

2.5.3.4.2. Assault on TF2-156 and Killing of his Brothers

480. Around 22 February 1998,⁹³⁴ a local man named Sorie was chased by Kamajors who were armed with cutlasses, knives and guns.⁹³⁵ The Kamajors captured TF2-156, his two brothers, Sorie and an unidentified man. Kamajors chopped at TF2-156 with a machete and cut his foot, stomach, chest and face.⁹³⁶ TF2-156's lip was split in three places; two of his teeth were knocked out and one tooth was broken.⁹³⁷

481. The Kamajors chopped at TF2-156's brothers with machetes and killed them.⁹³⁸ Sorie and the unidentified man were also killed.⁹³⁹ The Kamajors thought TF2-156 was also dead and left him lying beside the bodies of these four people.⁹⁴⁰

2.5.4. Arrival of ECOMOG in Bo

482. On the 23rd of February 1998, ECOMOG entered Bo Town.⁹⁴¹ ECOMOG was unable to control the Kamajors.⁹⁴²

2.5.4.1. Crimes committed by Kamajors After the Arrival of ECOMOG

2.5.4.1.1. Looting of TF2-056's House

483. Sometime after the arrival of ECOMOG in Bo, Kamajors came to TF2-056's house and frightened him. The Kamajors took TF2-056's television, freezer, water filter and some other items.⁹⁴³ They accused TF2-056 of being a junta soldier and said they were taking the items because they had belonged to the junta.⁹⁴⁴ TF2-056 was not a junta; the items taken by the Kamajors were his personal property.⁹⁴⁵

⁹³⁴ TF2-156 says that it was one day before the arrival of ECOMOG: Transcript of 25 November 2004, p.48.

⁹³⁵ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-156, p. 64.

⁹³⁶ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-156, pp. 41-43.

⁹³⁷ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-156, p. 45; see also Exhibit 101 and Exhibit 102.

⁹³⁸ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-156, p. 46.

⁹³⁹ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-156, p. 49.

⁹⁴⁰ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-156, pp. 48-50.

⁹⁴¹ Transcript of 6 December 2004, TF2-056, p. 72; Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-030, pp. 11-12, Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-156, p. 48, Transcript of 6 December 2004, TF2-056, p. 72, Transcript of 23 November 2004, TF2-119, p. 122.

⁹⁴² Transcript of 7 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 93-94.

⁹⁴³ Transcript of 7 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 86-88.

⁹⁴⁴ Transcript of 6 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 72-73.

⁹⁴⁵ Transcript of 7 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 86-88.

2.5.4.1.2. *Capture of TF2-067 and Targeting of Temnes*

484. TF2-067, a young Temne boy, was captured by Kamajors when they forced their way into his house. The Kamajors searched the house for arms and ammunition, but did not find any.⁹⁴⁶ The Kamajors were also searching for Temne people. They told TF2-067 that they were searching for Temnes because Temnes were soldiers and were bad people. The Kamajors captured TF2-067 to try to induce his father, who is also Temne, to come out of hiding; however, TF2-067's father did not appear. The Kamajors left TF2-067 and went to search other houses.⁹⁴⁷

2.5.4.1.3. *Looting by Kamajors at TF2-067's House*

485. A group of Kamajors came to TF2-067's house and took items which belonged to people that lived with him. The Kamajors took a freezer, a tape recorder, a radio and a video. They tried to take a double bed, but it was too large for them to carry.⁹⁴⁸

486. The actions of these Kamajors were reported to ECOMOG who came immediately to the house. The Kamajors ran away. ECOMOG told the inhabitants of the house to make a list of looted property taken by the Kamajors.⁹⁴⁹

487. After ECOMOG left, the Kamajors returned to TF2-067's house and retrieved items which they had left behind.⁹⁵⁰

488. TF2-067 observed Kamajors breaking into people's shops and houses to loot property.⁹⁵¹

2.5.4.1.4. *Beating of a Pastor by Kamajors*

489. A pastor was staying at TF2-067's house. One day, after Kamajors had been to the house, the pastor put on a pair of slippers which had been left behind by the Kamajors. When the Kamajors returned and saw that the pastor was wearing the slippers, they beat him. The Kamajors kicked the pastor and hit him with the butts of their guns until blood began to ooze from his nose.

⁹⁴⁶ Transcript of 1 December 2004, TF2-067, pp. 29-30; Transcript of 29 November 2004, TF2-057, pp. 114-115.

⁹⁴⁷ Transcript of 30 November 2004, TF2-067, pp. 87-89.

⁹⁴⁸ Transcript of 30 November 2004, TF2-067, pp. 90-92.

⁹⁴⁹ Transcript of 30 November 2004, TF2-067, pp. 92-95.

⁹⁵⁰ Transcript of 30 November 2004, TF2-067, pp. 95-97.

⁹⁵¹ Transcript of 30 November 2004, TF2-067, pp. 99-100.

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The pastor was crying but could do nothing. TF2-067 heard the Kamajors question the pastor in Mende.⁹⁵²

2.5.4.1.5. *Killings by Kamajors in a Park*

490. A Temne man was arrested in a park by Kamajors because they thought he was a Temne. When the man protested that he was not a Temne, he was shot. As they left, the Kamajors purposefully stepped on the man's body.⁹⁵³ Later in the evening, Kamajors burnt the Temne man's body.⁹⁵⁴

2.5.4.1.6. *Arrest of TF2-067 and his Father*

491. TF2-067 and his father were arrested and taken to Kamajor headquarters at 88 Mahei Boima Road.⁹⁵⁵ On the way to the headquarters, the Kamajors also arrested TF2-067's uncle. TF2-067's uncle was held at gunpoint and the Kamajors asked him if he was a Temne. TF2-067's uncle was also brought to the Kamajor headquarters.⁹⁵⁶

492. TF2-067's father and uncle were placed with other adults while TF2-067 was placed with children his own age and younger. TF2-067's father spoke in Mende to the Kamajors. The eldest Kamajor, who was the leader of a group of small boys, ordered the release of TF2-067's father. TF2-067's father requested the release of TF2-067 and TF2-067's uncle. The Kamajors released TF2-067, but refused to release TF2-067's uncle because his uncle did not speak Mende. TF2-067 has not seen his uncle since.⁹⁵⁷

2.5.4.1.7. *Killing of a Former Soldier by Kamajors at a Checkpoint*

493. When leaving Bo Town, TF2-067 was stopped at three checkpoints. At the first checkpoint, he saw Kamajors capture a man that they believed to be a former soldier. The man denied the Kamajors' allegations. One of the Kamajors announced that they would kill the man

⁹⁵² Transcript of 30 November 2004, TF2-067, pp. 95-99.

⁹⁵³ Transcript of 1 December 2004, TF2-067, pp. 4-6.

⁹⁵⁴ Transcript of 1 December 2004, TF2-067, pp. 43-46.

⁹⁵⁵ Transcript of 29 November 2004, TF2-057, pp. 117-119; Transcript of 30 November 2004, TF2-057 p. 71; Transcript of 1 December 2004, TF2-067, pp. 7-10.

⁹⁵⁶ Transcript of 1 December 2004, TF2-067, pp. 7-10.

⁹⁵⁷ Transcript of 1 December 2004, TF2-067, pp. 7-10.

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because he was arguing. TF2-067 saw one Kamajor shoot the man. This killing was also witnessed by a large group of people passing through the checkpoint.⁹⁵⁸

494. At the second checkpoint, Kamajors who called themselves "Black December" stopped the group with whom TF2-067 was travelling. The Kamajors questioned the leader of the group and then allowed them to pass. At the third checkpoint, the leader of the group was again questioned before the group was allowed to pass.⁹⁵⁹

2.5.4.1.8. *Arrest and Beating of a Limba Man*

495. A Limba man was arrested and taken to the Bo District Commander, Kosseh Hindowa, at the Kamajor headquarters located at 88 Mahci Boima Road.⁹⁶⁰ The Limba man was beaten in front of Hindowa. He had been arrested because the Kamajors suspected that his daughter was in love with a junta. TF2-056 spoke with Kosseh Hindowa and denied the Kamajors' suspicions. Hindowa requested 100,000 leones for the release of the Limba man.⁹⁶¹ TF2-056 paid the money and the man was released. The Limba man had welts all over his body and was in pain; he died one month later.⁹⁶²

2.5.4.1.9. *Arrest and Cruel Treatment of Two Limba Men*

496. Two Limba men were arrested by Kamajors who forced the captives to remove their clothing and tied them with FM rope. The Kamajors planned to put pepper on the prisoner's genitals. TF2-056 offered Moses Sandy, a Kamajor Commander from Koribondo, 110,000 leones for the release of the two men. Moses Sandy accepted the money and demanded 15 bushels of rice. TF2-056 convinced Moses Sandy to accept 10 bushels of rice. The two Limba men were held for two days and were released on the third day.⁹⁶³

2.5.4.1.10. *Arrest and Cruel Treatment of a Limba Man*

497. A Limba man accused of being a junta was arrested, undressed and beaten by the Kamajors. They forced the man to roll on the ground over a distance of about 10 metres and then

⁹⁵⁸ Transcript of 1 December 2004, TF2-067, pp. 14-19.

⁹⁵⁹ Transcript of 1 December 2004, TF2-067, pp. 19-21; Transcript of 30 November, TF2-057, pp. 36-39.

⁹⁶⁰ Transcript of 7 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 81-82.

⁹⁶¹ Transcript of 6 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 73-75.

⁹⁶² Transcript of 7 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 81-82; Transcript of 6 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 73-77.

⁹⁶³ Transcript of 6 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 77-79.

a Kamajor hit him with a gun. TF2-056, who witnessed the incident, requested the assistance of ECOMOG and paid 300,000 leones to the Kamajor Abu Tawa to secure the release of the Limba man and the return of everything that had been seized by the Kamajors from the Limba man's house. Abu Tawa had requested 400,000 leones but TF2-056 begged him to accept 300,000 leones.⁹⁶⁴

2.5.4.1.11. *Arrest and Beating of a Woman*

498. A Mende woman accused of being a cook for the rebel named Mosquito was captured by a Kamajor commander named Moscs Sandy.⁹⁶⁵ She was held by ECOMOG at their headquarters and was beaten every day. TF2-056 paid 100,000 leones to ECOMOG and 100,000 leones to the Kamajors to secure the woman's release. Upon determining that the woman was not a cook for Mosquito, the ECOMOG commander released the woman to TF2-056.

2.5.4.1.12. *Killing of TF2-058's Husband*

499. On 27 April 1998, TF2-058 witnessed Kamajors kill her husband in the Duwebu Section of Bo Town. Approximately 15 Kamajors carrying various weapons including cutlasses, RPGs, knives and guns came up behind TF2-058 and her husband as they were walking home. The Kamajors called her husband a junta and began attacking him. He was struck in the eye and then the side with a long knife-like weapon. When he fell, all of the Kamajors stabbed him. TF2-058 ran away.⁹⁶⁶ She did not return for her husband's body because she feared that the Kamajors would see and kill her. She did not report the killing or confront the Kamajors because she feared that the Kamajors would kill her or burn down her house.⁹⁶⁷

500. TF2-058 left Bo for two months and returned in early July. She learned that her husband's body had been taken to Gbetema and had been eaten by Kamajors.⁹⁶⁸

2.5.4.1.13. *Killings by Kamajors in a Swamp near Njai Town and at "Washcar"*

501. On 27 April 1998, TF2-058 witnessed Kamajors attack a man in the swamp near Njai Town in Bo. The Kamajors said "Alahu Akbar" as they killed him.⁹⁶⁹ That same day, TF2-058

⁹⁶⁴ Transcript of 6 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 79-82; Transcript of 7 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 66-69.

⁹⁶⁵ Transcript of 7 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 69-74.

⁹⁶⁶ Transcript of 3 December 2004, TF2-058, pp. 50-59 and 86.

⁹⁶⁷ Transcript of 3 December 2004, TF2-058, pp. 64 and 73-76.

⁹⁶⁸ Transcript of 3 December 2004, TF2-058, pp. 69-70.

witnessed Kamajors hack at a man with cutlasses at "washcar" near the Shenge market. They were also saying "Alahu Akbar".⁹⁷⁰

2.5.4.1.14. *Harassment of TF2-156*

502. In order to go to the hospital to receive regular medical treatment, TF2-156 had to pass a checkpoint manned by Kamajors. Each time he passed through the checkpoint, the Kamajors would attack, arrest or harass him. On one occasion, the Kamajors arrested him and held him captive for a short time. They called him a junta and said that the next time they captured him they would eat him.⁹⁷¹

2.5.4.1.15. *Mistreatment of TF2-119 at the Brigade Junction on the Bo-Freetown Road*

503. On 26 March 1998, TF2-119 was discharged from Bo Government Hospital and referred to Kingtom Hospital in Freetown for further medical treatment.⁹⁷² He travelled to Freetown with his younger brother. On the way there, they were stopped by Kamajors at a checkpoint at Brigade Junction on the Bo-Freetown Road. Although TF2-119 was on crutches because of a broken leg, he was harassed by the Kamajors who demanded authentic documents to enable him to pass through.⁹⁷³

504. Meanwhile, TF2-119's brother was taken to a booth and accused of being a collaborator. About 30 Kamajors surrounded TF2-119 and threatened to kill him. The Kamajors dragged, pulled and shoved TF2-119. He fell to the ground, crying. TF2-119's plasters were removed. One Kamajor asked for a weapon to be brought to him and another took an AK-47. TF2-119 was dragged to an open pit behind the booth in which there lay naked male bodies. One Kamajor tried to push TF2-119 into the pit but TF2-119 held onto the Kamajor trousers and shouted. TF2-119 was rescued from this ordeal by an ECOMOG soldier. TF2-119 does not know if the Kamajors

⁹⁶⁹ Transcript of 3 December 2004, TF2-058, pp. 61-62.

⁹⁷⁰ Transcript of 3 December 2004, TF2-058, pp. 62-63.

⁹⁷¹ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-156, p. 54.

⁹⁷² Transcript of 23 November 2004, TF2-119, pp. 122-123.

⁹⁷³ Transcript of 23 November 2004, TF2-119, pp. 123-126.

accepted the ECOMOG dealing with the situation but they had to accept it because by then ECOMOG were their superiors.⁹⁷⁴

2.5.5. Organization in Bo after the Kamajor Takeover

2.5.5.1. Norman Orders War Council Members to set up CDF Office in Bo

505. While at Base Zero, Sam Hinga Norman ordered some members of the War Council to go Bo and administer it like Base Zero.⁹⁷⁵

506. In February 1998, the War Council arrived in Bo and set up the CDF office at 88 Mahei Boima Road.⁹⁷⁶ The CDF office was run by Alhaji Daramy Rogers, the Regional Coordinator.⁹⁷⁷ Between March and June 1998, Kosseh Hindowa, the District Administrator, was placed in charge of the CDF office and the Kamajors in Bo Town.⁹⁷⁸

2.5.5.2. Establishment of the War Office, Later Called the Peace Office, in Bo

507. Once the members arrived in Bo, the War Council ceased holding meetings. The War Council lost its functional capacity both as an administrative body and an advisory body. There was no administrative structure in Bo to effectively control the Kamajors.⁹⁷⁹ They ignored the chain of command and did not follow orders.⁹⁸⁰

508. In June 1998, the resident Minister, Honourable Foday MB Seisay established the War Office.⁹⁸¹ It was located in the Shenge Section of Bo Town at 42 Mahei Boima Road.⁹⁸² After the

⁹⁷⁴ Transcript of 23 November 2004, PW TF2-119, pp. 123-126, see also Transcript of 24 November 2004, TF2-119, pp. 39-40.

⁹⁷⁵ Transcript of 16 November 2004, TF2-008, pp. 95-96 & 105.

⁹⁷⁶ Transcript of 5 November 2004, TF2-201, pp. 55-56 (CS).

⁹⁷⁷ Transcript of 29 November 2004, TF2-088, p. 118; Transcript of 6 December 2004, TF2-056, pp. 87-88; Transcript of 20 February 2006, Kenneth Koker, pp. 87-88.

⁹⁷⁸ Transcript of 8 February 2006, Peter Penfold, pp. 43-44; Exhibit 168.

⁹⁷⁹ Transcript of 23 November 2004, TF2-008, pp. 30-34.

⁹⁸⁰ The War Council received reports about the actions of the Kamajors. One such report stated that the Kamajors were not taking orders from their superiors. Orders came from the Director of Operations down the chain of command to the Regional Commander and the Battalion Commander. According to the report, the Kamajors were not following the orders because they were undisciplined. They were consequently uncontrollable: Transcript of 23 November 2004, TF2-008, pp. 30-34.

⁹⁸¹ Transcript of 16 November 2004, TF2-008, p. 115.

⁹⁸² Transcript of 20 February 2006, Kenneth Koker, pp. 90-91; Exhibit 168, "Witness Statement of Foday Mohammed Duramani Seisay."

7th of July 1999, the War Office became the Peace Office. It was tasked with investigating atrocities and excesses committed by the Kamajors. Fofana was the Director of the Peace Office.⁹⁸³

2.5.6. Meetings Held by Sam Hinga Norman in Bo

2.5.6.1. First Meeting: Speech Given by Norman in February 1998

509. About a week after the capture of Bo, Norman convened a public meeting attended by Kamajors and civilians. Norman said that people should not grumble or blame the Kamajors because he is the one who gave directives to Kamajors and he took responsibility for their actions.⁹⁸⁴

2.5.6.2. Second Meeting: Visit to the Hospital

510. In late February 1998, Norman visited Bo Government Hospital.⁹⁸⁵ He informed the patients of the capture of Tongo Field, Kenema Town and Bo Town. Norman also spoke about the imminent take over of Freetown and urged people to accept losses and deaths because these occurred in war.⁹⁸⁶

2.5.6.3. Third Meeting: Visit to the New Police Barracks

511. In April 1998, Norman came to Bo with Kondewa, Fofana, Kamoh Lahai, Mammy Munda and other Kamajor leaders. The Chief of police ordered all policemen to attend a parade at the new police barracks. Only 150 policemen attended.⁹⁸⁷ Norman complained that the Kamajor chiefs, in particular Fofana, had lied to him about the burnt down police barracks and policemen killed in Bo Town. Norman said that he felt deceived after having seen the barracks intact and the police at the parade.⁹⁸⁸

2.5.6.4. Fourth Meeting: Speech Given by Norman at Bo Town Hall

⁹⁸³ Transcript of 16 November 2004, TF2-008, pp. 111-115; Transcript of 23 November 2004, TF2-008, pp. 19-23.

⁹⁸⁴ Transcript of 10 March 2005, Albert J Nallo, pp. 88-89; Transcript of 8 June 2005, TF2-011, pp. 32-33 (CS).

⁹⁸⁵ Transcript of 23 November 2004, TF2-119, pp. 126-127.

⁹⁸⁶ Transcript of 23 November 2004, TF2-119, pp. 126-127.

⁹⁸⁷ Transcript of 14 February 2005, TF2-001, pp. 98-99; TF2-001 testified that prior to the Kamajor attacks, there were 368 policemen. Transcript of 14 February 2005, TF2-001, p. 99.

⁹⁸⁸ Transcript of 14 February 2005, TF2-001, pp. 99-102.

512. Around July or August 1998, a meeting facilitated by the European Union and an NGO called Conciliation Resources was held at Bo Town Hall.⁹⁸⁹ It was attended by Norman, Kondewa, Fofana, other Kamajor commanders, initiators and civilians. Norman gave a speech in which he took responsibility for the actions of the Kamajors.⁹⁹⁰

2.5.7. Mongere and Gumahun (Valunia Chiefdom)

513. Mongere is located in Valunia Chiefdom, Bo District.⁹⁹¹ It is approximately two to three miles from Yele, Gbonkolenken Chiefdom, Tonkolili District. Kamajors from all of the chiefdoms in Bo District arrived and took control of Mongere in 1997.⁹⁹²

514. In November 1997, the Kamajors occupied Gumahun and its surrounding areas.⁹⁹³ In Gumahun the Kamajors were disorganized and uncontrolled.⁹⁹⁴

2.5.7.1. Crimes in Mongere and Gumahun Areas, November 1997

2.5.7.1.1. *Threat to Kill by Chief Kamajor James Bundu in Gumahun*

515. On 29 November 1997, TF2-088 sent his son and three of his nephews to retrieve his gun so that he could give it to the Kamajors.⁹⁹⁵ Later that day TF2-088 saw his gun in the hands of Kamajors at the court *barri*.⁹⁹⁶ Those present included the Battalion Commanders Alhaji Hassan Sheriff, Sundifu Samuka and Joseph Kulagbanda. Gibril Mansaray, the Kamajor Secretary, was also present. James Bundu, the Chief Kamajor, refused to return TF2-088's gun and threatened to kill all the people who had gone to collect it.⁹⁹⁷ James Bundu said that anyone who did not join the Kamajors would be considered a rebel.⁹⁹⁸

2.5.7.1.2. *Killing of TF2-088's Nephews and Eldest Son*

⁹⁸⁹ TF2-008 stated that this meeting took place sometime during the rainy season in mid-1998: Transcript of 16 November 2004, TF2-008, pp. 115-119.

⁹⁹⁰ Transcript of 16 November 2004, TF2-008, pp. 115-119.

⁹⁹¹ The Chamber finds that "Mongere" and "Mongeri" refer to the same location.

⁹⁹² Transcript of 29 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 89-92.

⁹⁹³ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, p. 93.

⁹⁹⁴ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-088, p. 93.

⁹⁹⁵ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 95-96.

⁹⁹⁶ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 99-102.

⁹⁹⁷ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 101-102.

⁹⁹⁸ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-088, p. 101.

516. On 29 November 1997, TF2-088's eldest son and two of his nephews were shot and killed by Sundifu Samuka, Joseph Kulagbanda and Wan Mohammed. These three corpses were thrown into the Taia River.⁹⁹⁹ A third nephew was shot while attempting to run from the Kamajors but he survived the shooting.¹⁰⁰⁰

2.5.7.1.3. *Killings in Mandu*

517. On 30 November 1997, a nephew of TF2-088 named "Daddy" and his nephew's mother, Jeneba, stood amongst the Kamajors and many civilians at the Kamajor Brima Sheki's compound.¹⁰⁰¹ Alhaji Hassan, James Bundu, Gibril Mansaray, Sundifu Samuka and Joseph Kulagbanda arrived at the compound and entered the parlour with the Mandu Battalion Commander Earnest Blango Kandapa.¹⁰⁰²

518. Jeneba was the town mother of Nyandahun when she was captured by the rebels and was forced to cook and care for them.¹⁰⁰³ The Chief Kamajor James Bundu told Jeneba they would kill her because she had joined the rebels. She was shot by Philip Mboma, a Kamajor Battalion Commander based in Mandu. Her neck was cut with a cutlass by Philip Mboma and she fell to the ground and died.¹⁰⁰⁴

519. James Bundu accused Daddy of being a rebel because he caught fish for the rebel's king, Smith Joseph.¹⁰⁰⁵ Philip Mboma cut Daddy in two at the waist with a cutlass. Daddy's intestines fell to the ground and he died.¹⁰⁰⁶ Gibril Mansaray forced four civilians and TF2-088's younger son to dig a hole and bury the bodies of Jeneba and Daddy.¹⁰⁰⁷

2.5.7.1.4. *Mistreatment of TF2-088 at the Court Barri in Gumahun*

520. On the evening of 30 November 1997, at the Gumahun court barri, James Bundu asked TF2-088 whether he had called the Kamajors cannibals. When TF2-088 admitted he had done

⁹⁹⁹ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 104-105.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 107-108.

¹⁰⁰¹ Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 107-108.

¹⁰⁰² Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 16-19.

¹⁰⁰³ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 19-20.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 21-23.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Smith Joseph was called the rebel king because he was the rebels' superior in Valunia Chiefdom. Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 24-25.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 24-26.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 27-28.

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so,¹⁰⁰⁸ Joseph Kulagbanda, Sundifu Samuka and John Rainbo placed him flat on the ground. He was stripped naked while his hands were tied behind his back with FM rope brought by Gibril Mansaray. A mixture of charcoal powder with clay, ash and water brought by James Bundu was put all over the TF2-088's body and pepper was rubbed into his genitals.¹⁰⁰⁹

521. James Bundu stepped on TF2-088's stomach and took 41,000 leones that TF2-088 had in his shirt.¹⁰¹⁰ James Bundu accused TF2-088 of being a thief and then each of his 13 commanders lashed TF2-088 10 times. TF2-088 was released when his wife's sister paid 5000 leones, which the Kamajors had requested for his release.¹⁰¹¹

2.5.7.2. Crimes Occurring in Kpetewoma in Valunia Chiefdom in April 1999

2.5.7.2.1. Killing of TF2-088's Son

522. Late in the evening of 22 April 1999, while TF2-088 was with his son in Kpetewoma village, he heard and saw his son screaming while being held by Kamajors.¹⁰¹² There was a gunshot, then a Kamajor named Borbor Aruna cut TF2-088's son's throat with a machete. His son was bleeding from the throat and gasping. There was a celebration in Gumahun after the Kamajors killed his son.¹⁰¹³ TF2-088 went to the swamp where he saw his son's body. The Kamajors had cut his son open from the throat to the penis and had removed his internal organs, including the heart, lungs and intestines.¹⁰¹⁴ The body of his son was burnt in the presence of many commanders including Gibril Mansaray, James Bundu, David Joseph, Sundifu Samuka and Chief Mulai Abu of Nyandehun.¹⁰¹⁵

523. On 24 April 1999, TF2-088 was shown a written notice by Gibril Mansaray. The notice was addressed to checkpoint commanders in the Gumahun area. It contained an order for the killing of TF2-088's son.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 32-33.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 33-35.

¹⁰¹⁰ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 35-36.

¹⁰¹¹ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 35-36.

¹⁰¹² Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 38-40.

¹⁰¹³ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 41-43.

¹⁰¹⁴ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 44-46; TF2-088 did not do anything to the body because there was a law that if the Kamajors had killed somebody, no civilian had the right to move the body. Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, p. 46.

¹⁰¹⁵ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 47.

524. TF2-088 later learned that the ash from his son's corpse was used to perform the last initiation in Mongere Town in Norman's compound.¹⁰¹⁶ After this initiation the Kamajors went to TF2-088's home and beat his children and several Limba people staying at his house. The Kamajors demanded food and took all of TF2-088's property, 250,000 leones of his money and burnt down one of his houses.¹⁰¹⁷

2.5.7.3. Reporting of Crimes

2.5.7.3.1. *Report to Hassan Sheriff*

525. On 24 April 1999, TF2-088 reported all the crimes that he knew of the Kamajors committing to Alhaji Hassan Sheriff.¹⁰¹⁸ Sheriff told TF2-088 that Sam Hinga Norman had ordered a ceasefire which meant that Kamajors were not supposed to kill anyone.¹⁰¹⁹ As the war was over, the Kamajors were told to stop harassing civilians.¹⁰²⁰

526. On 27 April 1999, two days after Earnest Blango Kandapa completed investigating crimes that had allegedly been committed by Kamajors, TF2-088 was invited to Gumahun court *barri*. Also present were James Bundu, Gibril Mansaray, Sundifu Samuka, Joseph Kulagbanda and Chief Mulai Abu. After listening to TF2-088's complaint, Kandapa asked whether this had in fact occurred. The Kamajor Commanders admitted to the crimes, however James Bundu commented that a "Kamajor never does wrong." These people were not punished.¹⁰²¹

527. TF2-088 estimated his financial loss as equivalent to two million leones, however he received only 20,000 leones and five gallons of oil. The Kamajors were instructed to give him 500,000 leones every two weeks, but they did not do so.¹⁰²²

2.5.7.3.2. *Report to Norman*

528. On 5 October 2001, TF2-088 travelled to Freetown. He made a written report about the killings he witnessed in Mongere and Gumahun to Norman and delivered it to Norman's wife at

¹⁰¹⁶ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 48-49.

¹⁰¹⁷ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 50-51.

¹⁰¹⁸ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, p. 52.

¹⁰¹⁹ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 52-54.

¹⁰²⁰ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 77-78.

¹⁰²¹ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 62-66.

¹⁰²² Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 67-68.

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their Spur Road compound.¹⁰²³ Two days later, when TF2-088 returned to Norman's house, Norman's wife told TF2-088 that Norman had done nothing. TF2-088 returned to his village.¹⁰²⁴

2.5.7.3.3. *Meeting with Norman in Mongere*

529. In December 2001, Norman addressed Kamajors and civilians from his compound in Mongere. Norman said that he had come to warn the Kamajors that "when the war is over, anybody who had done something bad to his companion would regret it if the companion comes and overtakes him. Those days that you did those things, there were no places to report you, but [sic] now, the law is here." Norman cited TF2-088's complaint as an example. TF2-088 does not know of any instance where Kamajors were punished for what they did to him.¹⁰²⁵

2.5.8. Fengehun, Kakua Chiefdom

530. Fengehun is a village located in Kakua Chiefdom in Bo District.¹⁰²⁶ It has a population of approximately 400 people.¹⁰²⁷ Soldiers, rebels and Kamajors all lived in Fengehun, but there was no fighting.¹⁰²⁸

2.5.8.1. Crimes Committed in Fengehun

531. During the dry season of 1998, five Kamajors arrested TF2-007 and took him to the location where they held his father captive. TF2-007 saw his father tied with a rope around his waist. Part of his father's right ear had been cut off. TF2-007's father was surrounded by approximately ten Kamajors who were dancing.¹⁰²⁹

532. TF2-007 was told by the Kamajors to say good-bye to his father. TF2-007's father was then tied and put inside a hut which was set on fire. After the burning, Kamajors decapitated TF2-007's father's corpse. Later in the day, TF2-007 saw the Kamajors dancing and holding a stick onto which they had attached his father's head. The Kamajors requested a token from TF2-007 in

¹⁰²³ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 69-70; TF2-088 explained in the letter that Kamajors had killed many members of his family and that though he had wanted to make a report earlier he had been unable to do so. In 1997 and 1998 the police stations were banned, the courts were closed and there were no chairmen or chiefs passing decisions: see Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 69-70.

¹⁰²⁴ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 69-70.

¹⁰²⁵ Transcript of 26 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 75-76.

¹⁰²⁶ See Exhibit 37.

¹⁰²⁷ Transcript of 2 December 2004, TF2-007, pp. 43 and 75-76.

¹⁰²⁸ Transcript of 2 December 2004, TF2-007, pp. 45-48.

¹⁰²⁹ Transcript of 2 December 2004, TF2-007, pp. 50-53.

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exchange for bringing his father's head but TF2-007 had nothing had to give them and they passed by.¹⁰³⁰ He did not see his father's body again.¹⁰³¹

2.5.9. Killing of Jeneba and Juma Joe Betty by Vanjawai in Jiama Bongor Chiefdom, Bo District

533. Vandi Vanjawai was posted to a town called Gondama. He had authority in Soa Chiefdom, Jiama Bongor Chiefdom and Tikonko Chiefdom. Albert J Nallo made a report at Base Zero about two killings involving Vanjawai: the first was the killing of a pregnant woman named as Jeneba in Gbonima village and the second was having had his boys kill a man named Juma Joe Betty in Sulehun village. Albert J Nallo took Juma Joe Betty's elder brother Musa Joe Betty to Base Zero to report his brother's killing.¹⁰³²

2.6. Bonthe District

2.6.1. Background to Bonthe Town

534. In 1991, a unit of the Sierra Leone Navy was installed in Bonthe Town because rebels were threatening to invade. The unit had three gun boats.¹⁰³³ The Kamajors came to Bonthe for the first time during 1994 and 1995. At this time, the relationship between the Kamajors, the military and the civilians was cordial.¹⁰³⁴

535. The Kamajors were based in villages near Bonthe Town. They were also installed on the mainland portion of Bonthe District.¹⁰³⁵ Immediately after the overthrow of Kabbah's government, the Kamajors living in Bonthe Town had to retreat to the surrounding villages.¹⁰³⁶ By this time the relationship between the civilians and the SLA had deteriorated; the SLA sometimes mistreated people and beat the civilians.¹⁰³⁷

¹⁰³⁰ Transcript of 2 December 2004, TF2-007, pp. 57-59.

¹⁰³¹ Transcript of 2 December 2004, TF2-007, pp. 71-72.

¹⁰³² Transcript of 11 March 2005, Albert J Nallo, pp. 17-18.

¹⁰³³ Transcript of 12 November 2004, TF2-071, pp.5-6.

¹⁰³⁴ Transcript of 12 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 6-7.

¹⁰³⁵ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 5-6.

¹⁰³⁶ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 49.

¹⁰³⁷ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 49-50; Transcript of 12 November, TF2-071, pp. 17-18.

536. The Kamajors operating in Bonthe were of the Shebro tribe and were referred to as the Kassilla Battalion. These Kamajors were seamen and were called "sea devils".¹⁰³⁸

537. Several meetings were held with the elders of Bonthe town in order to discuss the issue of the continuing harassment of civilians by Kamajors.¹⁰³⁹ On 16 August 1997, a delegation was sent to Kondewa at the Kamajor base at Tihun to discuss the matter.¹⁰⁴⁰

538. On 15 September 1997, Kamajors entered Bonthe with the aim of seizing a military gunboat. However, the attack did not succeed and the Kamajors were repelled.¹⁰⁴¹

2.6.2. Attack on Bonthe Town by Kamajors on 15 February 1998

539. On 14 February 1998, soldiers left Bonthe in a Sierra Leone Navy gunboat.¹⁰⁴² The following morning, a group of approximately 300 to 500 Kamajors entered Bonthe.¹⁰⁴³ The Kamajors came from three chiefdoms, including Sittia and Nongoba Bullom.¹⁰⁴⁴ Some of the Kamajors were armed with guns and were dressed in the Kamajor uniform with charms and mirrors attached.¹⁰⁴⁵ The Kamajors fired their guns and sang poro songs and advanced towards Bonthe Town.¹⁰⁴⁶ They gathered all the civilians in Bonthe at the Sierra Leone Navy Base.¹⁰⁴⁷

2.6.3. Crimes committed by Kamajors after arrival

2.6.3.1. 15 February 1998

2.6.3.1.1. *Looting*

540. On 15 February 1998, Kamajor commander Lamina Gbokambama and his men looted household items and equipment from the Bonthe Technical College, the Bonthe Holiday Complex, the government building, the Police station, the state prison, the district office, the

¹⁰³⁸ Transcript of 30 January 2006, Norman, p. 11.

¹⁰³⁹ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 6-7.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 10-12; Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 50-51; see also section V.2.2.2.5.

¹⁰⁴¹ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p. 6; Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 33.

¹⁰⁴² Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp. 7-8.

¹⁰⁴³ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 76-77; Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp. 8-9; Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 33.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 76; Transcript of 11 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 14.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p.8.

¹⁰⁴⁶ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p. 9.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 77.

elections office, the Ministry of Works and the Fisheries Department, the Post Office and the telecommunications department.¹⁰⁴⁸ After they finished looting, Lamin Gbokambama announced that he was now the Chief of Bonthe.¹⁰⁴⁹ At the Fisheries Department Building, Father Garrick pleaded with a young Kamajor called Commander Rambo Conteh to have his Kamajors leave things intact. Rambo answered that they only wanted to take the fuel and then they would leave.¹⁰⁵⁰

2.6.3.1.2. *Killing of Kpana Manso*

541. On the same day a Sherbro fisherman, Kpana Manso, was shot by Baigeh, the Kamajor Commander of the invading force.¹⁰⁵¹ Kpana Manso was killed because he was wrongfully blamed for being the father of the soldiers.¹⁰⁵² Baigeh said he was the Battalion Commander of the Kamajor naval battalion, also referred to as the Kassilla Battalion. He said, "From now on Bonthe is under the control of the Kamajors, headed by [...] Commander Morie Jusu Kamara."¹⁰⁵³

542. After the attack on Bonthe, Kamajor leaders including Nabie Koroma and Chief Sei Mani, Section Chief in Sittia Chiefdom, arrived in Bonthe from Bendu Cha. Father Garrick made a report to them about lootings and killings by Kamajors in Bonthe. Nabie Koroma and Chief Sei Mani said that they would wait until the arrival of Battalion Commander Mori Jusu Kamara before taking any action.¹⁰⁵⁴

2.6.3.2. 16 February 1998

2.6.3.2.1. *Looting in Bonthe*

543. On 16 February 1998, a house in Bonthe was looted and vandalized by Commander Julius Squire of Bendu Cha and his troops. These Kamajors took 17,900,000 leones from TF2-116's

¹⁰⁴⁸ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 35 and 50-51.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 51.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 77; Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 51.

¹⁰⁵¹ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 77; Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 36-37; Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p. 13.

¹⁰⁵² Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p. 14.

¹⁰⁵³ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 37-38.

¹⁰⁵⁴ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 47-48.

house.¹⁰⁵⁵ Commander Julius Squire directed his men to transport the looted items to his house a few yards away on Nathan Street.¹⁰⁵⁶

544. On the same day the Kamajors looted materials and drugs from the government hospital and household materials from the doctors' quarters.¹⁰⁵⁷

2.6.3.2.2. *Killings in Bonthe*

545. On 16 February 1998, a young man named Abu Samukah Mampeh was shot by Kamajors.¹⁰⁵⁸ His corpse was left at the junction of Medina Street and Lime Street.¹⁰⁵⁹ It had been mutilated by the amputation of his arms.¹⁰⁶⁰

546. On the same day, a fisherman named Kondor Bantiamor was killed by Kamajors on the shore.¹⁰⁶¹

547. On 16 February 1998 Kamajors announced a meeting at the St. Patrick Parish's Compound.¹⁰⁶² Morie Jusu, the District Battalion Commander, was present at the meeting. Commander Julius Squire, the secretary and spokesman for the meeting, announced that the Kamajors were looking for three collaborators.¹⁰⁶³

548. At the same meeting, TF2-116 was singled out and placed in the circle by the Kamajors. The Kamajors told TF2-116 that he should be killed.¹⁰⁶⁴ Commander Julius Squire blamed TF2-116 for being a member of a working Committee which had cooperated with the junta forces.¹⁰⁶⁵ Julius Squire said that TF2-116 should be killed for this cooperation. District Commander Mori Jusu intervened and said he saw no truth in the allegation and that the killing should be stopped. Kamajor Commander Rambo Conteh insisted that if the District Commander stopped him from

¹⁰⁵⁵ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp. 26-28.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp. 26-27.

¹⁰⁵⁷ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 41-43.

¹⁰⁵⁸ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p.18; Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 40-41.

¹⁰⁵⁹ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p.18; Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 40-41.

¹⁰⁶⁰ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p.18.

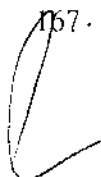
¹⁰⁶¹ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 43.

¹⁰⁶² Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp. 14-15.

¹⁰⁶³ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp. 16-17.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp.18-20 and 44-47.

¹⁰⁶⁵ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p. 20.


killing TF2-116, he would surely kill someone else so that it would go on record that he spilled human blood on the soil of Bonthe.¹⁰⁶⁶

549. At the same meeting a boy named Bendeh Battiana was accused of being a collaborator. The boy was trapped by Alfred Bobby and dragged to Heddy Road and shot. Rambo Conteh came back to the meeting and said that he was not satisfied, but at least he had spilled human blood on the soil of Bonthe. Rambo Conteh killed the boy.¹⁰⁶⁷

550. District Commander Mori Jusu said that no one else would be killed, but that the civilians had to pay 100,000 leones for each of the 14 people that were at the meeting. Father Garrick paid a sum of money and guaranteed that the rest would also be paid.¹⁰⁶⁸

2.6.3.3. Killing of Abu Conteh on 17 February 1998

551. On 17 February 1998, a tailor named Abu Conteh was shot at the St. Joseph's Secondary School by Kamajors from Sittia Chiefdom.¹⁰⁶⁹ He was killed because he was suspected to have prepared talismans and magical concoctions to protect the Soldiers.¹⁰⁷⁰ The District Commander Mori Jusu was informed that one of his Kamajors had killed Abu Conteh.¹⁰⁷¹ Although Mori Jusu was a disciplinarian "in his own right", he did not punish his Kamajors.¹⁰⁷²

2.6.3.4. Case of Lahai Koroma/Actions by Kondewa

552. On 15 February, Kamajors looked for Lahai Ndokoi Koroma, a Chiefdom Speaker, in the Catholic mission,¹⁰⁷³ who was accused of being a junta collaborator.¹⁰⁷⁴ They threatened to kill everyone if Lahai Ndokoi Koroma was not produced.¹⁰⁷⁵ He was captured by Kamajors, stripped naked and tied.¹⁰⁷⁶ Three delegations came from Base Zero, Talia, to investigate the matter. The first delegation was led by Imam Fuad; the second was led by Commander Vanjawai acting under

¹⁰⁶⁶ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p. 21.

¹⁰⁶⁷ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp. 21-22.

¹⁰⁶⁸ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p. 23.

¹⁰⁶⁹ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p.46; Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp. 24-25.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp.46-47.

¹⁰⁷¹ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 47.

¹⁰⁷² Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p. 46.

¹⁰⁷³ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 58-59; Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 78; Transcript of 11 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 22-24.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Transcript of 11 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 20-22.

¹⁰⁷⁵ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 78.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 80.

instructions of Kondewa.¹⁰⁷⁷ The first delegation told the people of Bonthe that their fate depended on Kondewa and asked to be paid 400,000 leones.¹⁰⁷⁸ Both delegations asked Father Garrick to pay for those who had a relationship with soldiers; they threatened that if he did not pay they would kill those people.¹⁰⁷⁹

553. On 1 March 1998,¹⁰⁸⁰ a third group of Kamajors came to Bonthe under the leadership of Kondewa. At a public meeting Kondewa said that he had not allowed his men to enter Bonthe, but that they had not listened to his advice and had done what they had done. Kondewa apologized on their behalf. Kondewa also told those assembled that they should forget about ECOMOG, as they were not responsible for Bonthe. Kondewa said that it was the Kamajors who were responsible for security in the area.¹⁰⁸¹ He told Father Garrick that he was aware of the atrocities committed by the Kamajors and for this reason he wanted to get Lahai Ndokoi Koroma out of the country.¹⁰⁸² Father Garrick paid 600,000 leones to Kondewa for the upkeep and security of Lahai Ndokoi Koroma.¹⁰⁸³ Kondewa left alone with Lahai Ndokoi Koroma and went to Talia; later he went to Bo.¹⁰⁸⁴ Only Kondewa had authority to release Lahai Koroma and claimed to kill without restraint and to send people to Mecca.¹⁰⁸⁵

2.6.4. Norman's Visit to Bonthe on 23 February 1998

554. Around 23 February 1998,¹⁰⁸⁶ Norman came by helicopter to Bonthe. He was accompanied by two ECOMOG officials. There was a celebration in Bonthe Town because the Kamajors had terrorized the civilians; it was expected that Norman had come to find a solution. At a public meeting at the Bonthe town hall Norman said, "Any complaint against the Kamajors is useless as [sic] they had fought and saved the nation. Working with the Kamajors was like working with the

¹⁰⁷⁷ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp.81-82; Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 56.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 92-93.

¹⁰⁷⁹ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 54-56.

¹⁰⁸⁰ The meeting took place 14 days after the attack on 15 February 1998; Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, p. 57.

¹⁰⁸¹ Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp. 30-31.

¹⁰⁸² Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp.58-59.

¹⁰⁸³ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 92-93; Transcript of 12 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 45-47 (CS); Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 60.

¹⁰⁸⁴ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 62; Transcript of 12 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 37 (CS).

¹⁰⁸⁵ Transcript of 12 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 46-47(CS).

¹⁰⁸⁶ Norman came eight days after the attack on Bonthe on 15 February 1998; Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p.100.

cutlass [...] It cuts you, you drop it, and you pick it up again." The people of Bonthe were disappointed by these words.¹⁰⁸⁷

2.6.5. Trip to Freetown in 1998 (March 1998)

555. In March 1998, a delegation left Bonthe for Freetown to see President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah and Solomon Berewa, the Attorney-General. The purpose of the trip was to complain about looting and killing by the Kamajors.¹⁰⁸⁸ Berewa wrote a letter¹⁰⁸⁹ addressed to the Kamajors in Bonthe.¹⁰⁹⁰ An ECOMOG officer told the delegation that Norman said that "his boys in Bonthe were under control".¹⁰⁹¹

556. In Bonthe the letter from Solomon Berewa was given to Commander Morie Jusu Kamara who passed it on to his second in command, Julius Squire. Julius Squire said that he did not recognise the authority of the Attorney-General; he refused to accept the instructions in the letter, unless they came from Norman or Kondewa.¹⁰⁹²

557. When Father Garrick returned to Bonthe from Freetown in March 1998, Battalion Commander Morie Jusu Kamara told Father Garrick that he would stop the Kamajors from mistreating Chief George Brandon, one of the people hidden at Father Garrick's mission. However, he was not able to control the Kamajors.¹⁰⁹³

2.6.6. Crimes Committed Elsewhere in Bonthe District

2.6.6.1. Mosandi, Molakaika, Bombay, Bolloh around 15 September 1997

558. One morning around 15 September 1997,¹⁰⁹⁴ 34 civilians went to the villages near Bonthe Town to collect food. They were captured by Kamajors and taken to Mosandi. Three of them were killed: Bockarie Kpaka, Junisa and Pa Samuel Kamara. The civilians of Bonthe then took cutlasses and spears and went to Mosandi to liberate the captured civilians. The civilians were supported by

¹⁰⁸⁷ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 94; Transcript of 9 November 2004, TF2-116, pp. 31-32.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 84-85; Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, p. 64.

¹⁰⁸⁹ TF2-071 identified Exhibit 24 as this letter.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 84-85; Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 64-65.

¹⁰⁹¹ TF2-071, 11/11/04, pp. 87-88.

¹⁰⁹² Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 90.

¹⁰⁹³ Transcript of 10 November 2004, Father Garrick, pp. 65-66.

¹⁰⁹⁴ The Trial Chamber finds that TF2-071 narrated this incident and the following ones described in this section as happening around or after 15 September 1997, as these were the acts committed by Kamajors around this time: Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, p. 56.

the soldiers, who were in effective control of Bonthe at that time.¹⁰⁹⁵ They freed the remaining civilians and brought them to Bonthe Town.¹⁰⁹⁶

559. Sometime after these killings at Mosandi, Mohamed Kamara, Brima, Chokoh, Konglebbic and his wife were captured by Kamajors at Molakaika. Three of them escaped but Mohammed Kamara was killed by the Kamajors.¹⁰⁹⁷ His corpse was found under a tree next to the bridge going towards Molakaika; his back had been split open.¹⁰⁹⁸

560. On the same day, Kamajors burnt 27 houses in Bembay, a village of about 30 houses. Six of the houses belonged to Lahai Koroma. Sei Mani, who sent the Kamajors, came and apologized to TF2-071 for burning houses. The Kamajors then left for Mobaych Village.¹⁰⁹⁹

561. The civilians of Mobayeh fled into the bush after the Kamajors left, except for an old woman, named Musu Fai and a pregnant woman, named Jebbeh Kpaka. The Kamajors killed Musu Fai. They ordered Jebbeh Kpaka to accompany them with the looted properties. They then asked her to go back but before she left, the Kamajors stabbed her to death. Jebbeh Kpaka fell on her back.¹¹⁰⁰

562. Around the same time Kong Sam and Ndogbei, a blind man, were killed in Bolloh village by Kamajor Commander Adu Kai Ne Challey of Masanda Village. Kong Sam was cut and his belly was slit open.¹¹⁰¹

2.6.6.2. Crimes in Motumbo around March 1998

563. Around the beginning of March 1998, TF2-086 went with her business partner, Jitta, to Sebongie. On their way back to Bonthe many Kamajors, armed with machetes and guns, came out of the bush. TF2-086 was caught by five Kamajors, including Borbor from Motombo, Abu from Gondoma, Jitta from Mosebay and Baigeh from Mu. Abu Jakineh wounded TF2-086 with a cutlass on her head and wrist. Baigeh stabbed TF2-086's belly and cut her neck.¹¹⁰² Borbor said: "Look

¹⁰⁹⁵ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 58-59 and 109.

¹⁰⁹⁶ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 58-59.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 59-61.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 64-65.

¹⁰⁹⁹ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 67-68.

¹¹⁰⁰ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 70-71.

¹¹⁰¹ Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 73-75.

¹¹⁰² Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-086, pp. 104-105, 111; Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 75-76.

how dead you are. Look how filthy. You are rebels. [...] They [sic] are very dirty, filthy people." TF2-086 responded that she was not a rebel. Baigeh Mu pierced TF2-086's stomach with a stick. The Kamajors then asked TF2-086 to bring money; they took 140,000 leones from Jitta and TF2-086.¹¹⁰³ After taking the money the Kamajors took Jitta to the bush and killed her. Afterwards Baigeh cut TF2-086 again on her neck with the machete and stabbed her in the stomach. TF2-086 nearly died.¹¹⁰⁴

2.6.6.3. Killings at Gambia Village, Jong Chiefdom

2.6.6.3.1. *Killing of Witness TF2-187's Uncle*

564. TF2-187's uncle reported to Kondewa that his initiates from Vaahun had uprooted his cassava. In response Kondewa sent his boys to arrest TF2-187's uncle. TF2-187's uncle was taken to the initiation bush and tied up. Melted plastic was dropped into his eyes until he died.¹¹⁰⁵ Kondewa's deputy Sheku Kaillie, a.k.a. Bombowai, was present during the killing of TF2-187's uncle. No one gave instructions during the incident.¹¹⁰⁶

2.6.6.3.2. *Killing of three pregnant women*

565. At the court *barri* in Gambia Village, as the Kamajors heard the sound of Norman's plane approaching, they split open the stomachs of three pregnant women and removed the fetuses, one after the other. The Kamajors decapitated the fetuses and put each of the skulls on a long stick. These were mounted "like a flag" at the junction which goes to Mattru.¹¹⁰⁷ All three women died. Many civilians were present during this incident. Commander Sheku Kaillie was also present, but Norman had not yet arrived.¹¹⁰⁸ After Norman arrived he went to see Kondewa at the society bush. The fetuses' heads had been put there for Norman to see. Later, the Kamajors removed the heads from the stick and smeared blood on their own faces. The Kamajors sang and celebrated as they went into town.¹¹⁰⁹

¹¹⁰³ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-086, pp. 94-97.

¹¹⁰⁴ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-086, pp. 98-100; Transcript of 11 November 2004, TF2-071, pp. 75-76.

¹¹⁰⁵ Transcript of 1 June 2005, TF2-187, pp. 13-14. The Chamber finds that TF2-187 was inconsistent and uncertain with respect to the timing of these incidents.

¹¹⁰⁶ Transcript of 1 June 2005, TF2-187, p. 15.

¹¹⁰⁷ Transcript of 1 June 2005, TF2-187, pp. 16-20.

¹¹⁰⁸ Transcript of 1 June 2005, TF2-187, pp. 29-31.

¹¹⁰⁹ Transcript of 1 June 2005, TF2-187, pp. 32-34.

2.7. Kenema District

2.7.1. Background to Kenema

566. Kenema Town is the Headquarters Town for Kenema District.¹¹¹⁰ Prior to February 1998 the AFRC was in control of Kenema. They worked with the rebels.¹¹¹¹

567. SS Camp is in a village known as Tilorma in Nongowa Chiefdom, Kenema District.¹¹¹² SS Camp is about five miles from Kenema on the Dama Road and is on the side of the Moa River closer to Kenema.¹¹¹³ The location of SS Camp is very strategic: it is on the main highway between Kenema and Liberia.¹¹¹⁴

568. Prior to the Coup, Kamajors and soldiers worked together at SS Camp.¹¹¹⁵ SS Camp was a former water treatment facility.¹¹¹⁶ Although it was no longer used for this purpose, the buildings, including an office block and a deep pit, remained.¹¹¹⁷

569. Blama is the Headquarters Town for Small-Bo Chiefdom in Kenema District.¹¹¹⁸ It is 12 miles east of Kenema on the Bo-Kenema Highway.¹¹¹⁹ After the Coup, the rebels took control of Blama.¹¹²⁰ Under threat of death, the juntas forced the police to do the juntas' work.¹¹²¹

570. Although the juntas left Blama on 11 February 1998, the Kamajors did not arrive until four days later. During this interval, no one was in control of Blama.¹¹²²

2.7.2. The Capture of SS Camp

¹¹¹⁰ Exhibit 119B.

¹¹¹¹ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 7-8.

¹¹¹² Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-201, p. 59 (CS); Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-223, p. 106(CS); Transcript of 24 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, p. 40; The name "SS Camp" stands for "Special Security Camp": Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-223, p. 59 (CS).

¹¹¹³ Transcript of 25 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 112; Transcript of 24 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, pp. 36-37; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 71; Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-223, p. 57(CS); Transcript of 04 May 2006, Arthur Koroma, p. 115.

¹¹¹⁴ Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-223, p. 59 (CS).

¹¹¹⁵ Transcript of 24 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, pp. 40-41.

¹¹¹⁶ Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 57; Transcript of 24 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, p. 40.

¹¹¹⁷ Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 58; Transcript of 4 May 2006, p. 115.

¹¹¹⁸ Exhibit 119B.

¹¹¹⁹ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, p. 47; Transcript of 30 September 2004, TF2-223, p. 41(CS).

¹¹²⁰ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 14-36.

¹¹²¹ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 15-16.

¹¹²² Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, p. 13.

571. Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, a Battalion Commander, led the attack on SS Camp.¹¹²³ Other Kamajors that participated in this attack included Mohamed Sara,¹¹²⁴ Fallah Bindi,¹¹²⁵ CO Sahr,¹¹²⁶ and Stephen Lahai Fassay.¹¹²⁷

572. Kamajors attacked from the direction of Gofor and took SS Camp easily. Although there was some exchange of fire at the Moa River Bridge, the soldiers fled SS Camp when the Kamajors approached.¹¹²⁸

573. SS Camp was taken approximately one week before Kenema.¹¹²⁹ When the Kamajors took over SS Camp, they found guns, ammunition and food.¹¹³⁰ During the week after the Kamajors captured SS Camp, soldiers and rebels attacked it repeatedly but were unsuccessful in regaining control of the camp.¹¹³¹

2.7.2.1. Administration of SS Camp

574. Mohamed Bhonie Koroma left SS Camp to attack Kenema on 15 February 1998.¹¹³² When he left, Stephen Lahai Fassay replaced him as the Kamajor boss.¹¹³³ Fassay maintained this position at least until May 1998.¹¹³⁴

575. ECOMOG arrived at SS Camp on approximately 15 February 1998.¹¹³⁵ ECOMOG stayed at SS Camp from the time they arrived until disarmament.¹¹³⁶

¹¹²³ Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 13; Transcript of 23 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, p. 63, and 71; Transcript of 25 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 103; Transcript of 26 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 26.

¹¹²⁴ Transcript of 26 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 10 and 22-27; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 14.

¹¹²⁵ Transcript of 23 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, pp. 62-63; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 14.

¹¹²⁶ Transcript of 26 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 44; Transcript of 25 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, p. 11.

¹¹²⁷ Transcript of 4 May 2006, Arthur Koroma, pp. 54-55; Transcript of 26 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 14. and.47-48.

¹¹²⁸ Transcript of 23 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, pp. 62-63.

¹¹²⁹ Transcript of 23 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, p. 63 (Testified that they went to Kenema on 15 February and that they had been at SS Camp for one week at that time.) See also Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 51 and p. 73; Transcript of 4 May 2006, Arthur Koroma, pp. 54-55; Transcript of 25 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 104.

¹¹³⁰ Transcript of 23 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, p. 63; Transcript of 25 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 105; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 13; Transcript of 24 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, p. 49.

¹¹³¹ Transcript of 23 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, p. 63; Transcript of 24 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, p. 50; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 14 and p. 51; Transcript of 25 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 105.

¹¹³² Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 73.

¹¹³³ Transcript of 26 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, pp. 13-14 and 44-45; Transcript of 23 February 2006, Ishmael Koroma, p. 54.

¹¹³⁴ Transcript of 04 May 2006, Arthur Koroma, pp. 54 and 105-109.





2.7.3. Crimes Committed in or around Blama on 15 and 16 February 1998

576. Kamajors entered Blama on Sunday, 15 February 1998.¹¹³⁷ Key commanders in this attack included Alhaji Bockarie, Sau Vibbie and Foday Saidu.¹¹³⁸

2.7.3.1. Mistreatment of and Threats to Kill TF2-041; Killing of Sergeant Fosana

577. Kamajors fired into the air as they entered the police barracks in Blama. TF2-021 was frightened, so he went and hid in the bush outside the town.¹¹³⁹ That evening, Kamajors searched the bush and found TF2-041. They brought him to a Kamajor CO at Koribondo Road who became angry and hit TF2-041 in the face with a stick, breaking one of his teeth.¹¹⁴⁰

578. Kamajors then took TF2-041 and Sergeant Fosana to Alhaji Medama, the Ground Commander in Blama.¹¹⁴¹ On the way there, the Kamajors beat TF2-041 and told him that Norman had instructed that police should be killed.¹¹⁴²

579. In Blama, the Ground Commander dismissed TF2-041 and Sergeant Fosana with a wave of his hand. TF2-041 and Sergeant Fosana were taken to the back of a house where Kamajors discussed how to kill them.¹¹⁴³ Sergeant Fosana was killed.¹¹⁴⁴ TF2-041 was cut with a knife; he lost consciousness and was left for dead.¹¹⁴⁵

580. After some time, TF2-041 woke up and returned to the bush to hide.¹¹⁴⁶ Over the course of a week, he walked 12 miles to a village with a hospital.¹¹⁴⁷ Some Kamajors in the village threatened to kill TF2-041 but the town Chief intervened on his behalf.¹¹⁴⁸ TF2-041 was taken to Blama for

¹¹³⁵ Transcript of 26 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, pp. 45-50; Transcript of 24 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, p. 53; Transcript of 25 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, pp. 16-17; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, pp. 51-52.

¹¹³⁶ Transcript of 24 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, pp. 54.

¹¹³⁷ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 13-14, 18 and 73 (CS); Transcript of 04 May 2006, Arthur Koroma, p. 55.

¹¹³⁸ Transcript of 04 May 2006, Arthur Koroma, p. 55.

¹¹³⁹ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 16 and 19.

¹¹⁴⁰ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 20, 22 and 41.

¹¹⁴¹ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 22-23, 42 and 53 (CS).

¹¹⁴² Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 22-23, 42 and 73, (CS).

¹¹⁴³ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 23-24.

¹¹⁴⁴ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 33 and 53(CS).

¹¹⁴⁵ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, p. 30.

¹¹⁴⁶ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 30-31, 65 and 68 (CS).

¹¹⁴⁷ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 31 and 69.

¹¹⁴⁸ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 31 and 69 (CS).

treatment; on the way there, the Kamajors escorting him again threatened to kill him but TF2-041 begged for his life and was spared.¹¹⁴⁹

2.7.3.2. Unlawful Killing of a Temne man

581. On Monday 16 February 1998, TF2-154 fled with her family from Kenema to Blama.¹¹⁵⁰ Kamajors separated all those who arrived in Blama into straight lines according to their tribe.¹¹⁵¹ The Kamajors said that "Temnes are all relatives of Sankoh" and that "Sankoh [...] brought the war".¹¹⁵² A man tried to run from the Temne line but was caught and decapitated with a cutlass. His head was put on a stick and a cigarette was put in his mouth. The Kamajors sang and danced with this man's head.¹¹⁵³

2.7.4. Arrival of Kamajors in Kenema on 15 February 1998

582. Kamajors took control of Kenema Town on Sunday, 15 February 1998.¹¹⁵⁴ Mohamed Bhonie Koroma led the first battalion of Kamajors, which entered Kenema from the direction of SS Camp.¹¹⁵⁵ Twenty to thirty units from different sections, comprising at least one thousand Kamajors, entered Kenema on the same day.¹¹⁵⁶ The rebels were not in Kenema when the Kamajors arrived, so the Kamajors captured it easily, without firing shots.¹¹⁵⁷ The Kamajors found ammunition, food, and guns at the Brigade in Kenema and they took these things.¹¹⁵⁸

583. Many police officers watched the Kamajors enter Kenema from a position near the police barracks on Hangha Road. The Kamajors entering Kenema wore cotton cloths with talismans

¹¹⁴⁹ Transcript of 24 September 2004, TF2-041, pp. 32 and 70-71.

¹¹⁵⁰ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, pp. 47-48.

¹¹⁵¹ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, p. 48.

¹¹⁵² Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, p. 49.

¹¹⁵³ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, pp. 49-50.

¹¹⁵⁴ Transcript of 23 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, p. 64; Transcript of 17 September 2004, TF2-042, p. 96; Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, p. 95; Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, pp. 7-8; Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, p. 41; Transcript of 3 May 2006, Arthur Koroma, p. 33; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 18; Transcript of 23 May 2006, Brima Moriba, pp. 13-14.

¹¹⁵⁵ Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 73.

¹¹⁵⁶ Transcript of 30 September 2004, TF2-223, p. 60 (CS); Transcript of 17 September 2004, TF2-042, pp. 99-100; Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, p. 41.

¹¹⁵⁷ Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 19.

¹¹⁵⁸ Transcript of 24 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, p. 5.

("ronkos").¹¹⁵⁹ They were armed with guns, sticks, machetes and cutlasses.¹¹⁶⁰ As they marched, they sang Kamajor songs.¹¹⁶¹

2.7.5. Crimes Committed in Kenema Town on Sunday, 15 February 1998

2.7.5.1. Killing of Two Young Tenants at TF2-154's Father's House

584. From the house of a neighbour, directly across the street from her father's house, TF2-154 watched Kamajors surround her home. She heard them say that they had come to kill her father and her family and to burn the house.¹¹⁶²

585. TF2-154 observed that Kamajors launched an RPG into her father's house and two young male tenants came running out.¹¹⁶³ The tenants, who were aged approximately 19 and 22, were not related to TF2-154.¹¹⁶⁴ Although both young men protested that they were not part of the junta, they were killed by the Kamajors.¹¹⁶⁵ The Kamajors set TF2-154's father's house on fire.¹¹⁶⁶

2.7.5.2. Killing of Police Officers at the Kenema Police Barracks

2.7.5.2.1. *Arrival of Kamajors at the Police Barracks*

586. On the morning of 15 February 1998, more than one hundred Kamajors entered Kenema via Sanoh Street and Suppui Street and went to the barracks.¹¹⁶⁷ Some of the Kamajors were in traditional dress and had something smeared on their faces.¹¹⁶⁸ They were armed with guns, bows and cutlasses.¹¹⁶⁹ Gunshots were fired; after quite some time, they ceased.¹¹⁷⁰

2.7.5.2.2. *The Killing of Sergeant Mason, Corporal Fandai and Momoh Tawol*

¹¹⁵⁹ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, p. 41.

¹¹⁶⁰ Transcript of 17 September 2004, TF2-042, p. 100; Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, p. 8; Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, p. 41.

¹¹⁶¹ Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, p. 8.

¹¹⁶² Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, pp. 42 and 82-83.

¹¹⁶³ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, pp. 42-43, and 103-104.

¹¹⁶⁴ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, pp. 43 and 55.

¹¹⁶⁵ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, pp. 43-46, 75, 104-105 and 135-136.

¹¹⁶⁶ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, pp. 44 and 104.

¹¹⁶⁷ Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, p. 22; Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, p. 11.

¹¹⁶⁸ Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, p. 23.

¹¹⁶⁹ Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, p. 23.

¹¹⁷⁰ Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, pp. 26 and 87; Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, p. 120.

587. Two Kamajors chased Sergeant Mason through the police barracks on 15 February 1998.¹¹⁷¹ One Kamajor with a gun shot Sergeant Mason three times.¹¹⁷² Sergeant Mason fell to the ground and another Kamajor chopped at his head and neck with a cutlass. Sergeant Mason died from the wounds inflicted by these Kamajors.¹¹⁷³

588. A group of Kamajors stopped Corporal Fandai and asked him who he was. Corporal Fandai responded that he was a police officer. The Kamajors, who were speaking in Krio, told Corporal Fandai that they wanted to kill him. Corporal Fandai asked for time to pray but was shot three times.¹¹⁷⁴ Corporal Fandai's corpse was found on the ground near his home.¹¹⁷⁵

589. Momoh Tawol was sitting on his veranda when Corporal Fandai was killed. He asked in Krio who had fired; one of the Kamajors responded in Krio that they had made a mistake. One of the Kamajors then shot Momoh Tawol four times. Momoh Tawol fell on his knees and was shot three more times. The same Kamajor who had chopped at Sergeant Mason's head chopped at Tawol's head and neck.¹¹⁷⁶ Momoh Tawol's corpse was left outside near his home.¹¹⁷⁷

590. The same group of Kamajors killed Sergeant Mason, Corporal Fandai and Momoh Tawol.¹¹⁷⁸

2.7.5.2.3. *The Killing of Sergeant Turay*

591. TF2-039, a police officer, was stopped by a group of Kamajors that came to Kenema on Sunday morning, 15 February 1998.¹¹⁷⁹ While the Kamajors were questioning him, Sergeant Turay came up to the group of Kamajors and was identified by one of them as the police supervisor.¹¹⁸⁰ Sergeant Turay raised his hand to show the Kamajors an identification card and Brima Massaquoi,

¹¹⁷¹ Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, pp. 7 and 11-12.

¹¹⁷² Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, p. 12.

¹¹⁷³ Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, p. 12; Transcript of 17 September 2004, TF2-042, p. 102; Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, p. 28.

¹¹⁷⁴ Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, pp. 13-15.

¹¹⁷⁵ Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, p. 28.

¹¹⁷⁶ Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, pp. 15-16.

¹¹⁷⁷ Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, p. 28; Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, p. 109.

¹¹⁷⁸ Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, p. 17.

¹¹⁷⁹ Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, pp. 97-98, and 100; Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-042, pp. 59-60.

¹¹⁸⁰ Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, p. 103.

a Kamajor commander, chopped his hand.¹¹⁸¹ Sergeant Turay begged for his life and started backing up but Brima Massaquoi ordered the Kamajors to fire.¹¹⁸² Sergeant Turay was hit in the neck and did not get up again because there was constant firing.¹¹⁸³ He died from wounds inflicted by the Kamajors.¹¹⁸⁴

2.7.5.2.4. *The Killing of SI Mimor*

592. SI Mimor, who was partially paralyzed, was limping towards his quarters when he was spotted by Kamajors who shouted in Krio, "[l]ook, at the policeman [...] that we've been [sic] looking for." One of the Kamajors took his cutlass and chopped SI Mimor on his arm and leg. SI Mimor fell down, bleeding.¹¹⁸⁵ His corpse was left outside.¹¹⁸⁶

2.7.5.2.5. *The Killing of OC Kano and Desmond Pratt*

593. OC Kano and Desmond Pratt were stopped and questioned by Kamajors as they walked across the police football field.¹¹⁸⁷ OC Kano produced an identity card. After examining the card the Kamajors shot OC Kanu and Desmond Pratt.¹¹⁸⁸ Desmond Pratt's corpse was left outside.¹¹⁸⁹

2.7.5.3. Looting of TF2-033's House

594. Armed Kamajors came to TF2-033's house in the police barracks and threatened his life.¹¹⁹⁰ The Kamajors grabbed his property and said they would return to collect the things that they had grabbed.¹¹⁹¹

2.7.6. Fighting in Kenema Town on 16 February 1998

¹¹⁸¹ Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, pp. 103, 117-119.

¹¹⁸² Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, p. 104.

¹¹⁸³ Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, p. 105; Transcript of 17 September 2004, TF2-042, pp. 64-67.

¹¹⁸⁴ Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, p. 107; TF2-040 saw Sergeant Turay's corpse: Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, p. 28; Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, p. 107.

¹¹⁸⁵ Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, pp. 25-26 and 125.

¹¹⁸⁶ Transcript of 23 September 2004, TF2-039, p. 109.

¹¹⁸⁷ Transcript of 17 September 2004, TF2-042, pp. 64-67.

¹¹⁸⁸ Transcript of 17 September 2004, TF2-042, pp. 64-67; Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, p. 27; Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-039, p. 108.

¹¹⁸⁹ Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, p. 28; Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, p. 28; Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, p. 27; Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, p. 28.

¹¹⁹⁰ Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, pp. 23-25 and 77.

¹¹⁹¹ Transcript of 20 September 2004, TF2-033, pp. 23-25 and 77.

595. On the morning of Monday, 16 February 1998,¹¹⁹² the juntas returned and attacked Kenema.¹¹⁹³ There was heavy exchange of fire between Kamajors and rebels for several hours.¹¹⁹⁴

596. Some of the firing against Kamajors came from the direction of the police barracks on Hangha Road.¹¹⁹⁵ Fallah Bindi recognized policemen among the rebels that were shooting at the Kamajors: the police were wearing their blue uniforms, which had insignia on the shoulders and the trousers.¹¹⁹⁶

597. Eventually, the rebels were pushed out of Kenema.¹¹⁹⁷ After they left, Kamajors established checkpoints and began patrolling the town.¹¹⁹⁸

598. Houses were burnt in Kenema during the fighting.¹¹⁹⁹ Some of these houses were burnt by civilians because juntas were alleged to have lived there.¹²⁰⁰ Others were burnt by rebels as they retreated from Kenema.¹²⁰¹

2.7.7. Crimes Committed in Kenema Town on and after Monday, 16 February 1998

2.7.7.1. Killing of Police Officers at the Kenema Barracks

¹¹⁹² Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, p. 47.

¹¹⁹³ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-154, p. 47; Transcript of 25 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, pp. 14-15; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, pp. 19-20; Transcript of 24 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, p. 65; Transcript of 23 May 2006, Brima Moriba, pp. 19-20 and 28-29; Transcript of 25 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 106.

¹¹⁹⁴ Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, pp. 19-20; Transcript of 2 November 2004, TF2-021, p. 68; Transcript of 24 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, pp. 7-8 and p. 65; Transcript of 23 May 2006, Brima Moriba, pp. 13-14 and 17-20; Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-223, pp. 88-89 (CS); Transcript of 26 May 2006, Mohamed Kineh Swaray, pp. 17-18.

¹¹⁹⁵ Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, pp. 19-20; Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-223, pp. 88-89 (CS); Transcript of 24 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, pp. 7-8; Transcript of 25 May 2006, Mohamed Kineh Swaray, p. 107.

¹¹⁹⁶ Transcript of 24 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, pp. 10-11.

¹¹⁹⁷ Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, pp. 19-20; Transcript of 2 November 2004, TF2-021, p. 68; Transcript of 24 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, pp. 7-8 and 65; Transcript of 23 May 2006, Brima Moriba, pp. 13-14 and 17-20; Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-223, pp. 88-89 (CS); Transcript of 26 May 2006, Mohamed Kineh Swaray, pp. 17-18.

¹¹⁹⁸ Transcript of 23 May 2006, Brima Moriba, pp. 13-14, and 17-20; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, p. 61.

¹¹⁹⁹ Transcript of 25 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, pp. 15-16; Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-223, pp. 80-81 (CS).

¹²⁰⁰ Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, pp. 20-23 and 62-63; Transcript of 24 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, p. 6; Transcript of 24 May 2006, Lahai Koroma, pp. 51-52.

¹²⁰¹ Transcript of 05 November 2004, TF2-201, pp. 90-91; Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-152, p. 101; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, pp. 20-21.

599. On Monday, 16 February 1998, after driving off the rebels, Kamajors entered the Kenema Police Barracks and started searching the houses.¹²⁰² A group of three Kamajors searched the houses and killed some policemen that were hiding under their beds.¹²⁰³ At least one body was taken outside and burnt in the field.¹²⁰⁴

2.7.7.2. Looting in Kenema

600. In February 1998, Kamajors looted the property of a Mr. Samai from his house on the outskirts of Kenema.¹²⁰⁵

601. One day in late February 1998,¹²⁰⁶ armed Kamajors arrived at TF2-144's house on Kahunla Street in Kenema. TF2-144 and his family were told to vacate their house, as the Kamajors had come from Kailahun and planned to worship there. Through CO Foday, TF2-144 managed to secure the intervention of Kamoh Brima and the Kamajors left.¹²⁰⁷ Five days later, a different group of Kamajors entered TF2-144's house and started removing his belongings, including a mattress in which TF2-144 stored his money. TF2-144 offered to pay the Kamajors to bring back the mattress, but they refused and threatened to kill him if he didn't leave.¹²⁰⁸ The Kamajors left with TF2-144's property.¹²⁰⁹

2.7.7.3. Arrest and Mistreatment of TF2-151; Killing of Alleged Junta

602. In late February 1998,¹²¹⁰ TF2-151 was asked to accompany some Kamajors to the CDF office on Kaisamba Terrace.¹²¹¹ As they reached the junction closest to the CDF office, TF2-151 saw a boy run from the CDF office. He was pursued by people who shouted, "[c]atch him, he's a

¹²⁰² Transcript of 2 November 2004, TF2-021, p. 68; Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-223, pp. 88-89 (CS).

¹²⁰³ Transcript of 2 November 2004, TF2-021, p. 69; Transcript of 3 November 2004, TF2-021, p. 59: Note it is only during cross-exam that TF2-021 elaborates that he was the person shooting under the beds.

¹²⁰⁴ Transcript of 2 November 2004, TF2-021, p. 69.

¹²⁰⁵ Transcript of 4 May 2006, Arthur Koroma, pp. 11-12.

¹²⁰⁶ When TF2-144 arrived in Kenema, ECOMOG and the Kamajors were both there. (Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, p. 73) Therefore it couldn't have been earlier than the 19th of February 1998. This event occurred at least a couple days after he first arrived in Kenema. (Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, p. 72)

¹²⁰⁷ Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, pp. 73 and 75; See also Transcript of 25 February 2005, TF2-144, p. 10.

¹²⁰⁸ Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, pp. 75-76.

¹²⁰⁹ Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, pp. 76 and 94.

¹²¹⁰ TF2-151 testified that the AFRC was removed from power in February 1998: Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 6-7. When this event occurred, there were lots of Kamajors present in Kenema: Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 11-12. The events described in this paragraph may have happened just a few days after this: Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, p. 12.

¹²¹¹ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 12 and 17.

junta."¹²¹² The boy was caught by a Kamajor who chopped at him with a machete.¹²¹³ The boy fell and was set on fire by a group of Kamajors.¹²¹⁴ The Kamajors accompanying TF2-151 to the CDF office started to beat him and warned that if he did not cooperate, they would do to him what had been done to the boy.¹²¹⁵

603. TF2-151 was taken to Mr. Fefegula's office inside the CDF Headquarters.¹²¹⁶ He was stripped naked and was accused of being a junta.¹²¹⁷ Though he denied the allegations the Kamajors continued to beat him.¹²¹⁸ One Pa came and asked the Kamajors not to kill TF2-151; he was then released.¹²¹⁹

2.7.7.4. Killing of Mr. Ojuku and Other Mistreatment

604. One morning, some time after the arrival of ECOMOG,¹²²⁰ when TF2-144 was at his house in Nyandeyama, he saw Kamajors come for Mr. Ojuku, who was sitting on a veranda.¹²²¹ MO Foday gave an order and one of the Kamajors raised his gun and hit Mr. Ojuku on his chest.¹²²² Mr. Ojuku fell down. The Kamajors trampled him and then dragged him to the back of the house.¹²²³ TF2-144 later heard people say that the Kamajors cut off Mr. Ojuku's head and took it to the market where Mr. Ojuku's wife was doing business.¹²²⁴

605. Two days after the killing of Mr. Ojuku, TF2-144 saw Kamajors catch a man of 25 or 30 years at a checkpoint between Kahunla Street and Nyandeyama. The man was beaten, tied up and stabbed. TF2-144 left after seeing a Kamajor named Yarnorto pierce the man's chest with a knife.¹²²⁵

¹²¹² Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 12- 13.

¹²¹³ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 13 and 15.

¹²¹⁴ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 15 and 10-23.

¹²¹⁵ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, p. 15.

¹²¹⁶ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, p. 21.

¹²¹⁷ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 17- 18.

¹²¹⁸ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, p. 20.

¹²¹⁹ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 20-21.

¹²²⁰ When TF2-144 arrived in Kenema, ECOMOG and the Kamajors were both there, (Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, p. 73), meaning that the incidents described took place after 19 February 1998 (Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, p. 76, lines 19-20).

¹²²¹ Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, p. 77.

¹²²² Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, p. 78.

¹²²³ Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, p. 78.

¹²²⁴ Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, p. 78; See also Transcript of 25 February 2005, TF2-144, p. 13.

¹²²⁵ Transcript of 24 February 2005, TF2-144, pp. 79 and 81.

2.7.7.5. Other Killings

606. Between mid-September 1998 and mid-December 1998,¹²²⁶ TF2-152 was arrested by Kamajors and taken to a cell at the CDF office at Kaisamba Terrace.¹²²⁷ KBK Magonna handed TF2-152 and one other person over to Colonel Biko, a.k.a. Yamorto, who took them to Nyandeyama Yamorto Base, which is by the roundabout near the town council and the court.¹²²⁸ On the way there, Colonel Biko cut open the stomach of TF2-152's friend and created a checkpoint by stringing this person's guts between two sticks.¹²²⁹ The friend was not yet dead.¹²³⁰ Colonel Biko and the Kamajors said, "[y]ou are going to die here."¹²³¹ Various organs were removed from TF2-152's friend's torso. TF2-152 was taken to the Kamajor base where he was tied and stripped naked. A friend of TF2-152's arrived and rescued him.¹²³²

607. During the same period, TF2-152 saw Kamajors kill two people at the NP petrol station on Blama Road. A tire was put on one and thatch on the other and they were set on fire. On Hangha Road, three people were killed opposite Capitol by the police barracks.¹²³³

2.7.7.6. Second Arrest and Further Mistreatment of TF2-151

608. In December 1998, a Kamajor came into TF2-151's shop and asked him to come along with him and Mr. Fefegula. They drove to a shop where spare parts were sold. Brima Kpaka came out of the shop and accused TF2-151 of being a junta.¹²³⁴ TF2-151 was taken to the CDF office at Kaisamba Terrace. The Kamajors beat him and put him in a cell. The following day, Mr. Fefegula and Brima Kpaka questioned TF2-151 and threatened to kill him if he lied. TF2-151 was again accused of being a junta. His hands were tied behind his back with FM rope and he was beaten by the Kamajors. Hours later, when Mr. Fefegula instructed that he should be released, TF2-151 was

¹²²⁶ TF2-152 testified that he was arrested a "long time" after his father's house was burnt down: Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-152, p. 106. Magonna was taking care of Kenema: Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-152, p. 111; see also Exhibit 89, p. 2, para. 7(b): "Mr Magona took up appointment as the National Task Force Commander CDF/SL in september [sic] 98 [...]"; see also p. 1, para. 1: "[Mr Magona] was arrested and detained on 14 Dec 98 in HQ 15 ECOMOG [...]".

¹²²⁷ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-152, p. 110.

¹²²⁸ The Chamber finds that "Yandiamo Yamorto Base" and "Nyandeyama Yamorto Base" are the same location. Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-152, pp. 30-31.

¹²²⁹ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-152, pp. 114-117.

¹²³⁰ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-152, p. 152.

¹²³¹ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-152, p. 117.

¹²³² Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-152, pp. 118-120.

¹²³³ Transcript of 27 September 2004, TF2-152, pp. 121 and 123.

¹²³⁴ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 29-31.

in a great deal of pain. He was unable to use his hands for seven months. His wife had to clean him when he went to the toilet.¹²³⁵

609. Two or three days after he was released, TF2-151 was re-arrested by KBK Magonna and was taken back to the CDF office. At the CDF office, KBK Magonna ordered that TF2-151's radio, money, jeans and sandals be taken from him. KBK Magonna ordered some Kamajors to beat TF2-151 and told him that he would come and kill him later. TF2-151 was put in a cell and remained there for some hours.

2.7.8. Administration of Kenema after the Arrival of ECOMOG

610. ECOMOG arrived in Kenema on approximately 18 February 1998.¹²³⁶ This same day, Kenema was attacked by soldiers and rebels. Fallah Bindi's group chased the rebels out of Kenema, towards Kombema village.¹²³⁷ The rebels set fire to houses in Kombema as they were retreating.¹²³⁸

2.7.8.1. Establishment of a CDF Office in Kenema

611. While at Base Zero, Norman ordered some members of the War Council to leave Base Zero and establish CDF offices in Bo and Kenema.¹²³⁹ TF2-079 and TF2-201 are among those that opened the Kenema Office.¹²⁴⁰

612. When TF2-079 and TF2-201 arrived in Kenema in mid- to late-February 1998, the CDF commanders in Kenema were KBK Magonna, Eddie Massallay and Arthur Koroma.¹²⁴¹ Two days after the arrival of TF2-079 and TF2-201, a Kamajor Office was established at 27 Kaisamba Terrace.¹²⁴² George Jambawai, the Regional Coordinator for the Eastern Region, became the head

¹²³⁵ Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 33-38. FM rope is a thin wire cord used to set traps to kill small animals. When someone is tied with FM rope, the rope goes into the flesh: see Transcript of 25 November 2004, TF2-088, pp. 93-94.

¹²³⁶ Transcript of 23 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, pp. 66-67 and 24 May 2006, pp. 14-16; Transcript of 21 September 2004, TF2-040, pp. 34 and 60; Transcript of 22 September 2004, TF2-151, pp. 79-80; Transcript of 17 September 2004, TF2-042, p. 72.

¹²³⁷ Transcript of 23 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, pp. 66-67.

¹²³⁸ Transcript of 23 May 2006, Fallah Bindi, pp. 66-67; Transcript of 05 November 2004, TF2-201, pp. 90-91.

¹²³⁹ Transcript of 26 May 2005, TF2-079, p. 66.

¹²⁴⁰ Transcript of 26 May 2005, TF2-079, p. 66; Transcript of 05 November 2004, pp. 56-59 (CS)

¹²⁴¹ Transcript of 26 May 2005, TF2-079, p. 76.

¹²⁴² Transcript of 05 November 2004, TF2-201, pp. 56-59 and 90-91 (CS); Transcript of 3 May 2006, Arthur Koroma, pp. 35-38; Transcript of 26 May 2006, Mohamed Swaray, p. 36; Transcript of 28 September 2004, TF2-223, p. 109 (CS); Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhorie Koroma, pp. 69-70; Transcript of 26 May 2005, TF2-079, pp. 66-69.

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of the new administration. TF2-079 was also part of the executive.¹²⁴³ Jambawai's administration lasted until June 1998. He was succeeded by Arthur Koroma, the District Administrator.¹²⁴⁴ During the administration of Arthur Koroma a base was opened at SS Camp where civilians were taken for detention.¹²⁴⁵

613. One day after setting up the CDF office, TF2-201 went with ECOMOG Major Yayah Abu Bakarr, other Kamajors and police to SS Camp where they were shown a deep pit which Kamajors said was used to punish alleged rebel collaborators.¹²⁴⁶

2.7.8.2. National War Council Meeting of 20 and 21 April 1998 in Kenema Town

614. On 20 and 21 April 1998, George Jambawai chaired a meeting of the War Council in Kenema.¹²⁴⁷ The meeting was attended by TF2-068, RP Kombe Kajue and Eddie Massallay, among others.¹²⁴⁸ Minutes of this meeting were prepared by Chief Quee.¹²⁴⁹

615. Various issues relating to command and control of the CDF were discussed at this meeting. For instance, a formal request was made to ECOMOG to transfer the responsibility for discipline to the CDF.¹²⁵⁰ CDF members were admonished to "stop all forms of reprisal killings" and to "refer all cases of junta collaboration to the police or to ECOMOG".¹²⁵¹ They were also ordered to stop looting.¹²⁵² All "active combatants and children associated with the fighting forces" were instructed to register themselves.¹²⁵³

616. The War Council was dismantled after the meeting in Kenema.¹²⁵⁴

2.7.8.3. Meeting with Vice-President Demby on 28 June 1998 at Kenema Town Council

¹²⁴³ Transcript of 26 May 2005, TF2-079, pp. 78-83.

¹²⁴⁴ Transcript of 26 May 2005, TF2-079, pp. 78-83; Transcript of 22 May 2006, Mohamed Bhonie Koroma, pp. 69-70.

¹²⁴⁵ Transcript of 26 May 2005, TF2-079, pp. 81-82; Transcript of 27 May 2005, TF2-079, pp. 6-8.

¹²⁴⁶ Transcript of 05 November 2004, pp. 57-59 (CS).

¹²⁴⁷ Transcript of 18 September 2004, TF2-068, pp. 34-36 (CS)

¹²⁴⁸ Transcript of 18 September 2004, TF2-068, pp. 34-36(CS).

¹²⁴⁹ Exhibit 28, Confidential, p. 5.

¹²⁵⁰ Exhibit 28, para. 1(a).

¹²⁵¹ Exhibit 28, para. 3(a).

¹²⁵² Exhibit 28, para. 4.

¹²⁵³ Exhibit 28, para. 10.

¹²⁵⁴ Transcript of 18 September 2004, TF2-068, pp. 79 and 25-29 (CS).

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617. Norman, Vice-President Demby, Charles Margai and others attended a meeting at the Kenema Town Council on 28 June 1998.¹²⁵⁵ CDF members were instructed to return to their home chiefdoms and to register with their chiefdom authorities.¹²⁵⁶ There is no evidence that either Fofana or Kondewa were present at this meeting.

2.7.8.4. Norman in Kenema and at SS Camp

618. Norman visited SS Camp when he made his first visit to Kenema after the overthrow of President Kabbah's government, some time between June and October 1998.¹²⁵⁷ In October 1998, President Kabbah assigned Norman and Vice-President Demby to Kenema to assist ECOMOG. In fulfilment of this assignment, Norman and Demby were resident in Kenema for almost one and a half months. During this time, they often went to see the displaced people at SS Camp.¹²⁵⁸

2.8. Talia / Base Zero

2.8.1. Inhumane Treatment of Civilians

2.8.1.1. Capture and Beating of TF2-134 by Kamajors

619. TF2-134 was captured by Kamajors in a village near Bonthe and forcefully brought to Talia.¹²⁵⁹ The Kamajors were armed with cutlasses and machetes. After two separate unsuccessful attempts to escape,¹²⁶⁰ she was tied with FM rope and beaten until she vomited blood.¹²⁶¹ TF2-134 was then kept in a guardroom until sometime later in the day when a Kamajor came and ordered her to leave.¹²⁶²

620. During her captivity,¹²⁶³ TF2-134 learned that Moinina Fofana, "Sildia" and Allieu Kondewa were leaders in Talia.¹²⁶⁴ On one occasion, she saw a man complain to Kondewa that the Kamajors stole property. He wanted Allieu Kondewa to tell the Kamajors to stop. That evening, she heard Allieu Kondewa tell his boys that he had been receiving reports concerning their

¹²⁵⁵ Exhibit 134, para. B.

¹²⁵⁶ Exhibit 134, para. D.3-D.4.

¹²⁵⁷ Transcript of 02 February 2006, Sam Hinga Norman, p. 68.

¹²⁵⁸ Transcript of 02 February 2006, Sam Hinga Norman, p. 70.

¹²⁵⁹ Transcript of 3 June 2005, TF2-134, pp. 24-25.

¹²⁶⁰ Transcript of 3 June 2005, TF2-134, pp. 31-32.

¹²⁶¹ Transcript of 3 June 2005, TF2-134, p. 33.

¹²⁶² Transcript of 3 June 2005, TF2-134, pp. 33-34.

¹²⁶³ Transcript of 3 June 2005, TF2-134, p. 25.

¹²⁶⁴ Transcript of 3 June 2005, TF2-134, p. 26.

behaviour. He said that the Kamajors were supposed to assist civilians and told them to stop harassing civilians and to stop stealing their property.¹²⁶⁵

2.8.1.2. Capture of TF2-109 and Looting

621. TF2-109 was captured by Kamajors along with other women and three men in her village of Matru Jong and was taken to Talia. A Kamajor named Kamoh Bonnie told TF2-109 that they were taking her to Talia to save her from the rebels. The Kamajors also took their property including furniture, household items and clothing. TF2-109 was held in Talia for three days.¹²⁶⁶ During that time, she met TF2-108.¹²⁶⁷

2.8.2. Killing of Civilians in Talia/Base Zero

2.8.2.1. Killing of a Man by Kondewa at the Water Well in Talia

622. Sometime towards the end of 1997,¹²⁶⁸ several Kamajors entered Talia while dancing.¹²⁶⁹ The two men leading the dance were Town Commanders from another town in the direction of Kongo.¹²⁷⁰ They had been appointed Town Commanders by rebels, but they did not bear any signs of the RUF. The rebels had forced these men to organize the civilians from their town to provide assistance to the rebels.¹²⁷¹

623. When they entered Talia, the Town Commanders were not carrying guns.¹²⁷² Allieu Kondewa and Kamoh Bonnie, Kondewa's priest,¹²⁷³ were among the Kamajors. They were standing behind the town commanders. TF2-096 witnessed Allieu Kondewa take a gun from Kamoh Bonnie, and shoot one of the Town Commanders.¹²⁷⁴ The next morning, TF2-096 saw two graves.

¹²⁶⁵ Transcript of 3 June 2005, TF2-134, pp. 29-30.

¹²⁶⁶ Transcript of 30 May 2005, TF2-109, pp. 31 and 33.

¹²⁶⁷ Transcript of 30 May 2005, TF2-109, pp. 38-39. See also the killings of Just Shalley, Baggie Vaicy and Lahai Lebbie.

¹²⁶⁸ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, p. 27. TF2-096 describes this incident as occurring near the end of 1997 and during the period when Sam Hinga Norman arrived in Talia, though he was not there when this incident occurred. Norman arrived in Talia around mid-September, see section V.2.2.3.

¹²⁶⁹ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, p. 24.

¹²⁷⁰ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, p. 26.

¹²⁷¹ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, pp. 40-41.

¹²⁷² Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, pp. 39-41.

¹²⁷³ Kamoh Bonnie is also spelt as Kamoh Boni.

¹²⁷⁴ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, pp. 24-26.

She was told that the Town Commanders were buried within them.¹²⁷⁵ Joe Tamidey and Ngobeh were also present in Talia on the day Kondewa shot the Town Commander.¹²⁷⁶

2.8.2.2. Capture of TF2-133 and Killing of her Mother

624. TF2-133 was captured on York Island by Kamajors. She was taken to Talia Yawbeko, where she stayed for one month. During that time, TF2-133 saw Kamajors kill her mother in the palm oil plantation.¹²⁷⁷

2.8.2.3. Capture of TF2-188 and Killing of Her Mother

625. TF2-188 was captured together with her mother in Blama and both women were made to carry loads to Talia. When they arrived in Talia, Allieu Kondewa told his boys to capture TF2-188's mother and said that the mother should be killed. TF2-188 saw the Kamajors kill her mother.¹²⁷⁸

2.8.2.4. Capture of TF2-189 and Killing of Her Husband

626. During the rainy season of 1997, TF2-189 was captured by Kamajors and taken to Talia Yawbeko.¹²⁷⁹ When TF2-189's husband came to Talia to see her, he was captured.¹²⁸⁰ The following morning, TF2-189's husband was surrounded by a crowd of civilians and Kamajors. The Kamajors cut TF2-189's husband's throat and decapitated him.¹²⁸¹

2.8.2.5. Killing of Jusu Shalley, Baggie Vaiey and Lahai Lebbie by Kamajors

627. The killings of Jusu Shalley, Baggie Vaiey and Lahai Lebbie were witnessed by women held in Talia Yawbeko. The three men were captured together and brought to Talia and were killed the same night that they arrived.¹²⁸² A large group of Kamajors and civilians surrounded them. Lahai

¹²⁷⁵ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, p. 27.

¹²⁷⁶ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, p. 73; See section V.2.2.10.4; Joe Tamidey was called to Talia in order to attend the planning meeting for the attack on Koribondo. Although Joe Tamidey in his testimony does not specify when exactly he was called to Talia, the Chamber finds that he attended a meeting in January 1998 and subsequently left to lead the last attack on Koribondo, which occurred on 13 February 1998.

¹²⁷⁷ Transcript of 6 June 2005, TF2-133, pp. 5-6.

¹²⁷⁸ Transcript of 31 May 2005, TF2-188, pp. 14-18.

¹²⁷⁹ Transcript of 3 June 2005, TF2-189, pp. 4 and 7.

¹²⁸⁰ Transcript of 3 June 2005, TF2-189, p. 9.

¹²⁸¹ Transcript of 3 June 2005, TF2-189, pp. 11-12. The Witness remained in Talia for approximately four months and then moved to Kalleh Wanjama for approximately five months. After that time, she returned to her home in Malima Yawbeko.

¹²⁸² Transcript of 30 May 2005, TF2-108, pp. 5-6; Transcript of 30 May 2005, TF2-109, p. 35.

Lebbi was tied up by Kamajors and burnt to death.¹²⁸³ Jusu Shalley and Baggie Vaicy were killed with machetes.¹²⁸⁴ All three men were civilians.¹²⁸⁵

628. The morning after the killing of these three men, the Kamajors summoned some of the captives, including TF2-109, to a parade. Sam Hinga Norman and Allieu Kondewa also attended the parade.¹²⁸⁶

2.8.3. Treatment of Captured Enemy Combatants

629. There was no policy about keeping prisoners at Base Zero and there were no prisons in which to house prisoners.¹²⁸⁷ Once the government was reinstated, prisoners came solely under the purview of ECOMOG.¹²⁸⁸

2.8.3.1. Killing of a Surrendered Soldier from Koribondo in Talia

630. Sometime after 13 February 1998,¹²⁸⁹ a soldier, named Sgt. Kamanda¹²⁹⁰ was brought to Talia from Koribondo to surrender. Norman was not in Talia when the soldier arrived. Sgt. Kamanda was killed. When Norman returned to Talia and learned of the soldier's death, he said that the soldier should not have been killed, but should have been used for training.¹²⁹¹

2.8.4. Treatment of Collaborators

2.8.4.1. Detention of TF2-096's Friend by Kondewa

631. Kondewa's bodyguards Kafi Jini, Jahman,¹²⁹² Junisa and Bokindeh came to Talia to buy cassava from TF2-096. They said that TF2-096's friend, who was also selling cassava, was a rebel.¹²⁹³ Jahman reported TF2-096's friend to Kondewa and later that day, Kamajors arrested TF2-096

¹²⁸³ Transcript of 30 May 2005, TF2-108, pp. 12 and 14; Transcript of 30 May 2005, TF2-109, p. 34.

¹²⁸⁴ Transcript of 30 May 2005, TF2-108, pp. 6-8, and 12; Transcript of 30 May 2005, TF2-109, pp. 42-43.

¹²⁸⁵ Transcript of 30 May 2005, TF2-108, p. 12. The Chamber has determined that Jusu Shalley was also a civilian.

¹²⁸⁶ Transcript of 30 May 2005, TF2-109, pp. 35-37.

¹²⁸⁷ Transcript of 8 June 2005, TF2-011, p. 26 (CS).

¹²⁸⁸ Transcript of 6 February 2006, Sam Hinga Norman, p. 35; Transcript of 7 February 2006, Sam Hinga Norman, pp. 54-55.

¹²⁸⁹ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, p. 21.

¹²⁹⁰ See section V.2.4.5.5.

¹²⁹¹ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, p. 20-22.

¹²⁹² Jahman is also spelt as German.

¹²⁹³ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, pp. 28-29.

friend and took her to Nyandehun. She was held in a cage and was not released until 40,000 leones were paid to Kondewa.¹²⁹⁴

2.8.5. Killings as Part of Kamajor Rituals

2.8.5.1. Killing of Mustafa Fallon in the Poro Bush in Talia

632. Sometime between January and March 1998, Mustafa Fallon was killed in the *Poro Bush*¹²⁹⁵ in Talia as part of a Kamajor ritual. Mustafa Fallon was a fighting Kamajor who had been enlisted by Bobor Tucker, a.k.a. Jegbeyama, of the Death Squad.¹²⁹⁶ Many Kamajors were present when he was killed including Junisa, Gaima, Gibrilla, Amara Sengay, Jahman, Dr. Jigbao and Mustafa Fallon's two brothers, Momoh Rogers and Sheku Massaquoi. Norman, Fofana and Kondewa were also present. Norman threatened to kill anyone who told the truth about Mustafa Fallon's death. He said "[i]f you go and explain outside and if somebody should cry, if that secret leaks, we will kill you because you have nowhere to go. You cannot go to Bo. As long as you are within the Kamajor zone I have absolute power to get you wherever you are."¹²⁹⁷

2.8.5.2. Killing of Alpha Dauda Kanu

633. Alpha Dauda Kanu was one of about 40 Kapras from Gbonkolenken Chiefdom in Tonkolili District who had come to Talia for training. He was killed sometime between December 1997 and January 1998 in the palm oil plantation near Talia as part of a Kamajor ritual.¹²⁹⁸ Upon learning of Alpha Dauda Kanu's killing, the Kapra leader lodged a complaint with Fofana, who then brought the complaint to Norman.¹²⁹⁹

634. Norman explained to the Kapras' leader that Kanu's death was necessary because parts of his body would be used to make a garment and other items that would make Norman very powerful.¹³⁰⁰ Kondewa began dissecting Alpha Dauda Kanu's corpse. When the Kapra's leader

¹²⁹⁴ Transcript of 8 November 2004, TF2-096, pp. 29-30 and 33-35.

¹²⁹⁵ The *Poro Bush* is a place where men go to be initiated into male society. It is found in most Mende settlements. See Transcript of 7 February 2006, Sam Hinga Norman, pp. 76-77.

¹²⁹⁶ Transcript of 27 September 2006, Mohammed Fallon, p. 25. Mohammed Fallon was not found to be a credible witness during his testimony concerning the death of Mustafa Fallon.

¹²⁹⁷ Transcript of 10 March 2005, Albert J Nallo, pp. 54 and 59 lines 11-15.

¹²⁹⁸ Transcript of 19 November 2004, TF2-017, pp. 58-60 and 62. (CS).

¹²⁹⁹ Transcript of 19 November 2004, TF2-017, pp. 66 and 69 (CS).

¹³⁰⁰ Transcript of 19 November 2004, TF2-017, pp. 69-70 (CS); Transcript of 10 March 2005, Albert J Nallo, p. 60.

continued to complain, Fofana began shouting. He told the Kapras' leader to stop arguing and said that he should be satisfied with the explanation given by Norman.¹³⁰¹

2.8.6. Looting

2.8.6.1. Arrival of a Truck in Talia

635. A truck carrying cocoa and coffee arrived in Talia. It was unloaded and the contents were given to the Director of War, Fofana and the High Priest, Kondewa. The truck was detained in Talia.¹³⁰²

2.9. Moyamba District

2.9.1. Background to Moyamba District

636. During the first stage of the conflict, from 1991 to 1994, SLA forces were deployed in Moyamba District. These forces harassed civilians and took away their property. Cases of rape and killing were reported; the harassment of alleged collaborators increased by the end of 1994 as rumours of imminent RUF attacks grew stronger.¹³⁰³

637. During the second stage of the conflict, from 1994 to 1998, the RUF forces settled in Moyamba District. At the same time, Kamajor society developed in Moyamba District. In early 1995, RUF forces entered Moyamba District. The RUF made incremental advances towards Freetown but were stopped by SLA forces; however, the RUF forces settled where they had been stopped and progressively reached all the chiefdoms in Moyamba District. The RUF established a strong base in the north. The chiefdoms in the south of the District were less affected as most of the actions of the RUF were concentrated in the northern part of the district.

638. In June 1997 the AFRC attacked Moyamba Town; they remained¹³⁰⁴ in control for eight days.¹³⁰⁵ Between the middle and the end of August 1997,¹³⁰⁶ the Kamajors went to Tihun.¹³⁰⁷

¹³⁰¹ Transcript of 19 November 2004, TF2-017, pp. 77, line 29 and 78, lines 1-4 (CS).

¹³⁰² Transcript of 17 November 2004, TF2-068, p. 92 (CS).

¹³⁰³ Exhibit 119G.

¹³⁰⁴ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, pp. 4 and 27.

¹³⁰⁵ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 5.

¹³⁰⁶ TF2-165 testified that a few weeks or two months after the AFRC Coup on 25 May 1997 the AFRC were in control of Moyamba for eight days. TF2-165 was waiting 19 days in the bush before he went back to Moyamba. Subsequently, this must have been around middle to the end of August 1997.

¹³⁰⁷ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, pp. 6-7.

After some time they returned to Moyamba in full strength under the leadership of Mustapha Ngobeh.¹³⁰⁸ Kenei Torma¹³⁰⁹ was the second-in-command to Mustapha Ngobeh.¹³¹⁰

2.9.2. Crimes committed in Moyamba Town

2.9.2.1. Murder of Mr. Thomas in Moyamba

639. After the Kamajors returned to Moyamba they searched for collaborators.¹³¹¹ The Kamajors looked specifically for Mr. Thomas,¹³¹² who was suspected of collecting information from Moyamba and selling it to the AFRC at Camp Charlie in Mile 91.¹³¹³ When the Kamajors found Mr. Thomas they took him to Mustapha Ngobeh's place.¹³¹⁴ Three or four days later, TF2-165 saw Mr. Thomas in the midst of a group of Kamajors¹³¹⁵ who were singing, and dancing as they headed towards Shenge Park in Moyamba Town.¹³¹⁶ People from the town stood around and waited to see what was going to happen to Mr. Thomas. TF2-165 heard the Kamajors say: "Go, [...] you are now a free man [...]"¹³¹⁷ Mr. Thomas began to leave but was shot in the back by a Kamajor and fell.¹³¹⁸ Kamajors dragged Mr. Thomas' corpse to Langowa Street where they decapitated him.¹³¹⁹ Some Kamajors drank blood from the body of Mr. Thomas; some rubbed the blood on their bodies; and one Kamajor took Thomas' head and placed it on his own head.¹³²⁰ The Kamajors proceeded along Langowa Street with Mr. Thomas' head still on one of the Kamajor's heads. The headless body of Mr. Thomas was left in Langowa Street for some time.¹³²¹

2.9.2.2. Killing of One Person in Shenge Park (Moyamba Town)

¹³⁰⁸ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 7: the spelling Moustafa Ngobea is also used in the transcript.

¹³⁰⁹ The spelling Kini Torma is also used in the transcript.

¹³¹⁰ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 9.

¹³¹¹ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, pp. 10-14.

¹³¹² Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 10.

¹³¹³ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 10.

¹³¹⁴ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 11.

¹³¹⁵ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 12.

¹³¹⁶ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 12.

¹³¹⁷ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 12.

¹³¹⁸ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 12-13.

¹³¹⁹ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 13.

¹³²⁰ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 14.

¹³²¹ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 14. The Chamber notes that TF2-165 testified that Mr. Thomas was killed three or four weeks before Mustapha Ngobeh died (Transcript of 7 March 2005, p. 15).

640. In late 1997 or early 1998, Kamajors brought three people to Shenge Park.¹³²² The Kamajors set fire to a tire on Chief Siaka Stevens Street opposite the court *barri*.¹³²³ A few minutes later they brought three hairless men from the Native Administration cell.¹³²⁴ The Kamajors said that they would give justice to one of the three in Moyamba but that the other two would be taken back to Shenge so that their people would know they were "bad" people.¹³²⁵ The hands of all three men were tied.¹³²⁶ The Kamajors placed one of the men on the fire and he burnt to ashes.¹³²⁷ Kenei Torma and Chuck Norris were in control of the Kamajors in Moyamba at that time.¹³²⁸

2.9.3. Sembehun and Surroundings

2.9.3.1. Arrival of Kamajors and Setting up of Checkpoints

641. In November 1997, Kamajors came to Sembehun, Bagruwa Chieftdom, Moyamba District¹³²⁹ and took control of security there.¹³³⁰ They wore Kamajor attire and were armed with guns.¹³³¹ These Kamajors took control of the exit and entry checkpoints that had been manned by local Kamajors.¹³³² The newly arrived Kamajors waited at the checkpoints and pounced on villagers returning from their farms and looted food and other properties from the villagers.¹³³³ The Kamajors also went to the surrounding villages and looted food and other goods.¹³³⁴ The newly arrived Kamajors were based with the head of the local Kamajors, a Ground Commander named Teacher Edward Challe.¹³³⁵

642. On the evening the Kamajors arrived, Mr. Nbada Fofana was harassed at the Sembehun entry check point by the visiting Kamajors.¹³³⁶ He was stopped, forced out of his Mercedes Benz car and stripped of his money and his clothes. Nbada Fofana's car was taken from him by the

¹³²² Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 15.

¹³²³ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 16.

¹³²⁴ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 16.

¹³²⁵ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 17.

¹³²⁶ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 17.

¹³²⁷ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, p. 17.

¹³²⁸ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-165, pp. 17-18.

¹³²⁹ Transcript 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 28.

¹³³⁰ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 28.

¹³³¹ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 30.

¹³³² Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 29.

¹³³³ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 30.

¹³³⁴ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 30.

¹³³⁵ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 31.

¹³³⁶ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 31.

Kamajors.¹³³⁷ Nbada Fofana managed to get the local Kamajors to return the vehicle to him, but when he attempted to leave Sembehun, the Kamajors at the exit checkpoint refused to allow him to leave. They said, "[In]o, you can't get this vehicle out of this place." Nbada Fofana went to TF2-073 and they decided to drive the vehicle to Shenge. They drove the vehicle 36 miles to Shenge and left the car there in the hands of the Shenge Kamajors.¹³³⁸

643. The same evening, Mrs. Gorvie was stopped by Kamajors at the same checkpoint. Although she was sick, Mrs. Gorvie was forced out of her car and left on the ground.¹³³⁹ Her car was taken away from her.¹³⁴⁰

2.9.3.2. Crimes Committed by Kamajors on their Second Day in Sembehun

2.9.3.2.1. *Looting in the Villages Surrounding Sembehun*

644. The day after the Kamajors arrived in Sembehun, they went the surrounding villages and looted livestock, food and clothing.¹³⁴¹

2.9.3.2.2. *Threatening of the Witness TF2-073's Children and Pillage*

645. The second day after the Kamajors arrival, six Kamajors came to TF2-073's house in the evening. The Kamajors led TF2-073 out to the veranda at gunpoint and surrounded him.¹³⁴² They said that they were Kondewa's Kamajors and that they had come from Talia, Tihun, Gbangbatoke and other surrounding villages. Three of them introduced themselves as Steven Sowa, Moses Mbalacolor and Mohamed Sankoh. Mohamed Sankoh said he was Deputy Director of War under Norman.¹³⁴³ The Kamajors wanted to inspect TF2-073's garage for arms and ammunition but he did not have the keys. The Kamajors then went to his garage anyway and saw TF2-073's Mercedes Benz car through a hole in the garage wall. The Kamajors told TF2-073 that they wanted to run a few errands with the car.¹³⁴⁴ The Kamajors sent for six more Kamajors to reinforce their group.¹³⁴⁵ They then broke into TF2-073's house, beat his children with gun butts and ransacked the house.

¹³³⁷ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 32.

¹³³⁸ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, pp. 40-41.

¹³³⁹ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 32.

¹³⁴⁰ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 32.

¹³⁴¹ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, pp. 33-34.

¹³⁴² Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 34.

¹³⁴³ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, pp. 34-35.

¹³⁴⁴ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 35.

¹³⁴⁵ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 35.

The Kamajors found TF2-073's car keys and garage keys took TF2-073's car to their base in town.¹³⁴⁶ The Kamajors also took other things that were in the garage, including a generator, car tires and many other gadgets.¹³⁴⁷

646. From Sembahun TF2-073's vehicle was taken to Talia where it was used by Norman and then given to Kondewa.¹³⁴⁸

647. Some time later, TF2-073 received information that his car was being used by Kondewa in Bo.¹³⁴⁹ TF2-073 went to ECOMOG's Anti-Looting Committee at the Brookfields Office in Freetown.¹³⁵⁰ He eventually obtained a letter ordering the return of his car from Charles Margai, the Minister of Internal Affairs for the Regional Minister of the Southern Province. The ECOMOG office in Freetown gave TF2-073 a similar letter for him to give to ECOMOG in Bo.¹³⁵¹

648. In Bo, TF2-073 saw his car being driven around; Kondewa was a passenger in the back of the car.¹³⁵² On the back of the car was written "King Kindo".¹³⁵³ TF2-073 was invited by ECOMOG to inspect the car which he found had been severely damaged. When TF2-073 regained possession of his car he spent a lot of money on repairs.¹³⁵⁴

2.9.3.3. Looting and Murder in Yakarji

649. On the morning of the third day after the Kamajors arrived in Sembahun, they travelled two miles to a village called Yakarji.¹³⁵⁵ In Yakarji the Kamajors looted a Mazda van which had been in the care of TF2-073's brother-in-law.¹³⁵⁶ The Kamajors beat TF2-073's brother-in-law severely and forced him to show them where the van was located.¹³⁵⁷ They looted the vehicle and

¹³⁴⁶ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 37.

¹³⁴⁷ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 37.

¹³⁴⁸ Transcript of 15 March 2005, Albert J Nallo, p. 48.

¹³⁴⁹ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 42.

¹³⁵⁰ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 42.

¹³⁵¹ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 43.

¹³⁵² Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 45.

¹³⁵³ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 45.

¹³⁵⁴ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, pp. 45-46.

¹³⁵⁵ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 39.

¹³⁵⁶ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 39.

¹³⁵⁷ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 39.

brought it back to their base in Sembahun. TF2-073's brother-in-law died from the beatings a few weeks after this event.¹³⁵⁸

2.9.4. Looting in Shenge, Kagboro Chiefdom

650. The same morning the Kamajors went to Shenge, 36 miles from Sembahun,¹³⁵⁹ in the three cars that they had looted.¹³⁶⁰ They returned from Shenge in the evening with goods, livestock, food and a drum of petrol.¹³⁶¹

2.9.5. CDF Control of Rokonta and Surrounding Areas

2.9.5.1. CDF Control in Rokonta and Mabang

651. At the end of 1997, the CDF attacked Rokonta Village and Mabang and gained control of these areas. At this time the CDF was under the leadership of Obai.¹³⁶² The relationship between the CDF and the general population was not good because the CDF were armed and they harassed the civilians.¹³⁶³

2.9.5.2. Looting by Kamajors and CDF Meeting on 23 December 1997

652. On 23 December 1997, nearly 20 CDF militants¹³⁶⁴ came to Rokonta and attacked the house of TF2-166's father under the guise of looking for him.¹³⁶⁵ They took all of her father's property.¹³⁶⁶ TF2-166 reported the incident to the Honourable Minister Alex Koroma, who called a CDF meeting in Waterloo Town.¹³⁶⁷ At a meeting in the last week of December 1997, which was chaired by Alex Koroma and Paramount Chief Charles Caulker, Kamajor Obai told TF2-166: "You [...] tell your father that we suspect that he's a junta or he's a collaborator, and we must make

¹³⁵⁸ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 39.

¹³⁵⁹ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 38.

¹³⁶⁰ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 38.

¹³⁶¹ Transcript of 2 March 2005, TF2-073, p. 38.

¹³⁶² Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 57.

¹³⁶³ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 57.

¹³⁶⁴ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 58.

¹³⁶⁵ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 58.

¹³⁶⁶ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 58.

¹³⁶⁷ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 60.

sure that we kill him.”¹³⁶⁸ Paramount Chief Caulker then added: “The Pa, if it is true that he is a junta or a collaborator, we’ll make sure that these people see him again.”¹³⁶⁹

2.9.5.3. Arrest of TF2-166’s Family and Killing of her Father on 11 May 1998

653. The CDF returned and entered Rokonta Village on Sunday, 11 May 1998 at 8:00pm.¹³⁷⁰ The Kamajors arrived at TF2-166’s father’s house and opened fire. The family tried to escape to Mabang¹³⁷¹ but some of them were captured, including TF2-166 and her parents. TF2-166’s father was hit¹³⁷² and taken in a vehicle with some family members¹³⁷³ to Masanki Village¹³⁷⁴ where Amadou Mahoi was the CDF commander.¹³⁷⁵ Those captured had to carry her father’s looted property.¹³⁷⁶ Gibrille Kamara, a CDF from Rokonta, came and tied her father’s hands;¹³⁷⁷ the latter shouted and offered 500,000 leones to the CDF to spare his life. They took the money and Lamina Pupil, a CDF member, said that they would kill TF2-166’ father. One CDF said: “This child [...] is sharp, [...] let’s tie her and kill her after killing the father. [sic]” They said they would rape TF2-166 before killing her.¹³⁷⁸ One CDF, Mohamed Lingon, tied TF2-166’s left foot. Mohamed Koroma of Mayenoh and Commander Amadou Muhoi¹³⁷⁹ stabbed the witness’ father in the eye with a knife,¹³⁸⁰ cut his mouth¹³⁸¹ and threw hot water on him. TF2-166’s father died.¹³⁸² TF2-166 escaped with the help of one Kamajor.¹³⁸³

2.9.6. Bradford

2.9.6.1. Background to Bradford

¹³⁶⁸ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 61.

¹³⁶⁹ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 62.

¹³⁷⁰ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 63.

¹³⁷¹ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, pp. 66- 67.

¹³⁷² Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 67.

¹³⁷³ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 68.

¹³⁷⁴ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 67.

¹³⁷⁵ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 69.

¹³⁷⁶ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 68.

¹³⁷⁷ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 69.

¹³⁷⁸ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 70- 71.

¹³⁷⁹ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 71.

¹³⁸⁰ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 73.

¹³⁸¹ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 75.

¹³⁸² Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, pp. 76- 77.

¹³⁸³ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-166, p. 77.

654. In 1996, rebels based in Bradford troubled, harassed and looted farmers.¹³⁸⁴ When soldiers came to Bradford during the AFRC period, all the civilians had fled.¹³⁸⁵ In 1997, the CDF was based in Bumpah. ECOMOG was based in Bradford, so the CDF did not go to come to town. After ECOMOG left Bradford, the CDF and the Kamajors went there on 8 March 1998.¹³⁸⁶ The relationship between Kamajors and civilians was poor; when the Kamajors saw civilians, they would beat them.¹³⁸⁷ During this time there was no Paramount Chief in Bradford and everyone who could afford to do so had left Bradford for Freetown. It was relatively safe in Bradford and there was no rebel activity.¹³⁸⁸

2.9.6.2. Murder of Ruffus Charlie speaker at Bradford in 1997

655. In late 1997 Albert J Nallo was the CDF Director of Operations in Moyamba.¹³⁸⁹ In this capacity Albert J Nallo had control over Moyamba District. When Albert J Nallo went to Moyamba Town, he learned from Mustapha Ngobeh that four days earlier Abu Bawote, the Commander in the Ribbi area,¹³⁹⁰ had killed the Chiefdom Speaker. Mustapha Ngobeh related that he had seen Abu Bawote in Bradford with the severed hand of the Chiefdom Speaker; Bawote had dried the hand and tied it to his neck as a necklace. Albert J Nallo reported this incident to Fofana and Norman and told Norman that this Chiefdom Speaker was a collaborator. Norman responded: "Well, a Collaborator deserves that. That was the standing order. You know that was the standing order I passed long ago."¹³⁹¹

2.9.6.3. Meeting of Kamajors in Bradford on 8 March 1998 (First Arrival)

656. On 8 March 1998, the Kamajors arrived in Bradford under the leadership of Obai. Obai called a meeting with the residents of Bradford.¹³⁹² Obai informed those assembled that Norman had appointed him to the position of commander for the area between Bumpah and Ribbi.

¹³⁸⁴ Transcript of 3 March 2005, TF2-168, p. 54.

¹³⁸⁵ Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-173, p. 87.

¹³⁸⁶ Transcript of 3 March 2005, TF2-168, pp. 55-56.

¹³⁸⁷ Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-173, p. 87.

¹³⁸⁸ Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-168, p. 42.

¹³⁸⁹ Transcript of 10 March 2005, Albert J Nallo, p. 60.

¹³⁹⁰ Transcript of 10 March 2005, Albert J Nallo, p. 61.

¹³⁹¹ Transcript of 10 March 2005, Albert J Nallo, p. 62, lines 21-28.

¹³⁹² Transcript of 3 March 2005, TF2-168, p. 56; Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-167, p. 52.





Although Obai did not show a letter of appointment, nobody dared to ask him for it.¹³⁹³ The Kamajors who came with Obai and were present at the meeting were from Rotifunk, Bumpe, Moyamba and Malako. After the meeting Obai and his group returned to Bumpe.¹³⁹⁴ Obai led a group that patrolled between Bumpe and Ribbi.¹³⁹⁵

2.9.6.4. Pillage in Bradford on 19 March 1998 (Second Arrival)

657. During the night of 19 March 1998, Kamajors came to Bradford and raided the entire town.¹³⁹⁶ The Kamajors were armed with guns, machetes, axes and knives.¹³⁹⁷ They entered civilian homes and forcefully looted clothing and food.¹³⁹⁸ The Kamajors entered TF2-167's house and looted 63 bags of husk rice.¹³⁹⁹

2.9.6.5. Third Arrival at Bradford on 23 March 1998

658. On 23 March 1998, Kamajors came to Bradford at 7:00am. There were Kamajors from Moyamba as well as Obai's group; Obai commanded them all. The Kamajors fired indiscriminately at the civilian population. All the families of Bradford ran and hid in the bush.¹⁴⁰⁰ TF2-167's grandson Aluseini, who was three and a half years old, was shouting. One Kamajor shot at him and Aluseini died.¹⁴⁰¹ The Kamajors threatened to kill all of TF2-167's children.¹⁴⁰²

659. TF2-167's son Ibrahim was shot in the head by Kamajors while he was trying to escape. TF2-167 found Ibrahim alive and although his son survived, Ibrahim no longer behaves normally all the time. During this attack, Kamajors looted from TF2-167.¹⁴⁰³

2.9.6.6. Fourth Arrival at Bradford of the Kamajors on 25 March 1998

660. On 25 March 1998, Kamajors under the command of Obai returned to Bradford and again fired at civilians. TF2-168's wife ran into the thick bush but was caught by the Kamajors.

¹³⁹³ Transcript of 3 March 2005, TF2-168, p. 57; Transcript 4 March 2005, TF2-168, p. 47.

¹³⁹⁴ Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-168, p. 46.

¹³⁹⁵ Transcript of 3 March 2005, TF2-168, p. 57; Transcript 4 March 2005, TF2-168, p. 47.

¹³⁹⁶ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-167, p. 30.

¹³⁹⁷ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-167, p. 28; Transcript of 3 March 2005, TF2-168, pp. 47-48.

¹³⁹⁸ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-167, pp. 29, 33.

¹³⁹⁹ Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-168, p. 25.

¹⁴⁰⁰ Transcript of 3 March 2005, TF2-168, p. 59.

¹⁴⁰¹ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-167, p. 32.

¹⁴⁰² Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-167, pp. 33, 37.

¹⁴⁰³ Transcript of 8 March 2005, TF2-167, p. 33, 37.

TF2-168 saw the Kamajors approaching with his wife. A Kamajor Commander named Kakpata asked TF2-168's wife to give him some money which she had wrapped around her waist. TF2-168's wife said that the money was something that she was afraid to lose and gave the Kamajors the money which was 1,600,000 leones.¹⁴⁰⁴ Afterwards, Kakpata said to other Kamajors: "Don't you want to shoot at the woman?" The Kamajors shot TF2-168's wife and she fell down slowly.¹⁴⁰⁵ A six-year old child was present when TF2-168's wife was shot.¹⁴⁰⁶

661. Norman sent a message to Obai through Kenie Spencer that the Kamajors were going via Bradford to Mabang to remove the soldiers there.¹⁴⁰⁷ When TF2-173 heard this news from Kenie Spencer he decided to flee Bradford. However, Kenie Spencer told Bradford residents that they should not run away; as a result, many of them stayed in town.¹⁴⁰⁸ When the Kamajors arrived they were dressed in the usual way, some Kamajors were wearing wool some were wearing masks and some had bells hanging on them. The Kamajors were armed with guns and cutlasses. Sanawi was their leader.¹⁴⁰⁹

662. The Kamajors arrested TF2-173, his friends and other people and held them at gunpoint.¹⁴¹⁰ TF2-173 was lying on the ground. When he tried to raise his head he was shot in his right arm. The Kamajors had gone wild and were firing indiscriminately. Kamajors chased TF2-173 and two other people and called out for him; TF2-173 and the others ran and hid in the bush.¹⁴¹¹

2.9.6.7. Capture and Murder of One Civilian near Makabi Loko in June 1998

663. One day in June 1998 at about 4:00am,¹⁴¹² the Vondos¹⁴¹³ came to Makabi Loko from various villages.¹⁴¹⁴ They started firing indiscriminately in the village and TF2-170 ran away. No bullets hit him but TF2-170 fell down and was captured.¹⁴¹⁵ A member of the CDF hit TF2-170 in

¹⁴⁰⁴ Transcript of 3 March 2005, TF2-168, pp. 61- 63.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Transcript of 3 March 2005, TF2-168, pp. 64- 65; Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-173, p. 62.

¹⁴⁰⁶ Transcript of 3 March 2005, TF2-168, pp. 65-66.

¹⁴⁰⁷ Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-173, p. 55.

¹⁴⁰⁸ Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-173, p. 56.

¹⁴⁰⁹ Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-173, p. 56.

¹⁴¹⁰ Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-173, p. 58.

¹⁴¹¹ Transcript of 4 March 2005, TF2-173, pp. 63- 64.

¹⁴¹² Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-170, p. 84.

¹⁴¹³ "Vondos" are the name of the traditional hunters in Moyamba District.

¹⁴¹⁴ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-170, p. 51, pp.57-58.

¹⁴¹⁵ Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-170, p. 57; Transcript of 7 March 2005, TF2-170, pp. 56-57.