And  
29 second of all, who coded it?

1 A. Yes. Mortiga came down with this message in code, which  
2 was the communication, and he transmitted this message to Bravo  
3 Zulu 4, to Sellay, and then he left. So this message - this code  
4 was prepared by Mortiga.

12:18:44 5 Q. The code that was used, was it understandable to you?

6 A. No.

7 Q. To your knowledge, did the radio operators at Base 1, at  
8 the time of this transmission by Mortiga during Sam Bockarie's  
9 second visit to Monrovia, have the codes that were being used by  
10 the RUF?

12:19:11

11 A. No.

12 Q. Was there ever an occasion, to your knowledge, that  
13 Benjamin Yeaten himself came on the radio to communicate with the  
14 RUF?

12:19:33

15 A. No. Benjamin Yeaten himself, even in respect to the  
16 Government of Liberia radio communication, he did not communicate  
17 on the radio because he was afraid of being intercepted. And  
18 secondly, he did not know the communication codes. So, he never  
19 spoke on the radio in my presence.

12:20:08

20 Q. The satellite phone conversation between Benjamin Yeaten  
21 and Sam Bockarie that you have told us about, do you know whether  
22 the President of Liberia was aware of that communication?

23 A. The President of Liberia, I believe, did not know about  
24 this communication. The reason is that, earlier, Ben had told  
25 Sampson, Sunlight and those close to him that his relationship  
26 with Sam Bockarie was personal and secret, and the President of  
27 Liberia, or even the Government of Liberia, does not know about  
28 it, so they should be very careful so that they wouldn't disclose  
29 this relationship to the President.

12:20:41

1 Q. I have been referring to communication with the RUF in my  
2 questions, but you have told us that the radio, Planet 1, later  
3 to be called Bravo Zulu 4, was based in Buedu. Now, besides the  
4 communications with Buedu from Base 1, were there, to your  
12:21:44 5 knowledge, communications between Base 1 and any other RUF  
6 stations? I am now talking about the period late 1998.

7 A. Okay. Let me make something clear here. The contact or  
8 the relationship between Ben and Sam Bockarie was only between  
9 Ben and Sam Bockarie. So the communication between Base 1 and  
12:22:20 10 Bravo Zulu 4 was limited to the two of them. This one had no  
11 communication with any other RUF station, with the exception that  
12 sometimes when Base 1, on the net in search of Bravo Zulu 4, at  
13 which time it was not on or had switched to another frequency,  
14 then some of those RUF stations would intercept and tell him  
12:22:50 15 that, "Stand by, we would get him any message," and he would tell  
16 them that, "When it comes on, tell him to contact me or I will  
17 contact later." That is, the communication was only between  
18 Bravo Zulu 4 and Base 1, but not with any other RUF radio  
19 section.

12:23:15 20 JUDGE LUSSICK: Mr Anyah, perhaps you are going to develop  
21 this point that I am going to mention, and if you are, I am sorry  
22 to bring it up prematurely, but I don't understand why the  
23 President of Liberia was forbidden to know about the relationship  
24 between Sam Bockarie and Benjamin Yeaten. I don't understand  
12:23:40 25 what the harm is in that.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: In other words, why was it necessary to  
27 keep the communication between Sam Bockarie and Benjamin Yeaten  
28 secret? Why the secrecy?

29 MR ANYAH: I will ask the witness.

1 Q. Mr Witness, do you know the reasons behind the secrecy?

2 A. Okay. What I observed or knew was that after  
3 Sam Bockarie's first visit to Monrovia, Sam Bockarie and Ben  
4 became very close friends. In this friendship, there were deals,  
12:24:33 5 there were secret deals, between them, along with Musa Cisse.  
6 Musa Cisse had been in contact with these people through Jungle.  
7 And later, when Ben got involved, there were lots of secret deals  
8 that the President did not know about, like mostly the selling of  
9 ammunition to Sam Bockarie for cash and so on. So this deal, at  
12:25:08 10 this time, was between Sam Bockarie and Benjamin Yeaten.

11 Q. Let me ask you a few questions. You just said that Musa  
12 Cisse had been in contact with these people through Jungle.  
13 Which people are you referring to that Musa Cisse had been in  
14 contact with?

12:25:30 15 A. I am talking about Sam Bockarie or the RUF; that is, as I  
16 said on Tuesday, that Jungle was like a buying officer for the  
17 RUF because he was a Liberian of the Kissi tribe from  
18 Lofa County, and because of his nationality, the RUF was using  
19 him to come to Liberia and buy whatsoever they needed, like fuel,  
12:26:04 20 petroleum as a whole, food, medicines and other things, but he  
21 was under the protection of Musa Cisse. He was like a bodyguard  
22 to Musa Cisse. But he used to go in and come out. Musa Cisse  
23 was doing business with the RUF or with Sam Bockarie during this  
24 time.

12:26:30 25 JUDGE LUSSICK: Just so - I think I am getting the picture  
26 now.

27 Mr Witness, are you saying, then, that Benjamin Yeaten was  
28 stealing ammunition under the nose of the President of Liberia  
29 and selling it to the RUF.

1 THE WITNESS: Benjamin Yeaten was getting ammunition  
2 without the knowledge of the President. And he used to even send  
3 people - he used to send people all around to collect ammunition,  
4 like from the southeast. He used to send people to collect  
12:27:07 5 ammunition from the ex-LPC people. They used to buy for him and  
6 he would, in turn, sell that to Sam Bockarie. And even in Lofa.  
7 Let me just note a certain thing. Times were heard at this time,  
8 so because of this there were - there was a lot of corruption in  
9 the system by - by some officials of government that the  
12:27:37 10 President did not know anything about, such as the selling of  
11 ammunition. Even ULIMO, the ex-ULIMO in Lofa County, they used  
12 to sell ammunition to the RUF. At one time Sam lectured us,  
13 explained this to us, that this fellow, Varmuyan Sherif of ULIMO,  
14 sold arms to him - let me say ammunition to him. He bought  
12:28:09 15 ammunition from Varmuyan Sherif. All these things were not known  
16 to the President, he did not know anything about that. This was  
17 the reason Ben - Benjamin Yeaten told his close bodyguards, who  
18 knew about this thing, to keep it very secret and be careful  
19 because whenever the President hears about it he would be  
12:28:29 20 arrested and prosecuted. And before the President arrests him,  
21 you, who would be the cause of this exposure, he would deal with  
22 you before the President could deal with him.

23 JUDGE LUSSICK: But, Mr Witness, there would have been  
24 other people involved in handling the ammunition and handing it  
12:28:52 25 over to the RUF by Sam Bockarie and transporting it out of  
26 Liberia. Do you mean to say not one word of it got back to the  
27 President?

28 THE WITNESS: Your Honour, the President was a President.  
29 He was up there. He did not know what was happening down the

1 line. For example, when I talk about corruption, for example,  
2 after the elections, after the elections, the salary of the  
3 security and the other civil servants was very low. I personally  
4 was a lieutenant.

12:29:40 5 JUDGE LUSSICK: I was not asking about salaries of people.  
6 My simple question was how could the transaction of selling  
7 ammunition and its transported out of Liberia not be known to the  
8 President when a lot of people would have been involved, except  
9 Sam Bockarie and Benjamin Yeaten, for instance - well, I withdraw  
12:30:02 10 that - that's my question.

11 THE WITNESS: Yes. The reason was that these people were  
12 high-ranking government officials. We are talking about  
13 Benjamin Yeaten being the chief of security to the President, and  
14 even his bodyguards, when his bodyguards are driving around, no  
12:30:23 15 other security would search their car. We are talking about,  
16 again, the chief of protocol to the President, Musa Cisse, who  
17 was highly respected. Whenever they saw his vehicle, nobody at  
18 any checkpoint would check his car, so these people used their  
19 position, their positions, as cover-ups to carry out such things  
12:30:44 20 without the knowledge of the President.

21 JUDGE LUSSICK: How do you know all this?

22 THE WITNESS: I was - I was - I was there. Even during the  
23 war I travelled with - with the director, Benjamin Yeaten, at the  
24 checkpoint that we got at, they wouldn't check the car. They did  
12:31:06 25 not check the car. He was highly respected. People feared him  
26 a lot.

27 MR ANYAH: Your Honours, if I may, a lot of these questions  
28 will be, hopefully, answered more comprehensively as we progress  
29 and I don't wish at this point to avoid the questions that your

1 Honours wanted to pose.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Well proceed, Mr Anyah.

3 MR ANYAH:

12:31:33

4 Q. Mr Witness, a couple of clarifying questions about what you  
5 have just said.

6 A. Yes.

12:31:52

7 Q. Before the question that was first posed by his Honour,  
8 Justice Lussick, I had asked you about whom you meant by, "These  
9 people" that Musa Cisse had been in contact with and you said  
10 Musa Cisse had been in contact with Sam Bockarie or the RUF, this  
11 was through Jungle.

12 Now a couple more questions. You referred to secret deals.  
13 You said, "Mostly the selling of ammunition to Sam Bockarie for  
14 cash."

12:32:19

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. To your knowledge in which year and in which month did  
17 these secret deals begin?

12:32:51

18 A. Okay. In late 1998, like I said, after Sam Bockarie's  
19 first visit to Monrovia, Sam Bockarie and Benjamin Yeaten were  
20 very close and Benjamin Yeaten will send ammunition using Jungle  
21 or Sampson. Jungle or Sampson will take the ammunition to  
22 Sam Bockarie and sometimes they were picked up from  
23 Benjamin Yeaten's yard and sometimes they were picked up from  
24 Musa Cisse's yard at night. Everything they did, sometimes we  
25 discussed about it, like especially me, most times Jungle told me  
26 about these things.

12:33:27

27 Q. Remember to go slowly, Mr Witness, we are following you.

28 A. I am sorry, if I am going too fast.

29 Q. Now, what sorts of ammunition?

1           PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, just before - the witness said,  
2 or he referred to what he called the first visit by Sam Bockarie  
3 to Monrovia.

4           Mr Witness, how do you know that this was Sam Bockarie's  
12:33:58 5 first visit to Monrovia? Is it possible that he could have  
6 visited before? Was this the first visit that you were aware of  
7 or could there have been earlier visits than late 1998 that you  
8 didn't know about?

9           THE WITNESS: Jungle, who was the runner for Sam Bockarie  
12:34:26 10 was the one who told me that it was Sam's first visit, so I got  
11 to know that. So I believe that his first visit was that of  
12 September.

13           MR ANYAH: Madam President, I don't know if that satisfies  
14 your Honour.

12:34:41 15 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you referred to the ammunition being taken  
16 at night from either Benjamin Yeaten's house or Musa Cisse's  
17 house. What amount of ammunition are we talking about?

18 A. Okay. For the one that I saw, at the time they were  
19 leaving I saw something like five boxes of AK-47 rounds and few  
12:35:24 20 RPG rockets in rice bags. And Jungle said this is what we would  
21 take - we would carry later. And the movement was always done at  
22 night by Sampson and Jungle because these were the people that  
23 Benjamin Yeaten normally sent. And sometimes there - they would  
24 be escorted by Zigzag Marzah, who was one of the drivers.

12:35:59 25 Q. What sorts of cars would they use to transport this  
26 ammunition?

27 A. Sometimes they used Ben's pick-up and some of the time they  
28 used a Nissan pick-up, it had four tyres. It was a pick-up  
29 four-wheel drive.

1 Q. You referred to Jungle as being the buying officer for the  
2 RUF. What do you mean by buying officer?

3 A. It is because he was the one that the RUF used to come to  
4 Liberia to buy whatever they needed, things like medicines, he  
12:36:58 5 used to buy medicines, according to him, he used to buy petroleum  
6 products and some other things.

7 Q. Now, the ammunition, I want to ask you some questions about  
8 its sources. You said before - this is at my page 18, using a 14  
9 point font of the LiveNote - you said that, "Benjamin Yeaten used  
12:37:28 10 to get ammunition from different places", this was in response to  
11 a question by Justice Lussick, and the question was: "Are you  
12 saying then that Benjamin Yeaten was stealing ammunition under  
13 the nose of the President of Liberia and selling it to the RUF?"

14 You made references to a few places. You said, "Ben used  
12:37:53 15 to send people all around to collect ammunition, like from the  
16 southeast". What do you mean by southeast there?

17 A. I am talking about the southeastern part of Liberia, like  
18 Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, Maryland. Those areas - before the 1997  
19 election, those areas were occupied by the LPC, so they went  
12:38:26 20 there and got the ammunition and then brought it to Ben and, in  
21 turn, he will sell them to Sam.

22 Q. Madam President, when the witness spoke previously about  
23 this, I heard the witness say ex-LPC. The record, which I am  
24 sure will be corrected, at page 80, refers to ex-SLPP people.  
12:38:52 25 But the witness has just said LPC.

26 The LPC to which you are referring, is that the same group  
27 that you spoke of on Tuesday, known as the Liberian Peace  
28 Council?

29 A. Exactly so.

1 Q. Now, apart from the southeast you said, "Even in Lofa" in  
2 relation to sources of the ammunition and your answer was not  
3 complete. What were you referring to about Lofa County?

4 A. I was talking about Lofa County. Before the election,  
12:39:42 5 almost a huge portion of Lofa was controlled by ULIMO-K. That  
6 was the ULIMO that belonged to the - to Alhaji Kromah. They used  
7 to go there and get ammunition from those people. They used to  
8 buy it because, according to them - according to Sampson, those  
9 guys said that during the disarmament, before the '97 election,  
12:40:09 10 they did not disarm. They did not present all of what they had.  
11 They kept some. So after the election, that was the time Sampson  
12 and Jungle used to go there - bought those things from them.

13 Q. You went on to say that, "At one time Sam lectured us,  
14 explained this to us, that this fellow, Varmuyan Sherif, of  
12:40:42 15 ULIMO, sold arms to him - let me say ammunition to him." Who  
16 lectured you, was it Sam that lectured you?

17 A. Okay, I'm sorry if I mentioned the word "us." But it is  
18 almost exact. He - he informed Jungle about it and Jungle, in  
19 turn, informed me. The information was that Sam bought  
12:41:15 20 ammunition from Varmuyan Sherif. So if I had said "us" then I  
21 made a mistake. When I saw Sam during his three visits, he did  
22 not inform me about anything like that. Is it clear?

23 Q. Yes. Now on Tuesday you mentioned a communication between  
24 Jungle, who was at Base 1, and Sam Bockarie in Sierra Leone  
12:41:57 25 during which, at least this is what Jungle told Sunlight  
26 afterwards, that Jungle had discussed with Sam, and Sam had said  
27 - this is at page 47049, lines 14 through 18 of the transcript of  
28 the 24th, Tuesday, and I will just read it to be more precise:

29 "Jungle told Sunlight that what they discussed was that Sam

1 said that they were running out of food and that he should give  
2 the message to Benjamin Yeaten and Musa Cisse that they were  
3 running out of food and for them to assist him with food."

12:42:59 4 You said this communication occurred after Jungle's first  
5 communication with Sellay. Now, do you know whether there was  
6 any response by either Benjamin Yeaten or Musa Cisse to this  
7 request for food supplies by Sam Bockarie?

8 A. No.

12:43:19 9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Are you saying you do not know or are you  
10 saying, no, there was no response?

11 THE WITNESS: I don't know if there was a response to that  
12 request.

13 MR ANYAH:

14 Q. Now, the secret deals that you spoke of, these deals  
12:43:37 15 between Musa Cisse and Benjamin Yeaten on the Liberian side, and  
16 Sam Bockarie on the Sierra Leonean side, do you know when they  
17 ended, if at all? You have told us when they commenced. Do you  
18 know when they ended?

19 A. Yes. The deals, or let me say the contact, the radio  
12:44:12 20 contact with Sam Bockarie, or any deal between Ben and  
21 Sam Bockarie, ended immediately when Sam Bockarie came to Liberia  
22 to seek refuge with his family, to seek refuge with the Liberian  
23 government. That was when every contact, to my knowledge,  
24 stopped. That was in '99. I believe it was in December '99 when  
12:44:44 25 Sam Bockarie finally returned to Liberia.

26 Q. I am not just referring to radio contact. I am referring  
27 to the deals you've spoken about, the sale of ammunition for  
28 cash. When, to your knowledge, did such deals end?

29 A. It ended - to my knowledge, it ended immediately when

1 Sam Bockarie finally came to Liberia, because this deal was only  
2 something between Sam Bockarie and Benjamin Yeaten. It was not  
3 between Benjamin Yeaten and the RUF organisation.

12:45:47 4 Q. Well, speaking about that, the times that Jungle would come  
5 to Base 1, do you know whether he was transmitting any messages  
6 on the behalf of Benjamin Yeaten?

7 A. No, he never transmitted any message on behalf of  
8 Benjamin Yeaten.

12:46:22 9 Q. Now, let's go back to radio communication at Base 1. You  
10 have told us about two communications by Jungle in late 1998.  
11 Were there instances when Jungle was not present at Base 1 but  
12 there was radio contact made by Sellay to Base 1 in search of  
13 Jungle. Do you understand the question?

14 A. No, please repeat that.

12:46:58 15 Q. Were there any occasions when Sellay, from Buedu, radioed  
16 Base 1 asking for Jungle but Jungle was not around?

17 A. Yes. It happened sometimes. Sometimes Sellay called and  
18 asked for Jungle and then the operators there will tell him that  
19 Jungle is not around.

12:47:27 20 Q. Would he leave any messages of substance for Jungle on such  
21 occasions when Jungle was not there?

22 A. No, but let me come back to that. Yes, it happened once  
23 that in the same '98, but I do not recall when, that a message  
24 was given to Sunlight, Sellay gave a message to Sunlight, asking  
12:48:11 25 him to tell Jungle that the brother - I mean, Master, he used to  
26 call him Master, and that was Sam Bockarie. That Master wanted  
27 Jungle to go to Pa Musa and tell him that they needed food. It  
28 was then that Sunlight gave the message to Jungle and then Jungle  
29 left.

1 Q. This request for food, is that a different request than the  
2 prior request you told us about on Tuesday when Jungle told  
3 Sunlight about his discussion with Sam Bockarie?

4 A. Yes, sir. Yes, sir. It's different from that.

12:48:59 5 Q. You just referred to Sam Bockarie as Master. How was  
6 Sam Bockarie referred to on the radio by Sellay when he called  
7 from the RUF?

8 A. Sellay used to refer to Sam Bockarie on the radio sometimes  
9 as Master and then sometimes Subject.

12:49:30 10 Q. And when messages were sent by Jungle to the RUF, do you  
11 know whether he referred to Benjamin Yeaten in those messages?

12 A. No.

13 Q. When calls would come into Base 1 for Benjamin Yeaten, from  
14 anywhere, not limited to Sellay, just regular radio contacts, the  
12:50:02 15 operators at Base 1, what was the manner in which they referred  
16 to Benjamin Yeaten, that is how was he referred to?

17 A. Okay. The operators at Base 1, when it came to a  
18 communication regarding the Government of Liberia, they referred  
19 to Benjamin Yeaten as Unit 50. And if they were talking about  
12:50:36 20 Benjamin Yeaten in relation to Buedu at Base 1, they would refer  
21 to him as Victor Oscar. Or sometimes they also would say, "The  
22 subject at my end."

23 Q. So Victor Oscar and Subject was how Benjamin Yeaten was  
24 referred to in relation to communication with Buedu; is that what  
12:51:05 25 you're telling us?

26 A. Yes.

27 Q. Was he ever referred to as Unit 50 in connection with  
28 communication with Buedu?

29 A. No. He was not referred to as Unit 50 in connection with

1 communication at Bravo Zulu 4 because code 50 was well known by  
2 every radio operator under the Government of Liberia as a way of  
3 referring to Benjamin Yeaten. So instead he would use Victor  
4 Oscar in relation to communication with Bravo Zulu 4 and with  
12:51:54 5 that of Base 1.

6 JUDGE DOHERTY: Please pause, Mr Anyah, because I find this  
7 a little confusing. The answer to the previous question said the  
8 operators at Base 1, they referred to Benjamin Yeaten as Unit 50.  
9 And now he is saying, no, he was not referred to as Unit 50 in  
12:52:21 10 connection with communications at Bravo Zulu 4.

11 MR ANYAH: Yes, Justice Doherty. To put it in context, the  
12 witness's prior response was the operators at Base 1, and this is  
13 the important part, when it came to a communication regarding the  
14 Government of Liberia, they referred to Benjamin Yeaten as Unit  
12:52:46 15 50. And then --

16 JUDGE DOHERTY: But the question related to communications  
17 between Base 1 and Buedu, not with the Government of Liberia.

18 MR ANYAH: Yes, I was just asking whether the terminology  
19 that was used to refer to him in relation to Liberian  
12:53:13 20 communications was on any occasion used during communications  
21 with Buedu. I can clarify the question, but - I will clarify his  
22 responses.

23 JUDGE DOHERTY: Please do so.

24 MR ANYAH:

12:53:30 25 Q. Mr Witness, you've given us three names.

26 A. Yes.

27 Q. Just listen to my questions. You have given us three names  
28 by which Benjamin Yeaten was referred to on the radio. You said  
29 Unit 50, you said Victor Oscar and sometimes you said he was

1 referred to as Subject. Now, on which occasions was he referred  
2 to as Unit 50?

3 A. Benjamin Yeaten is referred to as Unit 50 when Base 1 is in  
4 a radio communication with the Government of Liberia, government  
12:54:19 5 - radio operators. But when it comes to the Liberian government  
6 radio operations, then Benjamin Yeaten is referred to as Unit 50.

7 Q. How is Benjamin Yeaten referred to when Base 1 communicates  
8 with Buedu?

9 A. Now, when Base 1 is in contact with Buedu, Benjamin Yeaten  
12:54:51 10 is referred to as Victor Oscar or Subject. It is either Victor  
11 Oscar or The Subject.

12 Q. And why was it the case that he was not referred to as Unit  
13 50 when there was communication between Base 1 and Buedu? Why  
14 did they not call him Unit 50?

12:55:19 15 A. The reason the operators at Base 1 were not referring to  
16 Benjamin Yeaten as Unit 50, when it came to communication between  
17 Buedu and Base 1 was to protect themselves because they had been  
18 initially warned to be very careful and protect - in protecting  
19 the relationship between Benjamin Yeaten and Sam Bockarie in  
12:55:58 20 order so that the Government of Liberia will not discover this  
21 close relationship, or so that the President of Liberia will not  
22 discover this close relationship. So, in case they refer to  
23 Benjamin Yeaten as Unit 50 on the RUF net, then if the radio  
24 communication was exposed to anybody - or maybe some of the  
12:56:23 25 government operators were monitoring and then they hear this  
26 code, they will definitely know.

27 Q. Now, we go back to the radio operations at Base 1. It is  
28 late 1998?

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, I have to remind you that today

1 we end at 1.00, not 1.30.

2 MR ANYAH: Yes, Madam President, I am aware of that. Thank  
3 you.

4 Q. It is late 1998. You tell us that Jungle would come and  
12:57:02 5 relay messages to Sellay. Besides Jungle, was there any other  
6 occasion when someone else associated with the RUF came to Base 1  
7 to use the radio? You have also mentioned Mortiga today, but  
8 besides Mortiga and Jungle, did anyone else associated with the  
9 RUF come to use the radio at Base 1 in late 1998?

10 A. Yes. In November or early December of 1998, Jungle -  
11 Jungle brought - Jungle and Sampson, because these two people  
12 were always moving together during this time, they brought a  
13 lady, a lady - a girl called Memunatu Deen, and they introduced  
14 Memunatu Deen to Sunlight as the radio operator from the RUF who  
12:58:13 15 - whom they had brought to be giving, or to be transmitting or  
16 receiving, information from the RUF and then to some of the RUF  
17 businesspeople, like one Ibrahim. They used to call him General  
18 Ibrahim. So Memunatu was brought and introduced to Sunlight, and  
19 then she used to at this time do all of the RUF communications,  
12:58:47 20 Memunatu Deen.

21 Q. You said Jungle and Sampson brought Memunatu Deen and they  
22 introduced Memunatu Deen to Sunlight. You referred to the  
23 introduction, referring to Memunatu as the RUF - or as the radio  
24 operator from the RUF. What nationality was Memunatu Deen?

12:59:10 25 A. Memunatu Deen was a Sierra Leonean.

26 Q. Do you know where she was staying in Monrovia at the time  
27 she was at Base 1 or brought to be introduced to Sunlight?

28 A. I don't know, but what Jungle told Sunlight was that  
29 Memunatu Deen was staying with Musa Cisse at that time.

1 Q. You mentioned somebody called General Ibrahim, and you  
2 said, in relation to him --

3 JUDGE DOHERTY: No. I heard the word "like one Ibrahim".

4 MR ANYAH: He did say "general" afterwards. He said it in  
13:00:02 5 two different ways.

6 JUDGE DOHERTY: I apologise.

7 MR ANYAH: It is on the record.

8 JUDGE DOHERTY: It is on the record. I withdraw that.

9 MR ANYAH: Thank you.

13:00:09 10 Q. Who is General Ibrahim, Mr Witness?

11 A. I do not know this General Ibrahim, but I used to hear his  
12 name in most of the communications that Memunatu transmitted to  
13 Bravo Zulu 4.

14 Q. When you spoke of General Ibrahim, you referred to him in  
13:00:39 15 the context of "some of the RUF businesspeople, like one Ibrahim,  
16 they used to call him General Ibrahim". Who were these RUF  
17 businesspeople?

18 A. She did not disclose to me who those people were, but these  
19 were people who were residing within and outside Liberia, but she  
13:01:07 20 did not disclose to me who these people were.

21 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I see the time. Thank you.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very well.

23 Mr Witness, we will continue with your testimony on Monday.  
24 We do not sit on Friday afternoons. But I do caution you that  
13:01:23 25 you are not to discuss your evidence with anybody.

26 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do, your Honour.

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. The Court adjourns to Monday  
28 at 9 o'clock.

29

1 [Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 1.02 p.m.  
2 to be reconvened on Monday, 30 August 2010  
3 at 9.00 a.m. ]  
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## I N D E X

### WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE:

DCT-172	47322
RE-EXAMINATION BY MR CHEKERA	47322
FURTHER RE-EXAMINATION BY MR CHEKERA	47358
DCT-008	47370
EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR ANYAH	47370

### EXHIBITS:

Exhibits D-434 to D-436 admitted	47360
Exhibits D-437A to E admitted	47360
Exhibit D-438 admitted	47361
Exhibits D-439A to C admitted	47361
Exhibit D-440 admitted	47361
Exhibits D-441A to E admitted	47361
Exhibits D-443 and D-444 admitted	47361
Exhibits P-561A and B admitted	47362
Exhibits P-562 to P-568 admitted	47363
Exhibits P-569A and B admitted	47363
Exhibits P-570 to P-590 admitted	47366
Exhibits D-445 to D-447 admitted	47367