

Trial Hearing
WITNESS: CIV-OTP-P-0483

(Open Session)

ICC-02/11-01/15

1 International Criminal Court
2 Trial Chamber I
3 Situation: Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
4 In the case of The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé
5 ICC-02/11-01/15
6 Presiding Judge Cuno Tarfusser, Judge Olga Herrera Carbuccion and
7 Judge Geoffrey Henderson
8 Trial Hearing - Courtroom 1
9 Monday, 21 November 2016
10 (The hearing starts in open session at 9.34 a.m.)
11 THE COURT USHER: [9:34:48] All rise.
12 The International Criminal Court is now in session.
13 Please be seated.
14 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [9:35:08] Good morning.
15 Good morning, Mr Witness.
16 It's time for the questioning by the Defence and, therefore, I give immediately the
17 floor to the Defence, I believe of Mr Gbagbo.
18 MR ALTIT: [9:35:34] (Interpretation) Thank you, Mr President. Mr President,
19 your Honours, good morning.
20 The questions will be put to the witness by Mr O'Shea. And as far as I'm concerned,
21 I shall be putting questions to the witness after Mr O'Shea.
22 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [9:36:01] Thank you.
23 Mr O'Shea, please, yours the floor.
24 MR O'SHEA: [9:36:07] Good morning, your Honours.
25 QUESTIONED BY MR O'SHEA:

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1 Q. [9:36:13] Good morning, Mr Tarlue.

2 THE WITNESS: CIV-OTP-P-0483 (On former oath)

3 (The witness speaks Liberian English)

4 THE WITNESS: [9:36:19] (Interpretation) Yeah.

5 MR O'SHEA: [9:36:21]

6 Q. [9:36:21] How old are you today? How old are you today?

7 A. [9:36:37] I was born in 1979, so ...

8 Q. [9:36:46] Okay. That's all right. So in 1990 that would make you around 11
9 years of age?

10 A. [9:37:04] Yes, maybe.

11 Q. [9:37:07] And in Liberia, what was happening in 1990?

12 A. [9:37:14] There was a revolution. There was an overthrow, a coup d'état.

13 Q. [9:37:30] And did it start and end in 1990, this coup d'état?

14 A. [9:37:37] No. I left Liberia in 1990.

15 THE INTERPRETER: [9:37:48] Your Honours, could the witness be asked to do it
16 very slowly today.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [9:37:56] Mr Witness, again, slowly and speak
18 into the microphone, please. Slow, clear, into the microphone. Thank you.

19 THE WITNESS: [9:38:07] (Interpretation) I said the war started in 1990. And it
20 took almost like 14 years. It went up to 1995-96 and onwards. It was a 14 years'
21 war.

22 MR O'SHEA: [9:38:24]

23 Q. [9:38:24] And, briefly, what were the circumstances which forced you to leave,
24 obviously the war, but what were the specific circumstances for you as an individual?

25 A. [9:38:36] The reason why I left, our father did not want us to live together. He

1 asked us to go to our parents in Ivory Coast. And we were invited by our people
2 who were waiting for us on the boundary. And then we walked through the bush
3 and then we got to the boundary, and our parents were living across, so we crossed
4 over into Ivory Coast.

5 Q. [9:39:16] And did you leave as the result of an attack or just because you knew
6 there was a war that started?

7 A. [9:39:24] No. My father was a military man, so I had all the information about
8 the war, and that if there was an attack approaching, he would say it.

9 THE INTERPRETER: [9:39:39] Your Honours, the witness is running very fast.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [9:39:41] Again, slow, please.

11 THE WITNESS: [9:39:45] (Interpretation) I said the war was going on, because my
12 father was one of the commanders in the military, so after then we realised that things
13 were not going to be fine, so he asked us to move.

14 MR O'SHEA: [9:40:03]

15 Q. [9:40:03] And at the time of the coup d'état, who was the president of Liberia?

16 A. [9:40:09] Samuel Kanyon Doe.

17 Q. [9:40:15] And when you say your father was a soldier, he was in the government
18 military, was he?

19 A. [9:40:20] Yes, he was in the government military.

20 Q. [9:40:25] And the family members that you're talking about on the other side in
21 Ivory Coast, how many were there, your family?

22 A. [9:40:47] Well, the family members were many, because if there was a month
23 that they could visit us, they will come from Ivory Coast, they will visit us. But
24 when the crisis came about in Liberia, that was actually the time we came to know
25 them better when they invited us to cross over.

1 Q. [9:41:12] So was it a regular occurrence for people from your ethnic group to
2 cross over from Ivory Coast to Liberia and vice versa?

3 A. [9:41:30] Yes, that was how it used to happen, because our great grandparents
4 who came from our town in Ivory Coast came over to Liberia and settled there.

5 Q. [9:41:50] You were a child at the time, but do you happen to know the size of the
6 population of the Tchien, your ethnic group in Ivory Coast around that period?

7 A. [9:42:10] Yes. We call them the Krahn. They were around Paris-Léona.
8 Because we all speak the same language, there was no difference. So Paris-Léona,
9 Zein (phon) and all the people who were living in those areas could understand one
10 another.

11 Q. [9:42:40] So we've got Paris-Léona, which I'll spell phonetically perhaps as
12 P-A-R-I-L-O-N-A, and Zein that perhaps we can spell phonetically as Z-E-I-N.
13 What was the eventual fate of your father?

14 A. [9:43:24] At the end, when we got to Ivory Coast, we were in contact, but after a
15 few times he was -- been killed at the front line.

16 Q. [9:43:41] And where was the front line?

17 A. [9:43:47] In Monrovia. He was killed in Monrovia in combat.

18 Q. [9:43:53] And he was killed by what group?

19 A. [9:44:06] The Taylor rebel group, Charles Ghankay Taylor's rebel group killed
20 him.

21 Q. [9:44:12] At what point in your journey do you arrive at Guiglo? So you enter
22 Ivory Coast. Do you remember at what geographical point you enter Ivory Coast?

23 A. [9:44:40] Yes, I entered -- we passed through the forest, we walked through the
24 forest about four to five days to six days before we got to Ivory Coast, to Paris-Léona.

25 Q. [9:45:00] And your father, was he killed in 1990 or later?

1 A. [9:45:07] No, no. I think it was, it was after 1990, between 1992-'93, something
2 like that. But I can't tell the actual time.

3 Q. [9:45:25] And at which point do you reach Guiglo? How long does it take
4 before you reach Guiglo?

5 A. [9:45:38] I stayed for a long time in Paris-Léona, and it took me long time before
6 I went to -- and by the time I went to Guiglo, it was between 1994-'95, around that.
7 But I was there before 1995.

8 Q. [9:46:06] And is it right that Guiglo is majority Krahn?

9 A. [9:46:22] Yes. It was the biggest capital for the Krahn people. So people who
10 came from Paris, Zein, all the Krahn people, we later went to Guiglo.

11 Q. [9:46:42] And those Krahn people who were living in Guiglo, are they mixed
12 Liberian and Ivorian nationality?

13 A. [9:46:55] Yes. At that time from my interviews I told them that we did not
14 have differences, because when we came to Ivory Coast, we all hail from there. Each
15 and everybody had some connections there and parents there.

16 So, so it was during the period of the border crossing when we all came when the
17 wars were going on. That was the time they created the refugee camp in Guiglo.
18 And that was when we all met there.

19 Q. [9:47:32] And in the same way that you had family living in Ivory Coast, the
20 people, the Krahn who were living in Ivory Coast, I suppose they also had family
21 living in Liberia, would that be right?

22 A. [9:47:50] Yes. Yes, because I can say they were like of the same father and the
23 same mother. So they were just one people.

24 Q. [9:48:07] So there must have been a lot of Ivorians living in the west of Ivory
25 Coast who were personally affected by the war in Liberia?

1 A. [9:48:18] Yes, yes.

2 Q. [9:48:19] And so far as you know, what was Charles Taylor's role in terms of the
3 conflict in Ivory Coast in those early years?

4 A. [9:48:43] The rule of Charles Taylor, Charles Taylor came because at that time
5 Charles Taylor had a problem with the former government way back during the days
6 of Doe. So when he went out of the country, later he came back and brought the war
7 into the country, into Liberia. And when he came he took the war to be a tribal war.
8 So the war of tribalism was raging over the country.

9 Q. [9:49:21] Now, the refugee camp that you mentioned earlier across the border,
10 were you talking at that point about Paris-Léona or are we talking about Guiglo or
11 somewhere else?

12 A. [9:49:57] At that time when the crisis came, it was -- the refugee camp was
13 initially at Taï. It was later when there was a conflict between the Taylor
14 government and the Ivorian government that the refugee camp was moved.

15 Q. [9:50:16] And was it then moved to Guiglo or somewhere else?

16 A. [9:50:27] No. It is the same Krahn region. But the place, the place was called
17 Taï. And Taï is on the border with Liberia. It was something that happened, but I
18 did not actually get a clear information about it, because at the time it happened,
19 Liberians who had been killed, so they decided that they should establish a refugee
20 camp for all the Liberians and refugees that were coming. So that was how the
21 refugee camp was established.

22 Q. [9:51:02] Yes. I can sense that the interpreters are starting to struggle. So just
23 pace yourself.

24 A. [9:51:11] (Speaks English) Okay.

25 Q. [9:51:15] Now, amongst the refugees in this refugee camp in --

1 A. [9:51:26] We were many, but I can't tell the number.

2 Q. [9:51:31] Now, amongst these refugees in the refugee camp, were there refugees
3 who became politically motivated to organise themselves?

4 A. [9:51:52] At that time when they established the camp, we were not involved in
5 any other thing. We were just happy that we have crossed over into Ivory Coast and
6 we thought we were now safe. Initially when we entered Côte d'Ivoire, we did not
7 think about becoming refugees, but it was when the camp was established that we
8 were then happy to become refugees and went to the camp.

9 Q. [9:52:19] Outside of the camp, would you have had other places to stay with
10 family members? I'm just trying to understand why you go to a camp if you have
11 family in Ivory Coast.

12 A. [9:52:45] Mostly everybody knew that when you went to the camp, you will get
13 a refugee status. And at that time when you get a refugee card, you will have the
14 opportunity to get some work and you could get free food and so many other things,
15 and you will get also a card for medical insurance and so many other opportunities.
16 So specifically, although some people were living outside of the refugee camp, but
17 they were all encouraged to come to the refugee camp because of those facilities.

18 Q. [9:53:28] So even for those who were not strictly speaking refugees, times were
19 hard from a financial point of view, were they?

20 A. [9:53:51] Well, no. What I am trying to say, when the --

21 THE INTERPRETER: [9:53:58] Your Honours, could the witness be asked to slow
22 down.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [9:54:02] I do this all the time, but he continues to,
24 after a few seconds, he continues to speak quick. So please, slowly.

25 THE WITNESS: [9:54:18] (Interpretation) Okay.

1 MR O'SHEA:

2 Q. [9:54:28] Sorry, I think you were in the middle of a sentence, were you?

3 A. [9:54:32] Yes. What I said was before the war, when -- during the war we never
4 knew anything because we were staying at home. And by then the refugee camp
5 was not established. But when the refugee camp was established, that was the time
6 that we actually realised that we came from a war zone. And then we realised that
7 we were refugees. But before then, we were all living with our own families across
8 the border. And we are quiet and doing things in common with the people we met.
9 But when the refugee camp was established, they themselves asked us to go to the
10 refugee camp and try to acquire the cards.

11 But before then we actually did not know that we were refugees. We thought we
12 were one of them.

13 Q. [9:55:28] Were there also Ivorian Krahn who would go and live in the refugee
14 camp for the benefit of this card?

15 A. [9:55:41] No.

16 Q. [9:55:45] Did there come a point in the refugee camp where refugees began to
17 organise themselves into self-defence groups?

18 A. [9:56:06] No, I did not see it.

19 Q. [9:56:13] Did there come a time when the refugee camp became the subject of
20 attacks?

21 A. [9:56:23] No, they never attacked the camp. Sometimes it -- sometimes people
22 will have little problems, and then they will have some discussions with the securities
23 for things to be settled. And if there was any problem that we detected, we'll report
24 that situation to the security and the security will be in position to take care of that.

25 Q. [9:56:59] You've spoken about Toulépleu, a place in the west of Ivory Coast.

1 And you've explained how that was intended to be a launchpad for going into Liberia.

2 What were the circumstances in Toulépleu which pushed people there to begin to
3 think and organise themselves?

4 A. [9:57:38] *I did not say to -- at Toulépleu. At that time in fact it was during
5 Bédié's time, because people heard that the Krahn people were trying to settle up
6 because they were scattered about.

7 Q. [9:58:11] What strategic advantage did Toulépleu have as a place from which to
8 launch missions into Liberia?

9 A. [9:58:41] Their advantage was -- I don't understand. But the problem there was
10 we do -- we did understand the same language and we spoke the same language, and
11 the people were not actually happy being refugees across another border and to leave
12 their homes and come and become refugees.

13 So our people who were over across the border got some feelings for us, so they were
14 not happy with the kind of situation.

15 Q. [9:59:13] And Paul Richard and Delafosse were both from Toulépleu, right?

16 A. [9:59:28] Yes.

17 Q. [9:59:29] How did their geographical location in Toulépleu advantage them or
18 make them attractive to other people?

19 A. [9:59:49] Well, mostly I did not know initially about Oulaï Delafosse. It was
20 only Paul Richard that I knew. But Paul Richard was just an ordinary Krahn man
21 and not a military man, and he was well respected in the area. So like I was telling
22 you, Paul Richard was not basically responsible for anything that could have
23 happened to Côte d'Ivoire.

24 Q. [10:00:30] Would you be able to place in time when Toulépleu was taken by
25 rebels?

1 A. [10:00:40] I don't remember the time, but it actually happened, but I do not recall
2 the time.

3 Q. [10:00:56] Was it before Gbagbo was in power?

4 A. [10:01:03] Yes, Gbagbo was in power when Toulépleu was taken.

5 Q. [10:01:14] And did the taking of Toulépleu frustrate plans to enter Liberia?

6 A. [10:01:24] Yes. When they took Toulépleu, it was not just Toulépleu. They
7 started from Danané, Man, Ety (phon), and they came to Toulépleu, and later they
8 came to Zéaglo. So when they entered Zéaglo, that was the time that the idea of the
9 Liberian war and the youths of -- the Liberian youths decided to come together in
10 Ivory Coast.

11 And we went there and told them that we were part of the people who came. So we
12 are all residents here now, and we can't sit by and see this kind of thing happening.
13 So we tried to put ourselves together to seek for help.

14 Q. [10:02:18] At one point in your evidence you were talking about a border
15 problem in 1995. What were you referring to there? What border problem were
16 you referring to?

17 A. [10:02:40] I was talking about the Taylor regime. When they attacked the
18 border area, when Liberians who were being killed, and it was during that border
19 crossing war that the refugee camp was not established in Guiglo, because we did not
20 want the refugee camp to be closer to the border line any longer, because it could
21 have been dangerous for the refugees.

22 Q. [10:03:21] So when the rebels start taking Toulépleu and other areas, this is after
23 1995?

24 A. [10:03:31] Yes, yes, yes, it was during Gbagbo's regime.

25 Q. [10:03:34] I thought you said a moment ago that it was before Gbagbo came to

1 power.

2 A. [10:03:43] Yes. I said the time before Gbagbo came to power, it was the time
3 when we were at Taï. The Taï war was in 1995.

4 THE INTERPRETER: [10:04:05] Your Honours, the tail end of the witness's
5 testimony was not caught by the interpreter.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [10:04:11] At the end you were not caught by the
7 interpreter. You were mumbling at the end.

8 THE WITNESS: [10:04:16] (Interpretation) Yes. I said it was not during Gbagbo's
9 regime when the Taï war took place. It was later during Gbagbo's regime that the
10 revolution entered into Ivory Coast.

11 But at that time of the border crossing war, and when Liberians who had been killed
12 in Taï, it was before Gbagbo came to power.

13 MR O'SHEA:

14 Q. [10:04:44] And where were you personally in 1995? Were you at the refugee
15 camp?

16 A. [10:04:56] In '95, yes, I was at the refugee camp. '94-'95, I was in Guiglo,
17 because the Taï war met me -- at that time I was in Guiglo. So it met me in Guiglo at
18 that time.

19 Q. [10:05:16] And what were your personal circumstances? Were you surviving?
20 Were you struggling?

21 A. [10:05:26] Yes. By then I was selling ice cream. I was struggling at that time.

22 Q. [10:05:39] And were you scared or threatened by the circumstances at the time?

23 A. [10:05:56] Yes. I was a little bit afraid because Ivory Coast is the country where
24 they do not -- when something happens, they will then begin to attack all Liberians.
25 They wouldn't want to put people into specific categories, they will just categorise

1 everybody as one. So when the thing happened, when the war entered into Ivory
2 Coast, they took everybody to be Liberians and not specifically individual tribes that
3 brought the war into Ivory Coast. So we were all afraid.

4 Q. [10:06:41] Did this form part of the motive to go up to Abidjan?

5 A. [10:06:49] Yes, yes. Because I was speaking French well, so I used to go to
6 Abidjan for some time, and we stayed there for some time and return. So that was
7 the more reason I decided to go. So as it is now, even if you ask anybody around
8 those areas in Abidjan and the areas I've been speaking about, I went to Adjamé and
9 some other areas. They -- if you ask them about me, they know me, they will tell
10 you that they know Junior Gbagbo.

11 Q. [10:07:23] So between the time when you were 11 and you enter Ivory Coast and
12 2000, when Gbagbo comes to power, during those years, how many times did you go
13 to Abidjan, do you think?

14 A. [10:07:39] When the refugee camp was at Guiglo, I do not recall the actual year,
15 but I can say between '97-'98 I used to go to Abidjan. Let's just say '97-'98. I was not
16 actually based there, but I used to go there and return.

17 Q. [10:08:11] And was that something that other Liberians also did? Was that a
18 common pattern for those who were at the refugee camp to go up to Abidjan and
19 come back?

20 A. [10:08:26] Yes. We had free travelling rights. I told you that when they
21 established the refugee camp, we were all known by our families and people knew us,
22 so we could travel. And it -- before the crisis, we had free movement; we could
23 move, go and come back, back and forth. But then it was when the crisis entered
24 that we started realising difficulties.

25 Q. [10:09:03] When the rebels started taking Toulépleu and coming into Guiglo and

1 the areas where the Krahn were, was that the time when the Krahn started organising
2 themselves into self-defence groups?

3 A. [10:09:21] Yes, that was what I said from the beginning. I said before they met
4 Paul Richard at that time, we were already in Guiglo. And our Liberian brothers by
5 then were not having full movement again, so we all tried to come together so that we
6 try and fight for our brother Liberians, our brothers and sisters who were Liberians.
7 And by then we were at the west of Ivory Coast because the Nimbanians ...

8 Q. [10:10:11] Because the Nimbanians?

9 A. [10:10:20] The Nimbanians were taking their brothers to come and help them
10 because people told them that the Gbagbo regime was killing the Gio people. So that
11 was the kind of politics that was ongoing on that side.

12 So when he heard them talking, they did not understand actually which group of
13 Liberians had brought the war into Ivory Coast, they considered everybody within
14 that same category of bad people.

15 Q. [10:10:46] And just to touch on the context of that for a moment, when Charles
16 Taylor was in conflict with the Ivorian government, these Gio people and Nimba
17 people were coming across the border into Ivory Coast; is that right?

18 A. [10:11:19] Yes.

19 Q. [10:11:20] And do you know, do you know in what kind of numbers they were
20 coming across?

21 A. [10:11:27] Well, we are not actually counting on that by then.

22 THE INTERPRETER: [10:11:38] Your Honours, the witness is not speaking into the
23 mic and his voice is very low. He's not coming in clearly to the interpreters.

24 THE WITNESS: [10:11:50] (Speaks English) Okay.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [10:11:52] If you sit up and speak clear into the

1 microphone. Thank you.

2 THE WITNESS: [10:11:56] (Interpretation) I said at that time we never knew what
3 was happening by then because people used to go for trade fair in those areas, and on
4 their return they will say that the troops that Charles Taylor sent into Ivory Coast
5 they were Gio people and they were come -- and there was a Sierra Leonean who was
6 heading that particular group. And in Liberia they used to call him General
7 Mosquito. But in Côte d'Ivoire they were calling him Sam Bockarie.

8 So all of us were afraid, because if they came from Nimba and they were Gio, they
9 were coming for the Krahn people.

10 And they started taking places like Toulépleu, Bloléquin and other places. So all of
11 this information was coming that these people were attacking. So we ourselves
12 realised what was happening. So all of us who were now living at the lowest part of
13 Ivory Coast, we were almost like the same country, so if the other people from the
14 Nimba side were coming and we got information, that made us become afraid.
15 So we also decided to submit ourselves to undertake some military training and then
16 decided to come together with our Krahn brothers in Côte d'Ivoire because we also
17 wanted to help them. If we help them, we are helping ourselves.

18 And then we asked for a freeway for us to be assisted so that we could also push
19 them.

20 Q. [10:13:42] Did the people in the west of Ivory Coast know about the reputation
21 of Sam Bockarie, Mosquito in Sierra Leone? Did they hear information about that?

22 A. [10:13:57] Yes, a lot of people knew about him.

23 Q. [10:14:01] And what was his reputation?

24 A. [10:14:09] Can you make that area clear for me? I do not get it clearly.

25 Q. [10:14:18] What did, for example, the Krahn people in Ivory Coast, what did

1 they hear about Sam Bockarie at the time that he was coming with the Gio into Ivory
2 Coast?

3 A. [10:14:29] Well, most of the people, if you went there now and asked people in
4 Ivory Coast at the time Sam Bockarie was attacking across the borders, people knew
5 that he was a brave and strong fighter and that he was coming from the
6 Charles Taylor side.

7 So when he was now trying to go back into Liberia, that was the time we also went
8 and took over the places like Danané. And after Danané fell, we ourselves were now
9 helping our people. So some of them decided to cross into Liberia. And by then I
10 was just serving as mediator now between the Liberian fighters and the Ivorians.
11 And when they left Liberia and entered into Ivory Coast, that was the time they did
12 the three days' massacre.

13 Q. [10:15:43] And this three days' massacre, was this after Gbagbo had come into
14 power?

15 A. [10:15:51] It was during Gbagbo's days. And we took back the place Toulépleu
16 from them. So the Liberians who were there, they thought that there were no
17 fighters who were going to be there, so they went back and later they came back and
18 attacked for three days. And when we got to Toulépleu, they decided that there
19 should be a peace meeting between us.

20 Q. [10:16:20] This three day massacre, where did it occur?

21 A. [10:16:26] In Toulépleu.

22 Q. [10:16:29] And do you know how many people were killed?

23 A. [10:16:33] I just want to give a little bit of explanation. If you tell someone that
24 this place is now free and people are now in their happy mood and people were
25 saying thanks to others, and the fighters, all of them left and went to different places,

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1 so there was a celebration because everybody knew that the place was now free and
2 they could move about.

3 But it was after two or three days that they came together again and attacked the
4 place. And they attacked at midnight because when they attacked, we were in
5 Guiglo and we came with reinforcement to push them.

6 THE INTERPRETER: [10:17:20] Your Honours, the witness should be asked to slow
7 down.

8 MR O'SHEA: [10:17:27]

9 Q. [10:17:32] Probably, Mr Tarlue, it might help if when you're giving an
10 explanation, after you've said a couple of sentences, just wait some seconds and then
11 continue.

12 A. [10:17:53] Okay.

13 Q. [10:17:56] That will give a chance to the interpreters to catch up.

14 A. [10:18:02] Okay.

15 Q. [10:18:06] So in this three day massacre, who were the victims?

16 A. [10:18:13] The Krahn, the government forces.

17 Q. [10:18:19] So some of the victims were of Liberian nationality and some were of
18 Ivorian nationality?

19 A. [10:18:30] Yes.

20 Q. [10:18:34] So would it be the case that while there is this conflict going on,
21 between the Charles Taylor government and the Ivorian government, there is a
22 simultaneous conflict going on between the Gio on the one hand and the Krahn on
23 the other; in other words, there is a kind of mini Liberian conflict going on in Ivory
24 Coast?

25 A. [10:19:10] Yes. The conflict that was going on in Ivory Coast, like I said, when

1 our brothers arrived in Liberia, they were attacking the government forces. And
2 they came from Charles Taylor. So people came from Ivory Coast and people came
3 from Guinea.

4 And the brother of Sam Kanyon Doe headed that particular group of people, they
5 were call -- he was called Chayee Doe. And they were the ones who came to
6 organise to enter back into Liberia.

7 And there was a group called MODEL and the other one called LURD. And they
8 said we should try and come together, get our families back and go back to our homes
9 peacefully.

10 And the group that came from Côte d'Ivoire who were Liberians was called MODEL,
11 and the one that came from Guinea was called the LURD forces.

12 Q. [10:20:15] So this MODEL was basically the initiative of Krahn with a view to
13 addressing the problem in Liberia, i.e. Charles Taylor, and also defending themselves
14 in Ivory Coast? Would that be their motivation for its creation?

15 A. [10:20:49] Yes.

16 Q. [10:21:03] And so removing Charles Taylor was seen, was it, as essential not
17 only to have peace in Liberia but to have piece for those living in the west of Ivory
18 Coast?

19 A. [10:21:17] Yes.

20 Q. [10:21:25] And you personally, did you experience these attacks by rebels and
21 Gio when you were in the western part of Ivory Coast?

22 A. [10:21:57] Yes, most times from the west of Ivory Coast because we knew more
23 fighters during the crisis in Liberia by Charles Taylor, we knew that it was a set of the
24 Gio side from Nimba that came, and after they knew that we, the Krahn people, had
25 come to fight against them, it did not take couple of months, all of them flee, they

1 went back home into Liberia. And they realised that they were fighting against their
2 own brothers and that they were not ready to continue fighting against their own
3 brothers, so they went back.

4 Q. [10:22:50] And you mentioned Liberians coming from America, I presume
5 you're talking about the United States of America, to help motivate people to come
6 together in Ivory Coast. Who were these people who came from United States of
7 America?

8 A. [10:23:18] The people who came from America, there was Colonel Digbeson and
9 the other brother, it was Mr Sanaga, but I don't think he came from America. He
10 also came to form MODEL, but he never came from America. He came to talk to all
11 combatants to go back to Liberia and free their country and free their people from the
12 beginning.

13 Q. [10:24:01] Now, you speak a little bit of French. You've explained the
14 cross-border nature of the Krahn. What about those Ivorians who are Krahn, do
15 some of them also speak a little bit of English?

16 A. [10:24:23] Yes. Most of them who were closer to border, they also spoke
17 English. Mostly the youths, yeah, because most of them could cross into Liberia.
18 They do business there and then come back. So they also spoke English.

19 Q. [10:24:47] At the time that Gbagbo comes to power in 2000, what is your
20 personal situation? Are you struggling to survive at that time?

21 A. [10:25:03] Yes, at that time I was hustling. In 2000 I think was in Guiglo and I
22 tried to get some of my properties. And there was a coup d'état. By then I was in
23 Guiglo, so after that I went back to Abidjan. I was there until, until the war started
24 on that side.

25 Q. [10:25:38] So what do you mean by hustling? What's hustling?

1 A. [10:25:46] By then I was selling used clothing. And when I was in Guiglo I was
2 selling used clothing, because when I went there I could not come back because they
3 said they had killed the general, they had killed the general who had formed the coup
4 d'état in Abidjan, so ...

5 Q. [10:26:19] And apart from selling clothing, did you also go to see senior people
6 within the Krah community to ask them for help?

7 A. [10:26:36] At that time I said I had my family in there. So if I needed something,
8 I could go back to the village and ask my people. If I had any problem, I would go
9 back to my people in the village and ask them. But by then I was not actually going
10 to any elderly one to ask him for help.

11 Even before I started knowing some of those elderly people, it was when the war
12 broke out. And by then I had my own parents in Paris and other places, in Paris and
13 other places.

14 Q. [10:27:22] Is that a situation which didn't continue? Did there come a time
15 when you lost those family members? Or what was the situation?

16 A. [10:27:35] Yes, yes, it did not continue.

17 Q. [10:27:47] So what happened to your family members?

18 A. [10:27:53] Um, during the war, from Taï, the person who was in love with my
19 grandfather's -- my late grandfather's second woman, immediately after the war or
20 during the middle time of the war, during the war it actually did not affect those
21 areas around Taï and other places. It was like Zéaglo, Bouaké, Toulépleu and the
22 other side. That was where the war affected. But that particular area like Taï and
23 other places were a little bit quiet. So some of the family people were still there in
24 Taï.

25 Q. [10:28:50] And what led to you not being able to rely on those people?

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1 A. [10:29:00] When the war came, that moment, there was no way to get a car to go
2 back to the village. And nobody was living in Guiglo clearly by then. So there was
3 no longer contact, no phone to call. And by then there were no mobile phones.
4 And for you to go back to the family, get a car to go to the family was difficult. So
5 the situation was bad. So we just sit quietly in Guiglo.

6 Q. [10:29:46] So between 2000 and 2002, apart from staying quietly in Guiglo, what
7 else did you do?

8 A. [10:29:58] I said I was selling used clothing between '95-'96. The only people I
9 knew --

10 THE INTERPRETER: [10:30:16] Your Honours, the name referred to by the witness
11 did not come in clearly to the interpreter.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [10:30:21] The name.

13 THE WITNESS: [10:30:24] (Interpretation) Sam Etiassé, because at the time they
14 found the refugee camp, he would come to the refugee camp and sometimes people,
15 people organised parties for him and they were asking him for his blessings because
16 by then he was the préfet d'Abidjan. And because I was speaking French, he was
17 very close to me and I, too, was close to him.

18 MR O'SHEA: [10:30:53]

19 Q. [10:30:53] And at what point did you begin to know the Krahn elders?

20 A. [10:31:12] I think it was within the same 2000 because when we were in Guiglo,
21 later when the war started and came up to Bouaké, that was the time most of the
22 Krahn elderly people came and met us and were thanking us for helping them. But
23 before then I never met them.

24 Q. [10:31:40] And among the Krahn people, was it part of the culture that if people
25 in senior or elder positions knew other Krahn they would help them if they were in

1 difficult situations? Was that part of your culture?

2 A. [10:32:10] Yes, it is part of our culture. Because normally when someone died,
3 they would take him to the person, to the funeral home for some time so that they
4 could get contact with the other elderly people. So if they were able to come, they
5 could come. If not, they will send a representative so that they will see how
6 everything will go on. That is part of our culture. So those of us, the Krahn people,
7 we always met our elderly people for assistance and they too could come and meet us
8 to assist us. So whether it was in Liberia or Ivory Coast, it was just the same.

9 Q. [10:32:53] And Paul Richard was considered as one of these elders, was he?

10 A. [10:32:59] Yes.

11 Q. [10:33:03] And Delafosse, was he considered as one of the elders?

12 A. [10:33:09] Yes.

13 Q. [10:33:11] And Bombet, was he considered as one of the elders?

14 A. [10:33:15] Yes.

15 Q. [10:33:16] Now, when the rebels took Bouaké, where were you?

16 A. [10:33:40] When the rebels took Bouaké, by then I was in Abidjan.

17 Q. [10:33:54] And how long before they took Bouaké had you arrived in Abidjan?

18 A. [10:34:07] Well, mainly when General --

19 THE INTERPRETER: [10:34:24] Your Honours, your Honours, the name referred to,
20 the general's name referred to by the witness.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [10:34:29] The general, the general's name, please
22 repeat.

23 THE WITNESS: [10:34:41] (Interpretation) General Guéï, General Robert Guéï. So
24 when Robert Guéï was killed it took some time when -- before people could come
25 back with peace activities. So one morning they told us that Bouaké had been taken

1 by the rebels and then the revolution started all over in Ivory Coast.

2 Q. [10:34:59] So you said at that time you were in Abidjan. Had you gone to
3 Abidjan because of the rebellion?

4 A. [10:35:35] No, no, no. I said when I was in Guiglo when the war came and
5 when Guéï was killed, I had started my normal business. I was in Abidjan by then
6 when the people took over Bouaké.

7 Q. [10:35:50] Did you go back to Guiglo or other areas around there at the time that
8 the rebels were there?

9 A. [10:36:11] After they took Bouaké, that was the time my elder brother contacted
10 my parents and they asked that I go back to Guiglo. So they said if there was
11 anything very serious, we'll go back to Liberia. So me too, I decided to go back to
12 Guiglo. So when the rebels took over Danané, Man and other places.

13 Q. [10:36:42] And when you went to Guiglo, did you see rebels personally?

14 A. [10:36:48] No. The rebels did not capture Guiglo at that time.

15 Q. [10:36:53] Did you see rebels personally when you were on your way there?

16 A. [10:37:00] No, no, no, because from Abidjan to Guiglo did not constitute the
17 rebel lines. The rebels passed through Yamoussoukro and Bouaké. And I passed
18 through Yamoussoukro to come to Guiglo.

19 Q. [10:37:19] And on the basis of the information that you had, these rebels in the
20 west of Ivory Coast consisted of which groups?

21 A. [10:37:38] Um, mostly the people that were mainly on the front line, they were,
22 they were not having uniforms on. They were called the Dozos. Sometimes they
23 wore some African regalia and they had -- sometimes they will have halfway police
24 uniforms and some of them had halfway military fatigue on.

25 Q. [10:38:17] And the Gio people, were they fighting with these Dozos?

1 A. [10:38:37] You know, I just want to say something. If you allow someone to
2 live with you in your house, and most people that came, we knew them, most people
3 among them we knew them. But mostly the people we knew were the ones who
4 were dressed in the African regalia. They had some African talisman on their
5 clothing, that kind of thing.

6 Q. [10:39:17] How were they armed?

7 A. [10:39:25] At that time I can tell you that they were well armed. They were
8 more armed than us.

9 Q. [10:39:41] Can you explain that in a little more detail, what you mean by "well
10 armed"?

11 A. [10:39:54] The reason I'm saying they were more armed is that because
12 sometimes when we got to the front line, you will see some of the fighters with
13 brand-new AK-47s, some of them with RPGs, and they were launching heavy weapon
14 because they were well armed.

15 We were not physically well armed, because the Ivorians did not have much trust in
16 us because they considered us to be Liberians. But the people were actually well
17 armed. And it was only after 2000 to 2002 that they started arming us well, because
18 at any time areas who have been attacked and we tried to push them, we will realise
19 that when they open fire we realize that they were well armed. But the only thing
20 we had advantage over them, because we had more experience in fighting than them.
21 But they were armed than us.

22 So sometimes that was how we were able to push them. But there were actually
23 times that they also won over us.

24 Q. [10:41:14] Do you know the names of some of the commanders of these groups?

25 A. [10:41:25] Well, most of the people, the main two people that we knew that were

1 Doe Philip and General Mosquito, because those were the two main names that were
2 known. They were the people that we are actually fearful.

3 Q. [10:41:45] What ethnicity was Doe Philip?

4 A. [10:41:49] No, I do not know his actual tribe.

5 Q. [10:41:55] And these brand-new AK-47s that you spoke about, do you know
6 where they came from?

7 A. [10:42:04] Well, I don't know where they came from, because most of the arms
8 from 2000, when we started the war in the west part, every arm you took from the
9 rebels, the serial number of the arm, what they used to do was that they used to file it
10 off from it, and so you could not tell where exactly the arm was coming from. So
11 that was how it used to happen.

12 Q. [10:42:43] So describe to us situations where you personally were face to face
13 with these rebels.

14 A. [10:43:32] Mostly during the revolution at the west side, I was not actually
15 figuring out the zones, the areas, because we were fighters, we were just moving on.
16 The time I actually started picturing the situation was during the last crisis.

17 Q. [10:44:05] "The last crisis" meaning?

18 A. [10:44:09] That was during the time that the president was removed from power
19 in 2000, because by then I, myself, I have now had a commander position.

20 Q. [10:44:28] Did you mean 2000? That's what we heard.

21 A. [10:44:36] I said between 2002, 2003 and 2004. I had commanders above me, so
22 I was not actually figuring out certain things because by then I was not a commander.
23 But around 2011, I now had boys under me, and I was now a commander, so at that
24 time I could figure out things for myself.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [10:45:12] So it's clear that this year 2000 at line 21

1 at page 30 means 2010 or '11, I would say.

2 MR O'SHEA: [10:45:21] It means 2011, yes.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [10:45:23] Okay, okay.

4 MR O'SHEA:

5 Q. [10:45:36] When you were fighting in 2002, '3, '4, those times then, you were
6 fighting with how many other people with you? What was the size of your little
7 group?

8 A. [10:45:53] Our unit was 12 in number because we were separated into units.
9 You are organised into units. We are 12.

10 Q. [10:46:09] And you were all Krahn?

11 A. [10:46:17] We were all Krahn.

12 Q. [10:46:19] And some of you were Ivorian national, some of you were Liberian
13 nationals?

14 A. [10:46:25] Yes.

15 Q. [10:46:29] So which battles did you fight in?

16 A. [10:46:41] I did not get your question clearly.

17 Q. [10:46:54] Describe to us one of the battles that you fought in, perhaps the most
18 significant one.

19 A. [10:47:04] Um, I fought from Zéaglo to Bloléquin and to Toulépleu, Bin-Houyé,
20 Zouan-Hounien and RTI.

21 Q. [10:47:17] So, for example, when you got to Zéaglo, what were the numbers of
22 rebels on the other side that you were fighting?

23 A. [10:47:59] Let's just say, you know, sometimes to become a peaceful fighter, it
24 will be difficult for you to know the exact numbers, but they too were many just as we
25 were many, because there they had different people amongst them from different

1 countries, and some of them did not even understand the dialects in Ivory Coast. So
2 they must have come from different countries to assist them.

3 Q. [10:48:37] Do you know which countries they came from?

4 A. [10:48:43] Mostly the ones that I know, because at the time we were under
5 pressure and people were describing them, they called them the Burkinabés and they
6 had some traditional marks on their faces.

7 Q. [10:49:02] And what was the name of the person that was giving you
8 instructions at that time?

9 A. [10:49:31] It was Captain Doumbia at that time, at first it was Doumbia, and
10 later when he was hit, then Yedess took over.

11 Q. [10:50:01] What was that name, Yedess?

12 A. [10:50:06] Captain Doumbia and Colonel Yedess.

13 Q. [10:50:26] Now, the relationship between MODEL and LIMA, is it just that the
14 Krahn who are fighting, at one point when they decided not to go into Liberia
15 anymore, they just dropped the name MODEL and took up the name LIMA?

16 A. [10:50:49] No. The explanation is that it was the planning by the Liberian
17 group who were to enter Liberia and that they were to call them MODEL. By then
18 the group that was to enter Liberia was called MODEL. But they did not enter into
19 Liberia deep when the war entered Ivory Coast.

20 And it was later that they came back and formed the group LIMA. So the LIMA
21 name was in Ivory Coast not into Liberia. When they entered into Liberia it was
22 MODEL.

23 Q. [10:51:34] This name LIMA, did it result out of a meeting between Krahn
24 people?

25 A. [10:51:59] Yes. The name LIMA came about just as we gave the name LIMA,

1 but we knew that the government forces wanted us to help them out to clear the
2 western part of Ivory Coast. So when this group was to enter, cross into Liberia,
3 then the name was to be converted into MODEL.

4 Q. [10:52:19] So they're basically the same individuals by another name?

5 A. [10:52:43] Yes, the same group of people.

6 Q. [10:52:46] And what was your personal motivation to fight?

7 A. [10:53:06] Our reason was to save our people in Liberia and to save the Krahn
8 people because when the Ivorians told us that Liberians were attacking, by then they
9 did not check now to know which tribe of Liberians was attacking, which set of
10 Liberians were attacking. They considered all of us as Liberians and therefore we all
11 fell under that category.

12 So we came together and we formed that group so that we could let them actually
13 understand what was actually obtaining, what was happening and that it was a set of
14 group attacking them and not all Liberians.

15 Q. [10:53:56] And while you were fighting --

16 A. [10:54:05] Uh-huh.

17 Q. [10:54:06] -- were you also from time to time selling things to sustain yourself,
18 like ice cream or clothes?

19 A. [10:54:24] No. When the fighting was going on, my mind was purely focussed
20 on the fighting. And my selling of those things was before the fighting.

21 Q. [10:54:36] And you relied on the elders among the Krahn to help sustain you
22 while you were doing this?

23 A. [10:54:57] Yes. Mostly when we were helping them we had people who
24 donated to us. And when our efforts captured Guiglo, and by then we were helping
25 the military, they realised that they could not have easily captured Guiglo without

1 our help. And we tried to free all the other major places, therefore people were
2 actually donating to us, they were helping us.

3 Q. [10:55:28] And when you would go to fight rebels, would you follow behind
4 military or go off in your own direction?

5 A. [10:55:52] We never went on any attack without the military, without the
6 government military, because they had the map of the country, and they knew the
7 terrain better than us. They directed us and they would go together with us. We
8 never went alone. We were always with them.

9 Q. [10:56:17] So you would basically follow them around, would you?

10 A. [10:56:24] Yes, we always followed them.

11 Q. [10:56:28] And where would you sleep? Would you go back and sleep in the
12 refugee camp or somewhere else?

13 A. [10:56:41] Mostly or sometimes when I was in a camp and when things were
14 quiet, I never went anywhere to sleep there, I slept in the refugee camp. And by
15 then we were no longer based in the camp now, we were now at the war front.

16 Q. [10:57:10] So when you were at the war front and the fighting stopped, where
17 would you go and sleep?

18 A. [10:57:20] No, we slept there. We did not come home. We were always on the
19 base. We can't come home.

20 MR O'SHEA: [10:57:35] If that's a convenient moment, your Honours.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [10:57:39] It is. We break here for half an hour
22 and we come back at 11.30.

23 The hearing is adjourned.

24 THE COURT USHER: [10:57:47] All rise.

25 (Recess taken at 10.57 a.m.)

1 (Upon resuming in open session at 11.31 a.m.)

2 THE COURT USHER: [11:31:49] All rise.

3 Please be seated.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [11:32:10] Hello, Mr Witness. We are back
5 again.

6 And I give immediately the floor to Mr O'Shea for his questioning.

7 MR O'SHEA: [11:32:23] Thank you, your Honours.

8 Q. [11:32:52] So, Mr Tarlue, what was your activity between 2003 and 2010?

9 A. [11:33:02] Well, I think at the time we left the front line, between 2002, 2003, 2004,
10 after the revolution, when they called for the peace talks in Toulépleu, the other
11 group went to Liberia and we came back to Guiglo, but mostly at that time most of
12 the Liberians went back to Liberia, they were involved in the crisis in Liberia. And
13 some of us who stayed in Ivory Coast, we were actually doing nothing at that time.
14 And there was a peace accord that was asked for to be held in Danané and Toulépleu.

15 Q. [11:34:04] When did your refugee card expire?

16 A. [11:34:20] Um, it was -- the refugee card did not expire. But by then I was not
17 back into the camp, the refugee camp, so therefore I was actually not carrying a
18 refugee card. But there were still people in the camp. But after the fighting, we all
19 went back to the camp. But I did not stay there for too long and then I left.

20 Q. [11:34:58] When you say you were not carrying the refugee card, what do you
21 mean?

22 A. [11:35:11] Well, what I'm trying to say, I was having a refugee card, but after the
23 war, when we left as combatants, because by then it was in Abidjan that the asylum
24 business was taking place. So when I took my card there, even before we went there,
25 they said they saw our pictures and we were in military uniform, so they said they

1 would not allow us. They said it was only the people who were not fighters who
2 were not seen in military uniform that we were given chance to travel. But most of
3 us who were in uniform, whom they saw in uniforms were not given chance.

4 Q. [11:36:01] So not having the refugee card was an impediment on you being able
5 to move freely the way you did before?

6 A. [11:36:15] Yes, because most times it was purely for my own security. And at
7 that time 2003, 2004, I was well-known by majority of the security people. So I
8 preferred to just ask for a help for me to have a laissez-passer because, since I did not
9 have a refugee card any longer, my name was in the bulletin, I was not allowed to
10 have food. So I could only get a free movement if I obtained the laissez-passer from
11 the military.

12 Q. [11:37:03] And you used your connections with the Krahn elders to get this
13 laissez-passer, did you?

14 A. [11:37:12] No. I did not go to the Krahn elderly people because I was -- I was
15 already with Colonel Yedess, and I told Colonel Yedess that since we are no longer in
16 uniform and we are no longer in action, so I decided to ask him for that help.
17 And then he told me that when we get to Abidjan he will at least talk to the people so
18 that they give me a document to be helping me out. So that was how we went to
19 Abidjan and I obtained the laissez-passer from the État Major.

20 Q. [11:37:52] And he was basically helping you out because you were in a difficult
21 situation by giving you this laissez-passer or helping you get this laissez-passer?

22 A. [11:38:04] Yes, yes.

23 Q. [11:38:05] And this laissez-passer was basically just a document which allowed
24 you to move, it was not a military card?

25 A. [11:38:22] Um, it was not a military ID card. It was a laissez-passer that would

1 help me out because I had told them that I could no longer use my refugee ID card
2 because when I went for the UN asylum status they told me that I was not qualified.
3 So my name was now in the bulletin that I had uniforms on, they saw me in uniforms,
4 they saw my photo, so I asked him for that help. So they decided to give me that
5 laissez-passer so that at any time I am passing around I will not have any problems
6 with the police.

7 Q. [11:39:04] So this was just individual help to you? It wasn't a general thing?

8 A. [11:39:29] No, it was not a general help, it was something that I asked for. And
9 because the colonel knew me from the time we were fighting, it was Colonel Yedess
10 who took me to the barracks and he obtained the ID -- the laissez-passer for me.

11 Q. [11:39:51] So during this period of time when there's not fighting going on,
12 you're selling ice cream again, are you?

13 A. [11:40:11] No. After the war I was no longer selling ice cream. I went back.
14 At that time after the war, the used clothing was giving me more profit, so I decided
15 to quit the selling of the ice cream and I started selling the used clothing. So I went
16 to -- I will buy the used clothing in Abidjan and I will go, I sell in Guiglo and then
17 come back to Abidjan.

18 Q. [11:40:46] Now, when you were speaking about going to the État Major, you
19 were going to the barracks attached to the État Major, were you?

20 A. [11:41:19] No. In Plateau, that was the biggest barracks for all the military in
21 Ivory Coast. And it is called État Major. That was the only place that I was able to
22 get a pass. And if anybody who was working for the government, be it police or any
23 other government official, when they see a document that you carry from the État
24 Major, then that document is respected.

25 Q. [11:41:56] And Delafosse, who was Krahn, he was facilitating you being able to

1 get food, is that right, because you were both Krahn?

2 A. [11:42:32] Yes. During the crisis we were receiving the food. But after I went
3 and got the laissez-passer, that was when I asked for something. And sometimes I
4 will go there and ask for help, maybe within a month or after two months or three
5 months. So the help that I asked for was only at the État Major.

6 Q. [11:43:05] And at the État Major, small quantities of food were collected, were
7 they?

8 A. [11:43:25] Yes.

9 Q. [11:43:28] And sometimes you would go to Yamoussoukro to get small
10 quantities of food?

11 A. [11:43:38] No. Yamoussoukro at that time you are talking about, and that was
12 during the crisis period, but when the crisis stopped, when peace reined, I was no
13 longer driving a military vehicle, I was no longer in a military vehicle. And since the
14 time I obtained the laissez-passer from État Major, I was no longer going to
15 Yamoussoukro, I only go to État Major.

16 It was when I was in uniform, when I was fighting that I used to go sometimes to
17 Yamoussoukro to collect food.

18 Q. [11:44:16] And at the time that you used to go with Delafosse to the État Major,
19 would you wait outside when Delafosse went inside?

20 A. [11:44:39] Yes. At any time he entered I would always wait for him outside.

21 Q. [11:44:47] So you were never present when he had any discussions inside the
22 État Major?

23 A. [11:44:56] Well, I never attended any meetings with him or I never entered to
24 any offices with him at the État Major, except when we were outside and people who
25 knew us, when they came outside they saw us, they will speak to us. But I did not

1 enter into any offices with him.

2 Q. [11:45:19] And in your car when you were going there, how many people would
3 be in the car?

4 A. [11:45:29] Like sometimes we were four or five. Sometimes three of us fighters,
5 a commander and a driver because at any time we got to a checkpoint we were not
6 allowed to say anything. He will be in front in his own pickup, he will do the
7 talking and we will be allowed to pass.

8 Q. [11:45:59] So in the car that you were travelling in, the conditions were quite
9 cramped in the car, there was not much space?

10 A. [11:46:08] No. We had space. Well, it was a pickup. It was a pickup, a
11 four-door pickup. There would be maybe three or four at the back and the
12 commander in the front seats and the driver.

13 Q. [11:46:30] Within the Krahn community, those who were elders who had
14 business connections and so forth, they would use their money, would they, to help
15 contribute to the survival of their fellow Krahn?

16 A. [11:47:49] Yes.

17 Q. [11:47:55] So then when you get this laissez-passer and you start selling clothes,
18 where do you go? You're going to Abidjan, are you, or ...

19 A. [11:48:32] When I got the laissez-passer, let's say after the war, I was based in
20 Abidjan, but I will go to Guiglo, I do my trading and then, after selling, sometimes I
21 will be in Guiglo for two weeks or one week and then I return to Abidjan, but mainly
22 I was based in Abidjan.

23 Q. [11:49:00] And between 2002 and 2003, you wanted to emigrate to the United
24 States of America, did you?

25 A. [11:49:30] Well, I don't recall the date, but yes, I wanted to travel to America

1 because the crisis had ended. And they told us that people were obtaining political
2 asylum to the United States, but when I went to Abidjan I tried the programme, but I
3 was already seen in uniforms in the bulletin, so I was not allowed.

4 Q. [11:49:59] And some of the people that you were with in the earlier years,
5 2000-2002, did they go to the United States?

6 A. [11:50:27] Yes. Most of them left.

7 Q. [11:50:31] And those that left, did they stay there?

8 A. [11:50:46] No. Those of us who stayed behind, most of them went back to
9 Liberia. They were no longer based in Ivory Coast, because after the fighting and
10 after everything, everybody was asked to leave the country because we had been
11 fighters in favour of the other side. So we were not allowed to stay in the country
12 any longer. We went to Liberia.

13 Q. [11:51:21] And those who went to the United States, did they stay there?

14 A. [11:51:27] Yes, they are still there.

15 Q. [11:51:31] And so when you say "most of them," you mean the majority, do you?
16 The majority of those who were with you in 2000-2002 went to the United States and
17 stayed there?

18 A. [11:51:53] Well, from the war in Ivory Coast, the Defence brought some loyalty
19 to the Krahn people. We had a lot of our brothers who went to America, because by
20 then they reported to the UN that they were not in peace. So most of the people who
21 were not part of the crisis went to the United States.

22 Q. [11:52:31] And you, why did you not go back to Liberia?

23 A. [11:52:40] No, I went back to Liberia. After the 2011 war, I went back to
24 Liberia.

25 Q. [11:52:52] Why did you not go back to Liberia after 2002?

1 A. [11:52:58] Well, the reason why I did not go back to Liberia in 2002, I told you I
2 have loyalty to the government, so I had free movement within the country.
3 And in 2002, by then the war had stopped in Ivory Coast. But like I told you, our
4 men were still fighting in Liberia. And by then my father had now been killed by
5 the rebels. So I had advised myself that I shouldn't follow any group that was going
6 into Liberia to go and fight as a rebel group. And by then I can pledge my loyalty to
7 the government troops and at the same time join rebels to go and fight in Liberia, so I
8 didn't go by then.

9 Q. [11:54:10] And did you at one point go to Abidjan to follow a refugee
10 programme?

11 A. [11:54:29] Yes. I told you that at the end of the crisis, when the peace started, I
12 decided to go to Abidjan because I had wanted to be based in Abidjan. And I went
13 there mainly to see if I could get my way out. But things never worked out for me.
14 So when I did not succeed, I went back to business like normal.

15 Q. [11:54:58] So when you say "the end of the crisis," what time period are you
16 talking about?

17 A. [11:55:05] I'm talking about like 2003, 2004, 2005, when the fighting stopped.

18 Q. [11:55:18] What did this refugee programme involve?

19 A. [11:55:20] It was like people who were going to seek political asylum, and
20 because the crisis was raging in Côte d'Ivoire and people had run away from the crisis
21 in Liberia and stayed in Côte d'Ivoire, and Côte d'Ivoire too had a crisis, people then
22 were going for that political asylum thing.

23 Q. [11:55:55] So at that time were you selling ice cream in Abidjan?

24 A. [11:56:03] No. It was at the initial time that I came to Ivory Coast when I went
25 to Abidjan, that was the time I was selling ice cream. Later I did not.

1 Q. [11:56:19] And between 2003 and 2010, did you receive help from other Krahn
2 with finances?

3 A. [11:56:41] 2007-2008, no. I was not actually disturbing anybody. After that I
4 tried to come back to my normal business. I only used to go sometimes to the
5 barracks to get some assistance. But by there I never used to go to any Krahn elderly
6 people again to seek for help.

7 Q. [11:57:10] So when did you start seeking help again?

8 A. [11:57:35] It was in 2010, and the first person I contacted was Hubert Oulaï,
9 because sometimes they went to have the peace party, so he was well-known in the
10 government. So in 2010-2011, the country had a little bit of problem. And so when
11 I went to him, he told me that things would be okay and things would not be like
12 before. So I said okay.

13 Q. [11:58:22] And Hubert Oulaï helped you as a fellow Krahn, did he?

14 A. [11:58:34] Yes.

15 Q. [11:58:37] And he would often receive other Krahn people as visitors, right?

16 A. [11:59:00] Yes, because by then he was in very good position. After the war he
17 was minister of public functions, so a lot of Krahn people were getting help from him.

18 Q. [11:59:18] You mentioned that at one point you went to the État Major, but they
19 refused to give you weapons. Do you remember talking about that?

20 A. [12:00:06] Yes. When we went to État Major, we asked that things were getting
21 messed up and we did not know what we were doing there: So what will you do for
22 us?

23 And they told us they did not have anything with them there. They said in future
24 they would tell us something, but that moment they did not give us anything. But
25 they said in future, it might be fine.

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1 Q. [12:00:48] And why did you want to get involved?

2 A. [12:00:57] I did not want to go and get involved in anything, but they were the
3 military people. So if things were going bad, I would always go and ask them to see
4 what we could do together. We were already in a kind of situation. So at any time
5 I was faced with problems, I will go and ask them for help. But when I went there
6 that time, I didn't get anything.

7 Q. [12:01:36] And in 2010, how many Krahn people were you together with?

8 A. [12:02:25] In 2010, like I said, most of us were not in Koumassi. I was in Deux
9 Plateaux. And most of my friends who did not go through the interviews because
10 they had photos of us in the bulletin, most of us were based in Deux Plateaux,
11 because from Deux Plateaux to the refugee place, it was not that far, so most of us
12 decided to be based at Deux Plateaux because it was not far off from the UN office.

13 Q. [12:03:14] And when you say "most of us," because earlier you were saying how
14 a lot of people went to America, some people went back to Liberia, so when you were
15 in Deux Plateaux, you were together with how many Liberians or Krahn, rather?

16 A. [12:03:40] Yes. At Deux Plateaux, those of us who were living there now who
17 had fought in 2000-2003, we are few.

18 THE INTERPRETER: [12:03:54] Your Honours, could the witness be asked to go
19 slowly over that again.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:03:59] You should go slowly over this, what
21 you said again, because it was not captured by the interpreters.

22 THE WITNESS: [12:04:07] (Interpretation) I said most of us who filled the
23 interviews from the UN office at the refugee camp, we were based at Deux Plateaux.

24 That was a place called Sicobois, that was where we were. One of our parents rented
25 a place and that was where we were.

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1 Few of us, we were very few, and fewer than the group that went to America.

2 MR O'SHEA:

3 Q. [12:04:36] How many?

4 A. [12:04:42] I can't tell the total, because not all of us were fighters. Some were
5 fighters and some were not fighters. So I can't tell the exact number. There were
6 some other people there equally who did not take any part in the war.

7 Q. [12:05:03] And it was, was it, in the latter half of 2011 that you started going to
8 the residence?

9 A. [12:05:36] Well, around 2010-2011 we are based at Deux Plateaux. Those of us
10 who went to the residence, we were all at Deux Plateaux at that time.

11 Q. [12:05:59] And you were staying about a mile away from the residence; is that
12 right?

13 A. [12:06:13] From which house? I don't know.

14 Q. [12:06:19] The place where you slept was about a mile from the presidential
15 residence; is that right?

16 A. [12:06:40] No. It was far off from Cocody. By this time I'm talking about we
17 are in Deux Plateaux, and Deux Plateaux is far away from Cocody.

18 Q. [12:06:51] And in which month of 2011 did you start coming to the presidential
19 residence?

20 A. [12:07:10] Normally I don't recall dates, and I cannot tell the exact time now.

21 But there was riots at that time going on all over the country. And we were afraid.

22 There were people who were taxi drivers who were not in uniform but who were
23 military men. There were secret police. So sometimes you can enter a taxi and you
24 don't know, and when they detect that you're a bad person, they will just take care of
25 you.

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1 Q. [12:07:57] Did that happen to you?

2 A. [12:08:06] Well, it did not happen to me directly, but it happened to someone in
3 the community where I lived in Deux Plateaux. I was walking along and I saw at a
4 point where -- at the community where we were living, and somebody just came out
5 of a taxi and shot someone.
6 So since then I became seriously afraid.

7 Q. [12:08:37] And that's the context in which you went to the presidential residence,
8 because it was a safe place to be?

9 A. [12:08:48] I did not run away straight to the president's place. I said the only
10 Krahn man who I knew within the area by then that I could go towards is Hubert
11 Oulaï. So I tried to contact him, and he accommodated me, and he spoke to me that
12 just stay here for the moment and nothing will happen.

13 Q. [12:09:08] And this time when you're seriously afraid, this is in when? Is this
14 around March, April 2011 or when is this?

15 A. [12:09:32] Maybe, maybe it might be around that time, but I don't know exactly.

16 Q. [12:09:40] And how long before President Gbagbo is taken away from the
17 residence, how long before that did you start going to the presidential residence?

18 A. [12:10:01] Sorry, your Honours, I want to use the restroom.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:10:15] Okay, use the restroom, okay.

20 THE WITNESS: [12:10:24] Yes, just to ease myself.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:10:28] We understood.

22 (Pause in proceedings)

23 THE WITNESS: [12:11:58] (Interpretation) Yes, I'm fine.

24 MR O'SHEA: [12:12:01] Can I just have a moment to consult?

25 (Counsel confer)

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- 1 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:13:36] Excuse me, do you want us to suspend
2 5 minutes because it's a little bit strange that we're sitting here.
- 3 MR O'SHEA: [12:13:43] Yes. I'm sorry, your Honours. That's very discourteous.
- 4 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:13:47] No. It's just to know if this
5 consultation goes another few more minutes, then we suspend and leave;
6 otherwise we -- just to know.
- 7 MR O'SHEA: [12:13:56] No, it's all right. I'll just carry on. I just needed to get
8 some things clear.
- 9 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:14:00] No, no. But, no, if you need it, it is
10 not this a problem.
- 11 MR O'SHEA: Yes.
- 12 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: The problem is only to know for us how to
13 behave. So if you need some more --
- 14 MR O'SHEA: [12:14:10] I understand.
- 15 Yes, all right. I'm told it would be useful for us, yes.
- 16 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:14:15] Okay. How much do you need?
- 17 MR O'SHEA: [12:14:17] 5 minutes will be fine.
- 18 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:14:19] Okay. Thank you.
- 19 THE COURT USHER: [12:14:20] All rise.
- 20 (Recess taken at 12.14 p.m.)
- 21 (Upon resuming in open session at 12.20 p.m.)
- 22 THE COURT USHER: [12:20:44] All rise.
- 23 Please be seated.
- 24 MR O'SHEA: [12:22:13] My apologies, your Honour.
- 25 Q. [12:22:37] In 2010, when was the time when you actually arrived in Abidjan?

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1 A. [12:22:42] In 2010, I was already in Abidjan. I was not out of Abidjan.

2 Q. [12:23:00] So in 2010-2011, during that entire period you were in Abidjan?

3 A. [12:23:07] Yes.

4 Q. [12:23:08] And in 2010, you say you observed riots at or in relation to the RTI; is
5 that right?

6 A. [12:23:27] Right maybe at the RTI, I don't know. But at the time of the election,
7 it was electioneering period, sometimes there were problems that were going on.
8 But it was after they gave the results that the riots were actually taking place.

9 Q. [12:23:57] And how many riots did you observe around the RTI or near about?

10 A. [12:24:10] I want you to make it clear to me, because the RTI you are talking
11 about -- do you mean the RTI, the RTI?

12 Q. [12:24:25] Yes, yes.

13 A. [12:24:28] Okay. The riots that took place at RTI was when the results were
14 announced and that Mr Gbagbo lost the elections. And later the French president
15 was talking over the television and that it was only Alassane Dramane Ouattara that
16 was recognized as the leader and that Gbagbo was no longer president of Ivory Coast.
17 Since that moment there was too much of riots, too much of vehicle tyre burnings and
18 cars were set on fire. And it was at that moment that I saw the kind of riots that
19 were taking place.

20 Q. [12:25:32] And on how many occasions did you see riots at the RTI?

21 A. [12:25:36] Well, that was the time I saw the riots at the RTI. And later, the next
22 one was at Cité Rouge, when I was at Cité Rouge. And then it was after that fighting
23 started again.

24 Q. [12:25:54] So can you place a number on the number of riots you saw at the RTI?

25 A. [12:26:04] Well, the time the riots started at RTI, that was around the VIP area.

1 The RTI is in Cocody. And the RTI was much more protected. But all around the
2 city, the remaining parts of the city, there was smoke bellowing in the air because you
3 can see cars burning and people were burning vehicle tyres, they're holding campfires
4 all over the city. But at the RTI area, it was a VIP area, so it was much more
5 protected.

6 Q. [12:26:39] And what were you doing while these riots were going on?

7 A. [12:26:59] The same day the riot took place, by then I was waiting for KB to see
8 how I could get any *signal from him. But in the evening, the youths that had the
9 checkpoints at the gates, and some group came and opened fire against them.
10 And he called us and told us that we should wait for him, and that then when we
11 asked him, we said: How can you just tell us to wait for you here when riots is going
12 on?

13 He said: Just wait for me. I'm going somewhere, I will come back.

14 Q. [12:27:46] And at that time who were the Krahn people that you were with, that
15 you were hanging around with at that time?

16 A. [12:28:03] I was only with the Krahn from Liberia, those of us who came from
17 Deux Plateaux and who were with KB. And besides him, besides KB, the only
18 person I used to go to from around the checkpoint area was Hubert Oulaï, because his
19 place was not that far from where I was staying.

20 Q. [12:28:30] So how many were you?

21 A. [12:28:42] We are basically, let's say, within the ranges of 15, 16. We were not
22 that many.

23 Q. [12:28:56] And what was your daily activity?

24 A. [12:29:02] Well, yeah, I told you that when we went to the Cité Rouge,
25 sometimes KB used to collect us, we'll go to the checkpoints, and he will bring us back

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1 at 6 o'clock. But the last day that he brought us back to our lodging at Cité Rouge
2 was when the riots took place, because the people were coming from -- coming going
3 towards Cocody.

4 THE INTERPRETER: [12:29:37] Your Honours, could the witness be asked to go
5 slowly with that area again.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:29:44] You should go back and say these
7 things again, because it was not captured by the interpreters.

8 THE WITNESS: [12:29:52] (Interpretation) I said at the time we came back during
9 the riots, when we came away in the place, and then the riot took place, and the
10 following day, we were supposed to go back. But that was the same day that KB
11 came to talk to us. And when he was talking to us, firing opened against us during
12 that cause. So we tried to go towards Cocody, and we saw some youths that were
13 killed, their bodies were laying in the street, and they said a military, set of military
14 people came and opened fired against them.
15 So from that moment that was -- because when KB left us and we tried to contact him,
16 he did not return to us, we too decided that we should use our own tactical ideas to
17 manoeuvre, and that was how we manoeuvred our own way.

18 Q. [12:30:58] So you say you had your own tactical ideas how to manoeuvre. So
19 you yourself decided what you were going to do?

20 A. [12:31:13] Yes.

21 Q. [12:31:15] And what did you decide to do?

22 A. [12:31:21] We had hope in someone who could come and help us out and take
23 us through, because we had been in the crisis before, because the way we saw things
24 happening that moment, and he did not come back to us, we thought we should use
25 our own tactical ideas.

1 When Commander KB went out, we, too, we decided that we can't just sit by and wait
2 until these people come and do us something bad. So we also decided to use our
3 own tactical ideas. So we also decided to take the route that was going towards
4 Memmo (phon). And that moment and up to the following day, all of Abidjan was
5 firing.

6 Q. [12:32:26] So what were your own tactical ideas?

7 A. [12:32:44] Well, yeah. The only idea that we used was that when we came out,
8 when we came out after the people had been killed, some people came from the RTI
9 side, and some rebels were shot. Their bodies were laying down. And we went
10 and took, took their own arms from them. And we and our boys tried to face the
11 attack, and that was close to the evening. And when it was darkness, we tried to go
12 towards Memmo. And in 6 o'clock in the morning we tried to get on to Séka, and he
13 told us that we should show our location, he will meet us.
14 And opposite Memmo, we always sent a signal person who always stand there and
15 give us information. And sometimes he will send us, he will tell us that there were
16 people moving in full uniform and some in halfway uniform and some in civilian
17 clothing.
18 And then me, too, I decided to go by myself to see what was actually happening there.
19 So when I went there they were a bit far from me, but later when I got close to them, I
20 realised that they were rebels. So the first person that met me, he only gave me
21 chance to survive that particular day. He spoke to me Mandengo. That is a
22 Mandengo word. He said "im bottomin" (phon) and that is a Mandengo word
23 asking: Where are you coming from?
24 And he told me that he was the one who came with Alassane forces to attack Gbagbo
25 forces.

1 And the Alassane fighters were very good. But between, there was a long distance,
2 because there was a school campus that was being built, and there was a quick curve
3 in front of there.

4 So they were in their own range.

5 And some of my men who were with me, we had a BMW. You can ask anybody
6 within Cocody during the war time, and that BMW was the one I was using. So
7 when they passed by us, they looked at us in the car. But when the guy got to the
8 car, he held his head and he said "Oh, we have missed this man." He said, "The
9 Junior Gbagbo that we are looking for, that is the man that has passed by us with a
10 group of people."

11 But at that time the two drivers whom they met in the car, they were sleeping in the
12 car.

13 THE INTERPRETER: [12:36:08] Your Honours, the last, the last word, the last word
14 of his was mumbled. Could the witness repeat that please?

15 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:36:16] The last word you said, they didn't
16 understand.

17 THE WITNESS: [12:36:21] (Interpretation) I said the two drivers that we left in the
18 car, and we asked them to wait for us, because we did not know that we were
19 meeting rebels, we thought we were going to meet Séka.

20 But when these people came and saw the car, and they knew that this was the car I
21 was using, the other guy held, put his hands on his head and said "oh, we have
22 missed this guy. This was the guy we are looking for, and this is the guy they call
23 Junior Gbagbo. He has been fighting for Gbagbo."

24 So they killed the two drivers that were in the car. And they were slaughtered as
25 though they were killing a sheep or a goat.

1 And we, too, we tried to fight for our men who were in the car, we went and opened
2 fire on them.

3 Q. [12:37:24] You mentioned a moment ago that you went to the people who were
4 dead and picked up the weapons. When you did that, you were about 16, were you,
5 or you were less?

6 A. [12:37:47] (Speaks English) 15 years old?

7 Q. [12:37:48] No. The number that you were at that time when you went to go
8 and pick up these weapons from dead people, how many were you?

9 A. [12:37:54] Well, let's just take it as 15 or 16, something like that. We were not
10 many.

11 Q. [12:38:02] So did you manage to find 16 weapons or 15 weapons?

12 A. [12:38:08] No. After we had got to the roundabout where the people were
13 killed, and they had their arms lying by them, and then people are running away,
14 there were 3 arms. We collected the 3 arms. And as we moved on, we attacked
15 some other people and we took the arms from them.

16 Q. [12:38:31] So eventually did all 16 of you or all 15 of you have weapons that you
17 managed to retrieve from rebels?

18 A. [12:38:44] Yes, yes.

19 Q. [12:38:45] And which time are we talking about here?

20 A. [12:38:57] It was in 2011.

21 Q. [12:39:01] And those weapons were then saving your lives, so did you hold on
22 to them?

23 A. [12:39:16] Yes, we held on to them because they were weapons that protected
24 our lives.

25 Q. [12:39:24] And where did you keep them?

1 A. [12:39:35] We held those weapons until the end of the war. We did not keep
2 them anywhere else. We did not give them to anybody. We kept them with us.

3 Q. [12:39:49] And at that time what did you do for food?

4 A. [12:40:03] Mostly after every attack or after the attack, like I told the other
5 lawyers a few days ago, when people attacked us, we did not have a way to enter the
6 residence because we had not got Séka.

7 So what I did was I turned my back against the residence towards where I was
8 coming from, because it was a tactical move. If I was firing towards them, they
9 wouldn't have allowed us to enter. So what I did was I asked my men for all of us to
10 turn our backs against the residence and fire into the other direction that we came
11 from so that they will know that these people are not enemies towards, they are
12 fighting in favour of us.

13 So we shared ourselves into two groups. And some went towards Bédié's own
14 residence and we went towards the presidential residence. And when these tactics,
15 when we managed to use these tactics until we are close to the residence, somebody
16 amongst them amongst the security who was able to identify me, I said, "This is
17 Junior Gbagbo." And that was how we managed to enter the residence.

18 Q. [12:41:17] So before you carried out this action of turning your backs away from
19 the residence and firing, the people who were guarding the residence didn't know
20 who you were at that time?

21 A. [12:41:42] No, they did not know.

22 Q. [12:41:52] So were they surprised to see that you were there with guns trying to
23 defend the residence?

24 A. [12:42:01] Yes, because I think it was just the Almighty God who saved us,
25 because by then we did not have any means of entering the residence outside of these

1 tactics that we decided to use.

2 And when we entered the residence, I saw 100 per cent loyal people within the
3 residence, within the premises. But by then we did not know who actually to trust.
4 By then the people whom I first met with were able to understand me and they knew
5 me before. They knew that I was Junior Gbagbo.

6 Q. [12:42:51] And how many people did you see there?

7 A. [12:42:57] Mostly the ones that I knew were not that many, because when we
8 speak about the last war and during those periods, we did not know who actually to
9 trust. Even the gendarmerie did not trust us equally, so we did not trust them.
10 And even amongst themselves they did not trust each other, one another, because it
11 was better that we went there and that the president is even alive, because we were
12 just people who loved him who decided to go and defend him.
13 But even amongst the military and the gendarme, most of them, there was no loyalty
14 amongst them. They did not trust each other or one another. And within the
15 residence it was a very few group, groups like our own group that was actually loyal
16 to the president, for which he is alive today.

17 Q. [12:44:04] So that moment when you fire in the opposite direction, these people
18 observed in front of the residence see that you are doing this and this is the way that
19 you get into the residence as you say, how many days before Gbagbo being taken
20 away is this?

21 A. [12:44:27] Before -- when we got into the residence -- well, actually when we
22 used those tactics to get into the residence, Séka had already spoken to them I think,
23 because we got that by intelligence that Séka had spoken to them that Junior, Junior
24 was already within your range.

25 So within that four months we fought day and night.

1 Q. [12:45:04] When you say "within that four months we fought day and night," is
2 this before you enter the residence?

3 A. [12:45:17] After we had entered the residence, we spent more than three or four
4 months there. And at that time we were in the residence, the whole country -- after
5 we initially entered, we used to communicate to one another. But after a few months,
6 all military communication through military radio, it was only Alassane alone that
7 was allowed to talk on the radios. And because they had said that Gbagbo lost the
8 elections and Alassane won, they had blocked everything from the Gbagbo side.
9 And we were not getting any more communications that could recognize him as the
10 president or as the head of the government.

11 So we had problem of that communication, and there was serious problems all over
12 Ivory Coast.

13 Q. [12:46:10] In that area where you entered the residence, were there a lot of
14 people there?

15 A. [12:46:19] Yes. We had people in the residence. But mostly those of us who
16 were in arms, we were not many, because Gbagbo had a lot of youths. Opposite the
17 Defence forces was the president's residence.

18 In the residence there were the security forces who were taking care of the president's
19 residence, and opposite the GR there was a road you can use to go down to
20 Blockhauss.

21 Q. [12:46:57] And apart from people carrying weapons, were there also supporters
22 there, Gbagbo supporters?

23 A. [12:47:14] Gbagbo had, Gbagbo had more supporters, more than any other
24 person who took part in that crisis.

25 Q. [12:47:30] So in the area where you entered the residence, did you see a lot of

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1 Gbagbo supporters?

2 A. [12:47:36] Yes, because at that time anybody you saw at the residence, you knew
3 the person was for the president because almost in the entire country we had --

4 THE INTERPRETER: [12:47:58] Your Honours, could the witness go over those
5 names slowly and one after the other.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:48:04] Yes. You have to go over those names
7 again, mention them slowly. Thank you.

8 THE WITNESS: [12:48:11] (Interpretation) Okay. The three people we were
9 communicating with were Akouédo, the mansion, the mansion at the Plateau, and the
10 AGR and the treasury.

11 MR O'SHEA:

12 Q. [12:48:30] So the people that you saw when you entered the residence, some
13 supporters, some security, some with arms, some not, all of those people, what kind
14 of numbers are we talking about?

15 A. [12:49:01] Actually, I can't remember the exact number, but we had within the
16 residence, we had somewhere where they had a group of women. And before you
17 enter the residence on the other side, and if someone was hit by a bullet, that person
18 could be treated there. And there was a Commander Katé there. He was the
19 commissaire de la residence. We had Captain Zoh, and there also we had captain,
20 he was -- we had Captain Zadi. Those are the people that I mostly worked with.
21 So we had information that people were at Deux Plateaux at the Petroci. So when
22 we went on the mission at Petroci, I just want to explain this to you because there was
23 a situation that made me afraid.

24 I wanted to take my own position then. Once they got too close there with arms and
25 ammunition, we just wanted to go on patrol. There was no cause for alarm. So I

1 said okay.

2 When we got to Petroci, we saw a chopper, but it was not an army chopper, but it was

3 collecting people, taking them to take them away.

4 But I asked him, I said, "Why did you allow us to come as far as this place to come

5 and patrol?"

6 So Séka said: "No. These are areas we must patrol."

7 Why I said, "This area is not in our base, it is far off from our base."

8 So while we were getting towards the Petroci, we saw a group of men, an

9 uncountable number of men. But we saw one of them running. We ran after him,

10 and when we got him, he said, "We are waiting for someone."

11 And we said: "You said you are waiting for someone. I will call Séka to come and

12 question the person."

13 He said, he said, "We should take them to the residence."

14 I said no, "We don't see any arms with them. We don't see anything, any -- with

15 them. So why should we take them to the residence? And we did not see them

16 shoot at us, so we must leave them."

17 So whilst I was discussing with the people, I said they should wait for a moment, and

18 I said "Séka." He said, "Yes."

19 I said, "I'm not happy with this mission, because it is something like a trap for us."

20 And he said, "It's not a trap."

21 So Séka went there to talk with the people. Séka left us at Petroci. We tried calling

22 him. He did not pick up.

23 And then I asked my men to put -- to cock their guns because anything can happen at

24 that moment. And just after few minutes, two pickups, two pickups arrived at the

25 scene and opened a suppressive fire against us.

1 Q. [12:52:34] Just pause there for a second, would you, please. Just pause there for
2 a second.

3 A. [12:52:42] Okay.

4 Q. [12:52:43] All right. Carry on.

5 A. [12:52:45] So when they opened the fire against us, we tried calling the radios
6 and it was not going through. And we tried to call him on the phone. No response.
7 So I told my men, I said, "Gentlemen, we need to move out from here." And we
8 were not having a car by then, a vehicle by then.
9 So we prepared ourselves on how we could attack if there was an attack against us,
10 and we left that place. And before we left there, we lost five people. I was very
11 angry.

12 So I started calling. I had my phone with me and I called. I said I wanted to see
13 Séka or talk to Séka. And they said Séka was not around.

14 And I told him that Séka took us to a place where we are not supposed to cover and it
15 is far from our base and now we are under suppressive attack. I said I want to get
16 on to Séka and talk to him.

17 And he said, "We don't have any power within there to tell anybody at the residence."

18 And I was able to get on to Séka now. I told him that we are not happy and we are
19 not happy with the thing that he did to us today. And from then we did not trust
20 him.

21 Q. [12:54:03] Just pause there. Just pause there.

22 A. [12:54:07] Okay, okay.

23 Q. [12:54:11] All right. Continue.

24 A. [12:54:12] So when Katé came, Katé knew that our group was actually fighting
25 in a brave way that no other group was fighting.

1 So we explained everything that Séka did to us. And I told him Séka, that he did not
2 know who he was playing with. I said, "We are all Africans, and we have all fought
3 to save our people in this country. We loved each and every one of you because we
4 knew we were one family."

5 But now the kind of way you have treated us, he took us to a place and left us there,
6 and that was the time now he brought Captain Zoh to work with us. And he said he
7 would no longer work with us.

8 And when Captain Zoh came, we related the message to him and he gave the report
9 to the president. But the president's brother was shot in his jaw. And he was the
10 only one who looked at us and gave us some amount of CFA from his pocket and he
11 was crying for us.

12 And I told him, I said, "You should not be worried about anything. We can die here
13 for the sake of you, for the sake of the president and for even ourselves, the troop."

14 But he said, "If I had so much money, I could have given all of those monies to you,
15 because the thing you have done for us here, nobody else could have done it for us."

16 And he said, "The people who have been eating monies from these governments are
17 no longer here in the residence to help. You are the only people who are helping."

18 And by then he said he would make everybody within the residence to hear about
19 this.

20 THE INTERPRETER: [12:56:13] Your Honours, your Honours, could the witness be
21 asked to go slowly in that area. He called a name I don't know, "Michel." Let him
22 go over that, please.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:56:21] You said a name. We didn't catch it.
24 But in any case, speak slowly and wait until the light is on, okay. Now.

25 THE WITNESS: [12:56:31] (Interpretation) Okay, okay. I referred to a name. I

1 said the president's brother spoke with us and he left, and the president's son came
2 out and he said thanks to us. He said when -- we should move out of the residence
3 and get to the other side.

4 And I told him that the place was no good for us enough, because there are snipers in
5 all the buildings. And I said, in any case, let me just talk to my men.

6 And when entering the GR, there was a Mowag that was parked in front of there.

7 When we were trying to enter the mess in the barracks, there were three helicopter
8 gunships that came over the residence and they bombarded all the heavy-duty
9 weapons that were present in the residence.

10 Q. [12:57:27] Can I just stop you there, because you're going into a large amount of
11 detail in response to one question, and we've reached the time of the break.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [12:57:44] So I think we have the lunch-break
13 now and we resume at 2.30, yes, 2.30.

14 THE COURT USHER: [12:57:56] All rise.

15 (Recess taken at 12.57 p.m.)

16 (Upon resuming in open session at 2.33 p.m.)

17 THE COURT USHER: [14:33:41] All rise.

18 Please be seated.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [14:34:03] Good afternoon.

20 Good afternoon, Mr Witness.

21 I give immediately the floor again to the Defence for Mr Gbagbo to continue his
22 questioning. Mr O'Shea, I think.

23 MR O'SHEA: [14:34:22] Thank you, your Honours.

24 Q. [14:34:41] At the residence, when you got there, you found doctors and nurses
25 treating people.

1 A. [14:34:55] Yes.

2 Q. [14:34:59] Were there a number of doctors and nurses at the residence?

3 A. [14:35:07] Well, the nurses were not many, but the doctors were military
4 doctors, so if anybody got hit, you will be treated by them. They had many doctors
5 there.

6 Q. [14:35:26] And outside of the residence, how easy was it to get medical
7 attention?

8 A. [14:35:39] Mostly, you know, the residence, if people had problems, they
9 would use the medical facilities, but there were some people that were being taken
10 care of. But the only way someone could get treatment in the residence was with the
11 doctors, but they were not living in the residence.

12 Q. [14:36:11] And in Abidjan generally during that period, how easy was it to
13 find doctors to get medical attention?

14 A. [14:36:24] They had some big clinics. I have just forgotten some of the names.
15 Sometimes from the rebel side, the rebels took theirs to the clinics that were around
16 their own captured areas, and from the government side they would take it to their
17 own area. But around the residence and within the residence, if anybody was hit,
18 then you will be treated within the residence, you will not be taken to somewhere
19 else.

20 Q. [14:37:12] Where was UNHCR?

21 A. [14:37:19] The UNHCR was far off from that area and it was at -- it was at
22 Deux Plateaux, it was not around that area.

23 Q. [14:37:42] And those refugees who were previously in Guiglo who came up to
24 Abidjan, where were they staying in Abidjan during this period, the Liberian
25 refugees?

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1 A. [14:37:59] The Liberian refugees were -- you know, most of the people who
2 came for that programme, they were having their own areas that they were living, but
3 they were not living in the UN office. They could only come for their interviews and
4 then go back.

5 But I did not know where they were relocated after the refugee camp. But what I
6 know is that people were living, people were living in individual areas, and people
7 who came from Guiglo, the same thing applied to them.

8 Q. [14:39:03] And in front of the UNHCR building, were there refugees who
9 camped outside the UNHCR?

10 A. [14:39:19] Yes, a lot of them, many of them, because at the time we were in arm,
11 we went to Deux Plateaux. And when we went to see that, all around the UN area
12 it was overcrowded with people, with refugees.

13 Q. [14:39:48] And were some of those people also Ivorian-Krahn?

14 A. [14:39:56] Yes. You know, everybody was looking for a peaceful area, a
15 peaceful place.

16 (Counsel confers)

17 MR O'SHEA:

18 Q. [14:40:07] I'm just going to show you a video, Mr Witness, and then ask you
19 for your comments on it. It's CIV-D15-0004-1975, and it's public.

20 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

21 MR O'SHEA: [14:43:39]

22 Q. [14:43:44] Does that clip accord with what you remember about the situation
23 of the Liberian refugees and the Krahn refugees during that period?

24 A. [14:43:57] Yes, it is true, that was where the refugees were, and that place is
25 Deux Plateaux. It is not far from the supermarket.

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1 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [14:44:11] Can we have the details of this video,
2 when it was shot and just to -- okay.

3 MR O'SHEA: [14:44:21] Yes.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [14:44:22] Thank you.

5 (Counsel confers)

6 MR O'SHEA: [14:44:45] This was an AFP documentary which was uploaded onto
7 YouTube on 4 January 2011.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [14:44:55] Thank you.

9 MR MACDONALD: [14:45:05] Your Honours, on this topic with -- I'm sorry to
10 intervene. There is part of the video that was broached, the content may have been
11 mentioned - the fact that there were Liberian refugees in Abidjan - by the witness, but
12 here -- so anything that deals on the video about that is not -- is not even contested.
13 The point is is that the opinion emitted by people on this video about who their
14 allegiance is with, that is opinion that cannot be admitted on record, we submit, or
15 submitted on record because you are the Judges of facts. These witness -- people
16 talking on the video cannot be cross-examined. And here we have an individual
17 who is on the stand, he is being crossed. So this is our -- the Prosecution is only
18 objecting to that bit, the opinions that are being admitted by Liberian refugees as to
19 who they're fighting with, because that assertion cannot be challenged.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [14:46:17] We know how to deal with opinions
21 in any case. We do know how to deal with opinions. Okay.

22 MR MACDONALD: [14:46:23] Of course, but I wanted to make it sure on the
23 record, your Honour.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [14:46:27] Yes, yes, we know how to deal.

25 Please continue.

1 MR O'SHEA: [14:46:34]

2 Q. [14:46:36] Can you comment on the numbers of refugees that found
3 themselves in front of the UNHCR?

4 A. [14:46:52] Yes. Well, I can't give an actual number because there were many.
5 The place where the video was shot, that was not the only area where they were
6 present. Starting from the UNHCR office, going inside, all of that area people were
7 around there, the refugees were there. So the point where the video was shot was
8 not the only area where the refugees were concentrated.

9 Q. [14:47:26] And it extended to where, where the refugees were found?

10 A. [14:47:34] Because where the UNHCR office is, when you come towards the
11 main road, they have few people, but when you begin to move inside, not even very
12 close to the UNHCR now, going towards the town, all around people's fences, in front
13 of people's fences, the refugees were based everywhere.

14 So just the point where the video was shot, I'm going towards the town. The people
15 were scattered all over, but it was not only the Liberian Krahn who were present
16 there, equally so the Ivorian Krahn too were there.

17 Q. [14:48:20] And did you know a lot of people amongst those refugees?

18 A. [14:48:29] Yes, I saw on the video, like the guy who was talking and the
19 Ivorian lady that was talking, yeah, and the lady at the back of her.

20 (Counsel confers)

21 MR O'SHEA:

22 Q. [14:48:53] And were the Krahn refugees subjected to any form of mistreatment
23 while they were in Abidjan?

24 A. [14:49:35] Well, in front of that place, I don't know actually. Sometimes at the
25 international level when they're supporting someone, I don't know.

1 But the time you saw the people there, there was nothing given to them, they were all
2 crying for help and they were all asking for help, how they could get some food and
3 some other items. But the way the refugee activities were going and during the
4 crisis, whilst people were scattered all over the place there, they were supposed to be
5 helping people with some food and other items, but it was not actually happening.
6 And they were saying that people were Liberian refugees, and it was Liberian
7 refugees who were fighting for Gbagbo, but at the same time, being that it was in
8 front of the United Nation's compound, people just thought that when they stayed
9 there, they could stay there and see what happens, that they will be safe.

10 Q. [14:50:49] When they were moving around, were they attacked by
11 pro-Ouattara youth?

12 A. [14:51:03] Well, I told you that the guy who was just talking on the video and
13 the lady, I just got information that they were not moving all about the area. And I
14 understood later that, after the crisis, they were repatriated back to Liberia.

15 Q. [14:51:35] And what about those who were Ivorians?

16 A. [14:51:48] The Ivorians, there were some of them who actually showed that
17 they loved the president, so in that community, the party leader of Alassane and the
18 other people, they could come to the refugee camp to help, so most of the people who
19 were at the refugee camp.

20 Q. [14:52:19] So those who were near the UNHCR, were they being helped with
21 food by UNHCR?

22 A. [14:52:31] Maybe later, but at that time nothing much was going on there
23 because at that time I was no longer there, I was at the residence.

24 Q. [14:52:51] So for all of these Krahn people who were in Abidjan, finding food
25 was a matter of great difficulty for them in those months following the elections?

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1 A. [14:53:10] Well, when the violence started, when the people told us that
2 Gbagbo was no longer president and that Alassane Ouattara was now the president,
3 some people used to go and bust into people's shops, break people's shops and then
4 loot for food.

5 Q. [14:53:39] And before you reached the residence, you, yourself, did you have
6 difficulties finding food during that period?

7 A. [14:53:57] Well, I said at that time before I went to the residence, things were
8 not good for us because we were not working. It was very hard for us to even get
9 food, because by then we did not even know where to go and buy food because
10 everywhere was closed. And it got to a time the rice that you used to buy for 20
11 CFAs, you would buy it maybe like for 2,000, and things became so much expensive
12 more than before.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [14:54:38] The inaudible was -- there was an
14 inaudible for the amount of money you paid before you paid 2,000.

15 THE WITNESS: [14:54:50] (Interpretation) I said earlier times, when things were
16 normal, you can buy a kilo of rice for maybe, for maybe 20 Cedis, but at the time the
17 conflict was now on, you could not get that rice for that amount. Maybe you can
18 buy it for either 1,000 or 1500 Cedis.

19 MR O'SHEA:

20 Q. [14:55:31] So during that post-electoral period, you were essentially just trying
21 to survive, right?

22 A. [14:55:40] Yes, yes.

23 Q. [14:55:44] And would you say that the presidential residence was effectively
24 the safest place to be at that time?

25 A. [14:55:55] Yes, for me.

1 Q. [14:56:00] And this applied to other people as well, I suppose, people would
2 go to the presidential residence for safety?

3 A. [14:56:17] So many people.

4 Q. [14:56:23] Could you try to put a number on the numbers of people who
5 would go with that motive?

6 A. [14:56:34] No. There was a force who had arms who were not many, but
7 people came from different communities and said they were waiting to die with the
8 president and that they were not going to move to anywhere else.
9 People left their own areas and they came to the presidential residence and said they
10 would not go anywhere, they would die with the president.

11 And when attacks came, mostly we -- those of us who had arms, were not many,
12 but -- and the youth themselves were always carrying the Ivorian flag. And they
13 would come to the residence and they were the people who were many, more than
14 those of us who had arms.

15 Q. [14:57:34] And those pro-Gbagbo youth who were circulating in Abidjan at the
16 time, was the situation difficult for them with respect to attacks from the pro-Ouattara
17 youth?

18 A. [14:58:05] It was very hard, because I told you that from the French president's
19 speech, when he gave the speech that Gbagbo is no longer president and that Gbagbo
20 did not have any voice again in anything in the country, he said that Gbagbo was no
21 longer president and the only person that they recognized as president was
22 Alassane Ouattara.

23 So since he gave that speech, most of the members of the army that were convenient
24 initially to be with the president decided to withdraw from him. That was the
25 reason why the president, we thought he was not well protected. And if he has life

1 today, it was only God that actually protected him, because we did not actually have
2 the manpower enough to protect him. It was only because most of us were brave.
3 But really, the country had been taken over, everywhere had been taken over by the
4 rebels. And it was only his residence and the rest of Cocody that fell under our few,
5 our small group, but by the grace of God all of us survived. And we were there
6 fighting for him until his residence was bombarded.

7 Q. [14:59:41] And you've explained that before you actually got into the residence
8 you were staying at other places. You've mentioned other places. You mentioned I
9 think during your testimony a hotel which was not far away from the residence; is
10 that right?

11 A. [15:00:08] Yes, we were not far from the residence. It was Cité rouge. And
12 from Cité rouge to the residence was not far. But where I was living initially from
13 Deux Plateaux, it was a little bit far. But from Cité rouge to the residence was a
14 walking distance. You can just walk quickly and get to the residence, they were just
15 within the same vicinity.

16 Q. [15:00:39] And at which point in time did you start living at the Cité rouge?

17 A. [15:00:50] Well, I was mainly not just living in Cité rouge. It was only when
18 they got the riot, and the riots took all over the place, so I wanted to go back home.
19 So I met with Commander KB, and we got to the checkpoints, and from the
20 checkpoints we went back to the Cité rouge. So from that Cité rouge now we tried to
21 manage in our own way to get to the residence.

22 After the riots on that particular day, when the French president announced that
23 Gbagbo was no longer recognized as president and that it was now Ouattara who
24 was recognized as president, everybody went helter-skelter. So we only managed to
25 go to the residence, and we were there until the time that he was arrested and taken

1 away.

2 Q. [15:01:49] And when you were at the Cité rouge, what were you living in?

3 A. [15:02:01] When I was at Cité rouge, I was living on the student campus that is
4 at Cité rouge. KB will come and collect us either at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, we
5 will go to the checkpoints and after which 6 o'clock in the evening he will bring us
6 back.

7 Q. [15:02:26] And were you living in a room, under a canvas, in an apartment?

8 A. [15:02:37] At that time, before we started that mission with KB, most of the
9 students had left that area. The students were actually not sleeping on the campus
10 any longer because situations were not steady. So most times we ourselves, when
11 we came there, there were empty places, a lot of empty places. We never used to
12 sleep. We would only come to the campus and stay around there. But we were
13 combatants, we never used to sleep.

14 Q. [15:03:10] So who were you staying with at the Cité rouge?

15 A. [15:03:18] At Cité rouge we only went there and KB told us to stay there, and
16 he said, whilst we are there, any time he needs us, he will come and collect us. And
17 we were loyal to the government and the youth, so they usually don't have any
18 problems with us, and we shared ideas and things together.

19 Q. [15:03:43] And how many Krahn were you at the city residence at that time in
20 your group?

21 A. [15:03:54] It was right around 15, 16, something like that, but we are not more
22 than that.

23 Q. [15:04:10] And you as a group, did you go and look for work while you were
24 staying there? Did you look for work which would allow you to get finances?

25 A. [15:04:30] No. After --

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1 THE INTERPRETER: [15:04:33] Your Honours, your Honours, could the witness
2 be asked to slow down and repeat that area.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:04:40] I was asked you to repeat the area,
4 that what you said, and to slow down in any case.

5 THE WITNESS: [15:04:47] (Interpretation) Okay. I said at the time they invited
6 us, the time I went to Hubert Oulaï and I came back to Cité rouge, at any time KB was
7 coming, he knew that we were loyal to the president, and we did not have anywhere
8 to look for job. We were not asking for any means or looking for any other ways to
9 leave that place to go to any other place.

10 MR O'SHEA:

11 Q. [15:05:23] You had previously been selling things. You didn't try to sell
12 things while you were there, ice cream or clothes or whatever?

13 A. [15:05:36] Even if you had something to sell, who will have been there to buy
14 the things from you? Because by then everybody was running to safeguard his or
15 her life.

16 Q. [15:06:05] And while you were staying there, you went out of the Cité rouge to
17 go and explore the area of the RTI, right?

18 A. [15:06:20] You mean RTI, but you are saying RTR.

19 Q. [15:06:26] No, RTI.

20 A. [15:06:28] Yes, at that time when the riots subsided, yeah, we walk around
21 areas around Cocody. And the television station was very close to us. And
22 sometimes we can stand even at the house and see the television station, so it was not
23 anything hidden from us.

24 Q. [15:07:03] And during this post-election period, while you were at the
25 Cité rouge or while you were at the residence, did you hear Alassane speaking on the

1 radio?

2 A. [15:07:23] Um, that was why I was telling you that the most wicked side of the
3 whole system was sometimes the international community is not good. When they
4 want somebody to rule a particular country, they can do all their best to ensure that it
5 happens. Even if you went and asked the youngest child in Côte d'Ivoire or you
6 asked all the military channels, they will tell you that everything was blocked to only
7 Gbagbo's side, and it was only Alassane who was now talking on all the channels,
8 because we even had the MTN, the Orange pole that was -- they intercepted all
9 communications that came from the Gbagbo side. So even when people were
10 travelling, moving around, calling on the radios, everything was intercepted by the
11 foreign forces, by the French.

12 Q. [15:08:33] And when you --

13 Sorry, your Honour. Your light is on.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: Oh.

15 MR O'SHEA:

16 Q. And when you say that communications from Gbagbo or the Gbagbo side were
17 intercepted, do you mean just listened to or categorically blocked?

18 A. [15:09:01] I'm saying this because, of course, I am no doubt educated -- I'm not
19 educated. But what happened was that he was like totally blocked, because
20 anything good that he said, nobody in the country will hear it. It was only
21 at -- Alassane that was now transmitted, the words of Alassane, because at that time
22 nobody initially knew that he was in fact in the residence. It was only when his
23 brother came and said thanks to us, that was the time I knew that indeed he was
24 inside.

25 Q. [15:09:43] So it was impossible for him to speak to the people at that time, was

1 it?

2 A. [15:09:55] All the radio stations were then occupied by messages that came
3 from the President Alassane.

4 Q. [15:10:13] And was it also impossible for the president to leave the residence?

5 A. [15:10:18] No, because basically, by my own ideas, I sat down at a point in
6 time and said maybe we can just hide away with the president, but from the military
7 spokesman, when Colonel Babri got shot by a sniper, we were not expecting anybody
8 to come out of the residence. And what we now realised was that if anybody went
9 out of the residence, you might be shot by snipers. So we did not -- we were not sure
10 of the area any longer.

11 So even if somebody came and asked for him, if the president was there, I would say
12 let me call Colonel Katé first. And when I showed him my hands like this, just to go
13 and walk by the residence, he was shot into his chest by his tie and by his hip. He
14 was shot four times. And he dropped down. So in other words, nobody could tell
15 where the bullet came from. So you can only guess that it was a sniper bullet.

16 Q. [15:11:52] How long before President Gbagbo was taken away did this
17 situation of blocking of communications, et cetera, start? Was it, for example, there
18 while you were at the Cité rouge?

19 A. [15:12:12] No. No, by then the blocking of the communication had not taken
20 place when I was at Cité rouge. There was -- we had a very serious attack from the
21 rebel forces, and we fought day and night.

22 And after that day and night fighting, it occurred to us that Soro Guillaume was
23 going to come and give his speech at the RTI. And at that time we decided to come
24 together.

25 So from the RTI he came. The rebels themselves did not come. You had the white

1 UN small Mowags and the jeeps. They came, they said they came for a meeting.
2 That was the time that Dogbo came. When Dogbo came, he said there should be a
3 meeting here today. But we said you are coming just from the mansion, and you are
4 saying there should be a meeting. We thought it was a peaceful business. We did
5 not know he was trying to fool around us. He was fooling us to kill us.
6 But someone told us -- Dogbo told us that everything would be all right and that he
7 will come and express his feelings to the nation. And we said okay. So a friend of
8 mine who was in the military, he was called Bi (phon), Bi told me that they were not
9 sure of what the people were coming to do.
10 In a sense, when they came with the Mowags, most of us started taking the uniforms
11 from our boys, and we started walking around like ordinary refugees.
12 So when they came with their Mowags, their armoured tanks and other things,
13 people were in UN uniform and with UN helmets on their heads. And they
14 came -- they went as far as Carrefour de la Vie, and as they were approaching us, the
15 Mowags were putting them -- they were alighting from the Mowags.
16 And we thought actually it was a peaceful business, and they said they were peaceful
17 people. So we were waiting to see what was going to obtain.
18 So after a few minutes a call came into Dogbo's phone, and Dogbo told me that
19 "Somebody has just called me, that they wanted to sell us out, it was like a sell-out."
20 Because by then we had a CECOS and everybody was there.
21 And when the second commander came he said, "Oh, we have understood that
22 people are trying to set us up, and they are saying that we should go for a peaceful
23 meeting." He said, "But the president of the RTI has been shot."
24 So I can refer to them in fact as UN people because they were all in UN regalia, they
25 were all in UN fatigue.

1 But when we got to RTI that morning, they opened fire. And when they opened fire,
2 we escaped and retreated.

3 So after a few minutes there was a convoy that came. And when the firing was very
4 heavy, the convoy did not stay long. But at that time they said they were -- that the
5 Alassane people were taking over RTI. And after a few hours, the loyal Gbagbo
6 soldiers took over the area.

7 And what happened that particular day, the UN, the rebels and our own side,
8 everybody used the heaviest weapons that they had with them at that time, that
9 particular day. You will not see any rebel cars moving around without -- beside the
10 UN Mowags, the heavy-barrel machine guns.

11 But that fighting took place for almost three days. And in that three days' time,
12 everybody tried to work hard against the rebels.

13 The following day we saw four choppers flying over. That was what brought most
14 of the youths that we have been discussing about to the residence, because there is a
15 place called the Demil (phon) and it is around the CECOS, and that was where the
16 army was based that was defending the president.

17 So when that bombardment went on that particular day, four helicopter gunships,
18 everybody went helter-skelter, everybody went helter-skelter. so even if a small boy
19 saw a barrel, an arm lying down, he will take it, he will collect it.

20 So that was how arms started getting into the hands of -- that was how the arms
21 starting getting into the hands of most of the boys who did not know about arms.

22 So most people did not have arms, they did not know about arms, but when they saw
23 arms in the streets, they collected them because they were now very angry and they
24 were loyal to the president.

25 So the bombardment brought much anger into the people, because people always saw

1 them and people were telling us -- and at any time we -- when we went, we said we
2 came for peace. And within that few seconds and the hours, fighting opened.
3 And I think the Alassane people were not listening to the UN, because it was like a
4 connivance, they had already connived with the international community. So they
5 were not listening, they could do anything on themselves.
6 So when that situation happened, I was later informed by a UN commander who was
7 a Ghanaian, but I do not recall his name at this moment. He was in a Mowag, an
8 armoured tank. So we had just pushed the rebels. The gendarmerie invited the
9 police and we all fought to push the people. So my heart was a bit worried.
10 I told my boys that I was not satisfied with the way we did the fighting last night. So
11 coming back home I saw -- coming down from the hill to the gendarmerie base,
12 because the direct route there is pointing directly to the president's residence, so it
13 was that point where we arrested them,
14 So I came towards the road and then I said, "Chief, where are you going to?"
15 And he said, "Why do you ask me? Are you not seeing the uniform that I'm
16 wearing?"
17 I said, "Yes. Are you here for a" -- I asked him, "Are you here for a purpose?"
18 And --
19 THE INTERPRETER: [15:19:46] Your Honours, your Honours, could the witness
20 stop where we stopped and then continue slowly.
21 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:19:54] Stop, breathe.
22 THE WITNESS: [15:20:01] (Interpretation) So from the place where I'm talking
23 about, going towards the Ghanaian high commissioner's residence, it was not far.
24 From the Ghana embassy, which was opposite the French ambassador's residence,
25 they were not far from the Gbagbo residence.

1 I asked, I said, "Why did you fight like that last night?"
2 And they said -- he said, "I'm sorry to say this, but maybe you might be angry," but
3 when I was coming to Côte d'Ivoire, my president told me that I should not involve in
4 any war in Ivory Coast. But he said I don't like the other people that you have seen
5 fighting. We are just here to put *situations to a calmness on the ground.
6 But he said: I have got enough information about you guys who were living in the
7 residence. But some other people struck into the Ghanaian embassy, they were stuck
8 there, so I wanted to get them outside because --
9 I said, "But if they sent you to come to this place, and you know that this place where
10 you are is not far from the president's residence, so if you want, you are telling me
11 that you want to reach down the place, I should go with you" and then he --
12 THE INTERPRETER: [15:21:38] Your Honours, your Honours, the witness still has
13 to slow down.
14 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:21:43] So, Witness, I stopped you. You
15 have to slow down.
16 THE WITNESS: [15:21:55] (Interpretation) So he told me that he was going to the
17 place. And I said, "No, you cannot go there." And then he called me.
18 So my boys wanted to surround me and go with me. And then he stopped speaking
19 French and he was now speaking English. He said, "Please come." He said -- I
20 asked him whether he knows me, he said "Yes, I know you." He said, "Come."
21 He said, "You have done very well because up to this moment the president has not
22 been captured." But he said, "Another force will be coming to the residence. They
23 will start from Treichville, and they will move to the mansion, and from the mansion
24 they will come to Akouédo, and from Akouédo they will come to RTI, and from RTI
25 they will come to the president's residence."

1 And I was trying to figure out the reason why he was explaining all this to me,
2 because he was a Ghanaian, and he told me that somebody close to him in Ghana was
3 Gbagbo's best friend, so he did not want anybody to come and capture Gbagbo.
4 So at that particular moment he made me think that he had some good feelings for the
5 president. And he said, he told me that definitely the people will be starting
6 tomorrow, and between 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock to 4 o'clock he said: You should try and
7 leave that place.
8 And I said: What were they actually coming to do?
9 And he said: There were forces that were coming to the residence.
10 But I told him if they come, they will not be successful.
11 And he told me that: I am advising you tomorrow don't be in that residence,
12 because they will not only come with ground forces, they will come and bombard you
13 by the air too.
14 But that day he told me all those things, I became silent over it for the moment.
15 So when he came back, he entered the armoured tank, the Mowag, and I said -- I
16 asked him whether I can inspect his Mowag, and he said no. But I thought that if I
17 forced to inspect the Mowag he will feel bad, because I thought they were the people
18 who were coming to protect -- pretend to protect the Ghanaian embassy until they
19 capture the president tomorrow.
20 So I asked him some key questions. And when I climbed the Mowag and bowed my
21 head into the Mowag, I saw people in uniform, and some people had the brown
22 African design military fatigue.
23 So from that hour I trusted him. I trusted the things that he was telling me. So after
24 then, when he left, at that time we had pushed all the rebels far out from Cocody.
25 No rebel was around Cocody.

1 The next moment there was an attack that came from the école de gendarmerie. So
2 during that attack I told the people that the people were trying to use us so that they
3 will come and attack the residence. So we, too, we attacked them. We moved them
4 up to Deux Plateaux. Some of them went to Deux Plateaux, and some went to
5 Rivorade (phon), and those who came to Rivorade, we were trying to get
6 communication with some part of the army to come and help us, so we led them
7 there.

8 So whilst we are coming back to the residence, we saw four choppers already in the
9 air. Maybe if people had something, a tester here to check my head and to explain
10 the things that I saw that day, the moment I saw the choppers, the four choppers
11 overhead, I started hearing bombardment. I was hearing boom, boom, boom.

12 And from there we went straight down to Blockhauss. When we got to Blockhauss, I
13 did not want to fight a war that I don't benefit from, because I was really -- I really
14 cared about the president, and I tried to figure out how we could protect him, how we
15 could save him.

16 But around that time that the bombardment was taking place, the rebels were not
17 around that Cocody area, because we had moved in. So when they captured the
18 place, they were bombarding the place for over three days, places like Akouédo,
19 palais présidentiel, GR de treasury, all those places were continuously bombarded.

20 But mostly the choppers can either come in three or in fours, and they would
21 bombard everywhere around this zone. And the actual thing that made me hate the
22 whole situation at that moment, because I actually wanted to see what I was fighting
23 there for and what those choppers were coming in for.

24 I came to realise that the international community, who always say that they stand for
25 people's human rights, they did not even take -- they did not even take notice, they

1 did not even take photos of the things that happened in that residence that day, the
2 people who were killed, the crowd of people who were killed. And I have never seen
3 those photos anywhere in the world, not even on television.

4 I wish they could come with those names, the names of the people, the amount of
5 people who were killed in and around that residence for the international community
6 to see. But they did not show anything like that. And the poor people who were
7 there, they did not have anything with them, but they were just being bombarded like
8 that.

9 So if they wanted to catch Gbagbo, they could easily catch him. It was not for them
10 to come and bombard everywhere killing innocent people, people who did not have
11 anything to do with fighting.

12 But then I came back later, the day they opened the place. I never knew that people
13 were hiding under the gutters underground. That was the first time I saw that the
14 general for the operation came with a whole lot of armoured tanks, and the thing that
15 I -- it is something I saw for myself, no one told me, it was not explained to me.

16 And they must have the videotape of the way Gbagbo was arrested and the way he
17 was harassed. And the door was bulletproof, and it was well imbued. You can't
18 use an ordinary AK-47 to bust into that house. But to see that rebels entered into the
19 place *firing AK-47, and they go out proudly saying that they were the ones
20 who arrested the president, that was not true, because I knew how that place was
21 built.

22 And in a few hours they -- it was the UN people who actually went and did the
23 operation who arrested the president, who -- but in a few hours the rebels came, and
24 they recorded a video that they showed out to the international community saying
25 they were the ones who arrested Gbagbo.

1 The troops that captured Gbagbo were the UN and the French troops and not rebels.
2 But then the white, the white people, the white people that you see, they are people
3 who double-cross. They were the ones -- they were the first people who entered the
4 place, and they were the ones who captured the man. But later they pretended as
5 though they were not the ones, and the rebels came out causing noise all over the
6 place saying that they were the ones who captured the man.
7 And that was the moment that they started calling on the military who were loyal to
8 Ouattara to come. So I want you to try and see that video with a guy holding an
9 AK-47 stepping into the door. But before you got there, everything had already been
10 bombarded and everything had somersaulted over.
11 I am saying the truth here, and I am going to say the truth. I don't know, maybe the
12 moment I leave here tomorrow when I enter any of those countries I will be a dead
13 man, but I am going to say the truth here. I don't care if I leave here, I go back and
14 somebody shoots me. But I will not be very happy to come sit here and say wrong
15 things about someone. My conscience will not serve me well.
16 But I tell you honestly, the international community, they play a double role. The
17 things I saw in that community, the white people, they must leave the African people
18 to take their own decisions on their own, to run their own businesses on their own.
19 They should not be interfering unnecessarily to Africa affairs.
20 I am not only saying this for Liberia or Côte d'Ivoire. I am talking this for the whole
21 of Africa. And they must allow us to give our own leaders power. They
22 cannot -- we cannot put our own leaders, we are in this far away, afar, using remote
23 control to control them, and they want to decide for us the things that we must do.
24 I know I am saying the truth here. I might leave here tomorrow, I go back,
25 somebody shoots me, I don't care.

Trial Hearing
WITNESS: CIV-OTP-P-0483

(Open Session)

ICC-02/11-01/15

1 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:32:18] So let me say, first of all, nobody
2 hopes -- we don't hope that this happens, will not happen. But this is not here to
3 make also political statements. You have to refer to facts as you did, but the last
4 couple of minutes --

5 THE WITNESS: (Speaks English) Okay.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: -- you went a little bit into political statements
7 and --

8 THE WITNESS: [15:32:37] (Interpretation) Okay, okay.

9 MR O'SHEA: [15:32:40]

10 Q. Just to try and contextualise what you have been explaining.

11 A. [15:32:45] Uh-huh.

12 Q. [15:32:46] Do you remember what sort of things Alassane Ouattara was saying
13 on the radio?

14 A. [15:32:57] Yes. He said Ivorians, he said the politics, the politician war was
15 over and politics was over, and that everybody must go back to their normal lives,
16 they should go back to their work and that now we have peace, and if anybody
17 wanted to revert to war again on behalf of Gbagbo, they would not allow that. And
18 if you had a gun and you wanted to fight for Gbagbo, you must put your arms down
19 and then you understand that it is Alassane Ouattara who is now in charge.

20 MS PACK: [15:33:41] Can I --I'm just jumping up, and it's not an objection, but just
21 a transcript, and there is nothing much I think we can do about the transcript lack of
22 clarity with some of the names now, but there's just a couple of -- at page 82 of the
23 English realtime, lines 5 and also line 9, there are some names there that just weren't
24 clear, but hopefully they'll come out in the corrected version, but just to identify that
25 there are some names that came out a bit garbled it seems to me, not garbled from the

1 witness, but just garbled on the transcript. My apologies.

2 MR O'SHEA: [15:34:26]

3 Q. [15:34:26] In your interview with the Prosecutor at CIV-OTP-0096-0300, at
4 page 0318, line 597, et seq, you said the following:

5 "All over the place, because the Ivorians themselves were no longer controlling the
6 communication, because Alassane was talking directly on the radio in the entire
7 country, he was giving a speech on the military radio that everybody should leave
8 their arms. He has already won the election. I don't care how they feel, he had
9 already won the election, so whoever wants to force it, he will be a dead man."

10 Did he say that over the radio?

11 A. [15:35:42] Yes. The word, the phrase "dead man" was not used, that is being
12 misconstrued, but every other thing that is there was true. He did say that he was
13 now the president and that everybody must -- anybody who was carrying arms must
14 lay their arms and then everybody should put hands on deck to support him because
15 he was now in charge.

16 Q. [15:36:16] These snipers that were firing into the residence, when did this start,
17 firing of the snipers, when did that begin?

18 A. [15:36:27] It was after the meeting that the president had with the chief of staff
19 and other high-ranking military officers. I think they were changing some positions
20 like Reverend Konan and General Kassaraté, they went to the residence to meet *with
21 the president.

22 So a minute after that meeting, we got an attack. The only person that we could talk
23 to was Kassaraté, because he had some understanding with the soldiers at the gate,
24 and he spoke to some people that they should come together and betray Gbagbo.

25 But, you know, around the residence, the same way people were afraid, people

1 respected the president, everybody respected me, because they knew that I was one of
2 the brave fighters fighting for the president.

3 And some of the traitors, Jean Mangou (phon), they went to the French embassy and
4 they are here again to lie to Gbagbo. And he said to them, *he said, "Ask Junior."

5 He said, "Junior knows me very well." He said, "I am fighting for Gbagbo, I cannot
6 betray Gbagbo. You shouldn't take any way to go to anywhere. You have to wait.

7 If there is anything suppressive, then we will take you somewhere."

8 And I told them that if anybody made a mistake, I will tie him, I will handcuff him.

9 And you must understand that this man was the head of the army, he was the head of
10 the gendarmerie. And he said, "We are finished, but we will know what we will do
11 before we got to that point. And if I should join you in your convoy to go to the
12 gendarmerie at Toulépleu?"

13 I said no, I will not do that, to leave the president's residence, to -- but what I did was

14 I got into our pickup. I took some of my boys and we escorted him to a place called
15 Agban and then I returned to the residence.

16 So from that area when I came back after the meeting the following day, it was the
17 following day that the military spokesman was killed, colonel -- um, I have forgotten
18 the name. I think you must already have the name in the transcript so, but I have
19 forgotten it at this moment.

20 Q. [15:39:36] Yes. Yes, it is.

21 Now, in your interview with the Prosecutor at CIV-OTP-0096-0300, at page 0323, you
22 said the following. You said:

23 "From there, around 2 to 3, they started bombing the residence." You then give the
24 name of an investigator, and you say, "I can tell you I was on the scene by God's
25 grace, I was on the scene. More than millions of people died from that bombing and

1 the bombing went on for three days. Four helicopter gunships on that one building.
2 All the places I show you, you will never recognize the places. All the houses have
3 been burnt down, because the president's residence, when they bombed, the only part
4 that was not bombed was the -- all around you can see that they bombed, were all
5 houses that I told you about, the kitchen, this and that, all the women that were
6 cooking here, everybody died."

7 Did you say that to the investigators?

8 A. [15:41:08] Yes, I said it.

9 Q. [15:41:12] And is everything there true?

10 A. [15:41:19] Yes, all that is said there is true. I said most of -- the women were
11 killed. And after that I have never been able to meet any of them, even in the streets,
12 because those people, the kind of weapon they used, it was heavy weapon. They
13 had a weapon that they called --

14 THE INTERPRETER: [15:41:43] Your Honours, the name of the weapon that the
15 witness referred to did not come out clearly to the interpreter.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:41:48] Which weapon are you -- can you
17 repeat the name of the weapon.

18 THE WITNESS: [15:41:54] (Interpretation) B10.

19 MR O'SHEA: [15:42:13] I'd like to bring up an image, D15-0003-2037, and it's
20 public. Could the image be zoomed out a bit so that -- or zoomed in a bit, rather, so
21 we can see it a bit more clearly. Thank you.

22 Q. [15:43:22] Do you recognize that location?

23 A. [15:43:24] Yes, I recognize the place, and I have something to say about it here.
24 All of the cars that you are seeing burnt, there was a Mercedes-Benz, a black
25 Mercedes-Benz was in the residence, it was bigger. They said it was someone who

1 offered the president that car. It was the only one that was not been hit. It was a
2 black Mercedes-Benz and it was a special Mercedes-Benz.

3 But I think those people are still using it, people are still using it in Côte d'Ivoire,
4 because I saw it on a newspaper. You see where the cars are parked, that was
5 the -- the other side was the place where the president always received his guest.
6 And all the ammunition that we were using for the residence were packed in that
7 other building, because the other building was just for him. But our military
8 weapons were packed in the other building.

9 MS PACK: [15:44:38] Can we have, I mean, I have it in front of me, but for the
10 record, can we just have date and source, your Honours?

11 MR O'SHEA: [15:45:09] While that's being looked for, I'll show another picture and
12 then we can do that cumulatively.

13 If I could please show D15-0001-3248. And that's public.

14 Q. [15:45:58] Do you recognize the image in that photo?

15 A. [15:46:04] Yes.

16 Q. [15:46:08] Yes, that -- which part of the residence is that?

17 A. [15:46:45] Okay. When you enter the residence, this is sometimes where the
18 president received the guests. The one opposite the door that you see coming
19 towards me, from the stick coming towards me is the door of the residence.

20 And at the back sometimes there I encourage the soldiers, I discuss with them, and
21 because if you were supporting somebody, do not pretend to that person. So most
22 times we met there and we discuss how to take care of the residence. And this is
23 where we have all our arms and ammunition and everything. All these cars that
24 have been burnt down, they were sometimes captured by rebels and parked here.

25 Q. [15:47:57] The gunships that were firing, who did they belong to?

1 A. [15:48:06] They were owned by the French troops. You can see that they
2 were either -- they were either belonging to the French troops or to the UN. They
3 were UN gunships and French gunships.

4 MR O'SHEA: [15:48:31] Don't worry, the information is coming.

5 Q. When the residence was invaded, who was amongst those soldiers who invaded
6 the residence? Were we talking about French, UN, rebels? Who were they?

7 A. [15:49:00] No, the first people who entered were the French troops because by
8 then they had so many armoured tanks with them. I think they were up to like 20 of
9 them. When you come out of the residence by your right, there -- there, they had the
10 French embassy. And the straight road that was going down, when you turn around
11 that place, then you see the Mowags, the armoured tanks coming towards us was
12 from that area.

13 Q. [15:49:46] Were the contents of the residence respected, or were they pillaged,
14 or what was the situation?

15 A. [15:49:59] Well, I did not actually care about all of those things because what I
16 thought of, after the launching, I thought the president was not going to leave,
17 because I just wanted to see him now and see if we also can find a way to escape,
18 because the youths had come in their numbers and said until they see the president,
19 they will not leave the place. And it was when -- it was when I was able to see him,
20 to lay my eyes on him and when he left, that was the time I started shedding tears.

21 MR O'SHEA: [15:50:42] The promised information is with respect to the photo
22 2037. This is a photo which was published on Abidjan.net on 11 April 2011 -- sorry,
23 1 December 2011. And with regard to 3248, this is a photo dated 11 April 2011. I'd
24 now like to --

25 MR MACDONALD: [15:51:36] Yes, but the source, the source of the photo for the

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- 1 record.
- 2 MR O'SHEA: [15:51:41] Corbis.
- 3 MR MACDONALD: [15:51:43] If it is on 11 April.
- 4 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:51:46] Corbis.
- 5 MR O'SHEA: [15:51:48] Corbis.
- 6 I'd now like to show a video, CIV-D15-0001-3930.
- 7 (Viewing of the video excerpt)
- 8 MS PACK: [15:54:48] Can we have the date and source for that as well? I'm sure
- 9 it will be coming, but just so it does.
- 10 MR O'SHEA: [15:54:56] Yes.
- 11 Q. [15:55:05] When the rebel was standing over the body and he said "il n'y a rien
- 12 en face," is that an expression which was commonly used in Ivory Coast at that time?
- 13 A. [15:55:28] Well, these words were used mainly by the youths. "Il n'y a rien en
- 14 face," meaning nobody is there. He said that he was the only person they loved, that
- 15 nobody was going to win him because he was the one they loved.
- 16 I wanted you to come to replay the video. At the entrance there, there is something
- 17 that I want to show you. Gbagbo's best friend was using that particular area and he
- 18 was killed by the helicopter gunship.
- 19 MR O'SHEA: [15:56:09] The reference is France 24, 11 April 2011.
- 20 And those will be my questions for today. Thank you.
- 21 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:56:22] Thank you.
- 22 We have finished for today. The witness can be accompanied out of the courtroom.
- 23 And we see you tomorrow morning at 9.30 again. Have a good rest.
- 24 THE WITNESS: [15:56:40] (Interpretation) Thank you, Mr President.
- 25 (The witness stands down)

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1 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:56:54] Mr MacDonald, I saw you on your
2 feet.

3 MR MACDONALD: [15:56:58] Yes, we would have a quick request in private
4 session, your Honour, for a next witness. I informed your legal team that I would
5 like to take the floor in relation to the witness that is to come after, and there is a
6 courtesy meeting that is to take place at 4.30 this afternoon, so it is in relation to that,
7 the people attending. So if we could go in private session for that very briefly.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:57:29] Yes. Just before doing so, I just
9 would like to have an estimate by the Defence, Defence of Mr Gbagbo and then
10 obviously if possible also for Mr Blé Goudé, taking into account that the interpreters
11 have a contract until another two days, two full days.

12 MR ALTIT: [15:57:57] (Interpretation) We will need at least two sessions
13 tomorrow as far as we're concerned, but I think we will be finished before the end of
14 the day. I can't give you assurances whether it will be the end or the beginning, but
15 we will end by the end of tomorrow, we will not spill over into the following day.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:58:23] Yes.

17 MR ZOKOU: [15:58:26] (Interpretation) Yes, your Honour, as far as we are
18 concerned, of course we will respond in light of the examination being conducted by
19 the Gbagbo Defence team, but I think I could say that we would not be taking a very
20 long period of time given the way things have been unfolding so far.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE TARFUSSER: [15:58:53] That means that including the
22 possible re-questioning in two days we could close with this witness. It's just also
23 for the Registry to have an idea. So thank you very much.

24 Now, let's go in private session. Obviously this witness continues tomorrow
25 morning at 9.30. So I will adjourn the hearing, tomorrow 9.30, as soon as we have

1 heard the in-private session, the Office of the Prosecutor. That's for the public, so we
2 will not come back in open session.

3 (Private session at 3.59 p.m.)

4 (Redacted)

5 (Redacted)

6 (Redacted)

7 (Redacted)

8 (Redacted)

9 (Redacted)

10 (Redacted)

11 (Redacted)

12 (Redacted)

13 (Redacted)

14 (Redacted)

15 (Redacted)

16 (Redacted)

17 (Redacted)

18 (Redacted)

19 (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 (Redacted)

22 (Redacted)

23 (Redacted)

24 (Redacted)

25 (Redacted)

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- 1 (Redacted)
- 2 (Redacted)
- 3 (Redacted)
- 4 (Redacted)
- 5 (Redacted)
- 6 (Redacted)
- 7 (Redacted)
- 8 (Redacted)
- 9 (Redacted)
- 10 (Redacted)
- 11 (Redacted)
- 12 (Redacted)
- 13 (Redacted)
- 14 (Redacted)
- 15 (Redacted)
- 16 (Redacted)
- 17 (The hearing ends in private session at 4.02 p.m.)