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SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
JOMO KENYATTA ROAD • FREETOWN • SIERRA LEONE
PHONE: +1 212 963 9915 Extension: 178 7000 or +39 0831 257000 or +232 22 295995
FAX: Extension: 178 7001 or +39 0831 257001 Extension: 174 6996 or +232 22 295996

TRIAL CHAMBER I

Before: Hon. Justice Bankole Thompson, Presiding Judge
Hon. Justice Pierre Boutet
Hon. Justice Benjamin Mutanga Itoe

Registrar: Mr. Lovemore G. Munlo SC

Date: 2nd of August 2006

PROSECUTOR Against ISSA HASSAN SESAY
MORRIS KALLON
AUGUSTINE GBAO
(Case No. SCSL-04-15-T)

**Public Document**

# DECISION ON PROSECUTION NOTICE PURSUANT TO RULE 92*bis* TO ADMIT INFORMATION INTO EVIDENCE

Office of the Prosecutor:
Christopher Staker
James Johnson
Peter Harrison
Wendy Van Tongeren

Defence Counsel for Issa Hassan Sesay:
Wayne Jordash
Sareta Ashraph

Defence Counsel for Morris Kallon:
Shekou Touray
Charles Taku
Melron Nicol-Wilson

Court Appointed Counsel for Augustine Gbao:
Andreas O'Shea
John Cammegh

SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
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NAME GEOFF WALKER
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**TRIAL CHAMBER I** ("Trial Chamber I") of the Special Court for Sierra Leone ("Special Court") composed of Hon. Justice Bankole Thompson, Presiding Judge, Hon. Justice Pierre Boutet, and Hon. Justice Benjamin Mutanga Itoe;

**SEIZED** of the *Prosecution Notice Pursuant to Rule 92bis to Admit Information into Evidence* filed by the Office of the Prosecutor ("Prosecution") on the 30th of May 2006 which seeks to admit portions of a series of documents into evidence ("Application");

**NOTING** the Prosecution Corrigendum to *Prosecution Notice Pursuant to Rule 92bis to Admit Information into Evidence* filed by the Prosecution on the 25th of July 2006 which contains the authentic version of the report of the non-governmental organisation No Peace Without Justice Conflict Mapping Programme entitled "Conflict Mapping in Sierra Leone: Violations of International Humanitarian Law from 1991 to 2002";

**NOTING** the Sesay and Gbao Joint Response to Prosecution Notice Pursuant to Rule 92*bis* to Admit Information in Evidence filed by Counsel for the Accused Issa Hassan Sesay and Augustine Gbao ("Defence") on the 5th of June 2006 ("Response");

**CONSIDERING** that Defence object to the admission of the documents on the following grounds:

- Information admitted pursuant to Rule 92*bis* must be connected with "identifiable witnesses who could otherwise be called" who are required to be able to confirm the reliability of the evidence;[1]
- Since this issue has not been argued before, none of this Court's jurisprudence on Rule 92*bis* should be followed;[2]
- Documentary evidence should be admitted under Rule 89(C) and not Rule 92*bis*;[3]
- The five-day time limit to file an objection under Rule 92*bis* is inadequate given the volume of material and if its primary argument is rejected, the Defence request a reasonable period of

[1] Response, paras 4-6.
[2] *Id.*, para. 8.
[3] *Id.*, paras 9-11.

time to be granted in order to allow them to consider their position on the admissibility of the evidence before any final decision on admissibility is made;[4]

**MINDFUL** of the Trial Chamber's *Consequential Order Regarding Decision On Prosecution's Motion for Judicial Notice and Admission of Evidence* in this case in which the Trial Chamber took judicial notice of the existence and authenticity of some documents and judicial notice of the existence, authenticity and contents of some others[5];

**MINDFUL** of the provisions of Rule 89 and Rule 92*bis* of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence ("Rules") which read as follows:

> **Rule 89: General Provisions** *(amended 7 March 2003)*
>
> (A) The rules of evidence set forth in this Section shall govern the proceedings before the Chambers. The Chambers shall not be bound by national rules of evidence.
>
> (B) In cases not otherwise provided for in this Section, a Chamber shall apply rules of evidence which will best favour a fair determination of the matter before it and are consonant with the spirit of the Statute and the general principles of law.
>
> (C) A Chamber may admit any relevant evidence.
>
> **Rule 92*bis*: Alternative Proof of Facts** *(amended 14 March 2004)*
>
> (A) A Chamber may admit as evidence, in whole or in part, information in lieu of oral testimony.
>
> (B) The information submitted may be received in evidence if, in the view of the Trial Chamber, it is relevant to the purpose for which it is submitted and if its reliability is susceptible of confirmation.
>
> (C) A party wishing to submit information as evidence shall give 10 days notice to the opposing party. Objections, if any, must be submitted within 5 days.

**REITERATING**, as this Court has frequently noted, "the Rules favour a flexible approach to the issue of admissibility of evidence, leaving the issue of weight to be determined when assessing probative value of the totality of the evidence."[6]

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[4] *Id.*, paras 12-13.

[5] *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, SCSL-04-15-T, Consequential Order Regarding Decision On Prosecution's Motion for Judicial Notice and Admission of Evidence, 24 May 2005. The documents are listed in Annex I, with Part I listing those documents for which judicial notice has been taken of the existence and authenticity and with Part II listing those documents for which judicial notice has been taken of their existence, authenticity and contents.

[6] *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, SCSL-04-15-T, Ruling on Gbao Application to Exclude Evidence of Prosecution Witness Mr. Koker, 23 May 2005, para 4. See also, *Prosecutor v. Norman, Kondewa and* Fofana, SCSL-04-14-AR65, Fofana

**CONSIDERING** that the Appeals Chamber has emphasised that Rule 92*bis* is deliberately different from the corresponding Rule in the ICTY and the ICTR:

> The judges of this Court, at one of their first plenary meetings, recognised a need to amend ICTR Rule 92*bis* in order to simplify this provision for a court operating in what was hoped would be a short time-span in the country where the crimes had been committed and where a Truth and Reconciliation Commission and other authoritative bodies were generating testimony and other information about the recently concluded hostilities. The effect of the SCSL Rule is to permit the reception of "information" – assertions of fact (but not opinion) made in documents or electronic communications – if such facts are relevant and their reliability is "susceptible of confirmation". This phraseology was chosen to make clear that proof of reliability is not a condition of admission: all that is required is that the information should be capable of corroboration in due course.[7]

**MINDFUL** of this Chamber's *Decision on Prosecution's Request to Admit into Evidence Certain Documents Pursuant to Rules 92bis and 89(C)* in the case of *Prosecutor v. Norman, Fofana and Kondewa*, in which it held that at the stage of admission, the Chamber must determine whether documents admitted under Rule 92*bis* are relevant, whether they possess sufficient indicia of reliability and whether their admission would not prejudice unfairly the Defence, such as in situations where documents pertaining to the acts and conduct of the Accused are admitted into evidence without giving the Defence the opportunity of cross-examination;[8]

**CONSIDERING** that this Chamber has already allowed the admission of transcripts of witnesses testimony from other trial proceedings and the exhibits admitted during their testimony in *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao* on many occasions[9] and has also allowed the admission of a solemn declaration[10];

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– Appeal Against Decision Refusing Bail, 11 March 2005, paras 22-24 and *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, SCSL-04-15-T, Ruling on the Identification of Signatures by Witness TF1-360, 14 October 2006 para. 4.

[7] *Prosecutor v. Norman, Fofana and Kondewa*, SCSL-2004-14-AR73, Fofana – Decision on Appeal Against 'Decision on Prosecution's Motion for Judicial Notice and Admission of Evidence, 16 May 2005, para. 26.

[8] *Prosecutor v. Norman, Fofana and Kondewa*, SCSL-04-14-T, Decision on Prosecution's Request to Admit into Evidence Certain Documents Pursuant to Rules 92bis and 89(C), 15 July 2005, p. 4.

[9] *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, SCSL-04-15-T, Decision on the Prosecution Confidential Notice Under 92*bis* to Admit the Transcripts of Testimony of TF1-023, TF1-104 and TF1-169, 9 November 2005; Decision on the Prosecution Confidential Notice Under 92*bis* to Admit the Transcripts of Testimony of TF1-081, 21 February 2006; Decision on the Prosecution Confidential Notice Under 92*bis* to Admit the Transcripts of Testimony of TF1-156 and TF1-179, 3 April 2006; Confidential Decision on the Prosecution Confidential Notice Under 92*bis* to Admit the Transcripts of Testimony of TF1-369, 23 May 2006; Decision on the Prosecution Notice Under 92*bis* to Admit the Transcripts of Testimony of TF1-256, 23 May 2006; and Decision on the Prosecution Notice Under 92*bis* to Admit the Transcripts of Testimony of TF1-334, 24 May 2006.

[10] *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, SCSL-04-15-T, Decision on Prosecution Request for Leave to Call An Additional Witness and Notice to Admit Witness' Solemn Declaration Pursuant to Rules 73*bis*(E) and 92*bis*, 5 April 2006.

**MINDFUL** that this type of documentary evidence, and in fact in some cases these identical documents, have already been admitted in the other trials before the Special Court, *Prosecutor v. Norman, Fofana and Kondewa*[11] and *Prosecutor v. Brima, Kamara and Kanu*[12];

**NOTING** that all of the documents filed in this Application were previously disclosed to the Defence and filed with the Court as a part of the Prosecution's Motion for Judicial Notice filed on the 2nd of April 2004[13] and/or part of the proposed exhibit list filed on the 26th of April 2004[14];

**SATISFIED** that the proper interpretation of Rule 92*bis* is that already elaborated in the jurisprudence of this Court and that Rule 92*bis* is clearly flexible enough to allow the admission of documentary evidence;

**MINDFUL** that the Appeals Chamber also emphasised that the "weight and reliability of such 'information' admitted via Rule 92*bis* will have to be assessed in light of all the evidence in the case";[15]

**REMINDING** the Defence that this Trial Chamber has already shown its willingness to grant extensions of the time limitation for filing objections to Rule 92*bis* notices when they are properly sought;[16]

**FINDING** that the Defence should have filed an application for an extension of the time limitation if they felt that they did not have sufficient time to analyse the documentary evidence instead of filing an objection that did not address the obviously relevant issue of the admissibility of the individual documents;

**DISAPPROVING** of the Defence's attempts to split this Response and place the burden on the Chamber to grant a belated extension of time and **REFUSING** to allow any further time to the Defence to address the admissibility of the documents;

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[11] *Prosecutor v. Norman, Fofana and Kondewa, supra* note 8.
[12] *Prosecutor v. Brima, Kamara and Kanu*, SCSL-04-16-T, Decision on Prosecution Tender for Admission into Evidence of Information Contained in Notice Pursuant to Rule 92*bis*, 18 November 2005.
[13] *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, SCSL-04-15-PT, Prosecution's Motion for Judicial Notice and Admission of Evidence, 2 April 2004.
[14] *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, SCSL-04-15-PT, Materials Filed Pursuant to Order to the Prosecution to File Disclosure Materials and Other Materials in Preparation for the Commencement of Trial of 1 April 2004, 26 April 2004.
[15] *Prosecutor v. Norman, Fofana and Kondewa, supra* note 7, para. 27.
[16] *Prosecutor v. Sesay, Kallon and Gbao*, SCSL-04-15-T, Order for Extension of Time [for Counsel for Sesay] to Respond to the Prosecution Confidential Notice Under 92*bis* to Admit the Transcripts of Testimony of TF1-023, TF1-104 and TF1-

**CONSIDERING** that the documents for which judicial notice has already been taken with regard to their existence, authenticity and contents[17] are already in evidence and that no purpose will be served by admitting these documents again under Rule 92*bis*;

**REITERATING** that this Trial Chamber has already ruled in its Decision on Rule 92*bis* in *Prosecutor v. Norman, Fofana and Kondewa*[18] that:

> **CONSIDERING** that the international tribunals admit documentary evidence in various forms, when such evidence is: "(a) "crime-base" evidence; (b) whether there was a widespread and systematic attack on a civilian population; (c) issues of command structure (leaving aside, however, whether a particular accused exercised the role of a commander); and (d) whether crimes occurred in the context of an international armed conflict";[19]
>
> **CONSIDERING** that in the jurisprudence of the international tribunals "newspaper articles generally are not considered a reliable source of evidence and are often excluded for lack of probative value";[20]
>
> **CONSIDERING** that admissibility of books, journals and newspapers "will depend on the circumstances of the particular occasion and the significance of the evidence" and such evidence will not be admitted "if it [is] related to some crucial issue in the case" but more likely will be admitted "if it deals with matters by way of background";[21]

**SATISFIED** that the identified portions of the documents listed in Annex I to this Decision are relevant to the purpose for which they are sought to be admitted, that their reliability is susceptible of confirmation and that their admission would not unfairly prejudice the Defence;

**FOR THE ABOVE REASONS**, the Trial Chamber **PARTIALLY GRANTS** the Prosecution application:

**THE CHAMBER ORDERS** that the identified portions of the documents listed in Annex I to this Decision shall be admitted into evidence;

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169, 27 October 2005; Order for Extension of Time [for Counsel for Gbao] to Respond to the Prosecution Notice Under Rule 92*bis* to Admit the Transcripts of Testimony of Witness TF1-369, 8 May 2006.

[17] See Annex II, Part II of the Consequential Order Regarding Decision On Prosecution's Motion for Judicial Notice and Admission of Evidence, *supra* note 5.

[18] *Prosecutor v. Norman, Fofana and Kondewa*, *supra* note 8, pp. 4-5.

[19] Judge Richard May and Marieke Wierda, *International Criminal Evidence* (Transnational Publishers, New York: 2002), para. 10.59, p. 346.

[20] *Id.*, para. 7.105, p. 248. See also *Prosecutor v. Kvocka et al.*, Decision on Zoran Zigic's Motion for Rescinding Confidentiality of Schedules Attached to the Indictment Decision on Exhibits, 19 July 2001.

[21] May and Wierda, *supra* note 19.

**ORDERS** Court Management to allocate Exhibit numbers to the admitted portions of the documents as listed in Annex I to this Decision and that each admitted portion should be preceded by the relevant cover page submitted by the Prosecution for ease of reference;

**FURTHER ORDERS** the Prosecution to file a complete copy of page 2 [Court Management Page 19100] of the Joint Communiqué, Meeting between the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General to Sierra Leone and the Delegation of the Revolutionary United Front, Abidjan, 19-21 February 1999;

**FURTHER ORDERS** the Prosecution to file a better quality recording of the video entitled "Cry Freetown";

**AND ORDERS** that the other documents contained in the Prosecution Application are not to be admitted into evidence.

Done at Freetown, Sierra Leone, this 2nd day of August 2006

| Hon. Justice Benjamin Mutanga Itoe | Hon. Justice Bankole Thompson<br>Presiding Judge<br>Trial Chamber I | Hon. Justice Pierre Boutet |
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[Seal of the Special Court for Sierra Leone]

# ANNEX

| Original Exhibit Number | Document Type and Date | Name/Description of Document | Information Admitted in Evidence | Exhibit Number to be Assigned |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | UN Document<br><br>Jan-Feb 1999 | UNOMSIL – Human Rights Assessment Mission to Freetown, 25 January 1999 and 1 to 4 February 1999, Findings and Recommendations | Pages 3-9 [19043-19049] | 147 |
| 42 | Radio Broadcast<br><br>18 June 1997 | Revolutionary United Front's Apology to the Nation, delivered on SLBS, 18 June 1997 | Entire document [19055-19056] | 148 |
| 43 | Sierra Leone Official Document<br><br>28 May 1997 | Proclamation of the Administration of Sierra Leone (Armed Forces Revolutionary Council) Proclamation, 1997 | Entire document [19058-19061] | 149 |
| 45 | Sierra Leone Official Document<br><br>4 Sept 1997 | Sierra Leone Gazette No. 52, Armed Forces Revolutionary Council Secretariat, Govt. Notice No. 215, dated 3 September 1997 | Pages 1-2 [19063-19064] | 150 |
| 48 | Transcript of address<br><br>1 June 1997 | Address by Major Johnny Paul Koroma, Head of State and Chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, Freetown, 1 June 1997 | Entire document [19070-19072] | 151 |
| 49 | Public document<br><br>3 Oct 1999 | Statement on the historic return to Freetown, Sierra Leone, of the Leaders of the Alliance of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone and the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, 3 October 1999 | Entire document [19074-19075] | 152 |
| 54 | UN Document<br><br>8 Oct 1998 | Security Council Resolution 1132 (8 October 1997) Concerning Sierra Leone and the AFRC | .Entire document [19077-19080] | 153 |
| 55 | UN Document<br><br>13 July 1998 | Security Council Resolution 1181 (13 July 1998) Concerning Sierra Leone and the ongoing conflict | Entire document [19082-19085] | 154 |

| Original Exhibit Number | Document Type and Date | Name/Description of Document | Information Admitted in Evidence | Exhibit Number to be Assigned |
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| | | | | |
| 56 | UN Document<br><br>18 Mar 1998 | Fourth Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Sierra Leone, 18 March 1998 (S/1998/249) | Paragraphs 6 [19088], 20 and 28 [19091-19093] | 155 |
| 57 | Communiqué<br><br>19-21 Feb 1999 | Joint Communiqué, Meeting between the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General to Sierra Leone and the Delegation of the Revolutionary United Front, Abidjan, 19-21 February 1999 | Entire document [19099-19102] | 156 |
| 58 | UN Document<br><br>5 June 1997 | UN Officer for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Sierra Leone Humanitarian Situation Report, 5 June 1997 | Paragraph 5 [19105] | 157 |
| 60 | UN Document<br><br>9 Oct 1999 | Sierra Leone Humanitarian Situation Report 3-9 October, 1999 | Paragraph headed "Child Protection" in section 3 [19112] | 158 |
| 61 | UN Document<br><br>12 Aug 1998 | Report of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), First Progress Report, 12 August 1998 (S/1998/750) | Paragraphs 10, 12-14 [19117-19118 ] and 33-38 [19122-19123] | 159 |
| 62 | UN Document<br><br>16 Oct 1998 | Second Progress Report of the Secretary General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone, 16 October 1998 (S/1998/960) para. 21 | Paragraph 21 [19135-19136] | 160 |
| 63 | UN Document<br><br>16 Dec 1998 | Report of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), Third Progress Report, 16 December 1998 (S/1998/1176) | Paragraphs 18 [19150], 32 and 36-37 [19153-19154] | 161 |
| 64 | UN Document<br><br>4 June 1999 | Report of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), Sixth Report, 4 June 1999 (S/1999/645) | Paragraphs 19-20 and 28-33 [19170 -19173] | 162 |
| 65 | UN Document | UNOMSIL Human Rights | Pages 1-4 [19185- | 163 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 19 July 1998 | Situation Report and Preliminary Technical Assistance Needs Assessment | 19188] | |
| 66 | UN Document<br>14 July 1997 | Sierra Leone Humanitarian Situation Report, 14 July 1997 prepared by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Sierra Leone | Paragraphs 1-5 [19201-19202] | 164 |
| 68 | UN Document<br>26 Oct 2001 | Report of the Panel of Experts Appointed Pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1343 (2001), paragraph 19, concerning Liberia (S/2001/1015) | Paragraphs 41-49 [19222-19224], 78-92 [19228-19231], 112-123 [19234-19236], 160-165 [19243-19244] and 370-379 [19287-19289] | 165 |
| 69 | UN Document<br>17 July 2000 | Statement By The President of the Security Council | Entire document [19325-19326] | 166 |
| 70 | UN Document<br>4 May 2000 | Statement By The President of the Security Council | Entire document [19328] | 167 |
| 71 | UN Document<br>7 Feb 2000 | Security Council Resolution 1289 (2000) | Paragraphs 4 and 9-11 [19331-19332] | 168 |
| 73 | UN Document<br>30 Mar 2001 | Security Council Resolution 1346 (2001) | Paragraphs 1-2 [19335] | 169 |
| 74 | UN Document<br>4 Aug 2000 | Security Council Resolution 1313 (2000) | Entire document [19339-19340] | 170 |
| 76 | UN Document<br>19 May 2000 | Security Council Resolution 1299 (2000) | Entire document [19342-19343] | 171 |
| 77 | UN Document<br>12 Jan 1999 | Security Council Resolution 1220 (1999) | Entire document [19345] | 172 |
| 80 | UN Document<br>19 May 2000 | Security Council, Fourth Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra | Paragraphs 49-51 and 56-68 [19353-19356] | 173 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Leone | | |
| 83 | NGO Report<br><br>June 1999 | Human Rights Watch, "Getting Away with Murder, Mutilation and Rape", Vol. 11, No. 3 (A), June 1999 | Highlighted portions at pages 7-9 [19375-19377], section entitled "Systematic Targeting of Civilians" at pages 10-11 [19378-19379], section entitled "Mutilation and Amputation" at page 29 [19397], and section entitled "Rape and Sexual Assault" at pages 33-34 [19401-19402] | 174 |
| 84 | NGO Report<br><br>July 1998 | Human Rights Watch, "Sowing Terror, Atrocities against civilians in Sierra Leone", Vol. 10, No.3 (A) July 1998. | Page 4 [19437] and section entitled "Killings, Mutilations, Sexual Abuse, and Enslavement by the AFRC/RUF" at pages 15-23 [19448-19456] | 175 |
| 85 | NGO Report<br><br>1998 | Amnesty International, "Sierra Leone 1998 –a year of atrocities against civilians". | Pages 14-16 [19492-19494] and highlighted portions at pages 18-27 [19496-19505] | 176 |
| 88 | NGO Report<br><br>31 Aug 2000 | Amnesty International, "Sierra Leone: Childhood – a casualty of conflict", AI Index: AFR 51/69/00, 31 August 2000, | Highlighted portions at pages 3-7 [19542-19546] and 15-18 [19554-19557] | 177 |
| 90 | Government Report<br><br>30 Jan 1998 | United States Department of State, "Sierra Leone Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1997", Released by the Bureau of | Pages 1-11 [19581-19591] | 178 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, January 30, 1998. | | |
| 101 | NGO Report<br><br>2002 | War-Related Sexual Violence in Sierra Leone, Report by Physicians for Human Rights, published 2002. | Pages 2-4 [19620-19622] to title of Methods of Investigation at page 4, pages 41-50 [19659-19668] starting from section entitled "Definitions", pages 56-59 [19674-19677] starting from "Comments on Survey Findings" to end of second paragraph on page 59, and pages 75-78 [19701-19704] to the end of the sections entitled "Why Did Respondents Think Combatants Attacked Women?" | 179 |
| 106 | NGO Report<br><br>Jan 2004 | Women Waging Peace and the Policy Commission, "From Combat to Community: Women and Girls of Sierra Leone", Dyan Mazurana and Khristopher Carlson | Pages 12-14 [19782-19784] | 180 |
| 107 | NGO Report<br><br>10 March 2004 | Report of Non-Governmental Organization No Peace Without Justice, Conflict Mapping in Sierra Leone: Violations of International Humanitarian Law from 1991 to 2002, 10 March 2004<br><br>Letter of author certifying report | Preface: pages 1-3 [24215-24217], Overview: pages 20-41 [24234-24255] and 44-47 [24258-24261] Bombali District: pages 132-147 [24346-24361], Kambia District: | 181 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | pages 153-161 [24367-24375], Koinadugu District: pages 169-182 [24383-24396], Port Loko District: pages 194-211 [24408-24425], Tonkolili District: pages 231-245 [24445-24459], Kailahun District: pages 277-285 [24491-24499], Kenema District: pages 317-326 [24531-24540], Kono District: pages 353-373 [24567-24587] | |
| 144 (one part) | Video | Video, "Cry Freetown" | Entire video | 182 |
| 153 | Radio broadcast<br><br>30 May 1997 | SLBS Transcriptions: SLBS Radio Broadcast of RUF spokesman Lt. David Collins | Entire document [20455] | 183 |
| 167 | Sierra Leone Official Document<br><br>23 Jan 1998 | Minutes dated 23 January 1998 of meeting of AFRC Supreme Council held on 9 December, 1997 | Entire document [20457-20458] | 184 |