

1 Tuesday, 14 February 2023

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused appeared via videolink]

4 [The witness entered court]

5 --- Upon commencing at 10.02 a.m.

6 JUDGE BONOMOY: Good morning, everyone.

7 This is the first time the Trial Chamber has sat in session in
8 court since the sad and untimely death of our distinguished and much
9 loved colleague Judge Nahamya. Many tributes have been paid to her by
10 Judges of this Chamber and by many others. Her remarkable contribution
11 to the advancement of the rule of law and the defence of human rights
12 will long be remembered. As a result of her death, Reserve
13 Judge deGuzman has replaced Judge Nahamya in the Trial Chamber. The
14 president has also assigned Judge Rosa as Reserve Judge. I welcome him
15 to his first sitting with the Chamber.

16 Now, Ms. Adong, I understand that you will be leading the witness
17 this morning. Who is the witness?

18 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] That's right. Good morning,
19 Your Honours. The witness this morning is KAB035. That's KAB035.

20 JUDGE BONOMOY: Thank you.

21 Now, Witness, can I ask you, first of all, to stand and make the
22 solemn declaration to speak the truth.

23 [Trial Chamber and Registrar confer]

24 JUDGE BONOMOY: No, sorry. Well ...

25 Yes, I see that it is impossible for you, so can you please make

1 it seated. Thank you.

2 THE WITNESS: [Interpretation][via videolink] I solemnly declare
3 that I will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

4 WITNESS: KAB035

5 [Witness testified through interpreter]

6 [Witness testified via videolink]

7 JUDGE BONOMO: Thank you, Witness.

8 All the Trial Chamber wants of you is that you listen carefully
9 to every question that you are asked and you answer that question, not
10 another question, the one that you have been asked, you answer that
11 question with as much information as you have -- as you have on that
12 subject.

13 So we will now begin. And the first person to ask questions of
14 you will be on behalf of the Prosecution, and that's Ms. Adong.

15 Ms. Adong.

16 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] Thank you, Your Honours.

17 Your Honours, could Rule 70 7092, that is the attestation form,
18 be brought up on the screen, please. That is not to be broadcast
19 publicly. And while that is being pulled up.

20 Examination by Ms. Adong:

21 Q. Witness, the Court has ordered certain protective measures with
22 respect to you and your evidence here today. These include the use of a
23 pseudonym, a face and voice distortion. You will therefore not be
24 referred to by your names but by your pseudonym, which is KAB035. Do you
25 understand?

1 A. I have understood.

2 Q. Witness, could you please inform the Chamber if you can see the
3 document on your screen.

4 A. Yes, I have the document before me.

5 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] May I please request the Registry to
6 blow up the signature at the bottom of the document, since witness has
7 trouble with his eyesight, please.

8 THE WITNESS: [Interpretation][via videolink] Yes, I see it.

9 MS. ADONG: [via videolink]

10 Q. Now, Witness, the document that's on the screen in front of you,
11 do you recognise the signature at the bottom of it?

12 A. Yes, I do. It is my signature.

13 Q. Thank you, Witness. Now, that document identifies a prior
14 statement dated 18 December 2020, an ICTR investigator's interview report
15 dated and signed 22 April 2003, as well as a corrections and
16 clarifications document.

17 Can you please confirm, Witness, that these documents taken
18 together accurately reflect your evidence and what you would say if
19 examined in court here today.

20 A. [No interpretation]

21 Q. Thank you.

22 A. I can confirm.

23 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] my apologies, Your Honours.

24 Your Honours, at this point the Prosecution tenders into evidence
25 Rule 70 70928, which is the attestation form, along with the four

1 documents that are listed therein. Thank you. And all this is under
2 seal, please.

3 JUDGE BONOMY: These will be so admitted and the numbers will be
4 intimated to you.

5 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] Thank you, Your Honours.

6 I will now read a public summary of the witness's evidence.

7 KAB035 is a Tutsi who lived in the Kimironko area and not far
8 from Félicien Kabuga's house. Between 1992 and 1994, he often saw
9 members of the Kimironko Interahamwe, including Hajabakiga, Penk, Nyundo,
10 Tegejo, Ruhara, Vincent, Gatete, Gatabazi, Munyakazi, amongst others, and
11 were armed with guns, like Hajabakiga, and others with swords, machetes
12 and clubs.

13 Witness often saw trucks with Interahamwe coming to pick up
14 Hajabakiga, and then as the Interahamwe sang and danced, the trucks would
15 leave in the direction of Félicien Kabuga's house. Even though the
16 witness could not see Kabuga's house from his house, whenever the
17 Interahamwe returned, people in the neighbourhood said that Hajabakiga
18 and others were at Kabuga's house training, holding meetings, and
19 preparing for demonstrations. Towards the end of the genocide, witness
20 learned from his neighbours that Hajabakiga had taken a close relative of
21 the witness to a pit where he had shot him in the head.

22 Witness was among the people who sought refuge at the ADEPR
23 church in April 1994, and he and his daughter fled the church on
24 13 April 1994. It was attacked by Interahamwe. Witness then returned to
25 the church the following morning, where he found the body of

1 Sylvester Nyomugisha and Musoni on the road not too far from the church.
2 Both victims were Tutsi.

3 On the same night of 13 April 1994, witness saw from the ADEPR
4 church a pick-up full of Interahamwe arriving at Karama school and that
5 is when they started killing the refugees who had taken refuge there. He
6 also heard other killings in Kimironko.

7 Your Honours, that's the end of public summary of the witness,
8 and I have no questions for the witness.

9 Thank you.

10 JUDGE BONOMOY: Thank you.

11 Now, Maître Altit, who will cross-examine?

12 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] Good morning, Your Honours. Good
13 morning, ladies and gentlemen. I shall be responsible for
14 cross-examining this witness.

15 JUDGE BONOMOY: Please continue.

16 THE INTERPRETER: The witness is saying that the person indicated
17 as Nyomugisha is not named with the right name, but the right name is
18 Nyomugisha, according to the witness.

19 JUDGE BONOMOY: Ms. Adong, can you help us to clarify that. It
20 seems to be stated in the public summary as Nyomugisha. Is that
21 different from what the witness is suggesting it should be?

22 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] Your Honours, phonetically the names
23 are the same, but we're grateful that the witness has corrected it. So
24 Nyomugisha is what we should go by, Your Honours.

25 Thank you.

1 JUDGE BONOMY: That's now been clarified for the Chamber,
2 Witness, so we shall proceed with the cross-examination.

3 Maître Altit.

4 Cross-examination by Mr. Altit:

5 Q. [Interpretation] Good morning, Witness. Can you hear me?

6 A. I can hear you, yes.

7 Q. Thank you. My name is Emmanuel Altit. I am Félicien Kabuga's
8 lawyer and I will be asking you some questions, and I would like to you
9 answer to these questions in a precise and brief manner. Is that okay?

10 A. Yes, indeed. Thank you.

11 Q. Thank you. Witness, in your statement of 18 December 2020,
12 paragraph 62, you say, and I quote:

13 "Hajabakiga was one of the Interahamwe's leaders in Kimironko.
14 Sometimes I would see pick-ups come to pick up at Charles Nyandwi's
15 house. They would start dancing and singing and then they would go to
16 Kabuga's house. When they would get back, people would say in the
17 neighbourhood that Hajabakiga and others had been at Kabuga's house where
18 they would have been training."

19 So first question for you, Witness. When you are talking about
20 some trucks, what kind of trucks are you talking about?

21 A. So we're talking about small trucks, Toyota trucks.

22 Q. Was it one, two, several?

23 A. When people were coming to pick up Hajabakiga, there was only one
24 truck.

25 Q. Do you remember the colour of the small truck or any specific

1 sign that would allow you to distinguish it from any others?

2 A. I do apologise, but I don't remember any specific details. That
3 was a long time ago.

4 Q. Okay. How many times have you witnessed that scene, seeing a
5 pick-up truck to come and pick up Hajabakiga?

6 A. It would happen quite often. I don't remember exactly. I can't
7 tell you whether it was ten times or 15 times, but it would happen quite
8 regularly.

9 Q. Okay. So when you say "ten times, 15 times," when was it exactly
10 between 1992 to the genocide? Do you have an idea of when this scene
11 would happen?

12 A. Well, I don't remember the dates exactly or precisely, but it was
13 during the multipartism era. At the time Interahamwes had been created
14 and they were training.

15 Q. Okay. So that was before the genocide then; right?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Okay. So you say that:

18 "When they came back, people said in the neighbourhood that
19 Hajabakiga and the others were at Kabuga's house where they were
20 training."

21 So you're talking about people here but have you never directly
22 witnessed it; is that right?

23 A. Well, people were talking about it. We were saying that
24 Hajabakiga was the leader. But I wasn't at Kabuga's. I couldn't get
25 there.

1 Q. Okay. When it is mentioned where they were training, what kind
2 of training was it; do you know?

3 THE INTERPRETER: It seems that the interpreters have not heard
4 part of the witness's answer.

5 JUDGE BONOMY: Witness, could you please repeat.

6 THE WITNESS: [Interpretation][via videolink] I was saying -- as I
7 was saying, they were training and they were learning how to behave
8 against other parties and how to defend themselves when necessary. Then
9 they learnt how to kill people as they did during the genocide.

10 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation]

11 Q. Okay. So how do you know this? Because you were telling us that
12 you never went to Félicien Kabuga's house. So this is only hearsay. I
13 can't remember exactly what you said exactly, but you were -- say that
14 people were discussing this in the neighbourhood. So how do you know
15 precisely?

16 A. Well, when they were coming back from these training sessions,
17 people repeated what they were doing. Some of them were actually openly
18 discussing what they had done during the training sessions. And even
19 after the genocide, some of these people actually confessed to what they
20 were saying during these training sessions.

21 Q. Yes. But my question is not what they said after the genocide,
22 but my question was how did you know then, if you knew then? Did you
23 know because that's something that you witnessed or is it because that's
24 something that someone else told you about?

25 A. When the Interahamwe were -- were there, they were committing

1 illegal activities. We could see them at the roadblocks. They would
2 attack people.

3 Q. Just to clarify my question, I was only talking about the
4 training sessions before the genocide. So let me repeat my question,
5 just to make it clear.

6 In your statement, you mention that they were training, and I
7 quote, you're saying that when they came back -- let me quote you: "When
8 they came back" -- paragraph 62.

9 "When they came back, people said in the neighbourhood that
10 Hajabakiga and the others were at Kabuga's house and they were training."

11 And so my question, and let me precise it a little bit, what kind
12 of training was it? And here we're talking about before the genocide.

13 A. Before the genocide, they were training so that they would learn
14 how to behave. Before the genocide, there were roadblocks everywhere and
15 they had to guard these roadblocks, and the Interahamwes had to learn
16 what to do in these roadblocks, how to behave.

17 Q. Very well. So it was a very specific training then. So who told
18 you about this?

19 A. There were several people in the village that were taking part to
20 these training sessions, and they would also go to bars, and when drunk,
21 they would give us a lot of information. And also, there were roadblocks
22 everywhere and so we could see what they were doing in these -- at these
23 roadblocks.

24 Q. Very well. So when you were talking about roadblocks everywhere,
25 so we're talking about the period after the genocide; is that right?

1 THE INTERPRETER: Sorry, correction from the interpreter. Before
2 the -- before the genocide.

3 THE WITNESS: [Interpretation][via videolink] Yes, we're talking
4 about before the genocide.

5 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation]

6 Q. Very well. So still paragraph 62 of your statement. Talking
7 about Hajabakiga, you were saying that Nyandwi had chased him out of his
8 house because he did not want to hear the songs and the shouts of the
9 Interahamwe who came to look for Hajabakiga.

10 So when did this take place, when did Nyandwi chase him out of
11 the house?

12 A. Apologies, but I don't remember exactly when this took place.
13 But Nyandwi had had enough of it. There was a lot of noises following
14 these activities, and at a certain point he chased him out of his house.
15 And that's something that people knew about, and I heard about it (redacted)
16 (redacted)

17 Q. Okay. And if I would like to be more specific, could you tell me
18 whether this event when Nyandwi chased Hajabakiga out of his house, did
19 this occur a long time before the genocide, or right before the genocide,
20 if you do remember?

21 A. He was chased out of his house long before the genocide. He
22 would complain about the noise caused by these people, and Hajabakiga
23 lived right behind Nyandwi's house.

24 Q. Okay.

25 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] Your Honours. Your Honours, if I may.

1 Thank you, Your Honours. May I request for a closed session, please.

2 Thank you.

3 JUDGE BONOMY: Sorry, who is making the request for a closed
4 session? You are, Maître Altit? No.

5 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] The Prosecution, Your Honours.

6 JUDGE BONOMY: All right. We shall briefly go into closed
7 session.

8 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] Thank you, Your Honours.

9 [Private session]

10 (redacted)

11 (redacted)

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8 [Open session]

9 THE REGISTRAR: We're back in open session, Your Honours.

10 JUDGE BONOMO: Please continue.

11 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] Thank you, Your Honour.

12 Q. Witness, you were mentioning training and training sessions held
13 at Kabuga's house. But when you say "at Kabuga's," it's not terribly
14 specific.

15 So, to your knowledge -- you said you weren't there personally
16 but you heard people mentioning it. So to your knowledge, where were
17 they training? Was it in Félicien Kabuga's house or in part of the plot
18 or on the plot? Or where was this plot?

19 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] Your Honour, I apologise for
20 interrupting the witness. I would like to ask you, Your Honour, I would
21 like to address the Bench, and I see that Félicien Kabuga has fallen
22 asleep.

23 JUDGE BONOMO: Yes, we've noticed -- we've noticed, Maître Altit,
24 and we've already decided that we -- we've noticed the position and we
25 have already decided we shall have a break just now. So the Bench will

1 rise and the position can be further investigated.

2 Thank you.

3 --- Recess taken at 10.37 a.m.

4 --- On resuming at 10.58 a.m.

5 JUDGE BONOMO: Well, I hope Mr. Kabuga has been restored to full
6 alert for the moment.

7 Maître Altit, we'll keep a close eye on how things develop, but,
8 please, for the moment, continue with your cross-examination.

9 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] Thank you, Your Honour.

10 Q. Witness, do you remember the question I had put to you before the
11 break?

12 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, the witness's microphone is not on
13 and we haven't been able to hear his answer.

14 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] I'm going to try to tell him.

15 Q. Witness, could you kindly press the red button to turn your
16 microphone on so we can hear you.

17 Can you hear me now?

18 A. Yes, I can hear you.

19 Q. Witness, do you remember the question I had put to you before the
20 break?

21 A. I had answered that I did not remember your question, so would
22 you be kind enough to repeat it to me.

23 Q. I will repeat it. We were talking about training at Kabuga's,
24 but I'm trying to understand precisely what you mean when you say "at
25 Kabuga's."

1 To the best of your knowledge, were these training sessions held
2 in Kabuga's house or on a plot of land close to his home or on another
3 plot? Can you tell us more?

4 A. Well, it might be that the training sessions were held on the
5 compound. So it was a walled property. I don't know whether this is
6 clear.

7 Q. Yes, indeed, this is clear. Thank you.

8 So you said, Witness, and this is on paragraph 76 of your
9 previous statement, the one you gave on 12 December 2020, and here I'm
10 going to quote you. You said, and here I'm reading:

11 "I remember a third case I had to deal with and this was of two
12 joint accused, Vincent and Michelle who were Tutsi Interahamwe, and I
13 repeat, who were Tutsi Interahamwe. I don't remember their names, but
14 they were part of the Interahamwe and were training at Kabuga's ..."

15 And you say a bit further down in paragraph 77, and here I quote
16 you:

17 "Several other Interahamwe were accused with them, namely,
18 Maharane, Hajabakiga, Rubunda, and Munyakazi."

19 So, Witness, this group of people you have just mentioned and
20 whose names you've given us, were they the group of Interahamwe who were
21 the most active in Kimironko or were they just another group of
22 Interahamwe among many others?

23 A. This was a group of Interahamwe like others, but these were the
24 ones who were tried by the court.

25 Q. I see. Would it be possible for you to say, even approximately,

1 which was the name of the group of Interahamwe who were active in
2 Kimironko before the genocide?

3 A. There were many groups. Kimironko was an area which was quite
4 spread out, so there were several groups of Interahamwe, but I don't know
5 how many.

6 Q. I see. And to your knowledge, were these Interahamwe, were they
7 people who were locals, who were from the area, or did they come from
8 another area, like refugees who -- or were they refugees from the north?

9 THE INTERPRETER: The witness's microphone is off.

10 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation]

11 Q. Witness, would you be kind enough to turn your microphone on,
12 please.

13 A. Among all of these, there were locals from the area and others.
14 But there were also other Interahamwe who had come to work in the area
15 and who were not native of the area but had come to live there, and those
16 were the most numerous.

17 Q. Okay. And in your statement, you mention Emmanuel Rudasingwa.
18 Was he part of the group you mentioned earlier on?

19 A. Emmanuel Rudasingwa? I did not mention Emmanuel Rudasingwa, even
20 if I might have mentioned his name in my previous statements.

21 Q. Okay. You mentioned him when you explained that he and his group
22 had mentioned the wives of Smaragde - I hope I pronounced the name right
23 - and your little sister; do you remember that?

24 A. I do remember having said that, and that is correct. That is
25 what happened.

1 Q. Okay. So, Witness, you said at some point in your statement - I
2 think it's on paragraph 28, and the question was: "Could you tell us
3 more about life in Kimironko before the genocide." And to this you
4 answered, and here I quote:

5 "After the RPF attack in 1990, things started to change and the
6 situation became tense."

7 So was this attack, this RPF attack, perpetrated on 20
8 October 1990, was this what changed the country and gave way to violence,
9 as far as what you know, from what you experienced?

10 A. Well, if I base myself on what I know, there were things that did
11 not run smoothly, but there were many other changes that were triggered
12 by this particular attack.

13 Q. Okay. And you say further, still under paragraph 28, and here I
14 quote: "My position was to support anything that would change the
15 politics of the country at the time."

16 Do you thereby mean that were you part of a movement, whether
17 religious, political or other? Were you part of a movement?

18 A. No, I did not belong to any particular group and I was not a
19 member of any political party and I was not -- I was not an evangelist
20 either. I was just a regular employee.

21 Q. And you said in your statement -- and here we're moving on to
22 another topic, we're going to talk about the roadblocks. And at
23 paragraph 35, you said:

24 "During the genocide, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were
25 ordered to go to the roadblocks to counteract the advance of the RPF."

1 So, first of all, who ordered them to do so?

2 A. I can't say who in particular, but these were the authorities in
3 place, because we saw roadblocks popping up in our neighbourhood and
4 these roadblocks did not exist before.

5 Q. Okay. So in the very beginning, were those manning the
6 roadblocks, were they representative of most of the population? So what
7 I mean thereby is were you, for example, asked to man a roadblock or
8 carry out some kind of surveillance next to a roadblock?

9 A. I wasn't asked to do so because the roadblocks were supposed to
10 help find Tutsis and I was a Tutsi. So I couldn't be there to man the
11 roadblocks because the risk was that I would be killed.

12 Q. Very well. And when you say "people received orders to go to the
13 roadblocks to counteract the advance of the RPF," how -- the fact of
14 manning a roadblock, did it -- how did that help, and I use your terms,
15 to counteract the advance of the RPF?

16 A. I no longer recall the precise terms I used. I don't know
17 whether I actually said "counteract the advance of the RPF." But the
18 reality was that the roadblocks were also supposed to help find Tutsis,
19 because they were deemed to be members of the RPF.

20 Q. Very well. But my question is slightly different. You said that
21 the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were ordered to go to the roadblocks
22 to counteract the advance of the RPF. These are your words.

23 So my question is: How? What was the idea, if you like? Why
24 were the inhabitants of the neighbourhood ordered to go to the roadblocks
25 to counteract the advance of the RPF? In what way could this be done?

1 If you know. If you don't know, then say so.

2 A. All that I can say as regards the roadblocks is that they were
3 set up in order to intercept Tutsis, and Tutsis were deemed to be the
4 people behind the RPF. This answer is no different from the one I gave
5 you earlier.

6 Q. You say - and this is in your April 2003 statement - so
7 April 2003, page 2 of the French version, you talk about four roadblocks
8 close to your house. Do you remember, can you tell us where they were?
9 Do you remember still where they were?

10 A. That is correct. There was one roadblock that was close to my
11 house, close to someone we referred to as Premier. And then there was a
12 roadblock just in front of Nyandwi's residence, and another one on the
13 road close to the transformer. And then there was another one further up
14 at the area we referred to as Groupement.

15 Q. Very well. And in your statement of 2020 you said, and I will
16 quote you, that some of these -- this is paragraph 36: "On some of these
17 roadblocks people were not killed, but on others, yes."

18 Can you tell us a little bit more? Why was it that at some
19 roadblocks people were killed and others they weren't?

20 A. In actual fact, not all people were bad, and that's why I'm
21 saying that at some of the roadblocks people were not killed. For
22 example, take the roadblock close to the home of the person we refer to
23 as Premier, the people who manned those roadblocks hid me.

24 Q. And in hiding you, were they taking risks?

25 A. Possibly. But despite that, they hid us. And they even hid my

1 children until they were able to flee.

2 Q. What you're saying is that they saved you and your children; is
3 that correct?

4 A. That is correct. But I left that place beforehand and the
5 children remained at that roadblock on their own.

6 (redacted)

7 (redacted)

8 Now, I understand what you were saying in your statement, that
9 there were different levels: Cell, sector, and so on. Is that correct?

10 A. That is correct. There was a Gacaca at cell level; there was one
11 at sector level; and there was the appeals Gacaca.

12 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] Your Honours, if I may be heard,
13 please.

14 JUDGE BONOMO: You need your microphone.

15 MS. ADONG: [via videolink] Thank you, Your Honours.

16 Your Honours, may we please go into private session for a moment.
17 Thank you.

18 JUDGE BONOMO: Private session.

19 [Private session]

20 (redacted)

21 (redacted)

22 (redacted)

23 (redacted)

24 (redacted)

25 (redacted)

1 (redacted)

2 (redacted)

3 [Open session]

4 THE REGISTRAR: We're now in open session, Your Honours.

5 JUDGE BONOMO: Maître Altit.

6 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] Thank you, Your Honour.

7 Q. Witness, we are in open session. I will put a number of
8 questions concerning your role later on.

9 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] Your Honour, I am wondering whether I
10 can put some questions to the witness on the Gacaca. As I see things,
11 there's very little risk of him being identified, but out of precaution,
12 I'm perfectly willing that we go into private session.

13 JUDGE BONOMO: Well, in light of what's just happened, I think
14 that's the appropriate course to take. So for this series of questions,
15 we shall go into private session.

16 [Private session]

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Pages 21-26 redacted. Private session.

1 (redacted)
2 (redacted)
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5 (redacted)

6 [Open session]

7 THE REGISTRAR: We're back in open session, Your Honours.

8 JUDGE BONOMY: Maître Altit.

9 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] Thank you, Your Honour.

10 Q. So, Witness, I'm asking you the following question. In
11 paragraph 65 of your former statement, you said, and here I quote, while
12 talking about Félicien Kabuga: "I never spoke to him directly."

13 And you said, under paragraph 66 of your statement: "I think the
14 last time I saw him was in 1991 or 1992." This is mentioning
15 Félicien Kabuga.

16 So can you tell us when you saw him in person and under which
17 circumstances or when that was in 1991 or 1992?

18 A. I think the last time I saw him was on the way to Kimironko, the
19 city, or I didn't see him in between two farms or anywhere else, I think.

20 Q. Thank you. So we're going to move on to another point.

21 In the minutes of your statement of April 22, you said what
22 happened to you and you said what happened to you shortly after the
23 massacres, and you said you went to find refuge in a church. And in that
24 church you remained for some time, and some Hutu friends warned you that
25 the church was going to be attacked.

1 Do you remember that?

2 Witness, I did not hear your answer. Do you remember having said
3 that?

4 THE INTERPRETER: The witness's microphone is probably off.

5 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation]

6 Q. Witness, would you kindly turn your microphone on, please.

7 A. Yes. I stated that I was forewarned, and I left the church after
8 that and I returned to my neighbourhood.

9 Q. I understand. A bit further down in the minutes of April 22nd,
10 you said that you went -- you went to another church and you stayed there
11 for roughly a week. And then again you said that you were told by some
12 Hutu friends to leave before this church came under attack.

13 And then you mentioned somebody I'm not going to name by name
14 here since we're in open session, but you mentioned an Interahamwe leader
15 or chief who not only helped you in the midst of the genocide but also
16 saved you and your relatives. Do you remember having said all of that?

17 A. No, it wasn't an Interahamwe leader or chief, but it was one of
18 the residents of our neighbourhood. The first person I mentioned, this
19 person was a gendarme, this was the person who saved our lives.

20 Q. I understand. If I follow what you said in your statement, you
21 mentioned all of these people of good will who were Hutu; is that
22 correct?

23 THE INTERPRETER: Correction by the interpreter: In the former
24 answer, it was Premier, not the first one you mentioned. It was Premier.

25 THE WITNESS: [Interpretation][via videolink] God used these

1 people who warned me and who cautioned me. So they warned me. I left
2 the first church and I went to seek refuge in the stadium.

3 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation]

4 Q. I see. And which stadium was that?

5 A. Amahoro stadium.

6 Q. Is the Amahoro stadium the one in Remera?

7 A. That is correct.

8 Q. Okay. And, Witness, if I read the minutes of 2003 and your
9 statement, there are some discrepancies. If you allow me to point them
10 out to you, you will tell me what you think about that.

11 Let me sum things up, and I'm trying to summarise, I'm going to
12 try and summarise what you said in 2003. And you said in those minutes
13 that on 8 April you left your house and you went to the church.

14 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] And then, Your Honour, I think I can
15 mention the church by name, but if you think that this might be an
16 indication, I will refrain from doing so.

17 JUDGE BONOMY: No, I think it was included in the public
18 statement that was read at the beginning. That's if we're in
19 paragraph 42?

20 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] I'm talking about the minutes of
21 2003.

22 Q. And here I quote. On 8 April you left your house --

23 JUDGE BONOMY: Which paragraph are you quoting? I see, it's the
24 original statement. Sorry. Yes. Just give me a moment.

25 In fact, I think, Maître Altit, this is an appropriate point at

1 which to adjourn today and we can go back and start tomorrow with that
2 question.

3 Can you give us an indication of how much longer you anticipate
4 being with the witness.

5 MR. ALTIT: [Interpretation] Your Honour, I think less than half
6 an hour. Yes. Less than half an hour. But I can't be more specific.

7 JUDGE BONOMO: Thank you very much.

8 We shall adjourn now and we shall resume at 10.00 tomorrow
9 morning.

10 --- Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 12.07 p.m.

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