



Case No. SCSL-2003-01-T

THE PROSECUTOR OF  
THE SPECIAL COURT  
V.  
CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR

WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY 2008  
9.30 A.M.  
TRIAL

TRIAL CHAMBER II

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**Before the Judges:**

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

**For Chambers:**

Mr William Romans  
Ms Sidney Thompson  
Ms Carolyn Buff

**For the Registry:**

Ms Rosette Muzigo-Morrison  
Ms Rachel Irura

**For the Prosecution:**

Mr Stephen Rapp  
Ms Brenda J Hollis  
Mr Christopher Santora  
Ms Julia Baly  
Ms Maja Dimitrova

**For the accused Charles Ghankay  
Taylor:**

Mr Courtenay Griffiths QC  
Mr Terry Munyard  
Mr Morris Anyah  
Ms Logan Hambrick

1 Wednesday, 14 May 2008

2 [The accused present]

3 [Open session]

4 [Upon commencing at 9.32 a.m.]

09:32:33 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning. I note changes of  
6 appearance on both bars this morning.

7 MS BALY: Good morning your Honours. This morning for the  
8 Prosecution: Mr Stephen Rapp, the Prosecutor, Brenda J Hollis,  
9 Christopher Santora, Maja Dimitrova and myself Julia Baly.

09:32:54 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Ms Baly. Mr Munyard.

11 MR MUNYARD: Good morning Madam President, your Honours,  
12 counsel opposite. For the Defence there is Courtenay Griffiths  
13 QC, myself Terry Munyard, Morris Anyah and Logan Hambrick who is  
14 one of our legal assistants based in Sierra Leone.

09:33:14 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Munyard. I will welcome  
16 Mr Rapp to the Court and Mr Griffiths back and Ms Hambrick.  
17 Unless there are some other preliminary matters I will remind the  
18 witness of his oath and we will proceed.

19 Mr Witness, I again remind you as I've done on other  
09:33:34 20 mornings that you have taken the oath to tell the truth. That  
21 oath is still binding on you and you must answer questions  
22 truthfully. Do you understand?

23 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please proceed.

09:33:46 25 WITNESS: KARMOH KANNEH [On former oath]

26 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR MUNYARD: [Continued]

27 Q. Mr Kanneh, yesterday when we broke off we were looking at  
28 what you had told the Prosecutors about the killing of BS  
29 Massaquoi. Do you remember that?

1 A. Yes, sir.

2 Q. And we were looking at tab 3, specifically page 44282 of  
3 the Defence bundle. Now I am just going to repeat the passage  
4 I read out at the end of yesterday so we can put the whole of  
09:35:02 5 this in context. It reads as follows - it's the line above  
6 paragraph 34:

7 "The witness was asked about the killing of BS Massaquoi  
8 and related the following:

9 34. The witness states that this killing took place at  
09:35:19 10 Kenema Town around the time of the intervention. The witness was  
11 present along with Sam Bockarie, Junior Vandi, Captain Dimora  
12 Musa and Eddie Kanneh. Jungle was not present and witness thinks  
13 he was in Liberia at the time."

14 Now, did you tell the Prosecution all of that?

09:35:41 15 A. Yes, sir, I told him that we were all present, the names  
16 that you've mentioned.

17 Q. Paragraph 35, "The witness thinks that Massaquoi was killed  
18 because he aided the escape of Momoh and Kpaka ..." Is it Kpaka,  
19 or Kappa [phon]?

09:36:10 20 A. Kpaka.

21 Q. "... two other prominent Kenema residents that were being  
22 detained." Did you tell them that?

23 A. No.

24 Q. What did you tell them?

09:36:33 25 A. I did not tell them that he aided Kpaka and Doctor's  
26 escape. He did not help. That is a difference.

27 Q. Right, well we had better look in that case at the  
28 handwritten notes that were taken presumably as you were being  
29 questioned and giving your answers. Page 44303, please, same

1 bundle. Halfway down the page there is the question, "BS  
2 Massaquoi killing?" Now just pausing there for a second, that  
3 suggests that somebody asked you, "What can you tell us about the  
4 BS Massaquoi killing?", am I right? Is that how this particular  
09:37:44 5 passage came about?

6 A. Please repeat. Please repeat. I did not get you clearly.

7 Q. Let me just explain that what we are looking at now is the  
8 notes that Mr Streeter wrote at the time that he and Mr Santora,  
9 who you probably know as Mr Chris, were interviewing you at the  
09:38:11 10 end of October/beginning of November 2007. These notes on this  
11 particular subject start with the following, "BS Massaquoi  
12 killing?" In other words somebody is asking you, are they, "What  
13 can you tell us about the BS Massaquoi killing?" Can you  
14 remember if you were asked such a question?

09:38:44 15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. Who was the first person to mention BS Massaquoi in this  
17 interview? Had you already talked about him, or were you asked  
18 completely out of the blue, "What can you tell us about BS  
19 Massaquoi's killing?"

09:39:05 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: There are two questions there,  
21 Mr Munyard.

22 MR MUNYARD: Your Honour, if I have I will break them down:

23 Q. Had you already mentioned BS Massaquoi in your conversation  
24 with the Prosecutors?

09:39:29 25 A. Yes, sir.

26 Q. When did you previously mention BS Massaquoi?

27 A. Well I cannot recall the date now, but it was during one of  
28 the times that they were taking a statement from me.

29 Q. Well, I can tell you - and again I will be corrected if

1 I am wrong - that the only reference to the BS Massaquoi killing  
2 is this passage that we are looking at. BS Massaquoi is never  
3 mentioned in any of the previous, or for that matter the later,  
4 interviews with you. How did the subject of BS Massaquoi come up  
09:40:15 5 for the first time; that is to say before this particular  
6 question and the very short answer that you gave to it?

7 A. I would like you to be making the questions a little  
8 shorter, but if it is long I will find it difficult to catch up  
9 with you.

09:40:42 10 Q. All right. When did you first tell the Prosecution that  
11 you knew something about a man called BS Massaquoi and his  
12 killing?

13 A. I have told you that I cannot recall the date, but the  
14 statements that are on the paper you can tell because you have  
09:41:07 15 the documents with you. I cannot recall the date that I told  
16 them about BS Massaquoi's death, or his killing. You can look at  
17 the document.

18 Q. We are looking at the document for - let me just get the  
19 date correct. Yes, we are looking at the document for 1 November  
09:41:29 20 last year, but you have now told us that before you discussed it  
21 at this point in this interview he had already been mentioned.  
22 I want to know was it in the course of this same interview, but  
23 earlier on, or was it at a previous interview before  
24 October/November of last year?

09:42:04 25 A. Well, I cannot confirm if they did it about BS Massaquoi's  
26 death. It would have been on the paper, so whatever time you see  
27 on the document that will be the correct time.

28 Q. That is the difficulty, Mr Kanneh. There is no earlier  
29 reference to him and so we need to know from you when he was

1 mentioned before 1 November, or before this stage in the  
2 interview of 1 November, and you say you can't remember the first  
3 occasion when you mentioned his name?

09:42:55 4 A. Not at all, because it is on the document. You should take  
5 the time that is on the document. Look at the document.

6 Q. I am going to look at the document in some more detail in a  
7 moment. Why did - well, let me ask this first. Who was the  
8 first person to mention BS Massaquoi? Was it you, or was it  
9 someone from the Prosecution?

09:43:23 10 A. I don't think if they knew BS Massaquoi. It could be me.

11 Q. Right. And why did you want to tell them about the killing  
12 of BS Massaquoi? What was the relevance of that incident?

13 A. Well, they must have asked a question how we moved to  
14 Kenema, or out of Kenema, what happened, and maybe while  
09:43:56 15 explaining I could have called the name. It must have been  
16 through that.

17 Q. Right. But although you could have called the name at some  
18 earlier stage no-one ever seems to have written it down, do you  
19 agree, because we have not got any previous mention of him? Do  
09:44:18 20 you agree with that?

21 A. This is a statement. You know, now you are talking about  
22 before, or today, or the day after tomorrow, no. You will  
23 respond to questions when they are asked of you, so I only  
24 answered the questions that were asked of me.

09:44:43 25 Q. So, does it follow then that it must have been the  
26 Prosecution who first mentioned BS Massaquoi and not you?

27 A. No, I cannot say that now because I cannot recall, but it  
28 is on the document. I don't want to say they did it, or I did  
29 it, but it is in my statement.

- 1 Q. Well, let us look at the document and what you told them  
2 back in November of last year and we will stay on the handwritten  
3 page. "BS Massaquoi killing?", and then what is written next is,  
4 "Occurred at Kenema Town around intervention time. Present were  
09:45:33 5 SB, witness, Junior Vandi, Captain Dimora Musa, Eddie Kanneh.  
6 Jungle was not present. He was by then in Liberia." You have  
7 agreed you told them that. Next question, "Why was he killed?",  
8 and the answer they have recorded you as giving is, "He aided the  
9 escape of Momoh and Kpaka." Now, you told us a moment ago that  
09:46:06 10 you didn't tell them that. Do you stand by your earlier reply  
11 that you didn't tell them that he was killed because he aided the  
12 escape of Momoh and Kpaka?
- 13 A. Not at all, because they were all in detention. I don't  
14 think that was even possible for a prisoner to aid another  
09:46:30 15 prisoner to escape. I did not tell them that.
- 16 Q. So this is another invention by the Prosecutors, yes?
- 17 A. Yes, sir.
- 18 Q. They have just made it up and written it down?
- 19 A. What do you mean by make it up? They wrote it. I did not  
09:46:52 20 say it.
- 21 Q. They invented it?
- 22 A. Yes, sir.
- 23 Q. And when it was read back to you, what was your reaction?
- 24 A. I did not say anything. Maybe I did not get it when they  
09:47:11 25 read it, could be.
- 26 Q. So it is another thing that you didn't get when it was read  
27 back to you, is that what you are saying?
- 28 A. Not at all, yes.
- 29 Q. What about when it was read back to you in the course of

1 proofing sessions here in April in The Hague?

2 A. That is what I am talking about. It was during the  
3 prepping. I thought that was what you were referring to. That  
4 is what I am talking about.

09:47:46 5 Q. Now, look, if you didn't understand, I was initially  
6 referring to your evidence both yesterday and the day before that  
7 at the end of every interview it was all read back to you so that  
8 you could correct it, or add to it, or clarify. When it was read  
9 back to you at the end of the interview on 1 November 2007, did  
09:48:11 10 you hear this particular answer read out?

11 A. In November?

12 Q. Yes, when you were actually being interviewed and giving  
13 them this little bit of information about BS Massaquoi's killing?

14 A. Yes, sir, I can still recall, but where it was compiled  
09:48:43 15 I was not present.

16 Q. When you say, "I can still recall", I am asking you about  
17 the interview notes being read back to you at the end of the  
18 interview. Do you still recall that happening in November of  
19 last year?

09:48:58 20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. And so why didn't you say to them, "Hang on a minute,  
22 I never said he aided the escape of Momoh and Kpaka"?

23 A. Well, I did not tell them that. I did not think about that  
24 to tell them.

09:49:21 25 Q. And again when it was read back to you here in The Hague on  
26 14 and 15 April, the whole thing read back to you all the way  
27 through, why didn't you correct it then?

28 A. Well, maybe it was a mistake. I did not hear it clearly.  
29 That is why I did not correct it.



1 Q. Now you have also said that when he was taken away, this is  
2 BS Massaquoi, when you were giving your evidence on Friday you  
3 said that he was shot and that there was a colleague with you,  
4 another person you named called Manowai. Do you remember telling  
09:50:23 5 us about Manowai?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. Why didn't you tell the Prosecutors at the time when you  
8 were giving this list of names that Manowai was present?

9 A. Well that too escaped my memory at that time, but he was  
09:50:48 10 present.

11 Q. Now you gave us a great deal of evidence about this killing  
12 on Friday last, far more than just who was present and where it  
13 all happened. Did you tell the Prosecution a great deal more  
14 than we have recorded that I have been reading out to you this  
09:51:20 15 morning from these pages? Did you tell them when they were  
16 interviewing you more than is written down here, and I will read  
17 it back to you again if you want me to?

18 A. Read it again.

19 Q. I am going to try and take it quite quickly. I hope the  
09:51:44 20 interpreters can keep up. It's exactly the same as I have  
21 already read out.

22 "BS Massaquoi killing? Occurred at Kenema Town around  
23 intervention time. Present were SB, witness, Junior Vandi,  
24 Captain Dimora Musa and Eddie Kanneh. Jungle was not present.  
09:52:05 25 He was by then in Liberia.

26 Q. Why was he killed?

27 A. He aided the escape of Momoh and Kpaka."

28 That is all that is recorded in November when you are  
29 talking about the killing of BS Massaquoi. You told us a great

1 deal more about it on Friday. Did you tell the Prosecution more  
2 when you were first being interviewed, all this detail you gave  
3 us on Friday, when you were being interviewed about it in  
4 November?

09:52:39 5 A. Well, if I made any addition maybe they asked me this time  
6 about the death of BS more than that time, because even you, you  
7 had stopped elsewhere. And even when you give your statement now  
8 and later you will be asked why did this not happen so you will  
9 have to add or maybe deduct. It depends on the questions that  
09:53:03 10 will be asked of you.

11 Q. Is what I have read out to you from that page all that you  
12 told them back in November about BS Massaquoi's killing or did  
13 you tell them more that hasn't been recorded?

14 A. The one that you've read is what I told them at that time,  
09:53:33 15 the one that is on the document. Only that where there is some  
16 problem is where it states that Kpaka and that other man's escape  
17 was aided by that man, that was the contributing factor, I said  
18 no.

19 Q. I want to move on to something else, please. Again this is  
09:54:01 20 the meeting in December 1998 at Sam Bockarie's house. You gave  
21 us evidence, again I think it was last Friday, about the  
22 Operation Free the Leader and you told us last week when you were  
23 giving this evidence that, "Sam Bockarie told us that this plan",  
24 that's in connection with free the leader, "Was designed in  
09:54:37 25 Monrovia with Mr Taylor." Do you remember saying that?

26 A. Yes, sir.

27 Q. Did you tell the Prosecutors that when you were giving them  
28 a lot of detail about that meeting in the course of the interview  
29 in November?

1 A. Yes, sir.

2 Q. Well, let's look at the account that has been recorded.

3 Page 44284, still on tab 3. Now we looked at some of this  
4 yesterday and I am not going to go into great detail, I am just  
09:55:54 5 going to go through the topics with you because they are set out  
6 in numbered paragraphs. I will summarise what is said in each  
7 paragraph, Mr Kanneh, and if I am not summarising accurately in  
8 the view of the Prosecution then I invite the Prosecution to tell  
9 me to add more of what is written down there.

09:56:17 10 Paragraph 48, this is the first note of what you were  
11 telling them. We went through yesterday that's the names of all  
12 the people who were at the meeting and you disputed yesterday  
13 that you had ever mentioned some of these being there.

14 Paragraph 49: "The witness states that Sam Bockarie had  
09:56:42 15 arrived back from Burkina Faso with arms, ammunitions and  
16 uniforms."

17 Paragraph 50: "The witness states there was a discussion  
18 of a major offensive known as Operation Free the Leader. The  
19 first targets were to be Kono and Makeni, to be followed by  
09:57:06 20 Segbwema and Daru. The final target was to be Freetown. The  
21 purpose of the assault on Freetown was twofold: To take power in  
22 Freetown and free the leader."

23 Paragraph 51: "There was discussion of a two flank entry  
24 into Freetown. There was to be a future meeting between Issa and  
09:57:29 25 the other front line commanders to discuss this plan."

26 Paragraph 52: "The witness stated that Jungle advised them  
27 that Taylor instructed that there could be no success without  
28 money. That was why they were to hit the main mining areas  
29 first."

1 Paragraph 53 we read yesterday. This was where some of the  
2 people present suggested getting additional manpower from  
3 Liberia, but Sam Bockarie rejected that suggestion due to past  
4 problems that had occurred when many NPFL members came into  
09:58:11 5 Sierra Leone, but Bockarie preferred ULIMO-K assistance.

6 Paragraph 54: "Pademba Road was to be the first target of  
7 the offensive on Freetown."

8 Paragraph 55: "The plan was to execute Kabbah and Foday  
9 Sankoh would become president."

09:58:34 10 Then the final record of what you told the Prosecutors in  
11 November about that meeting is:

12 "The witness stated that after this meeting Jungle spoke  
13 with Charles Taylor about this mission. The witness stated he  
14 heard this conversation take place on Sam Bockarie's satellite  
09:58:55 15 phone."

16 Then there is a reference to Charles Taylor taking  
17 satellite calls directly. That's all you told the Prosecutors  
18 when you were going into detail about this in November,  
19 Mr Kanneh. No reference in there to the fact that this plan was  
09:59:16 20 designed in Monrovia with Mr Taylor. If that's the truth, the  
21 evidence you gave last Friday, why didn't you tell the  
22 Prosecutors that important fact when they were interviewing you  
23 last November?

24 A. Well, the story is on this document that Mr Taylor was  
09:59:42 25 involved in that mission. Just come where Jungle said the Pa had  
26 said nothing would go on without money, so we should hit the  
27 mining area. So that alone proves that the Pa was involved, that  
28 Charles Taylor was involved. And thinking about what Jungle said  
29 and he was the representative of the Pa.

1 Q. Let's look at handwritten note of that. It is on  
2 page 44312, same bundle. In fact, we looked at this yesterday as  
3 well, the first line of it:

10:00:54

4 "Q. At this meeting did Jungle or CO Lion say anything  
5 about CT?" Charles Taylor presumably.

6 "A. Jungle said that CT said that there would be no  
7 success without money. That is why we were to hit the main  
8 mining areas first."

10:01:22

9 Nothing in there about Jungle saying that CT had designed  
10 this whole plan, it was all his idea, is there, Mr Kanneh?

11 A. There is something. If somebody said you should hit the  
12 main important mining area, what do you understand about that  
13 word, that expression? If somebody says hit this and this mining  
14 area, an important mining area, that expression and plan, what do  
15 you think are the differences if there is a mission to go on and  
16 somebody advises that you should do this? What do you think is  
17 different from plan?

10:01:49

18 Q. Back to paragraph 51 on page 44284: "There was to be a  
19 future meeting between Issa and the other front line commanders  
20 to discuss this plan", the two flank entry into Freetown. Did  
21 that future meeting ever occur?

10:02:10

22 A. Well, at that time they had gone to Kono. They gave the  
23 instruction in Buedu, Kailahun District. So after giving out the  
24 instruction and when you go near the target you will have to tell  
25 the commanders. So I cannot tell you whether the meeting was  
26 held, but the mission went on and it worked. So I believe that  
27 the plan went on.

10:02:33

28 Q. So this future meeting never did occur. Is that what  
29 you're telling us?

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: That is not quite what he said,  
2 Mr Munyard. He said he didn't know. He said, "I cannot tell."

3 MR MUNYARD: Well, I will leave it at that:

4 Q. Moving on to something else, are you someone who is in the  
10:03:06 5 habit of reading or having read to you United Nations Security  
6 Council resolutions? Tell me if there is anything in that  
7 question that you don't understand?

8 A. I don't understand the whole question.

9 Q. Right. Have you ever heard of any United Nations - well,  
10:03:33 10 have you ever heard of the United Nations Security Council?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Have you heard of the United Nations?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. When did you first hear about the existence of the Special  
10:04:09 15 Court for Sierra Leone?

16 A. I heard it from about 2000.

17 Q. What did you hear from about 2000?

18 A. They said there was going to be a Special Court for Sierra  
19 Leone.

10:04:29 20 Q. Who is "they" who said this?

21 A. Well, I cannot get the particular person's name now, but  
22 I think it was on the radio, over the news.

23 Q. Yes, the BBC again presumably.

24 A. Well, it could be VOA, or BBC, or any other station that  
10:04:55 25 I cannot recall now, or FM.

26 Q. So you were in the habit of listening to these radio  
27 programmes, were you?

28 A. Yes, at that time if I met the news on, yes.

29 Q. What is COA?

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: VOA I think.

2 MR MUNYARD: It is written down here as COA.

3 Q. What is VOA?

4 A. VOA, Voice of America.

10:05:28 5 Q. That's one of the radio stations you listened to, is it?

6 A. Only if I met the news, not that I had a particular radio  
7 station that I used to monitor.

8 Q. I think we are all familiar with the BBC. When you refer  
9 to FM are you talking about a particular radio programme or are

10:05:55 10 you talking about the FM band, tuning into radio stations on the  
11 FM band?

12 A. There are FM radio stations. There is BBC, there is VOA  
13 and there are other radio stations. Like in our country there  
14 are a lot of FM stations locally.

10:06:19 15 Q. Yes, all right. Thank you. So, it is tuning into radio  
16 stations on that band. Were you doing that regularly in the year  
17 2000?

18 A. No, not frequently because I had some other duties to  
19 perform.

10:06:41 20 Q. And what were they that stopped you listening to the radio?

21 A. At times I had military operations. There were some other  
22 times I had some other arrangements to attend to and I had my own  
23 personal work to do.

24 Q. Yes. Well you don't have military operations now, do you,  
10:07:08 25 in 2008?

26 A. 2008? No, I don't have any military operations.

27 Q. So that doesn't prevent you listening to the radio these  
28 days, does it?

29 A. Well, besides military operations I have some other

1 personal operations that will not allow me to be listening to  
2 just radio. If I am paid for that I will not do anything else,  
3 I will just be listening to the radio, but that is my choice. If  
4 I want to listen to the radio, I can. If I don't, I will not.

10:07:51

5 Q. Mr Kanneh, we will come on to what you are paid for in a  
6 moment. What I am suggesting is there was nothing to prevent you  
7 listening to the radio from time to time this year, any more than  
8 there was when you used to listen to Voice of America, the BBC  
9 and tune in to local radio stations, or any radio stations you  
10 could get. That is right, isn't it?

10:08:18

11 A. There are a lot of things. Even batteries, or even the  
12 radio that you listen to, you would have to buy it. If I don't  
13 have a radio, how can I listen to it?

14 Q. When in 2000 did you make this third trip in which you met  
15 Sam Bockarie at his house in Four Houses Road?

10:08:38

16 A. Well at that time in 2000 it was almost at the end, going  
17 to the end of 2000 almost.

18 Q. Well, wasn't this at the time that you were involved with  
19 the Ceasefire Monitoring Commission?

10:09:33

20 A. After. After the ceasefire monitoring.

21 Q. I will be corrected if I am wrong, but I think you said the  
22 other day that when I was asking you questions about why was the  
23 RUF interested in getting arms and ammunition at a time when they  
24 were actively involved in the Ceasefire Monitoring Commission and  
25 the disarmament process - and, indeed, if we look at page 100501,  
26 which is in I think tab 5 - no, it is tab 7, sorry. Now, just  
27 let's have a look again at the part of paragraph 6 that appears  
28 at the top of that page and the following paragraphs. Halfway  
29 down that first paragraph there is a sentence that reads:

10:10:07



1 "Witness later taken by Yeaten to Monrovia and Issa Sesay  
2 arrived at next day. Sesay went to see Taylor and received  
3 \$50,000 and some ammunitions. The witness saw the money and  
4 Sesay said he got it from the Pa. This was sometime in 2000.

10:11:34 5 The ammo and the \$50,000 that they collected were taken to  
6 Kono but it was peace time and most areas had disarmed. Sesay  
7 called the witness to Kono and said he was not to allow  
8 disarmament to take place in Kailahun as Taylor had given him a  
9 mission to go to Guinea and that was the reason for the ammo and  
10:11:58 10 money they had collected in Monrovia.

11 The witness returned to base at Kailahun and told his  
12 officers that they were not to accept the suggestion of [Issa  
13 Sesay] as it would tarnish their reputation. The next day the  
14 witness put everything in place for disarmament. UN commander  
10:12:18 15 Daniel Opande thanked them for the program the witness started in  
16 Kailahun."

17 It was peace time. You were involved in the Ceasefire  
18 Monitoring Commission. That all took place - your involvement in  
19 the Ceasefire Monitoring Commission we know from your card was  
10:12:41 20 from 24 January 2001 to 24 June 2001. So this trip to Monrovia  
21 when you say you met Bockarie occurred earlier in 2000 than the  
22 end, didn't it?

23 A. The end. It was after May. Before we went there, there  
24 was no ceasefire monitoring any more. I did not say that in my  
10:13:15 25 statement, that early. At that time there was no ceasefire any  
26 more before - when we went for that mission everything had broken  
27 down.

28 Q. I beg your pardon? Are you saying now that everything that  
29 I have just read to you, or half of what I have just read to you,

1 has been wrongly recorded by the Prosecution?

2 MS BALY: Your Honour, I object to that. That was a long  
3 slab of material. He should be taken through it.

10:13:56

4 MR MUNYARD: I am willing to do it. I am just loathe to  
5 repeat it for about the fifth time as we have covered this  
6 subject already.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: I note that these paragraphs were put to  
8 the witness on the 12th and he agreed to them.

10:14:09

9 MR MUNYARD: Yes, that is precisely my point, Madam  
10 President. I will - if need be, if I am requested to, I will  
11 laboriously go through it line by line and see what he is now  
12 saying is wrong, but that is if the Court requires me to.

10:14:27

13 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Munyard, what would help is if we  
14 would focus on the question at issue. I don't think the content  
15 of the paragraphs is denied by the witness. You have gone  
16 through it once before, but together with the witness I have to  
17 admit I don't follow the question.

10:14:46

18 MR MUNYARD: Very well, your Honour. If anybody has any  
19 difficulty with the question I will rephrase it and deal with it  
20 again. Right, it is just about to disappear off the top of the  
21 page and so I will go back to that:

10:15:21

22 Q. What you have just told us, page 19, line 7 onwards, you  
23 are talking about the time you met Sam Bockarie and you said,  
24 "The end. It was after May. Before we went there ...", and you  
25 are talking about the trip to Monrovia there, "... no ceasefire  
26 monitoring any more. I did not say that in my statement, that  
27 early. At that time there was no ceasefire any more before -  
28 when we went for that mission everything had broken down."

29 Now if you look at page 100501, paragraph 7, "The ammo and

1 the \$50,000 that they collected were taken to Kono but it was  
2 peace time and most areas had disarmed."

3 A. Yes, that is what I said. Most areas had been disarmed.

4 Q. So why were you saying just a moment ago, "At that time  
10:16:21 5 there was no ceasefire any more. Before we went for that  
6 mission, everything had broken down"?

7 A. Ceasefire monitoring. Please be listening carefully,  
8 please. When I am talking, please listen carefully. I said  
9 ceasefire monitoring, not ceasefire. CMC. In 2000 there was no  
10:16:47 10 war anymore in Sierra Leone. I said ceasefire monitoring was no  
11 longer existing. That is what I said, not ceasefire.

12 Q. You started by saying ceasefire monitoring. I will read  
13 out the note again, "Before we went there, there was no ceasefire  
14 monitoring anymore. I did not say that in my statement, that  
10:17:12 15 early. At that time there was no ceasefire any more. Before we  
16 went for that mission, everything had broken down." Now,  
17 Mr Kanneh, that is different from what is in paragraph 7 where  
18 you have earlier agreed you did tell the Prosecution that, "The  
19 ammo and the \$50,000 that they collected were taken to Kono but  
10:17:42 20 it was peace time and most areas had disarmed."

21 A. Yes, sir, I am not denying that. It was during peace time.  
22 I stand by it, you are right.

23 MR MUNYARD: I don't know if that answers the question for  
24 Justice Sebutinde, but I am propose moving on.

10:18:05 25 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: I think you should move on really.

26 MR MUNYARD: Yes:

27 Q. You previously have said in interviews with the Prosecution  
28 that what Sam Bockarie told you was that Charles Taylor - he was  
29 concerned that Charles Taylor might hand him over to the Sierra

1 Leone Government. Do you remember saying that?

2 A. Concern? Already Charles Taylor had sent for his arrest,  
3 that he had pressure from the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and  
4 so he was concerned about his life. That is what he said.

10:18:49 5 Already he knew that he had been informed. In fact, that was why  
6 he was detained.

7 Q. You have never mentioned the Special Court for Sierra Leone  
8 in any of your interviews, Mr Kanneh, do you agree?

9 A. No, I disagree.

10:19:09 10 Q. You appreciate, don't you, that if I am wrong on that then  
11 the Prosecution will point out my error? Do you understand that?

12 A. Well I cannot tell whether you are wrong, or the person who  
13 wrote the statement was the wrong person. So you will go through  
14 the document, if you read all of the documents, but that was the  
10:19:35 15 time when there was pressure on Charles Taylor.

16 Q. When you were interviewed by the Prosecution, were you  
17 given money for your expenses in attending interview?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Did that happen every time you were interviewed?

10:19:58 20 A. Any time I used to go there, they were responsible for my  
21 transport fare. That was the money they gave to me and my  
22 feeding.

23 Q. Right. So they actually gave you money in order to repay  
24 you for the cost of your transport and your meals, is that what  
10:20:23 25 you are saying?

26 A. Well, if somebody invites you, he will be responsible for  
27 your meals and your transport fare. Yes, that is what I am  
28 saying.

29 Q. I just want to understand this. Each time you were

1 interviewed, were you given money? Was money put in your hand to  
2 compensate you for your travelling expenses and for the purchase  
3 of food?

4 A. No, because there were times they were not the ones who  
10:20:56 5 will go to pick me up. They will just say come. So when I would  
6 come that was the transport fare that I was talking about. They  
7 were not compensating me or giving me any other money because  
8 I was giving statements to them. But that was what they used to  
9 tell me. I will pay from my pocket and when I would come they  
10:21:17 10 would reimburse.

11 Q. When you were first interviewed in the end of February 2007  
12 you told us that was somewhere other than Freetown. Did that  
13 involve you in any expenses for which you were then reimbursed?

14 A. When they met me in Kenema, yes, sir.

10:21:45 15 Q. In other words, did you have to spend any money to see them  
16 then and they gave you the cost of that?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. You were interviewed a month later on 27 March and this  
19 time you were interviewed in Freetown, so did that involve you in  
10:22:16 20 any personal expenditure which was then reimbursed?

21 A. To go to Freetown?

22 Q. Yes.

23 A. To go to Freetown involves money.

24 Q. Yes, were you given money for those expenses?

10:22:36 25 A. Yes, sir. I said the transport fare that I spent was  
26 refunded.

27 Q. Were you working then?

28 A. What type of work?

29 Q. Any kind of work to earn a living.

1 A. Yes, sir.

2 Q. In February and March of 2007, just over a year ago?

3 A. Yes, sir.

4 Q. And did the fact that you had gone to see the Prosecution  
10:23:14 5 to be interviewed involve you in loss of earnings at that time?

6 A. Well, I will not say that one made me to lose money because  
7 I was willing to go and testify, so I went, but what I paid for  
8 my transport fare was refunded to me.

9 Q. I would like you to look, please, at tab 9. Tab 9,  
10:24:12 10 Mr Kanneh, is a record of monies spent by the Prosecution in  
11 connection with your giving information to them. There are a  
12 number of receipts that are listed here. The first three on that  
13 page are all from 1 November 2007 for meals, communication and  
14 transport and lost wages. Then there is a receipt for 8 December  
10:24:55 15 2007 for transport. Now you had been interviewed on 31 October  
16 and 1 November. We have been looking at those interviews and  
17 presumably the payments on 1 November related to those  
18 interviews. Do you agree?

19 A. Yes.

10:25:20 20 Q. You have also just told us that when you were interviewed  
21 in February and March of that year that involved expenses that  
22 you'd had to spend and that you were reimbursed for that, but  
23 there is no record here that at the end of February, for example,  
24 that you were actually given anything by the Prosecution. Were  
10:25:47 25 you or weren't you given anything by the Prosecution at the end  
26 of February last year?

27 A. Well, whatever they were doing, or that we were doing  
28 together, it's on the document just as you said. If I paid  
29 transportation cost they will refund my money. So I would want

1 you to go through the documents where the amounts are listed.  
2 You will not give anybody money that you will not list.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, you are not answering the  
4 question. Were you given anything by the Prosecution at the end  
10:26:23 5 of February last year?

6 THE WITNESS: Well, before I could answer that I would want  
7 to know where the meeting was held. I will not just say yes or  
8 no when I don't know where we even met.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, are you prepared to refresh  
10:26:42 10 the witness's memory on this meeting?

11 MR MUNYARD: If the Court requires me to. We did deal with  
12 it about ten minutes ago:

13 Q. Mr Kanneh, this is the two initial interviews, 28 February  
14 and we also talked about the interview on 27 March last year. At  
10:27:02 15 the moment I am only concentrating on 28 February, the very first  
16 time you are interviewed, in Kenema. Were you paid anything by  
17 the Prosecution?

18 A. Yes, sir.

19 Q. Can you definitely remember that? Say if you can't.

10:27:24 20 A. The first time they met with me I had money from them.

21 Q. We have no record of that here. Now, the second time you  
22 are interviewed is 27 March. I am going to come back to that  
23 date in due course, but let's just finish looking at what's in  
24 tab 9. On 8 December you're paid 20,000 leones for transport  
10:27:54 25 costs. You had finished being interviewed on 1 November and then  
26 about five weeks later you are paid for transport. In fact,  
27 there is two receipts; one for 20,000 and over the page in box 5,  
28 same date, another receipt for 22,000 for transport/lost wages.  
29 Does it follow that you were seen by the Prosecution in December

1 of 2008?

2 A. December 2008?

3 Q. Yes?

4 A. Well, December, I don't think December 2008 has reached  
10:28:51 5 yet, but if they said they gave me money in December 2008 maybe  
6 you should ask them the question.

7 Q. I'm sorry. I'm doing it now. 2007. Mr Kanneh, I'm afraid  
8 these sort of errors apparently are catching. 2007, December.  
9 Think back to last December.

10:29:23 10 A. What I want to say about this, whenever I will meet,  
11 because I am not resident in Freetown - whenever we will meet  
12 they will give me some money because I will either pay transport  
13 to come, or something else. I will get some money from them.  
14 I am not denying that, but they must give me some money for some  
10:29:44 15 reason.

16 Q. That's right. All I want to know about is what was it you  
17 were doing with the Prosecution in December of 2007? Were you  
18 giving them more information, or were you being interviewed, or  
19 what?

10:30:05 20 A. Well, I believe that whatever we were doing when we see  
21 each other is on document, because I did not record it, that when  
22 we met this time this was what we did, or that was what we did.  
23 Whatever we did is documented. I don't want to give you any  
24 wrong information.

10:30:29 25 Q. We don't have any documents of any interviews or any  
26 information that you gave the Prosecution at any date in December  
27 of 2007. That's why I am asking you these questions.

28 A. Well, you should know the reason why the money was given to  
29 me. Just read it. Whatever money that is given to somebody,



1 there must be a reason. You cannot just see somebody because he  
2 is handsome and say, "Let me give you some money" because of  
3 that. Read the document and that will answer it to you.

10:31:09

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the crux of this matter is  
5 counsel is saying there was no interviews in December 2007.  
6 There is a record of payments in December 2007. Can you explain  
7 why there were payments in 2007? Have I paraphrased it,  
8 Mr Munyard?

10:31:28

9 MR MUNYARD: Unfortunately, your Honour, not quite. I will  
10 tell you why. I am not saying there were no interviews in  
11 December 2007. I am saying there is no record of any interviews.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Sorry, let me correct that, Mr Witness.  
13 There is no record of an interview in 2007, but there is a  
14 payment in 2007.

10:31:42

15 MR MUNYARD: Two payments in December 2007.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Two.

17 MR MUNYARD:

10:31:57

18 Q. And they both involve transport so you obviously travelled  
19 somewhere in connection with the Office of the Prosecutor. Can  
20 you remember going to see them around 8 December 2007?

21 A. Well, I cannot recall. I cannot recall. Even if it  
22 happened, I cannot recall.

10:32:24

23 Q. Did you ever go and see them and not sit down and give them  
24 some information, or did you always give them information when  
25 you went to see them?

26 A. Well, if they invited me for an interview I must have given  
27 them some information. It was not that I would just sit and  
28 volunteer, oh, let me visit you. So whatever they invited me for  
29 must have been for a purpose, but I was not documenting it at

1 all. Okay, so this money that has been given to me it is for  
2 this reason, or that reason, let me write it down. No, I did not  
3 write anything down. So maybe they know better.

10:33:05 4 Q. Final box in tab 9, Monday 4 February 2008, you were given  
5 15,000 for a cell top-up card for communication with your family.  
6 Do you remember being given that?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Either being given it or it being bought for you?

9 A. Well, they bought it for me. But whatever was bought for  
10:33:31 10 me, they will write down the amount, because it was bought, used  
11 money.

12 Q. Tab 10, please. Now this document, Mr Kanneh, is a  
13 memorandum of the witness expenses incurred in relation to you by  
14 a department of the Court called the witnesses and victims

10:34:17 15 service, WVS, or section. This reads as follows:

16 "Witness attendance allowance. Witness first arrived on 25  
17 March 2007. To date he has been paid a total of 816,000 leones  
18 as witness attendance allowance."

19 Then in addition to that there is the following other  
10:34:49 20 expenditure: For medical expenses 175,000 leones, for  
21 transportation 545,000 leones and something called miscellaneous,  
22 it looks like it is 1,022,000 leones making a grand total  
23 incurred in respect of you of 2,558,000 leones.

24 Now, in other words, in addition to the expenses that we  
10:35:28 25 have already looked at given to you by the Prosecution, the  
26 Witness and Victims Section have spent just over two and a half  
27 million leones on you since 25 March last year.

28 Can you just help us with this: 816,000 leones as witness  
29 attendance allowance, do you know what that means?

1 A. No, I don't know what that means.

2 Q. Have you been getting money for rent, for example?

3 A. Well, later, yes.

4 Q. But rent is normally listed under other expenditure, as far  
10:36:17 5 as I'm aware, but witness attendance allowance, does it involve  
6 you getting a weekly or a monthly amount of money to live on?

7 A. No.

8 Q. So are you able to shed any light on what this witness  
9 attendance allowance means?

10:36:40 10 A. Well, the understanding that I have about this is that any  
11 time I met with them I used to pay my transport cost and return.  
12 Then I was based in Kailahun. I was doing - I was mining and  
13 when --

14 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness repeat  
10:37:06 15 this?

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please pause, Mr Witness. The  
17 interpreter has not caught up with you. Please speak more slowly  
18 and pick up where you said, "I was doing - I was mining and when  
19 ..." Continue from there, please.

10:37:21 20 THE WITNESS: I said at that time I was in Kailahun,  
21 Kailahun District, mining, so whenever they would invite me  
22 I would come. They were responsible for my transportation and  
23 even when I would be returning they were responsible for my  
24 transportation. So whenever I was with them they will give me  
10:37:39 25 16,000 leones on a daily basis, so that is what I can tell you  
26 for now.

27 MR MUNYARD:

28 Q. Sorry, who gave you 16,000 leones on a daily basis?

29 A. That was WVS Office. Every day that I was with them, they

1 will give me 16,000 leones. Even if I was invited for four days,  
2 for example, they will give me 16 thousand leones on each day.

3 Q. Sorry, you were invited for further what? It has not come  
4 up on the screen. Maybe you didn't say it. Invited for further  
10:38:24 5 what?

6 A. Further?

7 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Witness, you said, "Even if I was  
8 invited for ...", and then you said a word we didn't catch.

9 THE WITNESS: I said any time they would invite me to  
10:38:45 10 explain, or to take a statement from me, I must receive that  
11 money, that 16,000 leones, every day that I was with them. That  
12 is the only thing I can say. The times that I would be with them  
13 they will give me that money, but if I went back then I was on my  
14 own.

10:39:05 15 MR MUNYARD:

16 Q. So do you think that the 816,000 leones witness attendance  
17 allowance is that money, the 16,000 per day?

18 A. Well I cannot tell you that that was the money, because  
19 I don't have a copy of any receipts. They wrote it. I cannot  
10:39:33 20 say it was 16,000 leones, or that. I would like you to go  
21 through the documents and maybe the reason is stated there, but  
22 I cannot tell you.

23 Q. Well I can't help you any more than that, because they have  
24 not given us any more information other than what I have read out  
10:39:51 25 to you. Now you told us yesterday that you arrived here some  
26 time in April, is that right?

27 A. Yes, sir.

28 Q. Are you absolutely sure about that?

29 A. Yes, sir.

1 Q. Were you here in February?

2 A. I arrived here in April.

3 Q. Well, I want to ask you about a matter that I am told  
4 involves you. Is this the case, Mr Kanneh, that the Witnesses

10:40:43 5 and Victims Service staff here in the Netherlands discovered soft  
6 drugs brought by you to the Netherlands from Freetown?

7 A. What type of drugs?

8 Q. I am only told soft drugs.

9 A. Well, I don't have an idea about that.

10:41:17 10 Q. Have you been spoken to by two ladies from the Witnesses  
11 and Victims Service about bringing soft drugs to the Netherlands  
12 from Freetown?

13 A. Yes, people have been telling me that.

14 Q. Well, let me just explore what you mean by that and then  
10:41:49 15 I will clarify what I mean by my question. Which people have  
16 been telling you what?

17 A. The people whose names you have mentioned, you said two  
18 ladies, I said, yes, they have been telling me about that and  
19 I responded to them.

10:42:09 20 Q. I am not asking you about two ladies telling you things.  
21 I am asking you about two ladies asking you about drugs that were  
22 found in your possession. Were soft drugs found in your  
23 possession?

24 A. No.

10:42:39 25 MR MUNYARD: Madam President, I make it clear that when  
26 this information was originally given to us the TF1 number was  
27 the same numbers as this witness, but in a different sequence.  
28 I enquired - we have enquired through e-mails, but I have also  
29 enquired personally of the Prosecution as to which individual it

1 is, and I have been told it is this witness and that is why I am  
2 putting these questions in a rather tentative way. I am not  
3 going to spell out the other - the way in which the witness's  
4 pseudonym has been set out in the document because I don't want  
10:43:20 5 to identify anybody else either rightly or wrongly, but I wonder  
6 if I could confirm through my learned friends opposite that what  
7 I was told last week, that it was this witness that this document  
8 relates to, is correct? I will not pursue it any further if it  
9 turns out it is not, but we have attempted to clarify whether it  
10:43:42 10 was this witness or somebody else with the same three numbers in  
11 a different order.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Ms Baly, are you able to assist?

13 MS BALY: Would your Honour excuse me? I just need to  
14 confer for a moment.

10:44:07 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please do so.

16 MS BALY: Your Honour, can we make a request that we be  
17 shown the document that Mr Munyard has and that might assist us  
18 in answering this question?

19 MR MUNYARD: Certainly. I think it was sent to us by the  
10:44:57 20 Prosecution. There are various other documents. The sequence is  
21 wrong, but in the e-mail exchanges both the sequence there and  
22 this witness's number are referred to and that is why we sought  
23 clarification. I was actually told specifically by members of  
24 the Prosecution opposite that it was the Witnesses and Victims  
10:45:19 25 Service who had got the numbers wrong in that document.

26 MS BALY: Your Honours, we can confirm that 517 should be  
27 571. What this document does not show, however, is that the  
28 drugs were found in the possession of this witness.

29 MR MUNYARD: Can I say I used the word "possession" in the

1 legal sense, rather than the practical sense, in the sense of  
2 having power or control over.

3 MS BALY: Well the document doesn't even show that, in our  
4 submission.

10:46:45 5 MR MUNYARD: I will ask more questions about that then:

6 Q. When you told us that two ladies talked to you about the  
7 question of drugs, what did they talk to you about?

8 A. Well, after a particular day when I came from prepping they  
9 invited me into their office. In fact, they were not even two  
10:47:27 10 ladies. It was a woman and one white man who was in charge.

11 They interviewed me and they told me that they heard that when  
12 I was travelling I brought drugs with me, but I said to them,  
13 "No". They asked me whether I did not bring drugs. I said, "No,  
14 I did not bring any drugs". Then they told me marijuana, they  
10:47:53 15 said they were not talking about any other drugs, but then I told  
16 them, "No. In the first place I do not smoke in fact and so that  
17 is a wrong information, so if you want you can go upstairs and  
18 check in my room", and so that was what I told them. So they  
19 told me it was an information they received and that they were  
10:48:15 20 going to forward it, but actually I did not bring marijuana with  
21 me and I do not even smoke it.

22 Q. Well, Mr Kanneh, let --

23 A. And they had no evidence.

24 Q. Let me read out what is written here. You are quite right  
10:48:32 25 that in addition to the two ladies there was a man, wasn't there,  
26 or maybe there was just one lady and a man and another lady has  
27 witnessed the document? Was the man called Mr Ras?

28 A. Ras?

29 Q. Do you know the name of the man who you say interviewed

1 you?

2 A. I have forgotten the name.

3 Q. Does the name Mr Alex ring any bells?

4 A. Yes.

10:49:06 5 Q. Alex Ras.

6 A. Yes, yes. That is the name, Alex.

7 Q. And was there a lady called Nancy who was interpreting?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And the report that we have says, "This afternoon ..." -

10:49:27 10 this is signed by Mr Alex, Alex Ras, "This afternoon I discussed  
11 the issue about the soft drugs brought to the CC from Freetown  
12 with client TF1 ...", and it should read "571" which is you:

13 "I asked the client if he brought any soft drugs with him  
14 to the Netherlands for other clients. Client mentioned to us  
10:49:55 15 that he didn't bring any soft drug to the Netherlands for the  
16 other clients. Client is not a smoker and therefore did not  
17 bring cigarettes, or any other things."

18 Now there is nothing in this report that suggests that you  
19 said, "I did not bring soft drugs here from Freetown", do you  
10:50:22 20 understand?

21 A. There is nothing that proves what?

22 Q. Did you actually deny to Mr Alex that you had brought soft  
23 drugs to the Netherlands from Freetown?

24 A. I denied. Just when he accused me, I denied. There wasn't  
10:50:52 25 any exhibit in fact and it is something that I denied from day 1  
26 and as I sit in front of you here I continue to deny that.

27 Q. What did he tell you about where these drugs were found?

28 A. Well, I did not know if he found drugs. Just when  
29 I arrived he called me and then he said that they heard that



1 I brought drugs with me to the Netherlands. Then I said to him  
2 no and I asked him, "What kind of drugs are you talking about?"  
3 Then he said, "Marijuana." But then I said, "That is a lie,  
4 I did not do that. May the Lord forbid. I don't even smoke  
10:51:43 5 cigarettes. Why should I bring marijuana to the Netherlands?"  
6 He said he was going to send a report. Then I told him, "That's  
7 up to you, you can send a report anywhere." So that was where we  
8 stopped.

9 MR MUNYARD: I have no other questions of this witness.

10:51:59 10 Thank you.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Munyard. Re-examination,  
12 Ms Baly?

13 MS BALY: I have some very brief re-examination, thank you,  
14 your Honour.

10:52:07 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please proceed.

16 RE-EXAMINATION BY MS BALY:

17 Q. This morning Mr Munyard asked you some questions about the  
18 killing of the person BS Massaquoi and in particular he took you  
19 to an interview that you had with the Prosecution on 1 November  
10:52:20 20 2007 and in particular he took you to a question at tab 3, the  
21 question being, "Why was he killed" and this is at page 00044303.  
22 The question, "Why was he killed" and the answer that is recorded  
23 on the document, "He aided escape of Momoh and Kpaka." In your  
24 evidence you said you did not say that and you agreed that you  
10:53:01 25 did not correct it when it was read to you. My question for you  
26 now is did anyone aid the escape of Momoh and Kpaka?

27 A. Yes, sir.

28 Q. Who did?

29 A. I was number one person.

1 Q. And is that the evidence - does that relate to the evidence  
2 that you gave to this Court I think on Friday of last week?

3 A. Yes, sir.

4 Q. Yesterday Mr Munyard was asking you some questions about  
10:53:48 5 the meeting that took place at Sam Bockarie's house in December  
6 1998 --

7 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Sorry, Ms Baly, when the witness says, "I  
8 was number one person" is he saying he aided?

9 MS BALY: Yes. I can clarify.

10:54:05 10 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: And is there a number two and number  
11 three or something?

12 MS BALY: I will ask him that, thank you, your Honour:

13 Q. When you say you were the number one person who aided the  
14 escape, what do you mean?

10:54:18 15 A. Well, we discussed it with --

16 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the witness has referred to  
17 "pikin" which could mean child actually, but here I don't know  
18 the gender.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter says you have  
10:54:39 20 referred to "pikin" but he doesn't know if it's a boy child or a  
21 girl child. Please clarify that.

22 THE WITNESS: A boy child, sir. And he was Lamin Kpaka.  
23 We were all in the RUF. He was called Battle Group. He met us,  
24 he discussed with us and Manowai and then we informed him that  
10:55:16 25 the man had plans to kill them, so that they should find a way to  
26 escape. So they remain in the hospital --

27 MS BALY:

28 Q. Who is the man that had plans to kill them?

29 A. Sam Bockarie. Sam Bockarie.

1 Q. Your evidence was that you were number one. What did you  
2 mean by you were number one?

3 A. I took part in their escape. I highly contributed for them  
4 to be able to escape.

10:55:56 5 Q. And were there other people who contributed to their  
6 escape?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 MS BALY: Your Honour, I am going to leave it there:

9 Q. Can I return now to the meeting and the questions in  
10:56:13 10 particular that Mr Munyard asked you about the meeting in  
11 December 1998 at Sam Bockarie's house. During the questioning on  
12 that issue he read a list of people to you and there was a name  
13 of a person called Martin. You agreed that Martin was at the  
14 meeting. Can I ask you, please, who was Martin?

10:56:44 15 A. Well, Martin was a Sierra Leonean in the first place and,  
16 secondly, the satellite and the computer that Sam Bockarie had,  
17 he was the person who worked on them. He was an operator for Sam  
18 Bockarie.

19 Q. Do you know the person Martin's full name?

10:57:06 20 A. Well, that was the name by which we called him.

21 Q. My final question to you, Mr Kanneh, again concerns the  
22 meeting and in particular the questions that Mr Munyard asked you  
23 about the discussion you had at the meeting concerning the SAJ  
24 Musa issue. Mr Munyard read a portion of an interview that you  
10:57:38 25 had on 1 November with the Prosecutors on that particular issue.  
26 I am going to read to you from another interview that you had  
27 with Prosecutors, this is at tab 4, on 8 March 2008 and 10 March  
28 2008 and in particular at page 00047088. At paragraph 23 did you  
29 say this to the Prosecutors:

1 "During the meeting Sam Bockarie referred to SAJ Musa as a  
2 traitor and said that those on the mission should go all out to  
3 get rid of him."

4 Do you remember making that statement?

10:58:38 5 A. Yes, sir.

6 Q. Did you say that you recalled hearing Bockarie say that SAJ  
7 Musa should not live to tell the story? Did you make that  
8 statement to the Prosecutors?

9 A. Yes, sir.

10:58:52 10 Q. And did you say that Gullit and Sam Bockarie had been  
11 friendly since the overthrow?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. And did you say that you believed that Gullit and Bockarie  
14 had been conniving?

10:59:10 15 A. Yes, I had had that belief even before Sam Bockarie brought  
16 this information up, yes.

17 Q. The question is did you say that to the Prosecutors during  
18 this interview?

19 A. Yes, sir.

10:59:27 20 Q. Did you say that those at the meeting were told by Sam  
21 Bockarie that Gullit had been given the job of getting rid of SAJ  
22 Musa during the battle and this plan was supported by the other  
23 RUF members in attendance at the meeting?

24 A. Yes, sir.

10:59:47 25 Q. And did you say to Prosecutors that you recalled that  
26 Bockarie said that they could only get rid of Musa during an  
27 operation as it was easier to do it this way?

28 A. Yes, sir.

29 MS BALY: I am going to leave it there. Your Honour, those

1 are my questions in re-examination.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Ms Baly. Mr Witness, that is  
3 the end of your testimony. We thank you for coming to the Court  
4 and giving your evidence and we wish you a safe journey. You  
11:00:38 5 will be assisted to leave the well of the Court.

6 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. I thank you very much.

7 MS BALY: Your Honour, I have some MFIs that I wish to  
8 tender at this point.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: I let the witness go before. Is it  
11:01:13 10 necessary to have the witness?

11 MS BALY: No, it's not necessary to have the witness.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: I apologise, Ms Baly. It should have  
13 been dealt with before he left, but in any event it is not  
14 causing a problem.

11:01:25 15 MS BALY: I tender MFI-16.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, you have heard the  
17 application.

18 MR MUNYARD: Your Honour, I look to Justice Sebutinde as  
19 our guide to the MFIs and I thought it probably was a photograph.  
11:01:46 20 I have no objection to that. I think it's already in evidence as  
21 an exhibit.

22 MS BALY: No, it's not.

23 MR MUNYARD: In any event, I don't object to those  
24 photographs going in.

11:01:58 25 MS BALY: There is a clear copy that is already in  
26 evidence, but this is a copy that this witness marked.

27 MR MUNYARD: Yes, very well.

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: So this is a one page document in which  
29 the witness has identified one person as Benjamin Yeaten. It now

1 becomes Prosecution exhibit number?

2 MS IRURA: P-114, your Honour.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Prosecution P-114.

4 [Exhibit P-114 admitted]

11:02:49 5 MS BALY: Your Honours, I tender MFI-17A and 17B, the  
6 copies of the witness's card.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard?

8 MR MUNYARD: No objection.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very well, this is a one page document  
11:03:06 10 showing a photocopy of card headed "Ceasefire Monitoring  
11 Committee Southern Province" and it becomes Prosecution exhibit  
12 P-115A. The rear of the card is a one page document headed "The  
13 bearer of this card is a member of the joint monitoring  
14 commission." It becomes Prosecution exhibit P-115B.

11:03:37 15 [Exhibit P-115A and P-115B admitted]

16 MS BALY: Your Honour, I wish to tender a document, a fresh  
17 document that was distributed this morning and it is a Security  
18 Council resolution 1315 of 2000. It is a two page document.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, this is a new document.

11:03:58 20 MR MUNYARD: The difficulty with this, as I see it, is I am  
21 accustomed to exhibits being exhibited by a witness. This is  
22 exhibited through thin air.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes.

24 MS BALY: Your Honour, the witness gave evidence that is  
11:04:19 25 relevant to this document. In particular he gave evidence both  
26 in chief and he was cross-examined quite extensively about the  
27 conversation he had with Sam Bockarie wherein Sam Bockarie told  
28 him that Charles Taylor had said he was going to hand him over,  
29 that is Sam Bockarie, to the Special Court. He gave a time frame

1 for that and he said it was after May 2000. In cross-examination  
2 he said it was in September or August of 2000 and again this  
3 morning he confirmed that it was certainly after May 2000.

4 Now it was put to him in cross-examination that the Special  
11:05:00 5 Court was not in existence at that time in, one can only assume,  
6 an attempt to discredit the witness's evidence on this point.

7 This document is relevant because it clearly states that the  
8 Court was certainly contemplated at that time and it is generally  
9 relevant. A document does not always have to be tendered through

11:05:26 10 a witness. If it is relevant on its face then it is admissible  
11 per se. It would be entirely inappropriate and in fact  
12 unnecessary to show this particular document to this witness  
13 because it is relevant and it is relevant specifically to the  
14 witness's testimony and that is why it is being tendered at this

11:05:46 15 point.

16 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Ms Baly, but you had an opportunity in  
17 re-examination to put the contents of what you have just said to  
18 this witness and you didn't.

19 MS BALY: No, I didn't do that, your Honour, because this  
11:06:04 20 witness, as you heard in cross-examination, is not familiar with  
21 Security Council resolutions. He was asked that question by  
22 Mr Munyard and he said he was not familiar with them, so there  
23 could be no point in putting this document to him.

24 The point is that what flows from this document is that as  
11:06:30 25 early as 14 August 2000, paragraph 1 on page 2, the  
26 Secretary-General - the Security Council was requesting the  
27 Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with the Government  
28 of Sierra Leone to set up the Court and, in the context of this  
29 witness's evidence where he said it was being discussed, it was

1 being talked about, that they would hand over these men, it is  
2 therefore relevant. The document could be tendered without the  
3 evidence of the witness, but it is proposed to tender it now  
4 because it attains a certain flavour and additional relevance  
11:07:15 5 because of the evidence of this witness.

6 [Trial Chamber conferred]

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: We have considered the submission. We do  
8 not consider it is admissible - this document is admissible -  
9 through this witness. There are provisions in the rules for  
11:12:36 10 alternative proof of facts and we do not consider this tender  
11 through this witness is an appropriate procedure in this  
12 particular instance.

13 MS BALY: I have nothing further, your Honour. The next  
14 witness is to be taken by the Prosecutor, Mr Stephen Rapp, and it  
11:13:00 15 is witness TF1-561.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you.

17 MS BALY: If your Honours would just allow us to change  
18 places?

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, please do so. Just before we do,  
11:13:21 20 I notice I misread my own writing when I made that ruling.  
21 I said, "This document is inadmissible through this witness". It  
22 is recorded as "is admissible through this witness". It is  
23 inadmissible.

24 Just let me revise this brief ruling. I want to make sure  
11:14:06 25 I got my wording correct. My apologies, counsel. I misread my  
26 own scribbles and so I will read it out properly and, if I omit  
27 something, I am sure my learned colleagues will assist.

28 Whilst we accept the document is relevant, we do not  
29 consider this document is admissible through this witness. There



1 are provisions in the rules for alternative proof of facts and we  
2 do not consider this tender through this witness is an  
3 appropriate procedure in this instance. Thank you for your  
4 patience.

11:16:50 5 MR RAPP: Madam President, your Honours, the next witness  
6 is TF1-561. This witness will testify in English. He wishes to  
7 testify in his own name. There were two provisions of a  
8 protective order applicable in his case entered on 16 March 2007  
9 referring back to the 5 May 2006 order that provided protection  
11:17:16 10 of his identity in court, one allowing him to testify under a  
11 pseudonym, the other prohibiting dissemination of identifying  
12 details, and we would ask that both of those provisions A and G  
13 of 5 May 6 order be rescinded.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes. Mr Griffiths, you have carriage of  
11:17:44 15 this?

16 MR GRIFFITHS: We welcome that, your Honour.

17 [Trial Chamber conferred]

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: We note the application by counsel for  
19 the Prosecution and that it is consented to by the Defence and  
11:18:40 20 accordingly we rescind and vary the order of 6 May. I understand  
21 the effect is that the witness will give evidence in open session  
22 and using his own name. Am I correct in that, Mr Rapp?

23 MR RAPP: Madam President, that is correct.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, please proceed.

11:19:02 25 MR RAPP: We would call Moses Blah as our next witness.

26 WITNESS: MOSES ZEH BLAH [Sworn]

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please proceed, Mr Rapp.

28 EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR RAPP:

29 Q. Good morning, witness.

1 A. Good morning.

2 Q. What is your name?

3 A. I am Moses Zeh Blah.

4 Q. And what is your nationality, Mr Blah?

11:20:40 5 A. I am a Liberian.

6 Q. And what is your present occupation?

7 A. I am a retired President of Liberia.

8 Q. And how long were you President of Liberia?

9 A. I was President for about two months.

11:20:55 10 Q. And when was that?

11 A. I was President 2003. August 2003 to October - 11 October.

12 Q. And let's now go back to the beginning of your life. Where  
13 were you born?

14 A. I was born in Tapita, Lower Nimba County, Liberia.

11:21:18 15 Q. And did you belong to an ethnic group?

16 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Rapp, we usually spell some of these  
17 words like Tapita, but I am not sure if we already have a  
18 spelling. Do we have a spelling?

19 MR RAPP: The last witness was referring to Tapita, I  
11:21:33 20 believe. We have a spelling list and when we reach a name that  
21 we haven't we will make a note of that. I don't think we have  
22 had a name like that yet but we will soon, but I think Tapita has  
23 been used quite often.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: And could I just check, Mr Rapp, that the  
11:21:51 25 spelling of the witness's second name is correctly recorded,  
26 Z-A-I-R-E, as in the country?

27 MR RAPP:

28 Q. Your middle name is?

29 A. Zeh, Z-E-H.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you.

2 MR RAPP: Z-E-H, so it is incorrect on the record. Thank  
3 you for correcting it, your Honour:

4 Q. Did you belong to an ethnic group?

11:22:27 5 A. Yes, the Gio tribe of Liberia.

6 Q. And in what country does the Gio tribe live?

7 A. The Gio live in Nimba County.

8 Q. And does it live in any other counties?

9 A. Yes, I live in both between the border with Ivory Coast and  
11:22:46 10 Liberia.

11 Q. Did you go to school?

12 A. Yes, I went to school.

13 Q. And starting at the beginning, where did you go to school?

14 A. I went to school 1958 up to 1967.

11:23:04 15 Q. What school did you attend?

16 A. Tapita public school, primary and secondary school.

17 Q. And did you complete secondary school?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. After you finished secondary school, what did you do?

11:23:18 20 A. I came to the vocational school. LAMCO vocational school.

21 Q. LAMCO. What is LAMCO?

22 A. Liberia American Mining Company. There is an institution  
23 there.

24 Q. And does that school have any other name?

11:23:36 25 A. Yes, they have LSVTC.

26 Q. What does LSVTC mean?

27 A. It is LAMCO Swedish Vocational Centre School.

28 Q. And what did you learn, or what courses or study did you  
29 follow there?

- 1 A. I was trained in general mechanic and I father trained in  
2 operation of pellet plant.
- 3 Q. Operation of what kind of plant?
- 4 A. Pellet. Turning iron ore into iron in the blast furnace.
- 11:24:13 5 Q. Into pellets, you say?
- 6 A. Into pellets, yes.
- 7 Q. And how long were you at that vocational school?
- 8 A. I was in that vocational school for about two years.
- 9 Q. And did you complete a course of study there?
- 11:24:25 10 A. Yes, I completed a course and I worked there.
- 11 Q. And did you obtain any kind of certificate, or diploma?
- 12 A. Yes, I obtained a diploma.
- 13 Q. And what was the subject of that diploma?
- 14 A. It was general mechanic.
- 11:24:38 15 Q. And after you obtained that diploma, what did you do?
- 16 A. I worked for LAMCO for about a year and a half.
- 17 Q. And what did you do for LAMCO?
- 18 A. I worked in the pellet plant in the operation room as  
19 I said for about a year and a half.
- 11:24:58 20 Q. And where is the LAMCO plant?
- 21 A. The LAMCO plant is in Piqueno [phon], Liberia.
- 22 Q. And approximately when were you working there?
- 23 A. I was in the pellet plant 1977.
- 24 Q. In 1977 you say, but when did you begin and when did you  
11:25:18 25 end?
- 26 A. I was there in '77 and I ended - now you got to excuse me  
27 for the dates, because it has been a very long time. I ended  
28 '77. I stay '77.
- 29 Q. So just to clarify, what is the significance of 1977? Is

1 that when you ended or when you began work?

2 A. When I ended. I ended '77.

3 Q. And what did you do after your employment at this LAMCO  
4 plant?

11:25:48 5 A. I worked there for about a year and a half and I retired.  
6 Because of the heat in the plant I had to leave.

7 Q. And what did you do then?

8 A. I came and travelled to Germany to visit a brother and  
9 I decided to study briefly in Colonnaden Institute where they  
11:26:09 10 teach language and I was there for another year. I ended that in  
11 '78.

12 MR RAPP: Your Honour, just by way of instruction I can  
13 have the witness spell Colonnaden, it is obviously not a word we  
14 have had before, or we can provide a spelling list as each of  
11:26:25 15 these terms comes to us.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: As you wish, Mr Rapp. We have adopted  
17 both procedures.

18 MR RAPP: I think it probably would be faster if we made a  
19 note each time we see a word like that that we intend to provide  
11:26:38 20 that on a spelling list:

21 Q. You said you were at this language institute. Where in  
22 Germany?

23 A. It was Hamburg.

24 Q. And what languages did you study?

11:26:49 25 A. It was general language. I did German a little bit and I  
26 went again into English, standard English, then French.

27 Q. And how long were you there?

28 A. I was there for about a year.

29 Q. And where did you go next?

1 A. After that I came to Liberia in 1980.

2 Q. And when you came to Liberia, what was the situation in  
3 Liberia?

4 A. When I came to Liberia, there was war in 1980 and  
11:27:24 5 everywhere was upside down. The new government has taken place.

6 Q. When you say "new government", what happened from your own  
7 observation?

8 A. Samuel Kanyon Doe has taken over the Government of Liberia.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Perhaps, Mr Rapp, before we lose track of  
11:27:42 10 some of these spellings, could we get them slotted in? There is  
11 the German one and a place in Liberia and we have now just had  
12 another - a person's name, but I think it may be Samuel.

13 MR RAPP: Yes, I think we had Hamburg in Germany. I wasn't  
14 sure whether that required a spelling.

11:28:03 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: No, that is a standard spelling, but  
16 I thought there was an institution referred to earlier.

17 MR RAPP: Yes, and that is the one I noted the Colonnaden  
18 Institute is one that we definitely - Ms Dimitrova will put on  
19 the spelling list, but then after that we had obviously Hamburg  
11:28:18 20 and then I believe the witness said he returned to Liberia and he  
21 mentioned the name of the individual that had taken power:

22 Q. Would you repeat that name again, witness?

23 A. Samuel Kanyon Doe became President of Liberia at that time.

24 MR RAPP: I think that is a name that we have otherwise:

11:28:37 25 Q. Did you attempt to obtain employment on return to Liberia?

26 A. Yes. I was invited by the commander general of the army,  
27 who was Quiwonkpa at the time, and Thomas Quiwonkpa he asked me  
28 to work with the bureau of reacquisition.

29 Q. Yes. Now, let me be clear. Quiwonkpa, what was his first

1 name?

2 A. Thomas Quiwonkpa.

3 MR RAPP: And I believe we have the spelling Quiwonkpa:

4 Q. What role did he have in Liberia at that time?

11:29:21 5 A. He was the commanding general controlling the movement of  
6 the military at the time.

7 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: This bureau, I beg your pardon? This  
8 bureau was the bureau of what?

9 THE WITNESS: Bureau of reacqui si ti on.

11:29:38 10 MR RAPP:

11 Q. Just to be clear, witness, reacqui si ti on?

12 A. Yes, reacqui si ti on.

13 Q. And what did the bureau of reacqui si ti on do?

14 A. A bureau responsible for taking charge of properties of  
11:29:53 15 former government officials in Tolbert government.

16 Q. And what was the Tolbert government?

17 A. The Tolbert government was the government that was deposed,  
18 that was overthrown by Samuel Doe, and the government and the  
19 properties of the government there was to be managed. That was  
11:30:13 20 the job of the bureau of reacqui si ti on, to manage the properties  
21 and make sure that it is returned to proper owners.

22 Q. Just before we go on to talk about reacqui si ti on, just to  
23 be clear did Mr Quiwonkpa have any role in the Tolbert  
24 government?

11:30:33 25 A. Yes, he was in the army. He was corporal in the Quiwonkpa  
26 army.

27 Q. Did he have any role in the coup involving Mr Tolbert?

28 A. Yes, he took part together in the coup with Samuel Doe.

29 Q. And where were you assigned for this particular job?

1 A. I was in Nimba County. I was in Nimba County.

2 Q. And what specifically were you supposed to do?

3 A. Make sure that people were running up and down for  
4 properties and make sure the properties are returned to the

11:31:02 5 rightful owner at the time.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Rapp, Mr Witness, this is the normal  
7 time when we take the mid-morning break and I am afraid I have to  
8 cut you off at this time.

9 MR RAPP: Thank you very much, your Honour.

11:31:17 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, we normally take a break in  
11 the morning. We take it from 11.30 to 12. We will adjourn now  
12 for half an hour and resume at 12 o'clock.

13 THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honour.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please adjourn court.

11:56:04 15 [Break taken at 11.30 a.m.]

16 [Upon resuming at 12.00 p.m.]

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please proceed, Mr Rapp.

18 MR RAPP: Should I reflect, your Honour, that the  
19 composition of the Prosecution team has changed?

12:00:21 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: Indeed, you are quite right.

21 MR RAPP: Okay. So it's myself Stephen Rapp, Brenda Hollis  
22 and I believe behind me is Maja Dimitrova.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Rapp. Mr Griffiths --

24 MR GRIFFITHS: No changes this side, your Honour.

12:00:37 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Okay.

26 MR RAPP: Spellings, I've been assured it's important not  
27 to get too far behind on these spellings so we'll spell after  
28 every question, but let me just deal with the ones that we've had  
29 so far. Tapita is T-A-P-I-T-A, the town in Nimba County of



1 Liberia. We had the the Colonnaden Institute, the language  
2 institute in Germany, that's C-O-L-O-N-A-D-I-N. Then Samuel Doe  
3 is familiar to us, but there was a middle name given for Mr Doe  
4 and that was Kanyon, K-A-N-Y-O-N. I think Quiwonkpa shows in the  
12:01:18 5 LiveNote and has been previously mentioned by a witness according  
6 to our records. There was, I think, a misunderstanding in terms  
7 of LiveNote which requires a spelling of the former government  
8 which is the Tolbert government, T-O-L-B-E-R-T.

9 MR GRIFFITHS: Your Honour, can I just interrupt to add  
12:01:39 10 that our instructions are that Tapita is spelt with two "Ps".  
11 Apparently that's the way it's spelt on the map that Mr Munyard  
12 has helpfully put up on his screen.

13 MR MUNYARD: It's a United Nations map, but I don't know if  
14 it's Security Council, your Honour.

12:02:00 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: We'll not quibble over it, I'm sure. We  
16 know we're talking about the same place.

17 MR RAPP: On something I filed I spelt it two "Ps", but  
18 Google makes it one:

19 Q. So, witness, when we went for break we were talking about  
12:02:17 20 this bureau of property reacquisition. You spoke of rightful  
21 owners. Who were the rightful owners that you were to provide  
22 the property to, or return it to?

23 A. It was the previous owner before Tolbert came to power.  
24 They have property's owner, and which were taken away when he was  
12:02:45 25 in position, and there was big argument and that's why we were  
26 giving the properties back to their previous owners.

27 Q. And what did your job specifically involve?

28 A. Well, the main thing was I made sure - I'm an original  
29 citizen of this area and I made sure that these properties are

1 given to the rightful owner.

2 Q. Were you able to succeed in your job, put it that way?

3 A. Well, I succeeded very well. I succeeded very well and  
4 some argument erupted and I have to quit the job because the  
12:03:24 5 government decided it was not necessary any more to have me  
6 there.

7 Q. Would you describe that argument?

8 A. Just the argument is that the other people were coming in  
9 to claim property which were not theirs and a big investigation  
12:03:45 10 went on and it was true some years back some people had their  
11 properties and so [indiscernible] decided to table such an  
12 investigation.

13 Q. And did this involve your specific role?

14 A. Yes, because I was doing that, making sure that the  
12:04:00 15 property is returned to the proper owners and that I was taken  
16 out of there because there was no need I was still there.

17 Q. Was there something you were doing wrong?

18 A. I don't think so. I was not doing anything wrong.

19 Q. Were you accused of something?

12:04:15 20 A. I was not accused.

21 Q. From your observation, why were you removed?

22 A. I removed because government no longer wants such a program  
23 because they wanted peace at the time and that was disrupting the  
24 peace process, so why they decided I stayed away.

12:04:33 25 Q. Now, you mentioned this Thomas Quiwonkpa that had helped  
26 you obtain this job. Did you have a relationship with him?

27 A. Yes, he was my cousin.

28 Q. Cousin, first cousin, second cousin, what?

29 A. First cousin.

1 Q. And did you seek any further assistance from him after you  
2 left the job at the property reacqui si ti on bureau?

3 A. No, I went on to my village and I rested.

4 Q. Did you do anything in your village other than rest?

12:05:06 5 A. My father's a farmer and I was doing the farming on my  
6 father's farm.

7 Q. What kind of farming was that?

8 A. We had rice farming, casava, potatoes and we were raising  
9 cattle also.

12:05:19 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, I don't wish to interrupt  
11 you, but it will help the record if you could please speak into  
12 the microphone and possibly avoid --

13 THE WITNESS: Your Honour [i ndi scerni bl e].

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you.

12:05:31 15 MR RAPP:

16 Q. Bring the microphone down toward you, if you would.

17 A. Right.

18 Q. Witness, let's move up to 1985. What, if anything,  
19 happened that year that affected your situation?

12:05:42 20 A. Yeah, in 1985 there were big conflict between Samuel Kanyon  
21 Doe and Thomas Quiwonkpa, who was then the commander general, and  
22 once you speak Gio at the time, or Mano at that time, you would  
23 be arrested and investigate your role, being a member of that  
24 tribe and we fled to Cote d'Ivoire.

12:06:08 25 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: A big what? There was a big something.

26 THE WITNESS: There was a big conflict, a big riot, and  
27 when the riot started Doe wanted to remove Quiwonkpa from his  
28 position and a large group of my family didn't - my tribes, they  
29 didn't like that and we all fled to Cote d'Ivoire and escaped

1 arrest.

2 MR RAPP:

3 Q. Was Quiwonkpa accused of anything?

12:06:43

4 A. Yes, he was accused of overthrowing the government and also  
5 for now accepting a job, a new job given him, and he didn't like  
6 the job that he was given.

7 Q. And what job was he given?

8 A. A speaker of the House of Representatives at the time and  
9 he said no.

12:06:57

10 Q. What happened to Thomas Quiwonkpa?

11 A. Thomas Quiwonkpa fled at the time himself. He fled to his  
12 village.

13 Q. What happened to him after that?

14 A. Quiwonkpa fled to a village and he was arrested and killed.

12:07:21

15 Q. And who was he killed by?

16 A. Killed by Samuel Kanyon Doe.

17 Q. And you said you yourself fled. Why did you flee?

18 A. Because of my relationship with Quiwonkpa, I told you he  
19 was my cousin, and it was known that I worked for the bureau of  
20 reacquisition. I was also hunted and I escaped.

12:07:39

21 Q. Who was doing the hunting?

22 A. Hunting was Samuel Kanyon Doe was doing the hunting.

23 Q. Was he doing it himself, or were there others that were  
24 doing it for him?

12:07:57

25 A. Well, being a president I wouldn't think that he would do  
26 it himself. He has an order that the Gio and Mano should be  
27 arrested and investigated to know the involvement in the - their  
28 involvement with Quiwonkpa. So I was not the only one escaping.  
29 We all escaped, being a Gio or Mano tribe at the time.

1 Q. Now, the Mano tribe, who were they?

2 A. The Nimba County there's two major tribes. We are other  
3 tribes, but the two major tribes are Gio and Mano, the tribes in  
4 Nimba.

12:08:35 5 Q. Why were they searching for Gio and Mano tribe people?

6 A. Because Quiwonkpa was involved as Gio or Mano and people  
7 who were associated with Quiwonkpa would be hunted down.

8 Q. What happened to people who were hunted down and who did  
9 not escape?

12:08:54 10 A. They were arrested. Some were arrested and killed, put in  
11 the jail for a period of a very long time and I'm talking about  
12 thousands of my tribesmen. Some were killed and my former wife  
13 was also killed in the process.

14 Q. And was there any specific unit of Doe's that was  
12:09:17 15 conducting this operation?

16 A. Yes, they have a unit. They have a unit called - I won't  
17 say. They have a unit - just give me a little break. They have  
18 a unit called SATU unit, I think, that was involved.

19 Q. SATU, would you spell that?

12:09:39 20 A. S-A-T-U.

21 Q. And what does that stand for?

22 A. It's a group of military trained military people who was  
23 very powerful at the time and report directly to the President.

24 Q. And do you know what SATU stood for, were those initials?

12:09:56 25 A. I wouldn't know.

26 Q. You said that you fled, where did you go?

27 A. I went to Cote d'Ivoire.

28 Q. And you said others went with you. Who specifically went  
29 with you?

1 A. Well, I will name a few, but we were many and there was  
2 Samuel Varney, General Varney, and there was General Prince  
3 Johnson and there was a whole lot of people went.

4 Q. When you were in Cote d'Ivoire what did you do?

12:10:33 5 A. We were in Cote d'Ivoire waiting, planning and thinking how  
6 to get back to Liberia.

7 Q. And when you were in Cote d'Ivoire, what part of Cote  
8 d'Ivoire were you in?

9 A. We were in a place called Danane. Then we were all either  
12:10:49 10 in the place - we were scattered everywhere, but we were  
11 particularly in Bouyen and Danane.

12 Q. Let's get those spellings. Do you know how to spell  
13 Danane?

14 A. Yes.

12:10:59 15 Q. How is that spelt?

16 A. D-A-N-A-N-E.

17 Q. And the other place was, what's the name?

18 A. Bouyen, B-O-U-Y-E-N.

19 Q. In what part of Cote d'Ivoire are they located?

12:11:20 20 A. It was very close to Liberia. On the other side of the  
21 border was the Gio tribe and we just crossed into the other Gio  
22 tribes in Cote d'Ivoire.

23 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Rapp, could we try the spelling of the  
24 second word, please. The second location.

12:11:38 25 MR RAPP: I thought we did.

26 THE WITNESS: Bouyen.

27 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Try again, please, we didn't get it.

28 THE WITNESS: B-O-U-Y-E-N, Bouyen.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please proceed.

1 MR RAPP:

2 Q. You said when you were with these others you planned to do  
3 something. What were you planning to do?

12:12:17

4 A. We were planning by ourselves to regroup and come back to  
5 Liberia, we will overthrow the government, but we didn't know how  
6 to do it.

7 Q. Did you seek any assistance?

12:12:41

8 A. No, we were planning that together. Later then a man came  
9 in, one of the man men of our tribe came in called Alfred Mehn,  
10 popularly known as Godfather.

11 Q. And Mehn, is that spelt M-E-H-N?

12 A. Yes, M-E-H-N.

12:12:58

13 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Did the witness say they were planning to  
14 overthrow the government? I thought I heard him say - what did  
15 he say?

16 MR GRIFFITHS: Yes, he did say that, your Honours.

17 MR RAPP: That's my recollection as well:

18 Q. But, witness, would you clarify that. What were you  
19 planning to do?

12:13:09

20 A. I will clarify. What I said was that we were regrouping.  
21 We were grouping and planning to come back to Liberia and did not  
22 know how to come back to Liberia.

23 Q. What assistance did this Alfred Mehn provide you?

12:13:33

24 A. Alfred Mehn came with the word from former President Taylor  
25 and, to be specific, his wife Agnes Taylor had sent him to see if  
26 we can regroup and proceed to a location and there would be  
27 assistance that we would be able to return to Liberia.

28 Q. Let's be clear. You speak of former President Taylor. Was  
29 he a former president at that time?

1 A. No, he was not president, I'm sorry. Mr Taylor at the  
2 time.

3 Q. Did you know anything about Charles Taylor?

12:14:11

4 A. No, not at that point. I didn't know anything about  
5 Charles Taylor at that time.

6 Q. Did Mr Mehn tell you anything about Charles Taylor?

7 A. Yes, Mr Mehn told us that there's a man called  
8 Charles Taylor and this man is somewhere in Ghana and being  
9 detained because he was arrested on a charge that he was grouping  
10 to overthrow the Government of Liberia, but then his wife is  
11 present somewhere in Burkina and she will assist, or, you know,  
12 then we should go further to Burkina Faso where we would meet  
13 this lady.

12:14:32

14 Q. Did Mr Mehn tell you what assistance would be provided by  
15 her in Burkina Faso?

12:15:10

16 A. Yes, he did not say. He said we should go and be in  
17 Burkina. He started by saying that if we were in Burkina we  
18 would have food and we would have better jobs to do. It was not  
19 disclosed to us until we entered Burkina.

12:15:29

20 Q. And then did you go to Burkina Faso?

21 A. Yes, sir.

22 Q. And how many of you went to Burkina Faso?

23 A. Initially we were about 22 in the group.

24 Q. How did you travel to Burkina Faso?

12:15:40

25 A. We went by the bus, by the transport bus, and later, from  
26 the point in Abidjan, we went by train.

27 Q. And did you receive any assistance to enable you to make  
28 that travel?

29 A. Yeah, we were assisted. We received assistance because our



1 transport was paid for. We had food while on route to  
2 Ouagadougou and while we were in Ouagadougou we had a place to  
3 stay.

4 MR RAPP: I'm not sure whether we have the spelling of  
12:16:18 5 Ouagadougou yet, it's a capital city, but the spelling is  
6 O-U-A-G-A-D-O-U-G-O-U:

7 Q. Well, who provided this assistance?

8 A. It was Mrs Taylor at the time, through Alfred Mehn.

9 Q. And do you recall how much money was provided to you?

12:16:47 10 A. No, the amount was not recorded, but we had enough food to  
11 eat. We had place to stay.

12 Q. When you reached Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso, where did you  
13 stay?

14 A. We were taken to a military camp and in this camp was a  
12:17:06 15 hilly area and we were in a camp. Military food were coming to  
16 us through the military vehicles and military men was on the  
17 vehicle that brought the food.

18 Q. And what did you do at the camp?

19 A. While in the camp we were taking some exercises, running,  
12:17:29 20 long jump and anything that could keep you fit at the time.

21 Q. Any other kind of training?

22 A. Another kind of training, but it was not military training.  
23 We were running from place to place and to keep our fit at the  
24 time.

12:17:44 25 Q. To orient this in time, do you know who the leader of  
26 Burkina Faso was at the time you arrived?

27 A. We were in Burkina when Thomas Sankara was President of  
28 Burkina.

29 Q. And was he the President through all the time you were

1 there?

2 A. No, we were there very briefly and his government was  
3 overthrown and Blaise Compaore took over the country as  
4 President.

12:18:11 5 MR RAPP: Do we have those names? Sankara, S-A-N-K-A-R-A,  
6 and I believe we've had Blaise Compaore before on the record:

7 Q. For how long a period of time did you remain in Burkina?

8 A. We were in Burkina for about six months.

9 Q. And you told us that Alfred Mehn mentioned that Agnes  
12:18:41 10 Taylor would be providing you with assistance in Burkina. Did  
11 you meet Agnes Taylor?

12 A. Yes, I met her on several occasions in Burkina.

13 Q. And what did she tell you when you met her?

14 A. Well, the first meeting we had with Agnes was at -  
12:18:59 15 Mr Taylor was being detained in Ghana, by the President of Ghana,  
16 on the charge that he was training a group of Liberians coming to  
17 declare war on Liberia, overthrow the government, and, "Since you  
18 are in trouble with Samuel Doe and there are a lot of trouble  
19 with the Gio and the Mano tribe, this is the assistance. There's  
12:19:25 20 a location that we will take you people to and you can regroup  
21 and come back as a trained military people." That's what she  
22 told us.

23 Q. You said you were 22 when you went to Burkina.

24 A. Yes, true.

12:19:38 25 Q. Did your numbers change during the time you were in Burkina  
26 Faso?

27 A. No, the number did not change until we moved to a location  
28 and recruitment went on and there were more groups added to our  
29 group.

1 Q. Before we go and add anybody to your group, did your group  
2 have a name at this point?

3 A. No, at that moment there was no name given to the group.

4 Q. You said she arranged for you to go to another location.

12:20:08 5 Where was that other location?

6 A. The location was Libya, at Tripoli. We moved into Libya,  
7 Tripoli, in a group of 22.

8 Q. How did you travel to Tripoli?

9 A. We flew by plane, by Aeroflot Airlines and we went to

12:20:26 10 Libya.

11 MR RAPP: Aeroflot, we have the spelling of that,

12 A-E-R-O-F-L-O-T, I believe:

13 Q. When you arrived in Tripoli where did you go?

14 A. When we arrived at Tripoli we were taken directly to a

12:20:40 15 military base called Tajura Camp.

16 Q. And you said that others joined you. When did others join  
17 you?

18 A. We were in the camp for about a month or two, then 47 men  
19 came to join our group.

12:21:03 20 Q. And did your group grow beyond that additional group, that  
21 additional number of 47 that arrived?

22 A. Exactly so. There were some coming further to 30 in group,  
23 22 in group, another 40 in a group and we came up to 180 in a  
24 group.

12:21:24 25 Q. And how long did it take for the group to reach that number  
26 of 180?

27 A. It took about two, three months, sir.

28 MR RAPP: Now, just a spelling here. The Tajura Camp is

29 T-A-J-U-R-A:

1 Q. What did you do in the camp?

2 A. In the camp we got engaged in a military training, full  
3 military training. We learned how to drill, we learned how to  
4 listen to instruction and then we learn how to assemble,  
12:22:07 5 disassemble and assemble Kalashnikov, which is the AK-47, some  
6 more arms and artillery pieces like old [indiscernible] military  
7 weapons and missiles. We had some people who could work on  
8 missiles, air to air missiles - ground to air missiles.

9 Q. I want to be clear, there is a word I think we are going to  
12:22:47 10 spell too, but that last word, was that "missiles"?

11 A. Missiles.

12 Q. Who trained you there?

13 A. We were trained by the Libyan. We were trained by -  
14 initially it was a man called Mohamed who was heading this  
12:23:01 15 training and from time to time the trainer changed. They would  
16 bring the man today, bring a man tomorrow. The name was not  
17 actually necessary for you as a trainer and they would come and  
18 say, "Well, look I'm this and I've come to take over this unit",  
19 and that went on for months.

12:23:22 20 MR RAPP: Your Honours, it may be in the record somewhere  
21 but our spelling of Kalashnikov, the proper name of an AK-47, is  
22 K-A-L-A-S-H-N-I-K-O-V:

23 Q. Now, you said that you'd met Agnes Taylor back in Burkina  
24 Faso. Did she come with you?

12:23:49 25 A. No, she didn't go.

26 Q. Did you ever see Charles Taylor in Burkina Faso when you  
27 were there with your group of 22?

28 A. Not until when the group swelled up to 110 when the 45 men  
29 group arrived. It was just immediately after that then Taylor

1 appeared.

2 Q. And just to be clear, where was it that he appeared? Where  
3 did he join you?

12:24:21

4 A. In the camp, in Tajura Camp. That was our first time to  
5 see Mr Charles Taylor.

6 Q. And that you say was at the time your group grew from 110  
7 and gained another 40 men. Is that what your saying?

8 A. No, the group of 22 and another 45 men were added.

9 Q. And when did Taylor come in the sequence of additions?

12:24:42

10 A. He was very often there. He came and we held a meeting and  
11 after the meeting, from time to time he goes and come back.

12 Q. But let me just be clear. Did he come before your group  
13 had reached the level of 180 men?

14 A. Yes, he came before the group went to 180 men.

12:25:01

15 Q. What did he do the first time he was there?

16 A. When he came we had a formation, called all the people  
17 together, all the soldiers and said, "I am Charles Taylor, this  
18 is my organisation - I establish, rather, this organisation, but  
19 I was in jail in Ghana. I was held there, you know, under  
12:25:22 20 suspicion of overthrowing government and I'm the biggest man in  
21 this organisation", he's the only one you will report to, but  
22 nobody else and this organisation is named National Patriotic  
23 Front of Liberia.

24 Q. Did he explain where he'd gotten that name?

12:25:42

25 A. No, he didn't in detail.

26 Q. He said that he was the leading authority. Did he ever  
27 appoint anyone under him to supervise when he was not there?

28 A. Yes, when he was not there he further said one Cooper  
29 Miller was the commander and Augustine Wright was his deputy at

1 the time. Whenever he's absent, these people are in full control  
2 of the camp.

3 Q. And so Cooper Miller, that's C-O-O-P-E-R and Miller typical  
4 spelling M-I-L-L-E-R?

12:26:17 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And who did you say was the other gentleman?

7 A. Augustine Wright.

8 Q. Augustine?

9 A. Yes, Wright.

12:26:32 10 Q. You said he came on several occasions. What did he do on  
11 the occasions that he came after the first time?

12 A. He came while the training was on. He came to inspect to  
13 see how the training is going on, who is capable of doing this,  
14 who is capable of doing that, and he would leave instruction

12:26:49 15 again that we should be strong, he had come to liberate the  
16 people of Liberia, more especially tribal Nimba, "You've been  
17 oppressed by Samuel Kanyon Doe. I will give you - you will be at  
18 liberty when you enter home this time", and that's the kind of  
19 encouraging words that were given from time to time when he  
12:27:09 20 visited the camp.

21 Q. Did you learn where he went when he wasn't at the camp?

22 A. Yes, I mean he said he was based in Burkina Faso at the  
23 time.

24 Q. And did he tell you anything else that he was doing?

12:27:22 25 A. He was - he didn't say in detail. He would say - we  
26 wouldn't have questioned the authority at the time. He would  
27 leave and go say, "Well, I am going Burkina. I will be in touch.  
28 You will hear from me through the commander", and that went on  
29 from time to time.

1 Q. Why didn't you ask questions?

2 A. Because this NPFL was a military organisation and you do  
3 not query authority at the time.

4 Q. Did he exercise his authority in any way?

12:27:51 5 A. Yes, he came in as a chief and everybody said "Chief" and  
6 you saluted him and he was the chief of the organisation and he  
7 was known by that.

8 Q. You mentioned Mr Cooper and Mr Wright, or Mr Miller, Cooper  
9 Miller and Mr Augustine Wright. Did they remain as his local  
12:28:15 10 commanders?

11 A. No, further on down the line they got implicated in  
12 something called a coup to overthrow his authority at the time in  
13 the camp. They had decided themselves to take over. At one  
14 point he went and did not return on time, he was there for a very  
12:28:32 15 long time, and these two men have decided since he's away for a  
16 very long time they would have taken over the organisation, they  
17 would come in their own right. Cooper declared himself President  
18 and Wright was his deputy, vice-president, but unfortunately for  
19 them it was not long when Taylor returned and this matter was  
12:28:52 20 reported to him by security people he had on the ground. So he  
21 had decided to take these people away, two of these men, Cooper  
22 Miller and Augustine Wright, and he said he was taking them to  
23 Burkina Faso and he have them detained until after the  
24 revolution. After we have succeeded in Liberia, he will bring  
12:29:15 25 them over into Liberia.

26 At that point Isaac Musa was brought and he brought Isaac  
27 with him in fact as a commander in place of Cooper Miller and he  
28 appointed me as adjutant in charge of training under Isaac Musa.  
29 So, we were both in command when Isaac - I mean, when Cooper and

1 Wright was taken away.

2 Q. Just to be clear, Musa, the surname, is that spelt M-U-S-A?

3 A. Yes, M-U-S-A. Musa.

4 Q. Do you know what happened to Miller and Wright?

12:29:55 5 A. They were taken away to Burkina Faso, according to what he  
6 said, but we were in training at the time so I didn't know what  
7 happened when he took them away.

8 Q. Did you eventually learn what happened to them?

9 A. Yes, I learned later that they were being detained in  
12:30:11 10 Burkina Faso.

11 Q. Did you ever see --

12 A. They were in jail, yes.

13 Q. Did you ever see --

14 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Rapp, who appointed the witness as  
12:30:18 15 adjutant?

16 MR RAPP:

17 Q. Witness, who appointed you as adjutant?

18 A. I was appointed by Mr Taylor at the time as adjutant to  
19 work along with Isaac Musa as his deputy.

12:30:32 20 Q. You mentioned that there were security people on the ground  
21 that reported to Taylor. Who were these people?

22 A. Well, he had his own security network. He has other people  
23 that I wouldn't know and they were doing undercover security  
24 watching, who were all there and doing what, who was there,

12:30:52 25 because he was not permanent in the camp he had a lot of people  
26 there and I wouldn't know.

27 Q. Were these people among your group?

28 A. Yes, they were training with us, sir.

29 Q. Were they among the group of 180?



1 A. They were there previous. They were there before the  
2 group. I wouldn't know, because he has people with us in the 22  
3 group that should report to him undercover.

4 Q. You said Taylor appointed you as adjutant general?

12:31:23 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: I didn't hear the word "general".

6 MR RAPP: Okay, let me be clear:

7 Q. What position - what's the full title of the position to  
8 which he appointed you?

9 A. I was appointed as adjutant and I was called adjutant  
12:31:38 10 general, but I was adjutant in charge of training.

11 Q. But who called you adjutant general?

12 A. Once I was appointed adjutant general, the men on camp must  
13 call me adjutant general. Adjutant general.

14 Q. But did Taylor appoint you as adjutant general?

12:31:54 15 A. Yes, because if you are an adjutant and that goes with the  
16 general because I was fully in charge of training.

17 Q. Okay, well let me make sure I understand. You said fully  
18 in charge of training. What were your responsibilities  
19 as adjutant?

12:32:06 20 A. I was responsible for people who were training, if you are  
21 improving in training, how capable you are and what you are good  
22 for. If you could operate this weapon, if you could disassemble  
23 and assemble well, if you are physically fit, that was recorded  
24 by me during training.

12:32:28 25 Q. And when you made those evaluations, what did you do with  
26 those evaluations?

27 A. I keep all for the commander-in-chief at the time, who was  
28 Mr Taylor.

29 Q. And did you report them to Mr Taylor?

1 A. Yes, I reported all of those to him.

2 Q. And what would - would you describe your first conversation  
3 reporting this to Mr Taylor. How did that go?

4 A. It went well. It went well, because that's what he wanted.

12:32:54 5 He wanted to know who is doing this, who is doing that, who was  
6 frequent in training, who does not like training, who was capable  
7 of what. That was all included in the report and sometimes he  
8 would very appreciate the report.

9 Q. How would you describe your relationship with Taylor at  
12:33:14 10 this time?

11 A. It was good. It was good. He was my boss and he proved to  
12 me and he liked my job and on many occasions he said, well, he  
13 congratulates me. He said, "Look, you are congratulated and you  
14 are doing well".

12:33:27 15 Q. Did you discover whether you had any kind of ties to  
16 Taylor? Family ties?

17 A. Yes, I knew. I knew before I went to the base that his  
18 wife, his wife Tupe Taylor, is my first cousin, so I think he  
19 might know a little. I knew before I went to the training, but I  
12:33:44 20 did not tell him.

21 Q. Do you know if he knew?

22 A. Yes. Yes, I know he should know, but I did not say, "I'm  
23 related to you. Your wife is my cousin". No, I didn't tell him  
24 that.

12:33:57 25 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Could we have the spelling of Tippy, or  
26 whatever it is?

27 MR RAPP: T-U-P-I, is the name. Tupi, I believe:

28 Q. Is that correctly spelt, T-U-P-I?

29 A. No, T-U-P-E.

1 Q. T-U-P-E, sorry. How long were you in the camp in --

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: I am sorry, Mr Rapp, but I thought the  
3 wife was called Agnes. Have I got that wrong?

4 MR RAPP: No, you don't have it wrong".

12:34:23 5 Q. You indicated that Tupe was - you indicated what number  
6 wife she had been, right?

7 A. Tupe was the very first wife of Mr Taylor. Even when  
8 Taylor was a teacher - a school teacher - and Tupe was married to  
9 him, they had big children. Later on when Agnes came in, but  
10 Tupe was his wife that I know.

11 Q. And how long were you in the camp in Libya?

12 A. Well, we were there for about a year and a half.

13 Q. Were there other nationalities in the camp?

14 A. Yes. In the camp we met - the Gambians have just entered  
12:35:07 15 their training and [indiscernible] through their struggles they  
16 went home and - they went to overthrow their government and they  
17 didn't make it and they came back and some were arrested of  
18 course and they came back. We met the Filipinos there training.  
19 They had their own thing that they should know. Then we met the  
12:35:29 20 Sierra Leoneans in a very small group in the camp headed by their  
21 leader. That's the others I know of.

22 Q. Okay. Well, let's just talk about the Gambians for a  
23 moment. Was the leader of the Gambians in the camp?

24 A. No, he was in town in a place in Tripoli and only his boys  
12:35:47 25 were in the camp with us and we moved together. But they have  
26 finished the training and we needed help from them, because they  
27 would tell you what is men what is for and we needed them very  
28 seriously because they knew everything we were going through.

29 Q. And you said their leader was in town. What was their

1 Leader's name?

2 A. He was called Dr Manneh that I know. The only thing I know  
3 is Dr Manneh, the only name I know.

4 Q. And is that spelt M-A-N-N-E-H?

12:36:20 5 A. Yes, Dr Manneh.

6 Q. And did you ever see Dr Manneh in Libya?

7 A. Yeah, I met him in - I met him on one or two occasions some  
8 place in Mataba. A place called Mataba.

9 Q. Now when you say Mataba, what was Mataba?

12:36:41 10 A. Mataba was an organisation established by Gaddafi to help  
11 any oppressed group in a country, oppressed by their government,  
12 he was - Mataba was there to assist you to overthrow your  
13 government, or to assist you to remove the government forcibly  
14 and then you can take over yourself.

12:37:05 15 Q. I believe Mataba, if I'm not mistaken, is M-A-T-A-B-A?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Would you spell it then for us?

18 A. T-H-A-H-A-B-A [sic].

19 Q. M-A-T-A-B-A?

12:37:20 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Okay. And where was this Mataba location where you met  
22 Dr Manneh?

23 A. It was off the camp. It was in town, in Tripoli Town  
24 itself. Somewhere in Tripoli, not very far from Tajura camp.

12:37:34 25 Q. And you said you talked to the Gambians about what they had  
26 done in their country. What did they tell you they had done?

27 A. They told me that they were trained where we are, where we  
28 were, and they were training and they went to overthrow their  
29 government through the assistance of Mataba and they didn't

1 succeed. They met with failure and they had to come back.

2 Q. You said you met Sierra Leoneans and their leader. Who was  
3 their leader?

12:38:11

4 A. It was Foday Sankoh and he was the leader according to  
5 them.

6 Q. And do you recall how many Sierra Leoneans were in the  
7 camp?

8 A. Yes, we knew he was Sierra Leonean. We knew he speaks the  
9 Sierra Leonean. Your Honours, sorry, I want to urinate, please.

12:38:31

10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Could you assist the witness. Mr Rapp,  
11 if you wish to have a seat.

12 Please proceed, Mr Rapp.

13 MR RAPP: Thank you, your Honour.

12:43:46

14 Q. Witness, I was asking you how many Sierra Leoneans roughly  
15 were in the camp?

16 A. They were in a small group and, as a result, their  
17 commander was not taken serious. It was about 10, 15 at the  
18 time.

19 Q. Did you have contact with Mr Sankoh yourself?

12:44:06

20 A. Yes, as I said, we were all training. At the training we  
21 will all meet and talk and joke, talk about your government and  
22 he would talk about his government, so we would meet from time to  
23 time.

24 Q. What was your impression of him?

12:44:20

25 A. We didn't take him serious, no, because he was in the tea  
26 shack making tea for me at the time, because I was adjutant, so I  
27 didn't take him serious. I didn't take him serious.

28 Q. You say you talked about each other's countries, what did  
29 he tell you about his country?

1 A. Well, he said he has come to train and overthrow his  
2 government, become the head of the Sierra Leone government, but I  
3 saw him with 15 men.

12:44:52

4 Q. Did you individuals talk about doing anything together in  
5 the future?

6 A. No, we didn't discuss that. We didn't discuss that.

7 Q. Was there any ideology taught in the camp?

12:45:15

8 A. Yeah, what we learnt in the camp in Mataba was that there's  
9 a Mataba how to share the wealth of your government, what  
10 distribution of wealth that your country will develop and we  
11 would say a whole lot in the camp in Libya.

12 Q. Let me just be clear about this, this Mataba organisation.  
13 You said that it was sort of a separate place near the camp. Is  
14 that where you'd go to talk about Mataba, or how would this

12:45:39

15 Mataba --

16 A. We would stay right in the camp. The camp was a very big  
17 place. Very large.

18 Q. Were there others beyond the nationalities that you just  
19 listed training there as well?

12:45:51

20 A. Yeah, they were training and we were training as well.

21 Q. And this Mataba, did you receive any books or any lesson  
22 papers in that particular ideology?

12:46:20

23 A. Yeah, the ideology was taught in Mataba. Not in the camp,  
24 not in Tajura, we were taught in Mataba itself. Mataba had a  
25 headquarters where they have a school where people go once you  
26 can read and write, where you go to learn the ideology of - you  
27 learn about the green book, the ideology and the green book, how  
28 the government are cheating other government, the politics, when  
29 you go you represent yourself, you don't have representative,

1 because he would not represent you properly, and all of that.

2 Those are the ideology we were taught.

3 Q. The physical training, were you able to complete that?

12:47:00

4 A. No, I did not complete the training. I was near completion  
5 and I got sick. I was taken to the hospital and the doctor  
6 discovered that I have a cardio problem and my left side of my  
7 heart was weak, it had a lot of fat on it and the pressure was  
8 high. I was also advised I should do light duty as inspector - I  
9 mean adjutant general. I shouldn't undertake physical training.

12:47:26

10 My health would not allow me to do so.

11 Q. And did you take any medication for it?

12 A. Yes, I was in the hospital. I got enough medication,  
13 because I was staying in the camp and moving from place to place  
14 and the only way I could do it was to take some medication.

12:47:40

15 Q. And who provided the medication?

16 A. The authority of this Tajura camp.

17 Q. Do you still have this condition?

18 A. Yes, I have, but it has been a long time. I have been to  
19 other hospitals and I'm keeping up with my medication.

12:47:57

20 Q. Before we leave talking about the others in the camp, did  
21 Taylor have any meetings with others in the camp, other  
22 nationalities?

23 A. Not to my knowledge at that point. He used to come  
24 directly to me and what happened was that the head of - the heads  
12:48:19 25 of Sierra Leone used to just pay a courtesy call on him, "Oh,  
26 chief", and we call him chief. We used to go to visit and call  
27 him chief too.

28 Q. Did the Liberians call Foday Sankoh chief?

29 A. No, we didn't call him chief, but he called my boss chief

1 at the time. He called Mr Taylor chief.

2 Q. Did any of the other nationality groups use that term in  
3 regard to Mr Taylor?

4 A. Yes, they called him chief, but they were not very close.

12:48:55 5 The chief of Sierra Leone would say, "Yes, we have a chief here  
6 visiting us." He was the only serious person in the eyes of the  
7 Libyan because he was well-respected by us and we have a very  
8 large group, so everyone called him chief at the time.

9 Q. Where did the Liberians go after the training was  
12:49:17 10 completed?

11 A. After the training the men were moved from the training to  
12 Ouagadougou in the first place.

13 Q. And were they all moved at the same time?

14 A. No, the group was very large and we didn't have a private  
12:49:31 15 aircraft. We were moved according to numbers. Sometimes we move  
16 50 men, we would move 30 men, we would move 20 men. It all  
17 depends on the seats that we have on the plane to come.

18 Q. Who organised the transport?

19 A. The transport was organised by the Libyans, the Libyans  
12:49:54 20 organised that, but I was instructed by Mr Taylor to make sure  
21 that we put the men together when it's time to airlift them and I  
22 shouldn't tell the other group that about 20 men was leaving. We  
23 shouldn't tell the other group that they were leaving to come to  
24 a particular location. It was secret between he and I. Just  
12:50:20 25 when I was escorting the group, as I was driving and then I come  
26 back to camp.

27 Q. Before we leave the time in the camp, did anybody in the  
28 Liberian group make decisions other than Taylor?

29 A. Nobody besides Taylor, nobody. He's the only boss we had



1 and the only man we know to be the head of the group.

2 Q. Did you go to Burkina Faso?

3 A. Yes, we moved into Burkina Faso.

4 Q. And at what sequence in the transport of the men did you  
12:50:49 5 go?

6 A. We were in sequence, that's according to you, but we - like  
7 the group we went about 50, 20, 30, 40 and 50. There was no  
8 particular sequence when everybody go. When there was more seats  
9 on the plane then you go.

12:51:06 10 Q. What phase did you go? Were you in the first group, the  
11 middle group, or the last group?

12 A. I was nearly on the group - the last group, yes, the last  
13 group.

14 Q. Did Taylor tell you what you were going to do in Burkina  
12:51:25 15 Faso?

16 A. Yes, that what we knew at the time was that it was time to  
17 go to attack in Liberia and we were only waiting for time.

18 Q. Now, you said you'd been trained with arms like  
19 Kalashnikovs and artillery and missiles. Did you take any of  
12:51:43 20 that with you?

21 A. No, we didn't come with arms. We didn't have arm when we  
22 entered Burkina Faso from training, no.

23 Q. Was there any discussion about how you would have arms if  
24 you were going to invade Liberia?

12:51:55 25 A. Yeah, there was discussion. The discussion was that when  
26 it is time to enter Liberia the arm would be provided and we were  
27 just waiting for the time to come.

28 Q. Did anybody tell you who would be providing the arms?

29 A. It was the Libyans that were providing the arms.

1 Q. When you were in Burkina Faso on this occasion, where did  
2 you stay?

3 A. I stayed in the camp of Mataba.

4 Q. No, was there a Mataba Camp in Burkina Faso?

12:52:28 5 A. I'm sorry. I'm very, very sorry. When I was in Burkina I  
6 lived in the town and the men that we carried, they were a very  
7 large group of men, and they were living in the military  
8 barracks, in a military camp.

9 Q. Was this the same or a different military camp than you'd  
12:52:48 10 done physical training in earlier?

11 A. No, when we went back for the second time we were in a  
12 bigger camp. We were in a camp very far from Ouagadougou.

13 Q. How long did the others stay in that camp?

14 A. We were in Burkina for pretty close to a year and the delay  
12:53:11 15 was getting too much. The men was getting out of control, they  
16 were coming to town, they were moving to places and we had to  
17 relocate them immediately to Cote d'Ivoire.

18 Q. You said you had to relocate them to Cote d'Ivoire. Where  
19 did you relocate them in Cote d'Ivoire?

12:53:33 20 A. We came back to our previous base - I mean previous places  
21 where we were, like in Danane, like Bouyen, those names I gave  
22 you. We had to come there because we speak the same dialect and  
23 we were there by the borderline, by the waterway, and making sure  
24 that we stay there and don't cause noise. So we left the men  
12:53:57 25 there waiting to penetrate Liberia.

26 Q. Did you go there with the men?

27 A. No, I didn't go. I was at the back with special  
28 instruction.

29 Q. What special instruction did you have?

1 A. The instruction I received from Mr Taylor at the time was  
2 to stay at the back and go back to Libya, "You stay in the Mataba  
3 Camp, when there is any attack the Libyans will give the weapons  
4 and you have to transport them to our location where we are  
12:54:28 5 fighting." That was the instruction.

6 Q. And did you go back to Libya?

7 A. Well, I did not go immediately. The whole thing was  
8 delayed and Libya was delaying until 1989, December, Christmas  
9 Eve, there was news from the Libyan that came to me I didn't  
12:54:51 10 know. The Libyan came and said, "Look, you're sitting here, your  
11 chief has attacked the country and he has entered the country  
12 with shotguns, with cutlasses and with knives and we're not  
13 informed and this is a very dangerous issues, but anyway we have  
14 to talk to Blaise Compaore. He will give you what he has and  
12:55:12 15 later then, when we are prepared, then we have to pack you off to  
16 go." That's what they did and they gave Blaise the instruction  
17 to give what he has [i ndi scerni bl e].

18 Q. I just want to clarify this if I can. You were in Libya  
19 when the Libyans had this conversation with you?

12:55:29 20 A. Yes, yes.

21 Q. When was that conversation?

22 A. That was in 1989, ending, December.

23 Q. And at the time that they spoke to you about the fact that  
24 there had been this attack by Taylor's forces into Liberia, did  
12:55:44 25 you know anything about that attack?

26 A. No, I didn't know.

27 Q. And what you said they expressed, I wasn't sure I  
28 understood exactly what they said. Were the Libyans happy or  
29 unhappy about this?

1 A. The Libyans wasn't happy, because they had told me to wait  
2 and I was getting instruction from them whenever they would be  
3 prepared for me to go, but they stopped there unaware, according  
4 to them, that they were not informed when Mr Taylor declared an  
12:56:18 5 attack on Liberia.

6 Q. Did they tell you any reason why they hadn't given you the  
7 go ahead, or what they said they would have given you?

8 A. Yes, they told me. They said, well, they were doing it  
9 tactically because the Americans had sanction on them and they  
12:56:36 10 didn't want to rush with such an operation. They want to do it  
11 their own way. But then they were delaying close to a year after  
12 training and that when NPFL took the decision anyway.

13 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: I am sorry, I didn't catch it. The  
14 Americans had a what?

12:56:55 15 THE WITNESS: Sanction. Sanction. Americans had sanction  
16 on Libya at that time.

17 MR RAPP:

18 Q. Did you have occasion to talk to Taylor about your  
19 conversation with the Libyans?

12:57:08 20 A. Yes, until - when I returned - when I returned to  
21 Ouagadougou to see him, he had left Ouagadougou when I returned.  
22 He has gone further regarding what Libya promised to give.  
23 Libyan had promised to give through Blaise Compaore some weapons  
24 that could help us go in further while they are finding way  
12:57:34 25 tactically to send what they have, but when I returned to  
26 Ouagadougou he has gone ahead and I have to follow. I told him  
27 exactly we have gone to Cote d'Ivoire and then I have to follow  
28 to brief him exactly what the authority in Ouagadougou say.

29 Q. Well, let's just go back. When you were still in Tripoli,

1 did you have any contact with Taylor after this conversation that  
2 the Libyans had with you?

3 A. No, no. No, there was no contact between us at that time,  
4 but what he told me was whenever the Libyans are ready and  
12:58:10 5 prepared to send what they promise I should find a way to contact  
6 him to know that exactly when the things would be arriving at his  
7 location.

8 Q. Did you ever tell him that the Libyans were angry with him  
9 for attacking without --

12:58:27 10 A. Yes, I told him that. I told him that.

11 Q. And what was his reaction to that?

12 A. Well, he wasn't even happy when he attacked. He wasn't  
13 happy. He wasn't happy at all, because he was disappointed.

14 Q. Did he tell you what you should communicate to the Libyans?

12:58:45 15 A. Did he what?

16 Q. Did he tell you what to tell the Libyans?

17 A. No, he didn't.

18 Q. Did you receive any other assignment from Taylor at this  
19 time?

12:58:53 20 A. When the war started to fight and we have gone deep into  
21 the war, that when I was from being adjutant general I became the  
22 inspector general of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

23 Q. Okay, well let's go back a moment here. I was asking about  
24 when you were in Burkina Faso. Did he give you an assignment at  
12:59:17 25 that time?

26 A. No, in Burkina there was no other assignment. I didn't  
27 even become inspector general from Burkina. I was still the  
28 adjutant general - adjutant.

29 Q. And where did you go after you were in Burkina Faso?

1 A. When I was in Burkina Faso I came further inland to  
2 Abidjan. It is in Abidjan that I was instructed to come back to  
3 Abidjan for further consignment.

4 Q. Well, who instructed you for this task in Abidjan?

12:59:54 5 A. It was Mr Taylor who did it.

6 Q. And you mentioned a consignment. What was the consignment?

7 A. The consignment of arms and ammunition in Abidjan, it was  
8 already in position where the gendarmerie of Cote d'Ivoire was  
9 overseeing, and I went directly to the Minister of the Defence at  
10 the time, one Cona Coffi - Cona Coffi - during Houphouet-Boigny  
11 administration. He was called Cona Coffi.

12 Q. Well, I'm not sure myself how to spell Cona Coffi. Do you  
13 know, witness?

14 A. Yes, Cona is C-O-N-A and C-O-F-F-I. Cona Coffi.

13:00:44 15 Q. Okay. Now Houphouet-Boigny administration, who is  
16 Houphouet-Boigny?

17 A. Houphouet-Boigny was the President of Cote d'Ivoire at the  
18 time.

19 MR RAPP: We'll get the spelling for that in a moment, your  
13:00:59 20 Honours. It's a non-standard spelling:

21 Q. So this consignment that you were to take care of, did you  
22 discuss this with the Ivorian Defence Minister?

23 A. Yes, upon our return to him with a message I told him I  
24 have gone there for so, so, so, and then he said, "Okay, which is  
13:01:18 25 good, but that the problem we are having is that we do not have  
26 money and we would not like the military trucks to take these  
27 things. It would expose the country to danger. So we have to  
28 find trucks, civilian trucks, from outside and then we can  
29 transport it in troops for civilian trucks and that's the only

1 way you can take this thing from here. If you have money to pay  
2 for the trucks, they would be ready at any time you are ready",  
3 and I was there and calling back to headquarters to him to make  
4 sure that the money comes through so these things can be

13:01:57

5 transported.

6 Q. Now did you receive the money that you needed to charter  
7 the trucks, or buy the trucks?

8 A. No, not at that point.

9 Q. And did the Defence Minister tell you why they couldn't  
10 transport them another way?

13:02:13

11 A. Yes, he said it was going to be dangerous for the country  
12 because these weapons are not for Cote d'Ivoire, they were going  
13 through Cote d'Ivoire and everything he was doing was not  
14 covered. Only the high military personnel would know, but the  
15 civilian didn't even know we were in the country for such a  
16 purpose.

13:02:33

17 Q. Well, now, when you were in Cote d'Ivoire did you receive  
18 news of what was happening on the other side of the border with  
19 the NPFL forces that had attacked?

13:02:49

20 A. No, I didn't - I didn't even hear a word from them.

21 Q. Now, at any time when you were in Cote d'Ivoire did you go  
22 to other locations other than Abidjan during this particular  
23 visit?

24 A. Yes, I was in Abidjan and I was called upon by him on one  
25 occasion and I had to elaborate further. I was in Abidjan when  
26 one Prince Barclay was sent to find out why I was delaying in  
27 bringing the weapons we have. I told Prince that the delay came  
28 from funds. We do not have funds to charter trucks - civilian  
29 trucks - to transfer these things to the trucks and so that's the

13:03:13

1 di ffic ul ty I'm ha vi ng. Then he went back to where we were in  
2 Li be ri a at the bor der, we were [in di scerni ble] to the chief that  
3 I was ju st there and ta king the wea pons and try ing to trans fer  
4 them to a man called Prin ce John son at the time, who was in our  
13:04:01 5 group and who had broken away, and I got to know this when I  
6 re turned to the camp. He called me. He didn't talk until he  
7 or dered me back to come to Gbor play, and as soon as I entered  
8 Gbor play I was ar rested and I was put into jail.

9 Q. Now, Gbor play is spel t?

13:04:27 10 A. G-B-O-R-P-L-A-Y.

11 Q. And what was Gbor play?

12 A. Gbor play was the first base - first second base. From  
13 Butuo we came into Gbor play in land, because we had attacked and  
14 we had no way to go deep in land into Li be ri a and that was the  
13:04:42 15 first base. We had our training camps, we had other camps where  
16 we had a com mu ni ca tion with the men in the front and try ing to  
17 push forward.

18 Q. Well, now, you told us some things about what Bar clay had  
19 said back in Li be ri a about what you were doing. Did you know  
13:05:01 20 that he'd said any of that when you were asked to go to Gbor play?  
21 Did anybody tell you why you were being asked to go to Gbor play?

22 A. No, we was called di rect ly from Mr Tay lor that I should go  
23 to Gbor play. He got a mes sage. I didn't know until I arrived in  
24 Gbor play that when I knew I was de lay ing because I was  
13:05:25 25 trans fer ring the wea pon I should have brought to Gbor play to  
26 Prin ce John son. I didn't even know Prin ce John son had broken  
27 away from us at the time, because I was in Cote d'Ivoire.

28 Q. What happened to you when you got to Gbor play?

29 A. When I entered Gbor play I was ar rested im me di a te ly and put



1 into jail.

2 Q. And who arrested you?

3 A. It was Mr Taylor who arrested me.

13:05:49

4 Q. And what units - were there any specific units that were  
5 involved in arresting you?

6 A. Yes, there was a lot of security units that they were  
7 putting in place at the time. There were other units, MP units  
8 were there, then we have a group of people called Small Boy Unit  
9 and they were all there. A lot of people was there. A lot of  
10 security people were there.

13:06:06

11 Q. And what role did the Small Boy Units play with you?

12 A. They were just unreasonable people. Unlike the MPs that  
13 could reason with me and they could give me water to drink, but  
14 with the Small Boy Unit they were small in group but they were  
15 very aggressive indeed and they didn't know me and they didn't  
16 even know who they were talking to. So, they didn't even know I  
17 was part of the National Patriotic Front.

13:06:25

18 Q. And what did the Small boys Unit - what was their  
19 responsibility as to you?

13:06:38

20 A. He was there and they come to the prison where I was and  
21 where they had other people too. They arrested people from the  
22 front line and they were in the same prison with me. They would  
23 say, "Oh, we'll kill this man. This is the man who was sending  
24 our arms to Prince Johnson. We will execute him tonight. We  
25 will do that to him", and they went on and they went on. I keep  
26 saying I even regret ever being a member of NPFL at that moment,  
27 I was a little bit afraid, but then --

13:06:57

28 Q. Well, let's before we go on talk about is that the first  
29 time you'd seen Small Boy Units?

1 A. Yes, the very first time seeing the small boys with arms  
2 and running around and being very unreasonable.

3 Q. Well, did you find out from anyone why there were small  
4 boys units?

13:07:28 5 A. No, I didn't. I considered them to be other soldiers.  
6 There were other people in different units fighting much smaller  
7 than the Small Boy Unit. Everybody had a Small Boy Unit with  
8 them. You had little boys who were dragging your weapons behind  
9 you and they would say, "Oh, they're my Small Boy Unit". It was  
13:07:48 10 a common name to everybody.

11 Q. And how old were these small boys?

12 A. Some were as young as 15. Some were 13, 14, 15. Some were  
13 younger than that.

14 Q. Did anyone tell you why small boys were used?

13:08:11 15 A. Well, for reason I know from my own analysis I would say  
16 they were used because they were unreasonable and they had no  
17 sense of direction. That's all.

18 Q. And how was that a benefit to the operation?

19 A. It was fine because they could execute duly, because they  
13:08:31 20 were unreasonable and you would tell them anything it would  
21 happen immediately as you want. They were small and they had no  
22 sense of direction. They never take a second thought of  
23 anything. They just move in and do what they can do.

24 Q. Do you know how they were recruited?

13:08:47 25 A. Well, some voluntarily would come in and some people would  
26 come along with their brothers and they would say, "Well, this is  
27 my brother. I want him to join a unit", and some were captured  
28 in places that we captured and the younger ones would be running  
29 around and don't know where to go. We have to - the NPFL forces

1 would take them in and would say, "Look, you come. I will take  
2 care of you", and they began to build a force from them.

3 Q. Just in terms of the arrest, who actually physically  
4 arrested you?

13:09:18 5 A. My own arrest, the first arrest I have was done by Benjamin  
6 Yeaten again. Personally he told me, "Look, the chief said you  
7 must go to jail and he will see you tomorrow. He will talk to  
8 you about why you have come here", and he took me away.

9 Q. And did you see the chief on the next day?

13:09:38 10 A. No, I didn't see the chief until his return from Abidjan.  
11 He had gone to Abidjan after me to make sure of this information  
12 he got from Prince Johnson. But when he got there the Coffi  
13 Cona, the defence minister, tried to say, "Where is Moses Blah  
14 who you assigned here earlier?" He went on to explain that this

13:10:01 15 man, that I have been detained because whatsoever he has sent me  
16 for I was trying to have them transferred to Prince Johnson and  
17 the man said, "No, this is not the case. Moses Blah came here,  
18 he didn't have shoes to wear, I have to buy clothes for him  
19 personally." He bought a sneaker for me. He fed me with food.

13:10:22 20 He said, "Well, this man that I heard from politicians that have  
21 come to say all sorts of things about you, he defended you, you  
22 were this, you were that, and he said, 'No, [indiscernible]  
23 Mr Taylor is a good man, he is not that as you heard from  
24 people.'"

13:10:38 25 So then he returned to Gborplay immediately and when he  
26 returned in the night he brought me bread, sardines. He had come  
27 along with his brother, his late brother, [indiscernible], and he  
28 brought me bread, so I began to wonder. I was in jail already,  
29 why am I being treated this way? Soon he said, "Well, chief said

1 soon he's going to talk to you." That morning he came and he  
2 pulled me out of the cell and I went there. He told the fellows,  
3 the senior commanders around him, that they should apologise to  
4 me, everything the man said was lie. He had lied to me. He  
13:11:12 5 said, "You lie on you, you lie on this man. This is a man who is  
6 doing his best for us, he is going to places where I sent him and  
7 he's doing a very good job. Why do you lie?" He said, "If you  
8 lie continuous and you are lying on each other this is why Samuel  
9 Kanyon Doe is killing all the Gio and Mano, because you like to  
13:11:35 10 lie on each other", and he ordered everybody to apologise to me  
11 and they did apologise to me. They apologised to me.

12 Q. Well, how long were you detained?

13 A. I was in detention for about - my God, I was in detention  
14 for about eight days, nine days, a week. I really cannot say  
13:11:54 15 exactly how long.

16 Q. And just to be clear, because we want to know how you know  
17 what you're telling us, how did you find out about this  
18 conversation between Taylor and the Ivorian defence minister?

19 A. He told me upon his return. When he returned from Abidjan  
13:12:11 20 that's what he told me, upon my release. Then when he released  
21 me, immediately that morning he came and gave me some bread, as I  
22 said, and then the next morning I was realised and the field  
23 commanders were all called in to brief them on what has happened  
24 to me and luckily for me he did one good thing for me, but before  
13:12:31 25 he left for Abidjan he told the men on guard that nobody should  
26 take me out of there. He said they should wait upon his return  
27 and they would investigate whether the information he gave was  
28 correct and then, as God would have it, he returned with  
29 different information that I didn't transfer any arm to Prince

1 Johnson. But it was there when I got the information, but  
2 everything was said in Abidjan. He told me.

3 Q. Now, during the time you were in detention before Taylor  
4 returned, did you hear what you were being charged with?

13:13:03 5 A. Yes, other people told them that I was transferring their  
6 equipment, that belongs to NPFL, to Prince Johnson. That when I  
7 know Prince Johnson had broken away from NPFL.

8 Q. Was anybody accusing you of anything else?

9 A. Except for that, that I was trying to connive and trying to  
13:13:23 10 break away and take weapons ahead of me to Prince Johnson, yes.

11 Q. Now, after you were exonerated, or after Taylor essentially  
12 ordered you freed, what did you do next?

13 A. When I got freed I was asked to go back to Abidjan. The  
14 weapons that I told you about, they were still in Abidjan. He  
13:13:53 15 asked that I go back to Abidjan and bring whatsoever was there.  
16 I said no, I would not go there, because it was so dangerous.  
17 Other charges were laid against me which I didn't tell you. I  
18 will repeat. They said I brought medicine also and I have buried  
19 in the ground and so NPFL would meet a failure, so we cannot  
13:14:19 20 succeed, and the medicine was discovered by Benjamin Yeaten, and  
21 that's an additional charge on me. But then I went on to  
22 Abidjan, as I was saying.

23 Q. Before you go on to Abidjan, because I had asked you about  
24 whether there was anything additional, had you planted some  
13:14:39 25 medicine or done something?

26 A. Yes, I had done something additionally to taking weapons,  
27 transferring weapons. Another charge was that I have come along  
28 with medicine and I have it buried underground in Gborplay.

29 Q. Was that true?

1 A. No.

2 Q. Who alleged that you'd done that?

3 A. There was Benjamin who had discovered that, according to  
4 him.

13:14:57 5 Q. So you didn't want to go back to Abidjan, but you did. So  
6 what did you do when you got to Abidjan?

7 A. When I got to Abidjan and they called the defence minister  
8 said, "Well, the money has been paid and we have got everything  
9 in the truck and they're on their way already to your location."

13:15:19 10 Q. And do you know what happened with the weapons?

11 A. The weapons were crossed over to Liberia. The truck  
12 entered and I went back to Gborplay and saw the weapons.

13 Q. How many trucks were involved --

14 A. It was about three trucks. Three, four trucks.

13:15:35 15 Q. Do you know what kind of weapons they were?

16 A. They were all Kalashnikovs, AK-47, the rounds and few of  
17 some BZT.

18 Q. How do you spell BZT?

19 A. It's just B-Z-T.

13:16:03 20 Q. B-Z-T, okay.

21 A. There was some GMG, general machine gun, and most of it was  
22 rounds for the weapons, RPG weapon, rapid propelled grenades and  
23 together with the weapons - I mean to the ammunition, or racket  
24 we call it.

13:16:26 25 Q. Just to be clear the BZT, what kind of weapons were those?

26 A. It was machine guns, belt fed machine guns.

27 Q. Belt fed, you said?

28 A. Yeah, belt fed machine guns.

29 Q. Do you know where those weapons came from originally?

1 A. No, I didn't check on that.

2 Q. The weapons, you saw them in Abidjan?

3 A. Only in Abidjan I saw them.

4 Q. And do you know where they were before they were in  
13:16:55 5 Abidjan?

6 A. No, I didn't check on that. I was so anxious to see the  
7 weapon in Abidjan and coming towards our location.

8 Q. Now, you were accused of assisting Prince Johnson. At the  
9 time of your arrest did you know what Prince Johnson was doing?

13:17:17 10 A. Well, yeah, Prince Johnson broke away and he has his own  
11 group, Independent NPFL, and at that time other people were  
12 caught unaware, he was still carrying Charles Taylor name and  
13 trying to recruit more men and say, "I'm still working with  
14 Charles Taylor, I'm fighting for Charles Taylor", and you  
13:17:41 15 wouldn't know until you get into his truck and he would take you  
16 to a base, when he would brief you later and say, "Look, I'm no  
17 more with Charles Taylor, I don't fight for countrymen, I'm going  
18 to fight for myself and you've got to join me", and all of that.  
19 That's how he got his group going.

13:18:02 20 Q. Let's just stop here for a minute, witness. You told us  
21 when you were over in Abidjan you weren't able to keep track of  
22 what was going on in Liberia.

23 A. I wasn't.

24 Q. When you got to Liberia did you find out what had happened  
13:18:16 25 in the early stage of the war, what progress the NPFL had made  
26 and who had been in charge?

27 A. When I got to Gborplay NPFL was advancing. They were doing  
28 very well, except for Prince Johnson who had broken away and he  
29 had gone different direction and he was now attacking us

1 directly. He has his group and we were all fighting towards  
2 Monrovia, fighting to overthrow Doe government. But he was  
3 [indiscernible] if we want to impede his progress crossing before  
4 then we would crash and exchange weapons. That's what I heard in  
13:18:49 5 Gborplay. They said, "You have to be careful, because as you go  
6 Prince will come before you and Prince is no more with Taylor and  
7 he will attack you and there will be a fight." So he was not  
8 attacking, but when we tried to attack he will fight back.

9 Q. Just before we go on, when the NPFL first crossed over into  
13:19:11 10 Liberia, who is the field commander of the group?

11 A. The field commander was Isaac Musa.

12 Q. And did you come to discover what happened with Isaac Musa?

13 A. Isaac Musa got afraid when there was exchange of fire,  
14 there was a lot of shooting going on everywhere. Isaac got  
13:19:31 15 afraid and he ran back into Cote d'Ivoire and he couldn't control  
16 the men any more.

17 Q. Do you know who became the field commander next?

18 A. It was Prince Johnson then, that when we were in Burkina  
19 when this happened, and I was ordered as adjutant to write an  
13:19:47 20 order ordering Prince Johnson to become the field commander to  
21 lead the men because Isaac Musa is a scary man, he was withdrawn  
22 from the war front, he has crossed back into Cote d'Ivoire.

23 Q. And when the forces crossed over into Liberia, did they  
24 establish a headquarters?

13:20:06 25 A. Yes, we had in Gborplay was the serious headquarters.

26 Q. Was there a headquarters before Gborplay?

27 A. Yeah, there was in Butuo, but it was not a headquarters.  
28 It was just hit and run. People were there to fight and come  
29 back and to move to a different location. It was not a serious



1 headquarters at that time.

2 Q. What's the name of this other place?

3 A. Gborplay.

4 Q. No, the other location that was not a serious headquarters.

13:20:31 5 A. Butuo, Butuo.

6 Q. Would you spell that?

7 A. B-U-T-U-O.

8 Q. In terms of as far as Charles Taylor was concerned, did you  
9 determine whether Charles Taylor had been present during the

13:20:51 10 invasion of Liberia?

11 A. Yes, yes. We came to the border, very close to the border,  
12 at that time I was staying in, I wasn't present. After what I  
13 just told you about the arms in Abidjan, he had crossed into  
14 Butuo and went to Tiaplay, Benjamin Yeaten's home, trying to

13:21:17 15 supervise the movement of men at the time and he went on foot, he  
16 himself.

17 Q. You mentioned a town there that was Benjamin Yeaten's home  
18 town. What was the name of that town?

19 A. Tiaplay.

13:21:30 20 Q. That's spelt T-I-A-P-L-A-Y, is that correct?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Now, from the information that you gained, did Taylor  
23 remain in Liberia all the time during the early stage of the  
24 conflict?

13:21:44 25 A. Yes, he was in Liberia, he didn't run back. When he  
26 entered Liberia during the attack he did not - he established a  
27 base where he was until the war went on.

28 Q. Did he take any missions other than the mission that you  
29 mentioned to find out about the arms in Abidjan and your conduct?

1 A. Yeah, there were other movements. He would go in and out  
2 of the country and he would go out and come, go out and come,  
3 while the war was being fought.

4 Q. Now, you described these movements of the Johnson forces  
13:22:20 5 and the Taylor forces. From what knowledge you gained at the  
6 time, after you were in Gborplay, were you able to tell the  
7 relative size of the two groups? I mean what percentage of the  
8 NPFL was on Taylor's side, what percentage was on Johnson's side?

9 A. NPFL was a little greater. The NPFL was greater than  
13:22:44 10 Prince Johnson, but as the fighting went on they almost became  
11 50/50. They almost were an equal force.

12 Q. Well, by the time you got to the latter part of 1990 what  
13 part of Liberia did the two forces control?

14 A. Liberia at the time, about 90 per cent was controlled by  
13:23:08 15 Liberia.

16 Q. Was controlled by who?

17 A. By NPFL.

18 Q. And which part was controlled by Johnson's forces and which  
19 part by Taylor?

13:23:17 20 A. Johnson was about 5 per cent. Johnson was - let me  
21 elaborate. He was not fighting a war to gain territory. He was  
22 fighting and running towards Monrovia. So if he captures today  
23 here, he will go on fighting and then he find the next location  
24 where to penetrate to and then they move on. He was not gaining  
13:23:38 25 territory to know exactly what his percentage of the area that he  
26 controls.

27 Q. Now, did the conflict, or the division between Johnson and  
28 Taylor continue through 1990?

29 A. It went through 1990. I can say it went up to the time

1 Taylor was President.

2 Q. Now, after your release and going over to Abidjan to get  
3 the weapons shipped by trucks, did you get another assignment  
4 from Taylor?

13:24:15 5 A. Yes, we have come closer to Monrovia at the time and I was  
6 in Tapita, my own home, when I became inspector general of the  
7 National Patriotic Front.

8 Q. And approximately when was this?

9 A. That was 1990.

13:24:38 10 Q. And what were your responsibilities as inspector general?

11 A. As inspector general I was in charge of the men, the  
12 movement of the men. I was responsible for people who would  
13 loot, who would rape women, any illegal act like looting, raping,  
14 or illegal killing of civilians and I would make sure you would  
13:25:01 15 be arrested and reported to headquarters and appropriate action  
16 would be taken against you.

17 Q. And what kind of punishments were available for people that  
18 did these things?

19 A. Well, if you kill, it is illegal to kill civilians who is  
13:25:17 20 not involved in the war, then equal punishment would go to you.  
21 You would be executed. Or if you loot and rape, a board would be  
22 set up and you would be investigated and appropriate punishment  
23 would be given to you, like going to jail or so.

24 Q. Now, were you personally able to order someone to be  
13:25:38 25 executed?

26 A. No, I didn't have that authority.

27 Q. Who had that authority?

28 A. It is the commander-in-chief who was the leader of the  
29 group, who was Mr Taylor.

1 Q. Did anybody else have that authority?

2 A. No, nobody else.

3 Q. Did any of your investigations result in an alleged  
4 violator being executed?

13:25:58 5 A. Yeah, yeah. On some occasions some of my fighters got  
6 executed for overthrowing the government. On two, three  
7 occasions people were executed.

8 Q. Well, let's go back and talk about - you said overthrowing  
9 the government. You mentioned killing civilians. Was anybody  
10 executed because of an investigation you made in the killing of  
11 civilians?

12 A. Yeah, somebody was executed at the early stage there. When  
13 the brother of Taylor was killed in an ambush, a man was  
14 responsible and this man was also executed.

13:26:43 15 Q. Now, did you do the investigation in that case?

16 A. No, I didn't. I didn't. I was not close to that, to where  
17 that incident occurred.

18 Q. Well, what I ask you again is: Was there any investigation  
19 that you did as inspector general?

13:27:00 20 A. Yes, I did. I investigated a case and there was an  
21 execution of one of our fighters who went into a Lebanese store  
22 in Ganta and hid himself in the store by night, he crept on a man  
23 and knocked the head of the man from the back while the man was  
24 leaving his bed in the morning to prepare his coffee. They were  
13:27:25 25 about three and took away a huge sum of money from this man and  
26 two of them escaped. The last man did not escape because he was  
27 kind of drunk because he took a lot of liquor and he was  
28 arrested, and I ordered to move in and investigate this man and I  
29 set up a team of investigators to investigate. He was guilty.

1 He admitted that he was in the group that went to kill this man.  
2 So I reported that to headquarters and I was ordered that if he's  
3 guilty he should be executed, by Taylor.

4 Q. Taylor made the order?

13:28:01 5 A. Yeah.

6 Q. Were orders written or oral?

7 A. Yes, they were written order. Usually he says that when a  
8 man is guilty and you report to him, he has to sign a green ink  
9 with his signature and say if this man is guilty he should be

13:28:20 10 executed.

11 Q. Green ink, would that be used for other occasions too?

12 A. No, if you see the green ink and you see your name involved  
13 then you have to be watchful. That is from the commander of this  
14 National Patriotic Front.

13:28:32 15 Q. First of all, were you present for the execution of this  
16 man?

17 A. Yes, I was present. I was present because I have to -  
18 according to him again, "Please let the Lebanese nationals come  
19 to see the man being executed so we can encourage them to stay in  
13:28:50 20 our territory instead of running to go to Monrovia for safety, so  
21 we would want to make sure that we are in control here on the  
22 side." So that is the reason that the Lebanese would come to see  
23 the man executed, to make sure that they are protected.

24 Q. What role did you play in the execution?

13:29:09 25 A. I didn't - I was there. I was the inspector general and I  
26 was watching on.

27 Q. Did you shoot the man?

28 A. No, I didn't. I don't shoot. I was watching on. In other  
29 cases I just watch and see what happens.

1 Q. Did you ever shoot anybody yourself?

2 A. No, I didn't.

3 Q. Were there any other executions where you were present when  
4 an individual was shot?

13:29:32 5 A. No, except for that execution that I know of.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Rapp, I note the time. It's now the  
7 time we normally adjourn for lunch. Mr Witness, we normally take  
8 our lunch break at this time until 2.30, so we will take a break  
9 and resume court at 2.30. Please adjourn court.

13:29:52 10 [Lunch break taken at 1.30 p.m.]

11 [Upon resuming at 2.30 p.m.]

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Rapp, please proceed.

13 MR RAPP: Thank you, Madam President. First of all a

14 spelling word that I had promised: The Leader, President of

14:31:15 15 Ivory Coast, Houphouet-Boigny. That is H-O-U-P-H-O-U-E-T hyphen  
16 B-O-I-G-N-Y:

17 Q. Good afternoon, witness.

18 A. Yes, good afternoon.

19 Q. Before we I go on to discuss your work as inspector

14:31:39 20 general, there was just a point of clarification that I wanted.

21 Looking at your testimony in regard to your meeting with the

22 Libyans and they said that - this was at this meeting you had

23 with them after the attack in Liberia - they would be in contact

24 with Blaise Compaore and he would give you what he has. What did

14:32:03 25 you take to mean by that?

26 A. They simply said they were giving what they had until the  
27 situation was improved.

28 Q. Well, it is said, I think, "We have to talk to Blaise

29 Compaore" - your Honours, referring to page 84 in my LiveNote,

1     though I know I have heard some of these change in font and may  
2     not have the same number of lines, we have it begins on line 22,  
3     ""We have to talk to Blaise Compaore. He will give you what he  
4     has and later then, when we are prepared, then we have to pack  
14:32:54 5     you off to go.'" That's what they did and they gave Blaise the  
6     instruction to give what he has." Now, was Blaise going to give  
7     something in the future, or had he given it already?

8     A.     He had given what he had.

9     Q.     To your knowledge, what had he given?

14:33:36 10    A.     He was to give the weapons that he was supposed to have  
11    given.

12    Q.     And do you know what weapons these were?

13    A.     At that time, by the time I got to Ouagadougou the weapons  
14    were already shipped to the NPFL.

14:33:58 15    Q.     Did you ever learn what these weapons were?

16    A.     They were AK-47 and there were some other weapons. They  
17    were mixed sort of weapons and ammunition. Those were the things  
18    they gave.

19           PRESIDING JUDGE: Can I ask you to speak into the  
14:34:26 20    microphone.

21           THE WITNESS: Okay.

22           PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Then it can be recorded much  
23    more clearly. I know there is already a tendency to --

24           THE WITNESS: Okay, your Honours.

14:34:38 25    MR RAPP:

26    Q.     And when you were in Libya, in Tripoli, in those last days  
27    of 1989, what were you expecting from the Libyans?

28    A.     What we expected - what we expected was to stay and get  
29    more weapons, because the war was still going on.

1 Q. Well, when you say more weapons, what had the Libyans  
2 provided already?

3 A. What they had was what they gave. The people in Burkina  
4 initially, but it was a continuous process. As the war went on  
14:35:37 5 they gave new weapons.

6 Q. What weapons did they give as the war went on?

7 A. They gave all sorts of weapons. They gave ammunitions,  
8 some AK-47, rockets for BZTs, rockets for GMG and ammunition for  
9 BZT and some grenades too.

14:36:16 10 Q. How did you know that they gave this?

11 A. Because I was down there. I was on the ground and I saw  
12 what we were fighting with, what NPFL were fighting with.

13 Q. And how did you know where it was coming from?

14 A. Well, being the inspector general of the NPFL I should know  
14:36:47 15 the time when and where those things were coming from. It was  
16 not anything hidden from me.

17 Q. Now, I just want to be clear on where the weapons were  
18 coming from. Were they coming from Libya, or from Burkina Faso?

19 A. Well, the coming of weapons there, that I cannot tell you,  
14:37:22 20 because some landed directly on the airport and they were being  
21 collected.

22 Q. You had mentioned this occasion where Blaise was going to  
23 provide you with what he has. Was he providing you, to your  
24 knowledge, with what he had, weapons in his store, or was he  
14:37:45 25 providing you with weapons from somewhere else?

26 A. He was providing what he had in his possession at that time  
27 and that was what I thought and those were what we received.

28 Q. Now, these weapons that came in the three trucks in  
29 Abidjan, you said you didn't know the origin of those weapons.



1 Did you know whether they had been in Libya, or Burkina Faso?

2 A. That I cannot say.

3 Q. Do you know why Gaddafi, or Blaise Compaore were providing  
4 the NPFL with weapons?

14:38:39 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Rapp, technically you have got two  
6 different questions there. They are two different people. They  
7 may have had two different modus operandi, et cetera, et cetera.

8 MR RAPP: Thank you, your Honour:

9 Q. Do you know why Libya was providing the NPFL with weapons?

14:38:56 10 A. Well, I wouldn't know, because the first thing I said was  
11 that the first - the first instruction was from Gaddafi that he  
12 should give what he had at the time, but anything further than  
13 that there must have been some other negotiations that I wouldn't  
14 know about.

14:39:26 15 Q. I just want to be clear. You mentioned the name Gaddafi.  
16 What again was Gaddafi's role in this?

17 A. No, but I was trained in Libya and a member of Mataba. I  
18 had been there for so long I knew that instructions were directly  
19 from Gaddafi.

14:39:56 20 Q. Then the second question is: Do you know why Burkina Faso  
21 was assisting, at least with the transport of arms and with  
22 providing arms that were in their stores?

23 A. It could be that there was a negotiation that I did not  
24 take part in. I don't know where the establishment of that  
14:40:24 25 negotiation was.

26 Q. Do you know anything about Charles Taylor's relationship  
27 with the leader of either country - with the leader of Libya as  
28 of 1989?

29 A. Well, what I knew was that we were going to Libya to train

1 and the person who was to provide the training was Gaddafi of  
2 Libya.

3 Q. Did you know anything about a relationship between Charles  
4 Taylor and Blaise Compaore in this time period of late 1989?

14:41:10 5 A. Yes, they were friends. They were friends. If they had  
6 not been friends we would not have been able to stay in Burkina  
7 Faso and to stay in the military camp.

8 Q. Okay, witness, I would like to go back to your duties as  
9 inspector general. You mentioned this one case where a person  
14:41:36 10 was executed in your presence under Taylor's order. Did you ever  
11 yourself order anyone executed?

12 A. No, never. I didn't have the authority.

13 Q. Did you ever order anyone shot?

14 A. No, never, because I didn't have the authority to do so.

14:42:04 15 Q. Now were there persons when you were inspector general that  
16 you did not have the power to investigate?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Can you name any?

19 A. The name of the person?

14:42:19 20 Q. Yes.

21 A. Okay, it was not a particular person. The persons under  
22 the Executive Mansion Guard unit, if I were to question them and  
23 if I were to even attack them, that meant that I was directly  
24 attacking the President.

14:42:45 25 Q. And who is the President?

26 A. Mr Charles Taylor.

27 Q. Well, now, in 1990 when you became inspector general, was  
28 there a unit called the Executive Mansion?

29 A. Yes, they were still called the Executive Mansion Guards.

1 Q. And can you name any of these individuals that you received  
2 information on?

3 A. Yes, like Cassius Jacob.

4 Q. Who was Cassius Jacob?

14:43:23 5 A. Cassius Jacob was the battalion commander of the Executive  
6 Mansion Guard unit. And Nelson Gaye, he was the commander for  
7 the Marine unit, and he was also attached to the Executive  
8 Mansion Guards unit. I did not have the authority to either  
9 arrest them, nor question them.

14:43:53 10 Q. Let us make sure we have the spelling. It's Cassius Jacob,  
11 or Jacobs?

12 A. No, Jacob.

13 Q. And is it Cassius as in C-A-S-S-I-U-S?

14 A. Yes, Cassius.

14:44:10 15 Q. Jacob, J-A-C-O-B?

16 A. C-O-B, yes.

17 Q. And the other individual was Nelson?

18 A. Yes, Nelson Gaye.

19 Q. And the last name spelled G-A-Y-E?

14:44:22 20 A. Yes, G-A-Y-E.

21 Q. Did you gain any information about the activities of  
22 Cassius Jacob?

23 A. Activities were many, because he was working and he was  
24 responsible for the movement of the President at the time and he  
14:44:47 25 supervised the guards unit of the President and also he served as  
26 the commander in control when the President left to go anywhere,  
27 yes.

28 Q. Well, now in your role as inspector general did you receive  
29 any information about his conduct?

1 A. Yes, so many times. Cassius did. They executed people at  
2 checkpoints.

3 Q. People --

14:45:30

4 A. Soldiers who were not working, who were not discharging  
5 their duties properly.

6 Q. Any other reports that you received on his conduct?

7 A. A lot of things that I cannot recall now. They tied  
8 people, they beat up people, they did a lot of illegal things,  
9 yes.

14:45:52

10 Q. When you say people, what kind of people?

11 A. Civilians. Civilians and soldiers alike.

12 Q. And did you make any complaint about Mr Jacob?

13 A. Sometimes I made complaints, but sometimes I didn't because  
14 my duty was limited.

14:46:20

15 Q. And what happened when you made complaints?

16 A. I made complaints, but I didn't follow up because I would  
17 be attacking the President.

18 Q. Who did you make the complaints to?

19 A. To the President, Mr Charles Taylor.

14:46:38

20 Q. And what did he say about your complaints or about this  
21 conduct?

22 A. Apart from being inspector general, he had other units that  
23 were to deal with such matters.

24 Q. Do you know if Cassius Jacob was punished for any of these  
25 acts against civilians?

14:47:02

26 A. Well, all I knew was that he deserted his post when Gbarnga  
27 was taken over by ULIMO and he was executed. That was the  
28 punishment I knew of.

29 Q. And why was he punished?

1 A. He was punished because he deserted his post and the  
2 headquarters of the NPFL was overrun by ULIMO-K.

3 Q. You mentioned another individual, Nelson Gaye. Did you  
4 receive any reports on his conduct?

14:47:47 5 A. Yes, Nelson Gaye had the habit of eating fellow human  
6 beings and I saw one of the incidents with my own eyes. I was on  
7 patrol at the time. I visited the camp at rubber plantation. He  
8 had roasted the hands of a human being and he had it over the  
9 fire and he ate it with boiled cassava. Those are some of the  
14:48:31 10 things I know about him.

11 Q. Well, that's one thing. Anything else that you know about  
12 him?

13 A. Yes, at one time also during an occasion - that one I heard  
14 it, but I did not see it. He arrested a man on his cassava farm  
14:48:54 15 and he asked the man to dig up his own cassava and to carry the  
16 cassava to a location where he was and he made the man cook this  
17 cassava, he boiled it, and the man himself pounded the cassava in  
18 the mortar and he prepared it for eating and he ordered the man  
19 killed. The man's intestine was cooked and part of his body was  
14:49:41 20 cooked and he ate the cassava with that, he and his men. At the  
21 time he had not joined this unit and at that time you wouldn't  
22 join that unit if you do not eat human beings.

23 Q. Well, what did you do about these reports of eating human  
24 beings?

14:50:12 25 A. Well, those were reports over which I was very much  
26 reluctant to complain.

27 Q. Why were you reluctant to complain?

28 A. I was reluctant because I will be attacking the Executive  
29 Mansion Guards unit. They had their own operations within their

1 organisation which was above my authority.

2 Q. Do you know if Gaye was punished for these acts of eating  
3 human beings?

4 A. Oh, Gaye was punished and he was also executed.

14:50:57 5 Q. And why was he executed?

6 A. He was executed because he deserted his post and went to  
7 Monrovia on to Abidjan and he had a contact with another man  
8 called Dokie at that time and he returned to Monrovia and up to  
9 his base and his arrest was ordered for desertion for leaving his  
10 post without authorisation and he was also executed.

14:51:38

11 Q. Well, who was this person Dokie that he met?

12 A. Dokie was a former minister of internal affairs in Taylor's  
13 government and he had gone to meet him for reasons best known to  
14 himself, but it was said in the NPFL camp that he went to  
15 organise on how to overthrow Charles Taylor.

14:52:20

16 Q. Before we go on to talk about Dokie for a moment, you said  
17 this Nelson Gaye was commander of a Marine unit?

18 A. Yes, there was a unit called Marine unit.

19 Q. And what did it do as a unit, or how did it conduct its  
20 business?

14:52:44

21 A. Yes, they used to fight too, but they had different  
22 operations. We had so many units. We had the Marine unit, we  
23 had the Cobra unit and so on, different units, and you don't  
24 separate them from each other. And so you don't take orders from  
25 each other. You would not take - you only took orders from the  
26 commander-in-chief, who was Charles Taylor.

14:53:11

27 Q. This Gaye and his eating human beings, how well known was  
28 this, to your knowledge?

29 A. It went on for a very long time.

1 Q. You mention this individual Dokie who you said had been an  
2 interior minister. Do you know what happened to him?

3 A. Yes, Dokie too was executed by Benjamin Yeaten and his men.

4 Q. How do you know that?

14:53:54 5 A. Dokie's wife - his wife's sister was also my best friend  
6 and she told me what exactly happened and she was present at the  
7 time. And the people of Liberia knew exactly how he was killed.

8 Q. Well, what did she tell you?

9 A. She said that Dokie was on his way to Sanniquellie to his  
14:54:29 10 sister's wedding and he was stopped in Gbarnga and Benjamin  
11 Yeaten told him that he shouldn't pass that point and that he  
12 wanted him to be questioned and that he needed to answer to a few  
13 questions, and that was how he was detained. And the daughter

14 who gave the information to me, his wife's sister, she left the  
14:55:12 15 scene of the arrest and he was taken away together with his wife  
16 and Dokie's sister, Dokie's driver and another person and they  
17 were taken to a place called Cocoa Yard Road and that was where  
18 they were executed. That was where they were executed.

19 Q. Were their bodies discovered?

14:55:47 20 A. Yes, the body was discovered, but it was - they were burnt  
21 bodies. They were burnt bodies. They were discovered, but  
22 beyond recognition.

23 Q. You mentioned that he had been going to a wedding in a  
24 place called, I think, Sanniquellie?

14:56:09 25 A. Sanniquellie.

26 Q. Can you spell that for us?

27 A. That was a provincial headquarters for Nimba County.

28 Q. And that is spelled?

29 A. S-A-N-N-I-Q-U-E-L-L-I-E.

1 Q. You mentioned the place that he was killed. I want to make  
2 sure that I heard it right. Was that Cocoa Yard?

3 A. Cocoa Yard Road. He was killed in Gbarnga. He was killed  
4 in Gbarnga and he was taken to the Cocoa Yard Road, which is  
14:56:48 5 still in Gbarnga. That was almost in Gbarnga. It was a place  
6 called Cocoa Yard Road.

7 Q. Witness, before we leave these three cases, and you may not  
8 remember precise dates, but when was Cassius Jacobs executed?

9 A. Cassius Jacobs, there was a day that I cannot remember, but  
14:57:16 10 he was executed for desertion, but he was executed in Ganta and  
11 that is a different location at a different time.

12 Q. Well, I am just asking you roughly what year, or what range  
13 of years.

14 A. It was in 1990, but the latter part of 1990.

14:57:45 15 Q. The year 1990?

16 A. 1990.

17 Q. As far as Nelson Gaye, when was he executed?

18 A. Nelson Gaye was executed - it was in the same 1990. He  
19 died in the middle or the end of the year, but all of these  
14:58:08 20 incidents took place in 1990. 1990/1991, but I can't remember  
21 the dates.

22 Q. And what about Dokie?

23 A. Dokie was in 1991. 1991.

24 Q. Now, what was Taylor's position at the time that he was  
14:58:28 25 executed?

26 A. Taylor was in Monrovia and he was a member of the seven man  
27 government.

28 Q. Do you remember what year that would have been?

29 A. No, I cannot remember.



1 Q. Witness, you mentioned this Benjamin Yeaten. When did you  
2 first meet him?

3 A. I met Benjamin Yeaten in Tajura Camp in Libya.

4 Q. And how old was he when you met him?

14:59:08 5 A. We met Benjamin, he was around 15, 14-15 years of age. He  
6 was one of the youngest men in the training.

7 Q. What was his relationship to Taylor at that time?

8 A. Benjamin had no relationship with Taylor, except that he  
9 was very aggressive in training and that he won a lot of prizes  
14:59:47 10 for running. He was very effective in training and that was when  
11 our leader then recognised him. He recognised his efforts and he  
12 drew him nearer him.

13 Q. Would you describe then the progress, or the relationship  
14 with Taylor that followed that first time that he drew him toward  
15 him?

15:00:20 16 A. Yes, he drew him. He made Benjamin Yeaten a security, he  
17 made him his bodyguard and he gave him some instructions, like  
18 director of certain units that would be close to the President at  
19 the time.

15:00:46 20 Q. And how long did he maintain this relationship with Taylor?

21 A. Oh, for a long time, up to the last day. Until the day  
22 Taylor left Liberia.

23 Q. Well, what was your relationship with Yeaten?

24 A. Yeaten also was a friend. He was my tribesman, we all  
15:01:16 25 spoke Gio together, but when he became greater he became full  
26 director of the SS, the respect he had for me was diminishing.  
27 He did not respect me any longer and then I also kept away.

28 Q. Now, did you ever go to him for anything?

29 A. Yes, from time to time I passed by. I spoke to him. I

1 spoke to him about how I felt and sometimes I will ask him,  
2 "Benjamin, do you have rice to send to my house?", and sometimes  
3 he said, "No, I don't have rice", and on some occasions he will  
4 say, "Yes, yes."

15:02:14 5 Q. Did anyone give Yeaten orders?

6 A. No, nobody else but President Taylor, who could give  
7 Benjamin order to move. Besides that, nobody else.

8 Q. We have talked a lot about Taylor's orders. Did you ever  
9 know a situation where anyone disobeyed an order from Taylor?

15:02:43 10 A. That is rare. Nobody could disobey an order from Taylor.  
11 You would be punished severely, including myself. We could not  
12 disobey his orders.

13 Q. Going back to your time - or really continuing with your  
14 time as inspector general, did you have any role in providing  
15 assistance or protection to civilians?

15:03:05 16 A. Yes, it was my job. That was the specification of my job.  
17 I ensured that people wouldn't harm civilians, people didn't loot  
18 people's property, people didn't rape people's women. Whatever  
19 that was illegal in my sight, I had to stop immediately.

15:03:44 20 Q. Did you provide any assistance to those that were the  
21 victims of these offences?

22 A. Yes, if I saw something I will take you away from the  
23 scene. If it had to do with an Executive Mansion guard, which I  
24 did not have any control over, I will tell you to excuse the  
15:04:07 25 scene and leave the area and sometimes take you along with me and  
26 put you in a safe area, in a safe area.

27 Q. Do you remember any specific occasions when you took people  
28 to a safe area?

29 A. That's the date I cannot remember, but I have seen somebody

1 on the road crying and was saying, "Benjamin's men have been here  
2 and they have beaten us, taken our things away from us." Some  
3 women were coming from the market on one occasion, from the Cote  
4 d'Ivoire, with the alcohol - you don't know what cane juice is, a  
15:04:57 5 local alcohol called cane juice - and I had to stop them and put  
6 them in my pick-up and took them away to the main road because  
7 this happened in the bush.

8 Q. You said cane juice. I am not sure it is really relevant,  
9 but it is cane juice as in like sugar cane juice?

15:05:22 10 A. Sugar cane juice, yes, made out of alcohol for drinking and  
11 that is common in my area.

12 Q. Did your efforts to take care of civilians in this way ever  
13 come to Taylor's attention?

14 A. On many occasions. A lot of civilians. He should know  
15:05:49 15 in Grand Gedeh, in other areas, I took care of civilians and  
16 cared for them.

17 Q. What was Taylor's reaction to those occasions?

18 A. Well, at one time he congratulated me, he was doing well,  
19 and he said I was doing well and I was taking care of the  
15:06:05 20 civilians.

21 Q. Any time when you had any trouble over it?

22 A. Yes, it was at one time in Grand Gedeh I opened a corridor  
23 for civilians, like elderly people, pregnant women and babies -  
24 when I say babies, you know, children who were 10 years, 9 years  
15:06:41 25 old. I let them across to Cote d'Ivoire, because they were being  
26 mistreated by our forces and the report reached him that I was  
27 opening a corridor for enemies. Then I explained myself that I  
28 was not opening a corridor for enemies. I was helping them,  
29 because according to the Geneva convention you don't kill

1 pregnant women, harmless people who were not fighting, and he  
2 understood me and he said, "Go back to your work there."

3 Q. Were there any occasions when you weren't able to protect  
4 civilians?

15:07:38 5 A. Okay, it was on one occasion in Grand Gedeh I had people  
6 whom I cared for, some civilians. I took them to an  
7 administrative old building. They were about 75 in number. I  
8 left them in the building and went to look for food. I went to  
9 look for plantain, banana and cassava.

15:08:09 10 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he repeat the name of  
11 the highway.

12 THE WITNESS: Cape Palmas, Maryland. That is the county in  
13 Liberia. Upon my return --

14 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he kindly repeat the  
15:08:28 15 last bit of his testimony please.

16 THE WITNESS: Sam Larto, one of the soldiers, had executed  
17 these men that I was caring for in the old administrative  
18 building and I was annoyed and I rushed to Gbarnga to inform the  
19 commander in-chief, the President, who was Charles Taylor at the  
15:09:01 20 time. I told him what that man did to kill a lot of innocent  
21 people. He told me, "Well, I will look into the matter." He did  
22 not like it, but I did not see the action.

23 MR RAPP: We had some spelling words there, just to make  
24 sure. I think Grand Gedeh --

15:09:26 25 THE INTERPRETER: Counsel's microphone is not switched on.

26 THE WITNESS: Grand Gedeh. G-R-A-N-D, Grand. G-E-D-E-H,  
27 Grand Gedeh.

28 MR RAPP: Your Honours, I am getting a crackle whenever the  
29 interpreter comes on and it is very hard to hear him. Is that a

1 problem with the system?

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: I share that problem.

3 MR RAPP: I thought maybe it was my system.

15:10:00

4 JUDGE LUSSICK: Actually, Mr Rapp, it may have ceased now,  
5 but you may have noticed I took my headphones off because I was  
6 listening to the witness, who I would prefer to listen to, and  
7 then I was getting an English translation backing that up and I  
8 found that very distracting.

15:10:23

9 MR MUNYARD: If your Honour changes channels to 0 you don't  
10 get the English translation.

11 JUDGE LUSSICK: I was on 0. We have been behind the scenes  
12 taking steps to remedy the problem and apparently it now has been  
13 remedied.

15:10:36

14 MR MUNYARD: Right, because I moved from 1 to 0 and that  
15 eliminated the English interpretation of the English.

16 JUDGE LUSSICK: Well, it has only just been fixed then, I  
17 can assure you.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: In fact, I have been on 0 all along  
19 listening to the witness and there is still an echo.

15:10:54

20 MR RAPP: I don't know if there is any matter that we need  
21 to go over. I think we heard it:

22 Q. But, witness, there were some names that - I know the  
23 interpreter asked you about the name of that road. What was the  
24 name of that road again that you were referring to?

15:11:12

25 A. Cape Palmas Road.

26 Q. So it is Cape and then what is the second road?

27 A. Palmas, P-A-L-M-A-S. Cape Palmas.

28 Q. And you mentioned the particular individual that killed the  
29 people that were --

1 A. Sam Larto. He was the one who killed those people.

2 Q. And his first name is Sam, S-A-M. Last name Larto?

3 A. Larto, L-A-R-T-O.

4 Q. And what was Sam Larto's position at the time?

15:11:49 5 A. He was one of the battle group commanders.

6 Q. And did - you said - was he one of those people that you  
7 couldn't investigate yourself or you could investigate?

8 A. No, he was attached to the Executive Mansion Guard unit.

9 Q. And you said you didn't see any action. Any time  
15:12:17 10 thereafter was Sam Larto ever punished for anything?

11 A. Yes, he was punished. He shot another man on Monrovia  
12 Highway between Monrovia and Kakata. He shot a man for a  
13 television set. He was immediately arrested. I wasn't around,  
14 but when I returned to Gbarnga he was in detention and all he  
15:12:47 15 told me was that this man was a rogue and that he caught him with  
16 a television and he shot the man. And the commander-in-chief,  
17 Taylor at that time, he did not like the idea. He ordered an  
18 investigation and it was found out that he killed the man  
19 illegally. He, Sam Larto, was executed.

15:13:18 20 Q. Witness, the earlier killings that you described of the  
21 people you were sheltering and providing food for, were those  
22 illegal killings under your rules?

23 A. Yes, very illegal. Very, very illegal. These are harmless  
24 people, you should not kill them. They were looking for food.  
15:13:45 25 Powerless people, hungry people, children, elderly people, you  
26 shouldn't kill them according to our rules.

27 Q. Was there ever a case where you refused to do an  
28 investigation?

29 A. It was on one occasion that I can remember. A lady was

1 accused of her boyfriend being the one that killed  
2 commander-in-chief's brother, Taylor's brother, Nelson Taylor, in  
3 an ambush.

4 Q. Let's clarify these matters --

15:14:39 5 A. Yes, let me elaborate.

6 Q. Yes, who was the girl?

7 A. This girl was called - I will know her first name, Jeneh.

8 Jeneh from Sinoe. It was on that occasion that a truck was

9 ambushed and a brother of Mr Taylor, Nelson Taylor, was in a car

15:15:06 10 and he was taken away and killed. And this man, Kpeh, the

11 commander of Sinoe, whose girlfriend was executed, was also

12 arrested that he was the one who organised the ambush.

13 Q. Let's be clear. The person who allegedly ordered the  
14 ambush or organised the ambush you said, what was his name again?

15:15:36 15 A. Kpeh. Kpeh.

16 Q. How do you spell that?

17 A. K-P-E-H, Kpeh. Kpeh.

18 Q. And what was his position?

19 A. He was one of the battalion commanders that was in charge  
15:15:53 20 of Sinoe.

21 Q. Did you know anything from your personal knowledge about  
22 the incident?

23 A. Yes, like I have explained to you, the brother of the  
24 President was on the truck going to Sinoe where he had lived for

15:16:14 25 some time and this truck was ambushed and Kpeh was the commander

26 in charge of the area. He said enemies had ambushed this car.

27 He was blamed for that, because he was the one who was in control  
28 of that area and where did that enemy come from to ambush this

29 truck? He was arrested by Cassius Jacob.

1 Q. And what was the girl suspected of doing?

2 A. The girl was suspected of being the --

3 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he repeat the answer?

4 MR RAPP:

15:17:08 5 Q. Just one second. You said what kind of friend was she?

6 A. The girlfriend of the battalion commander who was arrested.

7 Q. And you were asked to investigate her?

8 A. Yes, I was asked to investigate, but unfortunately for me  
9 on my way to Tapita my vehicle broke down and after two days I

15:17:35 10 was called by the President if I - asking if I had reached the  
11 location where the girl was, but I said "No, because, chief, I  
12 had a breakdown and I was fixing my car". He said, "Okay, that  
13 has been taken care of", yes.

14 Q. Did you want to investigate that case?

15:18:02 15 A. If I wanted to investigate that case?

16 Q. Did you want to, yes?

17 A. I was under an order to do so and my car was broken down,  
18 so I did not go.

19 Q. What did Taylor say about you after that?

15:18:21 20 A. No, after that when I said my car had broken down and I  
21 came back to headquarters he said, "You are a weak person. I  
22 know what you are good for. You are more than a diplomat. You  
23 don't behave like a soldier".

24 MR GRIFFITHS: Your Honours, can I just interrupt for a  
15:18:43 25 moment, please? Your Honours, I am slightly concerned because my  
26 learned friend, Mr Rapp, appears to be asking questions of the  
27 witness based on a document which is available to him. Now, none  
28 of the statements with which we have been served contain any of  
29 this material.



1 The latest document that we have received refers to a  
2 briefing on 9 to 11 May and all these details about these  
3 specific incidents which clearly must have been matters that this  
4 witness has been questioned about, none of it appears in the  
15:19:23 5 statement and I am somewhat concerned for something like the last  
6 30 minutes or so specific matters have been dealt with which have  
7 not been disclosed to the Defence.

8 I mean if my learned friend can point me to the document,  
9 because obviously I may have overlooked something, then I am  
15:19:44 10 willing to withdraw the criticism, but I would like to be pointed  
11 to what document it is that discloses all the information  
12 extracted from this witness over the last 30 minutes.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Rapp, your reply?

14 MR RAPP: Your Honour, the proofing note that we provided  
15:20:07 15 to the Defence two days ago after my proofing session --

16 THE INTERPRETER: Can counsel activate his mic?

17 MR RAPP: Sorry. These matters were discussed with the  
18 witness after his arrival in The Hague and a proofing note based  
19 upon those interviews that took place on the 9th, 10th and 11th  
15:20:34 20 of this month, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, was provided to  
21 the Defence and these are not matters that I had previously  
22 discussed with him, or to my knowledge other investigators had  
23 discussed with him. They are specifically contained in that  
24 document disclosed to the Defence on Monday morning in paragraphs  
15:20:58 25 14, that is in regard to Jacobs and Gaye, in paragraph 15 in  
26 regard to Larto and in paragraph 24 regarding the situation with  
27 Kpeh and the girl, Jeneh.

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: Have these been disclosed to the Defence?

29 MR RAPP: Yes, indeed. They were disclosed on Monday.

1 They contain the disclosure stamps basically running from 10,000  
2 - or I should say 100523 on to 528.

3 MR GRIFFITHS: Your Honour, I will make enquiries about  
4 this. It may be that I am the one who is in error. As I  
15:21:45 5 indicated, if I was in error I would withdraw the criticism, but  
6 I am grateful to my learned friend for giving that indication.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. In that case I will leave it  
8 for your further investigation, Mr Griffiths, and revert to  
9 either the Prosecution or the Court if necessary. Please  
15:22:04 10 proceed, Mr Rapp.

11 MR RAPP:

12 Q. Just a clarification, witness, in regard to the names of  
13 the individuals. What was Taylor's brother's first name or full  
14 name?

15:22:19 15 A. Nelson Taylor.

16 Q. And the girl who you called Jeneh, how do you spell Jeneh?

17 A. J-E-N-E-H, Jeneh.

18 Q. Now, in your role as inspector general, what geographical  
19 territory were you responsible for?

15:22:49 20 A. At that time in NPFL we had taken 90 per cent of Liberia,  
21 so I had a very large area in which I was in control of.

22 Q. And how were you able to stay up to date with what was  
23 happening across that area?

24 A. I had very few field commanders who were reporting to me  
15:23:15 25 directly of any happening - any illegal happenings in their areas  
26 of control and I was always on the field. I was always on the  
27 field. I had a communication in my car and a communication in my  
28 house.

29 Q. What was the form of this communication in your car?

1 A. It was a long range radio communication.

2 Q. And what kind of communication did you have in your house?

3 A. The same kind of communication. For instance, you can talk  
4 to me whilst I'm in my house and you can talk to me whilst I'm in  
15:24:04 5 my car.

6 Q. And this kind of communication, was it the kind of  
7 communication where you would hear conversations between other  
8 persons?

9 A. Yes, other persons. It was open. I can talk to anybody in  
15:24:22 10 the field and if you are in the house and you are part of the  
11 organisation you will listen to me, you will hear what I am  
12 talking about. It was not a secret.

13 Q. Well then how did you prevent information that was passed  
14 through that system from coming into the hands of unfriendly  
15:24:43 15 forces?

16 A. Because it was in control. We spoke in codes. If you are  
17 talking to me, the enemy will not know because you will be  
18 talking to Scorpion and some red hat - if you are talking to  
19 Scorpion you will not know who the Scorpion is if you are not  
15:25:07 20 part of - until you are part of the organisation.

21 Q. Okay, and you said that was your code name?

22 A. Yes, Scorpion was my code name.

23 Q. Do you remember any other code names of individuals?

24 A. The other code names I cannot remember. We had many.

15:25:26 25 Q. What about geographical place names, were there code names  
26 for those?

27 A. Yes, we have other code names.

28 Q. In 1991, did you ever hear a code that you didn't  
29 understand?

1 A. Yes, in 1990 I heard about a code name Kuwait. I didn't  
2 know what Kuwait was until I came to Gbarnga and asked my radio  
3 operator what was Kuwait and he said Kuwait was Sierra Leone.

4 Q. And when you came to Gbarnga and found out it was Sierra  
15:26:09 5 Leone, did you ask why Kuwait was being mentioned on the radio?

6 A. Well, I wouldn't ask any question about that.

7 Q. Well, did you learn anything about Kuwait?

8 A. Yes, I learnt a lot about Kuwait.

9 Q. And what did you learn?

15:26:28 10 A. Through friends, through soldiers, through my security,  
11 that there were people in Sierra Leone - that we had men in  
12 Sierra Leone fighting.

13 Q. And you said men, what kind of men?

14 A. Soldiers in Sierra Leone fighting.

15:26:48 15 Q. And what organisation were the soldiers affiliated with?

16 A. With the NPFL, fighting associated with the RUF.

17 Q. Did you find out how they had got into Sierra Leone?

18 A. No, did not.

19 Q. Did you learn anything about the relative strength of the  
15:27:15 20 Liberians that were there and the Sierra Leoneans that were  
21 there?

22 A. At the initial stage there was a small group of Liberian  
23 soldiers moving. They were a little bit more than the RUF.

24 Q. Why do you say there were more Liberians than RUF?

15:27:38 25 A. That is an information from my soldiers, from my  
26 information, my radio communication and their location. My  
27 operator would brief me on what was happening.

28 Q. Well, did you find out the reason why the soldiers had gone  
29 in?

1 A. Yes, they said they were fighting alongside. It was later  
2 that I knew that they were in there.

3 Q. Who were they fighting alongside?

4 A. The RUF.

15:28:11 5 Q. And what was the RUF?

6 A. RUF are forces headed by the --

7 THE INTERPRETER: Can he repeat by whom.

8 MR RAPP:

9 Q. By whom?

15:28:29 10 A. They were fighting alongside forces headed by the - just a  
11 minute. Excuse me, for me to - Sankoh. They were fighting  
12 alongside Sankoh. Foday Sankoh forces.

13 Q. You testified earlier about meeting a Foday Sankoh in  
14 Libya. Did you determine whether this was the same individual?

15:29:02 15 A. The same Foday Sankoh. I met him in Gbarnga.

16 Q. Did you ever find out who was leading the Liberian group  
17 that was in Sierra Leone?

18 A. I found out that once you were inside Sierra Leone you were  
19 headed by Foday Sankoh, because he was the one who was in  
15:29:28 20 control.

21 Q. And were there any leaders of the Liberian group within  
22 Sankoh's force?

23 A. Yes, there were two I could name at that time. There was  
24 Dopoe Menkarzon and the Liberian Mosquito.

15:29:47 25 Q. Okay, let's be clear. Dopoe Menkarzon, I don't know if we  
26 have had that name before, I believe so, but would you spell the  
27 last name?

28 A. Menkarzon, M-A-N-K-A-Z-O-N [sic].

29 Q. And Dopoe, the first name?

1 A. D-O-P-O-E.

2 Q. And you mentioned Liberian Mosquito.

3 A. Yes, he is called Christopher Varmoh.

4 Q. And do you know how he --

15:30:24 5 A. His nickname is Chris Mosquito.

6 Q. Do you know how he gained that name?

7 A. He was a very slim fellow, very lean. That was why we  
8 called him Mosquito, because he was very small in stature.

9 Q. How did you spell the last name?

15:30:44 10 A. Varmoh.

11 Q. Spelled?

12 A. V-A-H-M-O-N [sic]. Varmoh.

13 Q. Okay. Did you have any occasion to talk to Sankoh after  
14 his forces had gone into Sierra Leone?

15:31:08 15 A. The fact is that when the fighting was going on in 1991, I  
16 was in Cape Palmas as inspector general and when I returned to  
17 Gbarnga one morning to report to the headquarters, I drove by a  
18 place called New Gbarnga. That was the time I saw Foday Sankoh  
19 that morning. I stopped my car and I alighted and embraced him,

15:31:44 20 and I said I have not seen him for a very long time, since in  
21 Libya. He said, "Look, I am here now. I am a rebel commander.

22 I am no more a small boy and you have to salute me", and I

23 saluted him and I said, "Okay." I said, "Okay, I know you are my  
24 boss now." He said, "Look, I have come here for a serious

15:32:15 25 matter", and I asked him what the matter was. He said, "The boys  
26 from NPFL, whom the chief sent to help me, they got involved into  
27 a lot of atrocities, raping women, looting people's property and  
28 killing people, and these are the people I have gone to liberate  
29 and I am losing respect amongst my tribesmen. This was what I

1 have come to consult with the chief on." That was what the two  
2 of us discussed and I said, "All right, this is good. If this is  
3 the case then it is okay", and I passed by him that morning.

15:33:13 4 Q. Did you have a chance to talk to him after the  
5 conversation, this morning conversation?

6 A. Talk to who, please?

7 Q. Sankoh.

8 A. Yes, after that conversation I talked to him, whether he  
9 has seen chief. He said, "Yes, I have seen chief and I have  
15:33:29 10 talked to the chief", but he was still not satisfied with the  
11 response he had from the chief and he said when he goes back he  
12 will know what to do.

13 Q. Did you have an opportunity to talk to Taylor about  
14 Sankoh's complaint?

15:33:49 15 A. It was --

16 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he repeat his last  
17 answer.

18 THE WITNESS: It was not really a conversation. He was  
19 walking around his palace where he lived in Gbarnga and I went  
15:34:11 20 close to speak to him, to salute him. Any conversation, he said  
21 he didn't know earlier that Foday Sankoh had talked to me about  
22 this matter. He said, "Look, your man Foday Sankoh is here and  
23 he is saying that the people are destroying his people, looting  
24 his property." He said how could the war be fought? When you  
15:34:44 25 talk about a guerilla war it is destruction and this type of  
26 thing must happen if you are fighting a war. You are not eating  
27 bread and butter, you are fighting. If he continues with such a  
28 report, according to him he will withdraw his men from there.  
29 That is all I knew.

1 Q. Did you have an opportunity to meet any of the Liberians  
2 who had gone into Sierra Leone?

3 A. Yes, on one occasion I met one Yammayan Kollie, who  
4 happened to be my bodyguard later. He was assigned to me by  
15:35:42 5 President Taylor when I became Vice-President and that was when  
6 he told me about what happened in Sierra Leone, who were they  
7 fighting, what they did there, and he told me a whole lot of  
8 things in Sierra Leone.

9 Q. Well, what did he tell you --

15:36:04 10 JUDGE LUSSICK: Mr Rapp, I am sorry to interrupt, I have  
11 got a message here, apparently my colleagues don't have it, but I  
12 wonder if the witness can tell me what channel you are listening  
13 to? Are you listening to 1, or the ground channel 0?

14 THE WITNESS: I am listening to 1.

15:36:27 15 JUDGE LUSSICK: Channel 1 is actually an English  
16 translation, which is a bit redundant when you are speaking  
17 English and it is also [microphone not activated].

18 THE INTERPRETER: Can your Honour please switch on your  
19 microphone.

15:36:44 20 THE WITNESS: I don't know what to do.

21 JUDGE LUSSICK: What I was saying is that --

22 THE WITNESS: Your Honour, I don't know what to do.

23 JUDGE LUSSICK: You should be on channel 0, which is the  
24 ground channel.

15:37:00 25 THE WITNESS: How do I get to 0, your Honour?

26 JUDGE LUSSICK: What has been happening, Mr Witness, is --

27 THE WITNESS: I am now on 0.

28 JUDGE LUSSICK: What has been happening is after you are  
29 speaking you get a tail end of somebody else speaking English.



1 THE WITNESS: Exactly, exactly.

2 JUDGE LUSSICK: It is silly, isn't it, when you are  
3 speaking English?

15:37:27

4 THE WITNESS: Yes, it disturbs me a lot. It comes back to  
5 me. It is like I am talking twice. Your Honour, I have been  
6 disturbed.

7 JUDGE LUSSICK: That is what has been happening to me. You  
8 notice I am not wearing headphones because that is what has been  
9 happening to me.

15:37:34

10 THE WITNESS: Exactly.

11 JUDGE LUSSICK: And I prefer to listen to you --

12 THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honour.

13 JUDGE LUSSICK: -- because I found it very distracting.

15:37:48

14 THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honour. I was kind of  
15 confused hearing somebody else talking. When I am talking I am  
16 speaking English and another English is coming, so I said,  
17 "What's happening?"

18 JUDGE LUSSICK: I hope that is fixed now that you are on  
19 channel 0 and you should not be getting any more echoes.

15:38:05

20 THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honour.

21 MR RAPP:

22 Q. Witness, you were talking about this man, Colley I think  
23 was the surname. Would you give us that full name and spell it  
24 for us?

15:38:21

25 A. The name is Y-A-M-M-A-Y-A-N, Yammayan.

26 Q. And the surname?

27 A. Kollie, K-O-L-L-I-E, Kollie. Yammayan Kollie.

28 Q. And you said he told you a lot about what happened in  
29 Sierra Leone.

1 A. Exactly.

2 Q. Do you remember anything?

3 A. He told me about when they were in Lofa - no, not Lofa, in  
4 Sierra Leone, there was a lot of looting that went on. They had  
15:39:10 5 everything that they wanted. Things were very, very easy with  
6 them. They could get this, they could get that. He said a lot  
7 that I cannot remember off the top of my head to tell you, but it  
8 was all illegal anyway.

9 Q. Did he indicate whether he had been punished or not?

15:39:32 10 A. No, I didn't ask him that far, but what he said that was  
11 happening at the war front whilst he was fighting, so I didn't go  
12 further to ask what he did. What he could teach me was Krio, the  
13 Krio that he had learnt whilst he was in Freetown in Sierra  
14 Leone. He was speaking Krio like a Sierra Leonean and I used to  
15:39:52 15 enjoy him speaking social language to me, so I would tell him,  
16 "Look, speak Krio to me", and he will speak Krio to me and I will  
17 laugh.

18 Q. Were there other Liberians that returned from Sierra Leone?

19 A. Yes, later I went to Gbarnga because I was in Gbarnga, in  
15:40:15 20 and out of there, and I saw this thing - I told you I saw Dopoe,  
21 Liberian Mosquito, Christopher Varmoh, they all agreed that they  
22 had returned from Sinoe, there was a conflict between them and  
23 Foday Sankoh. Foday Sankoh did not appreciate what they did for  
24 him and he was reporting --

15:40:42 25 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness kindly  
26 repeat his last answer.

27 THE WITNESS: And they didn't know why they were doing that  
28 if it would not be appreciated by Foday Sankoh.

29 MR RAPP:

1 Q. And do you know if any of those other individuals were  
2 punished for what they did in Sierra Leone?

3 A. They were not investigated nor punished that I know of.

15:41:05

4 Q. And when they came back to Liberia what kind of positions  
5 did they have, Mr Menkarzon and - Mr Menkarzon first?

6 A. Menkarzon, he got a job at the bureau of maritime affairs  
7 and security, head of the security there. When President Taylor  
8 became President that was the job he had, as head of security.

15:41:36

9 Christopher Varmoh was security at the LPRC, at the refinery, the  
10 Liberian refinery company. He was not head. He was just a  
11 security.

12 Q. LPRC, do you mean the Liberian Petroleum Refinery Company?

13 A. Yes, the Liberian Petroleum Refinery Company.

14 Q. Do you know if all of the Liberians came back from Sierra  
15 Leone?

15:41:52

16 A. No, I wouldn't know this, but I was the head. Dopoe  
17 Menkarzon, Christopher Varmoh, apart from that I don't know. I  
18 didn't know the number of groups that went, so I wouldn't know  
19 how many of them came back.

15:42:08

20 Q. But while you were inspector general did you receive any  
21 other assignment?

22 A. Yes, briefly I was still inspector general and I was again  
23 appointed as liaison between NPFL and ECOMOG - between ECOMOG  
24 forces. ECOMOG had just returned. We had conflict with them,

15:42:38

25 but when they returned to work in our territory where we  
26 controlled they couldn't go alone. So I was there with them and  
27 I used to fly in the helicopter to go to town. Before they  
28 landed anywhere I had to make sure where we were going was safe,  
29 because the previous order to them was that - when they were

1 disarmed we had a heated argument so the President ordered that  
2 they should go back. He didn't want ECOMOG at the time because  
3 they were doing a lot of illegal things in our territory.

4 Q. You mentioned to disarm. How did he accomplish that?

15:43:21 5 These were armed men, were they not?

6 A. Well, yes, it went well. It went well, because ECOMOG went  
7 into our area and there was a lot of conflict. They wanted to  
8 over take the entire area as if they were in their own country.

9 So President Taylor told them that is was not fair. If ECOMOG  
10 comes here and are not under our command they must be disarmed

11 and returned to their headquarters. So that went very well.

12 They were disarmed and put on a truck from various locations. It

13 was done systematically. They were all disarmed at the same

14 time, on the same date, the same hour. We succeeded in doing

15:43:58 15 that.

16 Q. Was anything else done to them?

17 A. No.

18 Q. And when they were taken to headquarters what happened?

19 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Rapp, give each other a chance to -

15:44:06 20 don't speak over each other because on the record that will not  
21 be reflected. Your question, for instance, is not there.

22 MR RAPP: Thank you very much, your Honour. I went back to  
23 challenge 0 and then I don't know when my translation finishes,  
24 so perhaps I am better on 1:

15:44:22 25 Q. Witness, you have said that ECOMOG was disarmed and their  
26 men were brought to headquarters. To which headquarters were  
27 they brought?

28 A. To their headquarters, ECOMOG headquarters, because they  
29 were sent back and from where they were and various locations in

1 our occupied territories, they were all disarmed at the same time  
2 and they were put on board trucks from various locations and they  
3 were taken back to where they came from.

15:45:00 4 Q. From what period of time - you don't have to give us exact  
5 dates, but for how long were you in this position as coordinator?

6 A. It was brief. It was less than a month. It was less than  
7 a month when the confusion started and I was withdrawn from that  
8 position, because ECOMOG - the normal ECOMOG was taken back and  
9 so it was no longer necessary for me to stay there.

15:45:28 10 Q. When you talk about the confusion what are you referring  
11 to?

12 A. Well, the ECOMOG went in as a fighting force and they had  
13 their own map. They had to go to places that the map dictates  
14 they should go and they were not coordinating with us to say that  
15:45:48 15 yes, you should go there or go there and they disagreed. They  
16 said the NPFL was a rebel force and that they were not under NPFL  
17 command and they were very harsh. So apparently the President  
18 went annoyed and he said if that is the case, then he said they  
19 wanted to bypass his operation, that was why the order was given,  
15:46:09 20 but he should know the reason why the order was given.

21 Q. You had said earlier that at this time - I think you were  
22 talking about 1991 or '92, I will have to get exactly the time --

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. -- but the NPFL controlled 90 per cent?

15:46:30 25 A. Yes.

26 Q. And when was that?

27 A. '91, '92, '91/'92, we were in full control of 90 per cent  
28 of Liberia. I think if my memory serves me right it was '91 to  
29 the beginning of '92.

1 Q. What government, if any, did the NPFL provide for this  
2 area?

3 A. There was the seven man government at that time. There was  
4 a transitional government. Was it a transitional? No. But it  
15:47:11 5 was a government in which everybody was represented. Mr Taylor  
6 was represented and the council - he was a councillor. It was a  
7 council form. We had Koroma and we had some other people on that  
8 - in that government.

9 Q. Well, let me just go back a second, witness. Within the  
15:47:33 10 area that the NPFL controlled in '91/'92, was there any kind of  
11 NPFL government?

12 A. We were not fully disarmed at the time. We had many  
13 position why this government was in place. We were still in our  
14 position and like you could call a group commander and they will  
15:48:03 15 appear and we were all waiting to see where would that  
16 negotiation go.

17 Q. Well, let's talk about the time before the creation of this  
18 seven member government. During the time before the creation of  
19 the seven member government when the NPFL was in charge of 90 per  
15:48:21 20 cent of Liberia, what kind of government did NPFL provide?

21 A. Before that time we had the National Reconstruction  
22 Assembly Government in which President Taylor was President for  
23 our own area. They controlled the territory that we controlled.  
24 We had our own minister of defence, we had our own minister of  
15:48:50 25 finance, we had our own bank in Gbarnga, we had everything that  
26 governments should have.

27 Q. And, again, what was the capital or headquarters?

28 A. The capital was Gbarnga.

29 Q. And during that period of time where did Taylor stay?

1 A. He was in Gbarnga. He stayed in Gbarnga.

2 Q. During that time that he was in that role were you able to  
3 visit him?

15:49:26

4 A. Yes, yes. When he was in Gbarnga we used to visit him. We  
5 used to go to Gbarnga, we talked to him, we briefed him about  
6 things that were happening around and then we would go back to  
7 our post.

8 Q. And when you visited him were you able to see how he stayed  
9 up to date on events?

15:49:41

10 A. Yes, yes, yes.

11 Q. And how did he stay up to date on events?

15:50:10

12 A. He was in control of almost everything. He had a minister  
13 for reporting, he was the - he had a manager of forestry  
14 reporting as director of that bureau, the finance minister  
15 reporting. He was still in control. He was like a President at  
16 the time.

17 Q. And do you know how he - did he keep up to date on events  
18 from outside Liberia?

15:50:28

19 A. Yes, because he had a radio, he had a television. He could  
20 listen to his radio, he could listen to his television. He had a  
21 satellite television, he had a satellite radio. He was in  
22 contact with the outside world. He was not locked up.

23 Q. In your presence what radio stations or programmes did you  
24 hear him listening to, if any?

15:50:52

25 A. Most times Mr Taylor listened to CNN radio and BBC radio  
26 and television and most times he listened to this Focus on  
27 Africa, Network Africa. He listened to those international  
28 networks at all times. He was well informed.

29 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Blah, could you sit facing the judges,

1 please. That way you can speak into the microphone. You can  
2 answer facing us.

3 THE WITNESS: Okay, I'm sorry, your Honours. Sorry, your  
4 Honour judge.

15:51:30 5 MR RAPP:

6 Q. Just for a moment going on into later years, how did he  
7 obtain information for events outside Liberia after this period  
8 when he was in this government in Gbarnga?

9 A. He listened to the radio, he watched television and he was  
10 well informed and he liked to listen to Focus on Africa. All of  
11 us listened to that. In fact, I had my own radio, I used to  
12 listen to Focus, Network Africa early in the morning and we were  
13 informed about what was happening outside.

14 Q. Did you have a television yourself at the time?

15:52:16 15 A. No, I didn't. I never had a television at that time.

16 Q. Were there any newspapers that you looked at?

17 A. No. We had our own newspaper, The Patriot newspaper, the  
18 newspaper we used to read. It was once in the month or twice a  
19 month. We used to listen to that and it was printed by our own  
15:52:44 20 organisation.

21 Q. And later on did you look at newspapers in the years after  
22 this period of time in Gbarnga?

23 A. Yes, I listened to newspaper - I mean I read newspapers all  
24 the time. I always used to buy the newspapers. I like to read  
15:53:03 25 newspapers, in fact.

26 Q. In the course of reading newspapers or listening to the  
27 radio did you hear anything about the situation in Sierra Leone?

28 A. Yes, I listened to that very much. We were people - Sierra  
29 Leone was not a locked up people. People used to come from



1 Sierra Leone and some people used to cross over. They would come  
2 to the market and others go on the other side and they used to  
3 tell us these are the things that were happening in Sierra Leone  
4 and there were a lot of accusations from Sierra Leone that we  
15:53:44 5 heard Liberian people attacking them, killing them. We heard a  
6 whole lot of things from Sierra Leone.

7 Q. You said you heard that from people that were travelling  
8 back and forth.

9 A. Yes.

15:53:54 10 Q. I would ask you also about news media. Did you hear any of  
11 that in the news media?

12 A. Yes, in the newspapers I heard that there was an accusation  
13 in the newspaper that President Taylor was helping the forces of  
14 the RUF and they were fighting in Sierra Leone. And at one time  
15:54:15 15 there was a big delegation from ECOWAS from friendly governments  
16 to come and see and there was also accusation that Mosquito  
17 Sierra Leone was in Liberia and that was the time that we showed  
18 them the Liberian Mosquito, Christopher Varmoh at that time and  
19 we said, "This is the only Mosquito that we have here, this is  
15:54:38 20 Christopher Varmoh" and that was widely read in every newspaper  
21 and photographs were taken in all of those.

22 Q. I just want to make sure I understand exactly what that  
23 was. Who showed off Christopher Varmoh, Liberian Mosquito?

24 A. It was President Taylor at the time who showed that  
15:54:59 25 Christopher Varmoh, because there was continuous accusation that  
26 Varmoh - I mean Mosquito was in Liberia, so he said - he  
27 displayed this other Mosquito and said, "This is the Mosquito  
28 that I have here" and he showed Mosquito and everybody came to  
29 see who that Mosquito was. So all the press came. It was a

1 press conference, so all of them came and saw that Mosquito with  
2 their eyes.

3 Q. Did you hear - you said there were these accusations, did  
4 you hear anything about human rights groups and what they were  
15:55:32 5 saying?

6 A. Yes, they were saying that we were involved in Sierra  
7 Leone, that Taylor was involved in Sierra Leone fighting and  
8 killing a lot of people, and all sorts of things were said. This  
9 was why Mosquito was shown, that we did not have Mosquito based  
15:55:51 10 in Liberia and that he was over there in Sierra Leone and not in  
11 Liberia.

12 Q. Was Sam Mosquito Bockarie in Liberia?

13 A. No, at that time, no. I had not seen him. I did not know  
14 him at that time.

15:56:07 15 Q. When did you see Sam Mosquito Bockarie after that time?

16 A. After that I cannot remember the date and the month. I saw  
17 him in Benjamin Yeaten's house on one occasion and he was  
18 introduced to me by Benjamin Yeaten and he said to me that this  
19 is Mosquito. Then I said, "Oh, is this the man they have been  
15:56:35 20 looking for?", and we all laughed. We laughed on. I said, "But  
21 he looks like a real Mosquito", and so we laughed over it and  
22 that was the first time I saw him.

23 Q. And did Mr Bockarie say anything to you?

24 A. No, he only greeted me as a chief. I was introduced to him  
15:56:53 25 and then he said, "Chief, how are you? I am Mosquito and I am  
26 your son." I said, "All right, you are my son, I agree", and we  
27 shook hands and then I left.

28 Q. This meeting that you had, was this during the time that  
29 Taylor was President of Liberia, or before he was President of

1 Liberia?

2 A. He was President at the time.

3 Q. Earlier you were telling us about this seven member  
4 government that was established. How was that established? How  
15:57:30 5 did that come about?

6 A. It came about when we had the first peace negotiation to  
7 stop the war and that everybody should come together and then put  
8 the government in place for some time so that we will have an  
9 election in place and get an elected government. That was how it  
15:57:49 10 came about by the international community and there were seven  
11 men. Each and even every faction head was represented. Our  
12 representative was Taylor then, of the seven man government. It  
13 all came up to seven.

14 Q. The seven man government, was it able to - you said they  
15:58:09 15 were talking about elections, was it able to organise elections?

16 A. No, it broke down. It broke down. There was confusion and  
17 it broke down completely. It broke down completely, no, and war  
18 erupted and we started fighting again.

19 Q. And were elections ever organised?

15:58:32 20 A. Yes, the election was organised later. Later there was an  
21 election and at this time everybody took part and they saw it and  
22 President Taylor won in 1997.

23 Q. Before we go up to that date, during the time that this  
24 seven member government was in effect, did you ever travel  
15:59:09 25 anywhere with Taylor during that time?

26 A. Yes, I travelled at one time to Togo and when I went to  
27 Togo there was a little bit of confusion again from the RUF and  
28 we had to go to Togo and Foday Sankoh was there, the President of  
29 Togo was there. The President of Togo was there and intervened

1 to bring peace to that country, and they wanted President Taylor  
2 to be there and he was there also to take part in that committee.

3 Q. Let's not talk about that. Any times you travelled with  
4 Taylor during the period of time of the seven member government  
15:59:48 5 in Liberia?

6 A. No, no, never.

7 Q. You said Taylor was one of the seven in the government.  
8 Did he have a specific role in the government?

9 A. Well, as the government was funded everybody took  
16:00:12 10 responsibility of their areas where they controlled. That was  
11 how I looked at the government to be, because at that time Kromah  
12 could go to Voinjama, he will go to areas he had control earlier  
13 and move out things and then Taylor was in Gbarnga.

14 Q. Okay, let me just make sure we know who we are talking  
16:00:31 15 about here. You said Koroma.

16 A. Alhaji Kromah. He was also a member of the seven man  
17 government and he was one of the faction heads. He was heading  
18 the ULIMO-K faction.

19 Q. And this Kromah, how do you spell that last name?

16:00:53 20 A. K-R-O-M-A-H, Kromah.

21 Q. And you mentioned the town, or you mentioned some place  
22 where he was in control?

23 A. Yes, his headquarters, his previous headquarters, was  
24 Voinjama.

16:01:05 25 Q. Where did Taylor work when he was in this seven man  
26 government?

27 A. They all worked in the Executive Mansion. There were  
28 different rooms in the Executive Mansion.

29 Q. And where was the Executive Mansion?

1 A. The Executive Mansion is in Monrovia, at the Capitol Hill,  
2 Monrovia.

3 Q. And who provided the security for the seven men?

16:01:44

4 A. It was ECOMOG. It was ECOMOG troops and everybody had  
5 ECOMOGs assigned to them, every head of government at that time.

6 Q. Were there any other security?

7 A. They had their own, their own personal securities. They  
8 had their own security guards and ECOMOG was also there to  
9 reinforce.

16:02:03

10 Q. Were there any problems with Taylor's security?

11 A. Not that I know about. If there was a problem, I don't  
12 know about that.

13 Q. Well, did anybody ever try to attack Taylor on any  
14 occasion?

16:02:25

15 A. Yes, that I understand. Okay, there was one from Roosevelt  
16 Johnson's group and another group we did not know. They went at  
17 one time trying to attack and assassinate him and then he escaped  
18 the assassination and one of his closer aide was killed in that  
19 process.

16:02:46

20 Q. And who was killed?

21 A. One General Jackson was killed in the process.

22 Q. And where was General Jackson from?

23 A. General Jackson was from The Gambia.

24 Q. Did you know him?

16:03:04

25 A. Yes, very well.

26 Q. What did Taylor do after this attack on him?

27 A. He told the world that he escaped an assassination attempt  
28 by the ground forces, that Johnson - that is his own friends,  
29 that they wanted to kill him, so he escaped. He had a radio

1 programme, he announced it. He had a press conference and he  
2 wanted the world to know what happened to him.

3 Q. You mentioned the election in 1997 and you said that Taylor  
4 won. Did you play any role in the 1997 election?

16:03:47 5 A. Yes, I played a role. We campaigned from different  
6 locations and even my wife was the head of the women's group in  
7 my area, in Toweh Town to be precise, and she was the head of the  
8 women's group for NPP, National Patriotic Party, to which I  
9 belonged.

16:04:09 10 Q. You mentioned a town, what town is that?

11 A. Toweh Town.

12 Q. How is that spelt?

13 A. T-O-W-E-H T-O-W-N.

14 Q. Do you remember any slogans that were used by NPP

16:04:28 15 supporters?

16 A. Slogans like - yes, during campaigns. During campaigns we  
17 had slogans that we shared for Taylor to become President. Like  
18 we said - like the one I recall, "You killed my mum, you killed  
19 my father, I will vote for him." So that is one that I can  
20 remember.

16:05:02 21 Q. What did that mean?

22 A. That meant that whether you had done anything to me during  
23 the past, I wouldn't mind it. I will vote for you still. I will  
24 bring you to a presidency. I will cheer you up.

16:05:17 25 Q. Well, how did that persuade people to vote for you?

26 A. Well, that was - it was said by mostly our fighters, our  
27 fighters were involved, and other Liberian citizens too, and all  
28 of them were singing it. It was now a big slogan in Liberia,  
29 "You killed my mother, you killed my father, I will vote for

1 you." It was almost a song, so everybody was singing it  
2 everywhere else until he became President.

3 Q. I am trying to get the thing clearly and it may be a  
4 problem with the translation. He or you killed? Would you  
16:06:01 5 repeat the slogan again?

6 A. Well, no, it was a general term, "If you killed my mother  
7 and if you killed my father, I will still vote for you." They  
8 were not calling a particular person's name, but it was just a  
9 saying from the NPP group. They said, "If you killed my mother,  
16:06:19 10 if you killed my father, I will still vote for you." It was  
11 generally said. It was not directed to a particular person.

12 Q. After the election, did you receive an assignment?

13 A. Yes, after election I became Liberian ambassador to Libya,  
14 Libya and Tunisia.

16:06:46 15 Q. Did you discuss with Charles Taylor what he expected from  
16 you in this post?

17 A. It was simply that he swore me in as ambassador and he said  
18 he expected me to do a good job to work between two governments.  
19 I was - I must be careful. I should take a proper message from  
16:07:05 20 him and from Gaddafi and the President of Tunisia also.

21 Q. And during the course of your ambassadorship did you meet  
22 with Gaddafi?

23 A. Yes, on several occasions when it was necessary. When  
24 there was any instruction for me to meet him, I would meet him.

16:07:31 25 Q. Did Gaddafi provide Libya [sic] with any assistance?

26 A. Yes, on some occasions he provided me with a jeep - he  
27 provided him with a jeep that he was riding in his presidency, a  
28 bullet proof jeep, a Mercedes jeep, and that I knew about and  
29 some other assistance for some time. It was not actually a big

1 contribution, but he was ensuring that he protected his  
2 presidency.

3 Q. Did he provide other forms of assistance other than  
4 vehicles?

16:08:11 5 A. Yes, yes, he did that. At one time he provided the NPP  
6 government with some consignment of crude oil, at least to be  
7 sold and the proceeds to go to at least the military hardware,  
8 police uniforms and some other things. That I know about, but I  
9 wouldn't know all the assistance that we were given, but the ones  
16:08:38 10 that I was supposed to know, I know them.

11 Q. You say military hardware, what kind of military hardware  
12 did he provide?

13 A. Like uniform for police, uniform for soldiers at the time  
14 and fighting forces at the time, government fighting forces at  
16:08:53 15 the time. At that time it was our government and we got what we  
16 wanted for our government, ambulances for hospitals, so many  
17 things were requested. He gave what he was able to give and  
18 sometimes he turned down the request.

19 Q. Did he give anything to Charles Taylor himself?

16:09:16 20 A. When you say "anything", in terms of money, cash money,  
21 sometimes, yes. Sometimes he tried to give him some money. When  
22 he needed money he will ask that I go to him that he needed money  
23 so much, because when he became President there was no money in  
24 the treasury. We had just returned from war, so when he needed  
16:09:39 25 assistance he asked for it and when it was available at the time,  
26 Gaddafi will give it.

27 Q. Do you remember any occasion being involved in delivering  
28 money to Taylor from Gaddafi?

29 A. Yes, at one time he was in South Africa in the hospital.



1 He had gone there for a checkup and he asked that Gaddafi send  
2 some money and this money was, I think, about half a million  
3 dollars and it was sent across to him to South Africa.

16:10:14

4 Q. Did his level of support remain consistent during the time  
5 you were ambassador?

6 A. There was - things were not going well. He said he was  
7 under pressure, he couldn't do this, he couldn't do that and  
8 President Taylor himself got fed up because there were a lot of  
9 promises. Every time he promised, he would not do it and the  
10 relationship wasn't too good at that time.

16:10:38

11 Q. Did you deliver to Gaddafi the message of Taylor's  
12 unhappiness with him?

13 A. Yes, I let him know and he too was not happy. According to  
14 him, he told me that.

16:10:54

15 PRESIDING JUDGE: We are getting a few hims and hes here.  
16 I just want to make sure we are consistently speaking about the  
17 same group of people.

18 MR RAPP:

16:11:14

19 Q. Let's just repeat that. Did you provide Gaddafi with news  
20 about or with a message in regard to Taylor's attitude about him  
21 during this time period?

16:11:35

22 A. No, I did not. To be exact, I didn't tell Gaddafi. Taylor  
23 wasn't happy. The message came from Gaddafi to Taylor through me  
24 that he said, "Please tell your President that I am not happy  
25 because he is not doing according to the revolution" and there  
26 were even particular occasions when he said that he shouldn't go  
27 close to Foday Sankoh and he never wanted him to associate  
28 himself with Foday Sankoh. He was not happy. If he did that he  
29 would not be happy and I told Taylor that.

1 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Rapp, who wasn't happy with who?

2 MR RAPP: Okay.

3 THE WITNESS: Gaddafi wasn't happy with Foday Sankoh and  
4 that Taylor shouldn't associate himself with Foday Sankoh, but he  
16:12:14 5 didn't say the reason why.

6 MR RAPP:

7 Q. Now you also said that he expressed his views that Taylor  
8 wasn't following the principles of revolution?

9 A. Yes, of the revolution. I said that.

16:12:27 10 Q. And did he explain why he believed that?

11 A. He did not say in details to me. He said the principle of  
12 the revolution was not being followed by your organisation and  
13 that we were going the other way, left from the main purpose of  
14 the revolution.

16:12:51 15 Q. Well, did he say exactly - tell us exactly what he did say?

16 A. Well, he said in brief that the revolution had a guideline  
17 and that the principle of Mataba was to share the wealth of the  
18 company with the people in the country and that we had gone and  
19 we were taking everything for ourselves and that we wanted to  
16:13:17 20 enrich ourselves and he was blaming the organisation of which  
21 President Taylor was the head. And he said things were not going  
22 correct and that he said those were not the main aims of the  
23 revolution.

24 And he further asked me whether everybody in the revolution  
16:13:37 25 were getting support from the President and that he was referring  
26 to those who were trained in Libya and he was saying whether they  
27 were getting support, were they living good. He said, "Beside  
28 you. I know that you are the ambassador. What about your  
29 brothers? Are they in positions? Are they doing well?" Then I

1 had to lie. I said, "Yes, they are fine." And that I didn't  
2 tell Taylor because I was afraid to tell him that because it  
3 could have appeared as though I was putting words into Gaddafi's  
4 mouth.

16:14:11 5 Q. Well, we will go into that a little further later, but I  
6 just want to understand your time in Libya. What period of time  
7 were you the ambassador in Libya and Tunisia?

8 A. Three years.

9 Q. And during the time you were there did you stay in those  
16:14:31 10 countries all the time? During the time you were the ambassador,  
11 did you stay?

12 A. No, most of the time I was in Liberia. I am scared of  
13 cold. I have a cardiac problem. When the place is cold I won't  
14 stay there, I had to go back home. When the winter is over I go  
16:14:49 15 back to work.

16 Q. And how did you stay up to date with what was happening in  
17 Liberia and the region when you were in Tunisia or Libya?

18 A. Well, it was a difficult thing because I was an ambassador  
19 at the time. Apart from being inspector general, when I became  
16:15:11 20 ambassador I was behind the iron curtain. I was very far away  
21 from Liberia. I only knew about Liberia when I visited Liberia.

22 Q. You said you were ambassador for three years?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. After being ambassador did you move to another position?

16:15:29 25 A. Yes, I became Vice-President when Enoch Dogolea died, when  
26 the former Vice-President died, then I became Vice-President in  
27 his place.

28 Q. And how did that come about?

29 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Rapp, what would assist us is some

1 time frames for these things, please.

2 MR RAPP: Yes:

3 Q. So you said - let's go back at the beginning. You were  
4 ambassador to Libya. When did that job begin?

16:16:01 5 A. 1997.

6 Q. And you were there for three years. When did you move to  
7 the vice-presidency?

8 A. 2000.

9 Q. And how did that come about that you became Vice-President?

16:16:18 10 A. Well, according to our laws the vice - when the  
11 Vice-President died there will be an election in the legislature.  
12 There was an election in the legislature and our own party, we  
13 voted against 52 names. 52 names in our party first, okay.

14 Q. And what was Taylor's attitude about you becoming

16:16:50 15 Vice-President?

16 A. To be exact, he was the one who chose me to be his  
17 Vice-President before I could even put it into vote. He said I  
18 should become his Vice-President and that was put to a vote. Out  
19 of 52 persons who came forward I won the elections anyway to  
16:17:14 20 become a Vice-President to him.

21 Q. When you say elections, who voted?

22 A. The legislature voted and my own party voted.

23 Q. So you were elected by the legislature by the House and  
24 Senate?

16:17:29 25 A. Yes, the House and Senate and they represented the people  
26 of the country and so that's the law. They will not organise a  
27 new election which will cost more money, but the people of the  
28 House - in the House of the Senate and the House of  
29 Representatives, both houses voted and my name was put forward to

1 the people in the country. And lastly my party voted and they  
2 chose me to be the Vice-President.

3 Q. Let's move now to people involved in Taylor's government  
4 during his presidency both when you were ambassador and  
16:18:10 5 Vice-President. A bit ago you answered questions about Benjamin  
6 Yeaten from before and I wanted to ask you did Yeaten have a  
7 position during Taylor's presidency?

8 A. Yes, Yeaten was in a serious position. He was the director  
9 of the special services, SSS, Special Security Services. They  
16:18:35 10 were responsible for the President's movement, the President's  
11 family, the President's cabinet ministers and so forth.

12 Q. And that was one. You said he had two responsibilities?

13 A. Two responsibilities. He was also a battle group  
14 commander. When there was any conflict anywhere, he had a group  
16:18:55 15 called Jungle Fire, he had to take that assignment to go there.  
16 He was not really in his office as an SS director. He was always  
17 out of there ensuring that nobody brought war to Liberia because  
18 there were conflicts in all of that country. Some had come from  
19 Guinea and some other areas. So he was always there to ensure.

16:19:22 20 Q. And this Jungle Fire group, what did it do specifically?

21 A. It's a fighting group. The fighting group that was very  
22 strong. They were trained to fight. They were at the back of  
23 the SS director. Whenever there was trouble he moved with them  
24 to quieten tension and they were very strong people.

16:19:46 25 Q. Do you know how many people were in Jungle Fire?

26 A. I wouldn't know. I wouldn't know, but it was a group of  
27 soldiers.

28 Q. Can you recall any names of individuals that were members  
29 of Jungle Fire under Yeaten?

1 A. I will call one or two names that I can remember. The boss  
2 himself, Benjamin Yeaten. There was Zigzag Marzah, he was one of  
3 the strong men in the Jungle Fire. He was one of the commanders  
4 in Jungle Fire.

16:20:20 5 Q. Now, in terms of power, how did the power of someone like  
6 Yeaten in the Taylor government compare to say the power of a  
7 cabinet minister like a defence minister?

8 A. No, he was powerful, to be frank. Benjamin was a very  
9 powerful figure in Taylor's government. Even I myself as  
16:20:46 10 Vice-President would almost always salute Benjamin Yeaten,  
11 because he had great powers. He could do anything to anybody  
12 before the President knows about it. He did not wait for orders  
13 any more.

14 Q. Well, who had more power, Taylor or Yeaten?

16:21:07 15 A. No, Taylor had more power. He was the President. He was  
16 the President. But Benjamin made himself so powerful that you  
17 could not mention harm to him. But Taylor was still the  
18 President. He had the greater power.

19 Q. The greater power than who?

16:21:28 20 A. Than Benjamin Yeaten.

21 Q. Did Yeaten have a deputy in the SSS?

22 A. Yes, he had a deputy for operations. He had two deputies  
23 that I knew of. He had Joseph Montgomery and Benjamin - I mean,  
24 sorry, he had Joe Tuah.

16:21:56 25 Q. And you have said they were deputies for different  
26 sections?

27 A. Yes, different operations.

28 Q. Okay, now what were the different operations that each of  
29 these men was in charge of?

1 A. Well, like an ordinary organisation. He was - Montgomery  
2 was for operation. He oversaw the day the day activities of the  
3 SS command. Joe Tuah could be sent anywhere and at any time  
4 where the President wants something done. Outside Liberia,  
16:22:30 5 anywhere, Joe Tuah would be sent there.

6 Q. Did you know of any task or any missions upon which Joe  
7 Tuah was sent?

8 A. Yes. Well, I took part in one that I could remember. On  
9 one occasion Joe Tuah and I went to Ouagadougou to talk to Blaise  
16:22:53 10 Compaore about the relationship with him and Taylor which had  
11 become strained, so we went to talk to him about it. So Joe Tuah  
12 and I met Blaise Compaore and expressed a lot of things that he  
13 was not happy about. President Taylor, he stood by him during  
14 the war, he is President now and he is not looking up to him any  
16:23:21 15 more. He said a lot of things. So we had to come back to him  
16 with that report.

17 Q. Well, when you visited Ouagadougou with Joe Tuah - I mean  
18 first of all be clear, was this when you were ambassador or when  
19 you were Vice-President?

16:23:37 20 A. No, I was Vice-President then. This incident that I am  
21 telling you about, I was - was ambassador? No, I was ambassador  
22 then. I was ambassador. I was ambassador. That occasion that I  
23 am talking about when Joe Tuah and myself - I was ambassador  
24 then. At that time Enoch Dogolea was alive. He was still the  
16:24:04 25 Vice-President.

26 Q. And you went there to talk to Blaise Compaore. Did you  
27 have any requests from Taylor when you went?

28 A. No, that was purely a message to him that he still  
29 remembers him as a friend, he doesn't want him to go far away

1 from him and I think that was the main thing. It was like  
2 reawakening the relationship between himself and Blaise Compaore  
3 that I know that Joe Tuah and I did that.

16:24:43 4 Q. On that occasion when you were in Burkina Faso with Joe  
5 Tuah, did you see any other Liberians?

6 A. Yes, I was in Burkina in a hotel Silmande where we slept.  
7 I saw Musa Cisse --

8 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he repeat the second  
9 name,

16:25:04 10 MR RAPP:

11 Q. Can we get first of all the second name. You said Musa  
12 Cisse and who else?

13 A. Grace Minor.

14 Q. Well, let's get spellings here. First of all we have the  
16:25:16 15 name of the hotel in Burkina Faso and I don't know if you  
16 remember how to spell that?

17 A. Yes, Silmande. S-I-L-M-A-N-D-E, Silmande Hotel in Burkina  
18 Faso.

19 Q. And these individuals that were there, you said Musa Cisse?

16:25:47 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. How do you spell his last name?

22 A. M-U-S-A, Musa. Cisse, C-I-S-S-E. Musa Cisse.

23 Q. And the Grace Minor, I take it that it is Minor as in the  
24 opposite of major, yes?

16:26:12 25 A. Yes.

26 Q. Right. What were they doing there?

27 A. I asked. They had come on a mission. They had come also  
28 to see Blaise Compaore. I don't know for what. They didn't  
29 speak in detail to me. They had come to see Blaise Compaore.



1 Q. Right. Where did you go after you were there?

2 A. I was in Ouagadougou and it was time to come. There was a  
3 plane coming from out of Ouagadougou that had a lot of items, war  
4 like items, like arms and ammunition in boxes and on board a  
16:27:03 5 ship. Somebody boarded the sheep. I don't remember who that  
6 person was, [indiscernible] sheep that I bought, when we went on  
7 the plane with boxes of ammunition, a Weasua plane, and we came  
8 to Monrovia.

9 Q. Okay, well let's --

16:27:24 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Perhaps it is me, Mr Rapp, but I wasn't  
11 sure if the witness said "sheep", as in the animal, or "ship".

12 MR RAPP: Sheep, ba ba ba.

13 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, it is a sheep.

14 MR RAPP:

16:27:38 15 Q. First of all, let's get this clarified. You said the plane  
16 had a particular name, or type of plane?

17 A. Yes, Weasua Airline, Weasua Airline, but it is grounded  
18 now. It is not flying any more. It was condemned by the UN.  
19 They said the plane was outdated. It was a Russian old plane.

16:28:00 20 It was an old Russian plane, so it was not good to fly.

21 Q. Weasua, W-E-A-S-U-A, is that how it is spelt?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And to be clear you said that there were arms on the plane.  
24 What kind of arms were on the plane?

16:28:17 25 A. There were boxes of ammunition. It was not - I did not  
26 open it, but what I saw was that some AK-47s, arms and  
27 ammunition, there were rocket propelled grenades with lots of  
28 rockets in the boxes. Even though we have been dealing with  
29 arms, so they were written in Russian.

1 Q. What was written in Russian?

2 A. The sign, the writing on the green boxes, they were all  
3 written in Russian language, but nobody could read and say what  
4 that was because the length of the boxes could determine. If you  
16:29:02 5 were a fighting man like me you will know what was contained in  
6 those boxes.

7 Q. The sheep?

8 A. The sheep.

9 Q. How did the sheep get on this plane?

16:29:16 10 A. The ram. I tied the foot of the ram and I put it on the  
11 plane and I sat on the other foot so that it could not shake and  
12 I brought it, a very big ram. I took that to my farm immediately  
13 in Tapita.

14 Q. Right, and where did the ram come from?

16:29:34 15 A. From Burkina Faso.

16 Q. And how had you obtained it?

17 A. I bought it.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Rapp, I think we are just about up to  
19 our time limit. I hope this is a convenient time.

16:29:50 20 MR RAPP: That would be fine, your Honour.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Mr Witness, Mr Blah, we  
22 adjourn at this time at 4.30 each day and we start again tomorrow  
23 morning at 9.30.

24 THE WITNESS: Your Honours, thank you.

16:30:03 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: You have taken the oath. I must tell you  
26 that you must not discuss your evidence with any other person  
27 until all your evidence is finished. Please adjourn the court  
28 until 9.30.

29 THE WITNESS: Your Honours, sir.

1 [Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 4.30 p.m.  
2 to be reconvened on Thursday, 15 May 2008 at  
3 9.30 a.m.]  
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## I N D E X

### WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION:

KARMOH KANNEH	9745
CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR MUNYARD	9745
RE-EXAMINATION BY MS BALY	9776
MOSES ZEH BLAH	9784
EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR RAPP	9784

### EXHIBITS:

Exhibit P-114 admitted	9781
Exhibit P-115A and P-115B admitted	9781