

1 Wednesday, 9 November 2022

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused entered court]

4 [The witness entered court]

5 --- Upon commencing at 10.03 a.m.

6 JUDGE BONOMO: Good morning, everyone. Today we continue the
7 evidence of Witness KAB007.

8 Witness, I'd like to say two things to you before the evidence
9 starts this morning: First of all, to remind you that the solemn
10 declaration which you took at the beginning of your evidence to tell the
11 truth applies throughout your evidence and, therefore, continues to apply
12 today; and the second is -- this one's difficult to deal with. When both
13 you and Madame Mathe are speaking in the same language, you don't have to
14 wait for translation, but others who are listening in either Kinyarwanda
15 or English have to wait until the translation comes through before they
16 can move on.

17 So could you just be slow to start your answer, allow some time
18 to pass from the end of Madame Mathe's question before you begin to
19 answer it so that you don't end up talking over the interpreters.

20 Now, it is difficult and I can only ask you to do your best to
21 observe that practice.

22 Maître Mathe, you may now continued with your cross-examination.

23 MS. MATHE: [via videolink][Interpretation] Thank you so much,
24 Your Honour.

25 May I specify that I tried to reorganise the questioning so that

1 about two-thirds of the questioning are questions that would not lead to
2 the identification of the witness. I will tell you when there is a risk
3 of identification, and I will also tell the witness how to avoid this
4 risk.

5 WITNESS: KAB007 [Resumed]

6 [Witness answered through interpreter]

7 [Witness testified via videolink]

8 Cross-examination by Ms. Mathe: [Continued]

9 MS. MATHE: [via videolink]

10 Q. [Interpretation] Good morning, Mr. Witness. Yesterday you gave
11 explanations, rather exhaustive explanations, on two facts. I'm talking
12 about the meeting that was held on 25 May -- or April 1994, and the
13 delivery of weapons coming from Goma.

14 Now, I would like to know if these two facts had been previously
15 raised during your trial at the court of first instance or during the
16 appeal, or during both?

17 A. Before I answer your question, I will do what I was asked to do.
18 I solemnly declare that I shall speak the truth, the whole truth and
19 nothing but the truth.

20 Now, with regard to the question that was just put to me, this
21 was not done during the first instance, neither during the appeal.

22 Q. So these facts were not raised and the witnesses did not speak
23 about that either?

24 A. What type of witness are you referring to, Madam?

25 Q. The -- I'm talking about the witnesses who were deposing during

1 your trial. None of them raised the facts.

2 A. I think we should talk about the number of witnesses.

3 Q. You know that -- you were present during the trial, you know what
4 was said, and I'm just asking you the question: During the trial, did
5 certain witnesses raise these facts or not?

6 A. Counsel, I think the answer was given yesterday, yes? I told you
7 yesterday that I did not plead before the Court, neither the first
8 instance but -- except during the appeal.

9 (redacted)

10 (redacted)

11 (redacted)

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20 (redacted)

21 (redacted)

22 JUDGE BONOMOY: Witness, do you maintain that this is something
23 that, the answer to which, risks exposing your identity?

24 THE WITNESS: [Interpretation] Yes, Your Honour.

25 JUDGE BONOMOY: Very well. We shall go into private session while

1 you answer that session.

2 [Private session]

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Pages 5-26 redacted. Private session.

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8 [Open session]

9 MR. ROSENSWEIG: [via videolink]

10 Q. Witness, a moment ago you were speaking about Tutsis being killed
11 in Nyamyumba and you mentioned that there was no combat in Nyamyumba at
12 the time that the weapons from Goma were imported. You've also spoken in
13 your evidence of the distribution of weapons to go to Kayove commune in
14 Gisenyi and Bisesero in Kibuye. Was there combat ongoing in Nyamyumba --
15 excuse me, in Kayove or in Bisesero at that same time?

16 A. There was no combat in Kayove and Nyamyumba. There were just
17 killings.

18 In 1994, one had to go and look for Tutsis where they were and
19 kill them. Kayove is very close to Kibuye. It is on the road to
20 Bisesero. And resistance was in Bisesero and not Kayove. In Kayove, as
21 the Colonel had said, the Colonel had informed me that there was
22 resistance in Bisesero, there were Tutsis hiding there, so we went a
23 group there, an armed group who were supposed to help the Interahamwe in
24 Kiyovu.

25 Q. Just to clarify, Witness, when you speak of resistance in

1 Bisesero and Tutsi hiding, are you speaking of military combat or Tutsi
2 civilians?

3 A. Tutsi civilians resisted. They resisted. They resisted the
4 attacks against them.

5 Q. Witness, I just have two short questions remaining to clarify
6 matters on the transcript from yesterday.

7 First, at page 32 of the English transcript, you were asked who
8 organised the weapons distribution at Umuganda stadium, and you said that
9 Colonel Nsengiyumva was in charge. And then at line 15 of page 32, you
10 named one other soldier present. Do you remember who that was?

11 A. It was Lieutenant Bizumuremyi.

12 Q. That name is number 38 on the spelling list provided by the
13 prosecution.

14 Witness, yesterday, at page 40 of the transcript, you were asked
15 questions about the meeting at the Méridien on 25 April 1994 and you were
16 asked how many people attended. The English transcript says that you
17 were answer was that 15 people attended, 1-5. Is that correct?

18 A. I think you have misunderstood or -- I said about 50, 5-0.

19 MR. ROSENSWEIG: [via videolink] Your Honour, thank you very much.
20 I have no further questions.

21 JUDGE BONOMY: Thank you, Mr. Rosensweig.

22 Maître Mathe, do you have something to say?

23 MS. MATHE: [via videolink] [Interpretation] I would request
24 putting another exhibit for identification, R70-K0008 and its English
25 translation, R70 K0010.

1 JUDGE BONOMY: What is it?

2 MS. MATHE: [via videolink][Interpretation] It's the last exhibit
3 that was used by the French examining judge in 2013.

4 JUDGE BONOMY: Thank you.

5 [Trial Chamber and Registrar confer]

6 JUDGE BONOMY: Maître Mathe, there's no reason why this
7 should not simply be admitted, which it will be, and equally, there is no
8 reason why the one that was marked for identification yesterday
9 should be, that was D4. It will also now be admitted.

10 THE REGISTRAR: Your Honours, Rule 70 number K0008 will be
11 Exhibit D5 under seal.

12 JUDGE BONOMY: Witness, thank you very much for attending here to
13 give your evidence. That brings your evidence to a conclusion and you
14 are free to leave the courtroom in a moment, once the Judges have, first
15 of all, left the court.

16 There will be a break now before we proceed to the next witness,
17 and hopefully the evidence of that witness can be started.

18 The Court will try to resume at 11.45.

19 --- Recess taken at 11.36 a.m.

20 [The witness stands down]

21 --- On resuming at 11.47 a.m.

22 [The witness enters court]

23 JUDGE BONOMY: Good afternoon, Witness. You are known to us as
24 Witness KAB009 and that is for the purpose of ensuring that your identity
25 is not divulged.

1 Have you understood me?

2 I have not received the interpretation.

3 A. Yes, I understood what you said. Thank you.

4 Q. And one more thing before we start: If you look at me here, when
5 my microphone is red, don't start responding. If you look at my
6 microphone here on my side, where I am, to your right. I'm standing up
7 over here. Witness? While this microphone, the light is on, don't start
8 responding. When it goes off like this [Microphone not activated].

9 I hope you've understood me.

10 While this light on my microphone remains on, don't yet respond
11 to the question until it goes off and then you put yours on, it goes red,
12 and then you start responding.

13 Have you understood that?

14 A. Yes, I've understood. Thank you.

15 Q. On the screen, I want you to look at the screen to your right,
16 the larger screen. There should be the pseudonym sheet and I direct your
17 attention to where it says "Witness Name." Please don't say your name
18 out loud but simply confirm that this is your name; yes or no?

19 A. Yes, I can see my name.

20 Q. And lower down, it has the date of birth. Is that your year of
21 birth; can you confirm yes or no?

22 A. Yes, I can confirm that this is my year of birth.

23 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] Your Honours, the Prosecution tenders
24 the witness pseudonym sheet Rule 70 70889 into evidence under seal,
25 please.

1 JUDGE BONOMY: That will be admitted under seal.

2 THE REGISTRAR: As Exhibit P515 under seal, Your Honours.

3 MR. RASHID: [via videolink]

4 Q. Witness, do you recall giving a statement on 30 and 31 March 2022
5 to members of the Office of the Prosecutor of this Tribunal?

6 A. Yes, I do remember.

7 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] Your Honours, could P00205, Rule 70
8 70856, the English original of the statement, be brought up on to the
9 screen, again not to be broadcast.

10 Q. On the screen before you is a document purporting to be a
11 statement given by you on 30 and 31 March 2022. Do you recognise any of
12 the initials and the signatures at the bottom of this first page?

13 A. Yes, I do. I can see my signature on this document just
14 underneath the date.

15 Q. If we could turn to page 22 of the same statement, do you also
16 recognise the signature on page 22 of this statement?

17 A. Yes, I can see my signature. It is my signature.

18 Q. And did you have an opportunity, prior to coming today into the
19 courtroom, to have read this statement in a language you understand?

20 A. Yes, I had this opportunity. This document was interpreted to
21 me.

22 Q. And in that process, did you identify some corrections that you
23 wanted to make in the statement?

24 A. Yes. The document was read to me, I understood the document, and
25 I realised that there were a few things that had to be corrected and

1 I provided the necessary corrections.

2 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] Could Rule 70 70894 be called up on
3 the screen, not to be broadcast.

4 Q. So this is an additional information report dated 5 November
5 2022. And, Witness, again, do you recognise the name and signature on
6 the bottom of this document?

7 A. Yes, I recognise my name and my signature. I signed this
8 document in May 2022. No, sorry, on 5 November 2022.

9 Q. And in paragraphs -- on this particular document, paragraphs 1, 2
10 and 3, you identified some corrections to your March 2022 statement. You
11 remember that, right?

12 A. Yes, indeed, I required for these corrections to be made.

13 Q. And this particular information note was read back to you in a
14 language that you understood; correct?

15 A. Yes, indeed.

16 Q. And, Witness, now that you have taken the solemn declaration, do
17 you affirm that your statement dated 30 and 31 March 2022, and this
18 information report dated 5 November 2022 accurately reflect your evidence
19 and what you would say, if examined?

20 A. Yes, indeed, I can confirm so. I requested for these corrections
21 to be made, and I'm the one who declared everything that you can find in
22 the various statements.

23 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] Your Honours, could I please tender
24 P205, the March 2022 statement of this witness, and Rule 70 70894, the
25 additional information report? In light of the protective measures

1 ordered by this Chamber, we request that they be placed under seal.

2 JUDGE BONOMOY: These will be admitted under seal.

3 THE REGISTRAR: And, Your Honours, Rule 70 70894 will be assigned
4 Exhibit number P516 under seal.

5 JUDGE BONOMOY: Mr. Rashid, I also have seen a document dated
6 7 November. Is that not to be tendered?

7 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] I am not so sure that that document
8 relates to this witness, Your Honour. Maybe if you could elaborate on
9 that a little.

10 JUDGE BONOMOY: Well, it's an information report of 7 November.
11 It does relate to the same witness and it refers, in five paragraphs, to
12 aspects of the Consolidated Statement.

13 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] Your Honours, I believe that is the
14 proofing note, and I do intend to put on the record some of those
15 additional information that the witness gave during that proofing
16 session.

17 JUDGE BONOMOY: Yes, I understand. Thank you.

18 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] Thank you, Your Honour.

19 I will now read the public version of the Summary of Evidence of
20 Witness KAB009.

21 "KAB009 resided in Gisenyi Préfecture.

22 "Between June and September 1993, the witness underwent military
23 training. Among the trainees were famous or well-known MRND
24 Za Interahamwe, Thomas Mugiraneza, Kiguru, Martin Habimana,
25 Abuba Habimana, and Damas Binego. The common denominator among them was

1 that they were all Hutu. He was part of the civil defence. Civil
2 defence included both the Interahamwe and the Impuzamugambi. Because
3 they underwent training together, it was easier for people to refer to
4 them all as Interahamwe. The people who trained them told them that the
5 enemy was the Tutsi who had come from outside the country and that there
6 were Tutsi accomplices inside the country.

7 "On 6 April 1994, Nsengiyumva told them that the Tutsi were the
8 enemy. They were issued instructions by Nsengiyumva to stop Tutsis from
9 crossing the border to Goma. He, among others, was assigned to man a
10 roadblock. His group were given 28 weapons.

11 "At the roadblock they identified Tutsis by checking identity
12 cards and when they identified a Tutsi, they would send them back or keep
13 them at that border post until the Interahamwe and the Impuzamugambi
14 would come and collect them. One site had been identified where killings
15 should be carried out was the Commune Rouge. The Commune Rouge is where
16 people were taken to be killed.

17 "During the genocide, he saw Félicien Kabuga on four occasions;
18 twice at the Méridien Hotel and twice at the Umuganda stadium.

19 "The first occasion at the Méridien Hotel was at the end of May
20 or beginning of June 1994. A meeting took place before noon. The
21 witness recognised Félicien Kabuga, Augustine Ndanguza, Eliab Ndorayabo,
22 Joseph Nsabimana, Charles Zilimwabagabo, the prefect of Gisenyi, and
23 Banzi Wellars, president of the MRND at the préfecture level. Kabuga
24 introduced himself as Félicien Kabuga and addressed those in attendance.
25 Kabuga encouraged the businessmen to give monetary contributions to the

1 Rwandan Government in order to help it buy weapons. Contributions were
2 collected and Kabuga included by stating that the weapons would arrive in
3 a few days.

4 "The second time was at the Umuganda stadium, three days after
5 the Méridien Hotel meeting. In attendance he recognised Mathias
6 Nyagasaza, Eliab Ndorayabo, Andre Singaye, Marc Mpozembizi, the
7 bourgmestre of Rubavu commune, and Banzi Wellars. Kabuga addressed the
8 attendees to give money to help the Army in its war to prevent the Tutsis
9 from ruling the country as they did long ago when they treated Hutus very
10 bad. Kabuga added that he learned of some Hutus in Gisenyi hiding Tutsis
11 in their houses, and he added, 'when we fight the enemy, we should start
12 at the roots. We cannot fight the enemy that is attacking from abroad if
13 we do not defeat the enemy living with us.'

14 "The third occasion was around the end of May or beginning of
15 June 1994 at the Méridien Hotel. He was instructed by Colonel
16 Nsengiyumva to go to Goma airport in Zaire and bring some weapons from
17 there. The witness went with a group to la Corniche where they met with
18 an ONATRACOM bus with other Interahamwe inside. Mercedes Benz trucks
19 belonging to Kabuga were already at la Corniche. The witness recognised
20 the Benz trucks because Kabuga's initials were written on the driver's
21 door. When they reached Goma airport, they offloaded weapons from a huge
22 aircraft. On their return to Gisenyi, some weapons were taken to the
23 Méridien Hotel and others to the Gisenyi Military Camp.

24 "The witness stayed with the bus at the Méridien Hotel.

25 "The next morning, Kabuga came to the bus with Interahamwe and

1 Impuzamugambi. The witness also recognised Augustin Ngirabatware,
2 Edouard Karemera, Casimir Bizimungu, Froduald Karamira, and Colonel
3 Nsengiyumva, as well as the bourgmestre of Nyamyumba commune,
4 Faustin Bagango, among others.

5 "Kabuga issued for the authorisation for the boxes to be
6 offloaded and distributed, giving instructions on who should receive how
7 many weapons.

8 "Persons who received weapons attacked the Bisesero area in
9 Kibuye Préfecture killing Tutsis. The attacks in Bisesero were launched
10 on the request of Edouard Karemera.

11 "Some of these weapons were also distributed at the Umuganda
12 stadium in the presence of Nsengiyumva and Bizumuremyi. The weapons were
13 distributed from Kabuga's trucks to 400 youth who had undergone training.
14 Kabuga showed up at the end of the weapons distribution as persons were
15 boarding buses to go to Kigali.

16 "The overall objective of distributing these weapons was to kill
17 Tutsis. The weapons distributed were used to kill Tutsis in Gisenyi and
18 Ruhengeri. The Interahamwe who killed people in Gisenyi must have used
19 the weapons distributed.

20 "The witness describes the killing of Stanislas Sinibagiwe by the
21 Interahamwe of Gisenyi Préfecture. The witness states that the murder of
22 Sinibagiwe occurred in mid-May 1994.

23 "The witness was convicted and sentenced in Rwanda in 1997 and
24 remains in prison, serving a 30-year prison term for the crimes he
25 committed during the genocide."

1 That is the end of the summary.

2 Your Honours, with your leave, I have a few questions for the
3 witness.

4 JUDGE BONOMY: Yes. Please continue, Mr. Rashid.

5 MR. RASHID: [via videolink]

6 Q. In your evidence at paragraph 3 of your statement, you testify
7 that among those you found at the stadium selected to receive military
8 training in 1993 were famous or well-known Interahamwe. Do you remember
9 some of them by their names?

10 A. Thank you so much. Amongst the Interahamwe that were present, we
11 got them together with other people who were supposed to get military
12 training. I recognised Maître Habimana, Thomas Mugiraneza, a certain
13 Mubarak Kiguru, I recognised Damas Binego, and many others.

14 Q. And at paragraph 12 of your evidence, you testify that the way
15 you identified Tutsis was by checking identity cards to differentiate
16 people from the different ethnic groups.

17 Can you describe this identity card that was in use in 1994 in
18 Rwanda?

19 A. Thank you so much. Now, if you give me a piece of paper, I can
20 describe this document, the identity card you're speaking about.

21 Q. Rather, Witness, just use and describe what you would find on the
22 card, if there was any particular features that you remember today that
23 would appear on this card and how it looked.

24 A. The identity card was green. This is a document with two parts.
25 On the first part, you had the coat of arms of the country and on the

1 other part you had the identity card number and then there was the name
2 of the préfecture, the commune, the sector, and then you had the name of
3 the cardholder and the name of his parents. There was also the name of
4 the father, the name of the mother. And in the middle, there was the
5 photograph.

6 Now, on the other side, there was the -- on the side of the
7 photo, there was the ethnic group; it was either Hutu, Tutsi or Twa.
8 There was also the part that was naturalised, and there were other parts
9 that I don't remember anymore. There was also a place where we would put
10 the names of the children of the cardholder, the card bearer. Now, on
11 the back side you had the stamp of the commune, the name of the
12 bourgmestre and the signature of the bourgmestre.

13 So this is how the I-card looked like. Thank you so much.

14 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] Your Honours, if we could have
15 Rule 70 50327.1, French and Kinyarwanda put up on the screen, please.

16 Q. Now, Witness, again, if you look at the screen to your right, do
17 you recognise what is on there?

18 A. There's nothing displayed on my screen.

19 Q. Just one second while we get over this technical itch. It's
20 coming up under English. Rule 70 50327.1.

21 Witness, do you now see what is on the screen, and can you please
22 tell the Court what you see there?

23 A. Thank you so much. The first document that I can see -- well,
24 you have on the top the identity card and at the bottom you've got the
25 number of the identity card, and you have the Republic of Rwanda. That's

1 right at the beginning. You've got the names, the gender of the
2 cardholder, and this is how an I-card basically looks like.

3 Now, at the back you can see the part where you -- there's photo
4 that's written, the ethnic group, Hutu, Tutsi, Twa, and natural -- and
5 these are naturalised. And then you have the --

6 JUDGE BONAMY: I think, Mr. Rashid, we've heard sufficient detail
7 about this.

8 I was saying, Mr. Rashid, I think we've heard sufficient detail
9 of the card. You could lead if there's anything else that you wish to
10 take from the witness on that.

11 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] Thank you.

12 Q. Witness, I think we've heard sufficient information on the card.

13 So my last question to you, in regards this card, is how did
14 this -- what you can see on the screen, how does it compare to the card
15 you would have seen in 1994 when you were looking at identity cards to
16 identify Tutsi?

17 A. It's the same I-card that was used in the country at that point
18 of time, and this was the card we used to identify the ethnic group to
19 which a person belonged to.

20 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] Your Honours, if we could please
21 admit into evidence R70 50327.1, the identity card.

22 JUDGE BONAMY: That will be admitted.

23 THE REGISTRAR: As Exhibit P517, Your Honours.

24 MR. RASHID: [via videolink]

25 Q. Witness, at paragraph 8 of your evidence, you testify that

1 Nsengiyumva told you, Colonel Nsengiyumva told you that the enemy was
2 none other than the Tutsi, and that you had to stand at the border and
3 stop anybody trying to cross the border from Gisenyi to Goma,
4 particularly Tutsi and all those who resembled them.

5 Now, my question is, what features resembled those of a Tutsi?

6 A. Thank you so much. At that point of time, we had a rather
7 particular way to identify Tutsis. First of all, it was through their
8 I-card; and, secondly, you had the stature of the Tutsis. Tutsis are
9 tall, they're lean, and they've got a pointed nose. So if we met a Tutsi
10 who was not very tall but short, he would be identified as a Tutsi using
11 his I-card.

12 Thank you so much.

13 Q. And, Witness, between April and June 1994, while you were manning
14 the roadblock, how many people did you stop at this border based on their
15 features resembling a Tutsi?

16 A. Thank you so much. At the roadblock, we intercepted several
17 people. I'm not in a position to put a figure, but there were several
18 people who were intercepted.

19 In the city of Gisenyi, the people who wanted to flee the
20 genocide could only go through our roadblock and, with this roadblock, we
21 basically closed the way, blocked the way and anyone who would try to
22 flee would be arrested at the roadblock and he would be prevented from
23 crossing over the border. These were the instructions we had received.

24 Thank you so much.

25 Q. And can you tell us the gender and the ages of some of these

1 people that you stopped and sent back?

2 A. Thank you so much. We would stop people of all genders, men,
3 women, old people, old women, old men. We would never make a
4 distinction. We had instructions to stop everybody.

5 Thank you so much.

6 Q. And were these people combatants or civilians, or who were they?

7 A. Thank you. There was no fighting in this area so we really
8 couldn't intercept soldiers. The people who would come to our roadblocks
9 were ordinary citizens.

10 Q. And were there any children among those you stopped and sent
11 back?

12 A. I told you that there were people of all ages. There were
13 children, there were women who were carrying children on their backs or
14 children who could be -- who could walk without being carried. We really
15 did not take the time to count the number of women and men. There were
16 people of all ages.

17 Q. Now, at paragraph 12 of your evidence, you also testify that when
18 you identified a Tutsi, you would stop them and send them back or keep
19 them at the border until the Interahamwe and Impuzamugambi who were
20 chasing them would come and take them away to kill them.

21 Now, between April and June 1994, how many Tutsis would you say
22 you and the group you were with identified using their identity card who
23 you sent back while you were manning this roadblock?

24 A. I'm not in a position to put a figure on that because we weren't
25 counting, but I can give you a ballpark figure. I would say that myself

1 and my group, we sent back several people, numerous people. Perhaps 300.
2 And there were some people who would put up resistance at the roadblock
3 and they were arrested by the Interahamwe or by the members of the CDR
4 group called Impuzamugambi.

5 Q. And, again, at paragraph 14 you had in your evidence that members
6 of your group took Tutsi to the Commune Rouge yourselves and killed them.

7 Now, my question is, how many Tutsis would you say you and your
8 group took to the Commune Rouge and killed yourselves? Can you give that
9 number.

10 A. With regards to the number of people that my group stopped,
11 arrested, I did not count them, but I can give you an estimate. It was
12 about 30 or more -- more like 30 to 50 people.

13 Q. And what was their gender and ages and who were they generally?
14 Who were these people? Were they combatants or were they civilians?

15 A. As I said in my answer to the previous question, I think I've
16 answered this question some time ago. We arrested people of all ages,
17 men, women and children alike. And the 30 people that I'm speaking about
18 are part of those that we arrested at the roadblock.

19 So myself and certain people of my group did lead some of these
20 people to Commune Rouge, as I told you earlier.

21 MR. RASHID: [via videolink] Mr. President, Your Honours, I have
22 no more questions for the witness. Thank you.

23 JUDGE BONOMO: Thank you, Mr. Rashid.

24 Maître Mathe, can you please indicate to me how long you
25 anticipate your cross-examination will be?

1 MS. MATHE: [via videolink][Interpretation] I will try to restrict
2 the cross-examination to under two hours.

3 JUDGE BONOMY: That is a lengthy period. That is a lengthy
4 period. Is there some reason why, in the case of this witness, it should
5 be so long?

6 MS. MATHE: [via videolink][Interpretation] I have made an
7 estimate based on the previous cross-examination and given the number of
8 questions, but I will try to limit my questions; however, I don't think
9 I'll manage to finish in under an hour and a half at least.

10 JUDGE BONOMY: Well, that will need to be tomorrow. The Bench --
11 the Trial Chamber will now adjourn.

12 Witness, we have to finish our proceedings for today at this
13 time, and your evidence will resume tomorrow at 10.00. Between now and
14 then, it is vital that you have no discussion with anyone about the
15 evidence in this case.

16 Do you understand that?

17 THE WITNESS: [Interpretation] Yes, yes, Your Honour, I have
18 understood this well.

19 JUDGE BONOMY: Thank you. Remain where you are.

20 The Court will now adjourn and resume tomorrow at 10.00.

21 --- Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 12.33 p.m.

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