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4	TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION OF LIBERIA
5	
6	DIASPORA PROJECT
7	
8	HEARING
9	HAMLINE UNIVERSITY St. Paul, Minnesota
	June 11, 2008
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13	
14	TRC Commissioners Identified in DVD: Chairman Jerome Verdier
15	Vice Chairperson Dede Dolopei Oumu K. Syllah
16	Rev. Gerald B. Coleman
17	John H.T. Stewart Sheikh Kafumbah Konneh
18	
19	
20	Court Reporter: Jean M. Whalen, RDR, CRR Minnesota Association of Verbatim
21	Reporters & Captioners
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23	www.mavrc.org
24	Transcript Produced from DVD Recording
25	

1	(The following proceedings were had and made of
2	record, commencing at approximately 1:08 PM:)
3	(Witness sworn)
4	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Mr. Witness, I want to
5	say welcome and thanks for coming.
6	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: We appreciate very much
8	that you can take time off to come and share your experience
9	with the TRC.
10	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: The work of the TRC is
12	to eventually establish lasting peace and national
13	reconciliation for Liberia so that feelings of insecurity and
14	disunity will be matters of the past.
15	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
16	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: I'll introduce the
17	commissioners here present.
18	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: I'll ask you a couple of
20	questions, following which then you will give your testimony.
21	THE WITNESS: Thanks.
22	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: At my immediate left is
23	Commissioner Gerald Coleman.
24	COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Nice to meet you.
25	THE WITNESS: Thank you.

1	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Next to him is
2	Commissioner Dolopei, Dede Dolopei. We have Commissioner
3	John Stewart here.
4	THE WITNESS: Hi, John.
5	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Oumu Syllah. And, of
6	course, I'm Jerome Verdier.
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Thank you very much
9	again.
10	THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
11	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Will you kindly repeat
12	your name for the record?
13	THE WITNESS: I'm Pajibo Kyne.
14	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: In which state do you
15	reside?
16	THE WITNESS: Rhode Island.
17	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: When did you migrate to
18	the U.S.?
19	THE WITNESS: 1994.
20	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: What's your position?
21	THE WITNESS: I'm a statesman, a church man, an
22	educator, a clinician, but especially now a man going forth.
23	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Did you say clinician?
24	THE WITNESS: Yeah, a clinician. Clinical
2.5	psychology

1	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Mm-hmm.
2	THE WITNESS: Yeah.
3	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Your date of birth,
4	please.
5	THE WITNESS: July 27, 1965.
6	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Okay. With that brief
7	introduction, you can proceed now with your testimony.
8	THE WITNESS: Thank you very kindly, Brother
9	Chair.
LO	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: (Inaudible)
L1	PAJIBO KYNE,
L2	having been first duly sworn to tell the
L3	truth, testified as follows:
L 4	THE WITNESS: I'm glad to be in the state of
L5	Minnesota, to be exact the city of St. Paul, and to be a part
L6	not simply of history, but a part of an entity that is
L7	focused towards a healing process of the nation Liberia.
L8	Prior to coming to the United States of America, I
L9	was a student at Charlotte Tolbert, where I graduated from,
20	student of the Baptist College, and while in the United
21	States I attended Springfield College and also the Harvard
22	University, Harvard University/Beth Israel Medical Center, a
23	clinical site in collaboration with Harvard University. I
24	worked with GROW (phonetic) organizations in the United
25	States, and presently I also serve as the cochair of the TRC

1 in Providence, Rhode Island.

My experience during the Liberian crisis was that I had much faith in the -- the government of the United States. When the crisis began, at the time I worked at the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Liberia as director for nongovernmental programs. And so I was in the position to have gotten some food for mine household as well as friends that I believed were going to come over at mine house for some food and some security.

But in the wake of that, we noticed that it was not possible for us to have remained home in Brewerville, and so we went at a place in Brewerville that is known as the Voice of America compound. And I took mine family over simply because the United States Marines had a unique presence that I believe would have aided us in many ways. Total amazement where I view, along with some twenty to ten thousand persons, the American Marines began to air-lift themselves, and they began to leave, and we saw them leaving. When that occurred, hope went away.

Immediately when that happened, I saw tens of persons, fighters, moving into our temporary refuge site in Brewerville. And for the very, very, very first time, I continue to say if any one of those persons had simply said, "How are you? How are you doing?," I would have died, because of the fright that it had, saw them coming in. And

so I was trying to remove kind of that poling I had on top of our makeshift dwelling, and I turned to my wife, trembling, my knees were hitting together, pow, just I'm telling you to have seen that happen. And as I looked, the Marines were leaving. Thousands of persons at the mercy of those fighters.

When we left, according to information received, hundreds of civilians were massacred at VOA. Hundreds.

We went home. I went home along with mine family, and friends and relatives that were present around the VOA area went along with us home. All the food that we had stored up ourselves, the food had to be shared until we ourselves went out of every little drop of food you can — anyone can think about. We began to starve along with those that we took home to assist.

Mine two sons literally were dying from malnutrition. What I had to do was to go around and dig up the palm trees, you know, the little ones, little palm trees, to get the cabbages from within them, and that's how we survived, explaining that I had to cut — hit — literally hit the palm trees to get the young seeds out, crack them, and eat. And we were slowly dying until ECOMOG arrived and developed a kind — or established a barricade between civilians and fighters.

What did I do? In the midst of the tension, the

only remedy that I was left with was to dress my little boys and send them at ECOMOG's base to beg for food when we couldn't survive any longer. In the midst of that tension, with firing going all over, they would go at the base and eat, and they would return with food in plastic bags or papers or leaves for us, the parents, to eat because we couldn't get out. And I cried, because it was the only solution left with for their survival and ours.

Prior to that, we -- when -- when the palm trees -- when all the palm trees in the area went out of reach, there were mango trees in the community, and the mango trees were visited. So I took my two little sons, and we walked towards the trees, not knowing there was an ambush in that area already, and we were caught up in the ambush. We were arrested. I was stripped naked, mine sons also. They were little babies. And then the youngest one began to cry.

And then a rebel soldier turned to him and said,

"If you continue to cry, we will kill you before we kill your
father." While in the midst of such -- I would like to
borrow the word from -- borrow "nightmare," Charles Taylor
attacked that area, loosening the other group from -- the
focus from us. They have to run and get prepared.

One of the fighters then there turned to me and said, "You get out of our way. You get out of here." And then in the exchange of gunfires, I began to run with my

1 sons. How we left in the exchange, God is the only one who knows, because you could feel -- you could hear the sound of 2 the bullets, "whing." I'm telling you, you could feel the 3 heat, and we were -- and I left with those kids. 4 5 Up till now, I tell folks I have testimonies, and 6 if anyone who doesn't believe that there is a God, you come 7 to me and ask me whether there is a God, and I'll tell you, 8 because of my unique experience that God saves. And so we 9 got out. 10 I would like to just stop here, because folks are 11 tired, and entertain questions. 12 CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Thank you --13 THE WITNESS: You're welcome, Brother Chair. 14 CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: -- very much. 15 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 16 CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: We are inspired by the 17 acknowledgment of God in your family being saved lives during 18 the crisis. 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. 20 CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: And thereby saving the 21 lives of your sons. 22 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 23 CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: And thank you for making 24 up your mind to come and share this with us --25 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

1	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: after all this time.
2	We will ask you some questions.
3	THE WITNESS: Thanks.
4	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: So that it presents an
5	opportunity for us to exchange
6	(Inaudible)
7	THE WITNESS: Can I turn to them? Can you turn
8	this around?
9	(Inaudible)
LO	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Okay. So whoever asks
L1	you the question
L2	(Voices overlapping and inaudible)
L3	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Okay. So whoever asks
L 4	the questions, we'll proceed in the same order. Gerald
L5	Coleman will be first.
L6	(Inaudible)
L7	COMMISSIONER DEDE DOLOPEI: I've got no questions.
L8	(Inaudible)
L9	THE WITNESS: Please ask me some questions.
20	(Laughter)
21	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Okay. So, Mr. Witness,
22	thanks
23	THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
24	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: very much.
25	THE WITNESS: You're welcome.

1	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: And Gerald Coleman will
2	begin, will lead the questions.
3	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
4	COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Okay. Thank you
5	very much for the presentation you made.
6	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
7	COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: First of all, I just
8	want to know, would you share with us a little bit about the
9	impact of the war directly on your family? For example, did
10	you lose any family members during the course of the war,
11	brothers, sisters
12	THE WITNESS: Yes.
13	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: any children, anybody
14	die of like starvation? This helps us
15	THE WITNESS: Yes.
16	COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: to just keep a
17	record of understanding.
18	And then the second question, just to make
19	everything one package, is I noticed in your testimony you
20	mentioned about Prince Johnson being brought in by Marines
21	from Nimba to Monrovia. Could you elaborate a little bit on
22	that too? That would be my second question.
23	THE WITNESS: Thank you. My older brother was
24	captured or taken from his home in Sinoe. He was unseated by
25	a group I think called LOA there, the group led by George

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1
    Boley.
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: LPC.
 2
               THE WITNESS: LPC. Okay. Thank you. And he was
 3
    not killed, but according to the information we received, he
 4
 5
    was put in a canoe; tied up, put in a canoe, and allowed to
     go. And since then, he's never been seen.
 6
 7
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Sorry.
               THE WITNESS: Thank you.
 8
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Would you like to
 9
10
    mention his name for us?
11
               THE WITNESS: Ishman Browne (phonetic).
12
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: You say he was your
13
    brother?
14
               THE WITNESS: My older brother. He was an
15
    electrician. Yeah.
16
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: So your father and
17
    mother didn't suffer --
18
                (Speakers overlapping)
19
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: By the LPC; right?
20
               THE WITNESS: The group led by George Boley.
21
    Yeah, LPC. Information gathered that mine sister, she was
    killed in Gbarnga.
22
23
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: So that has been
24
    confirmed, then.
25
               THE WITNESS: Confirmed.
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1	COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Her name, please?
2	THE WITNESS: Girdlie (phonetic). Girdlie Kyne.
3	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: What year these two
4	incidents took place, your sister and Ishman?
5	THE WITNESS: Mine sister, I think it was
6	eighty-eight nineteen ninety either '92, '93, '94,
7	something like that, because, you know, you don't actually
8	know until later on you get the information, because we
9	couldn't go over, and so and the information came later.
10	My mother, she fled from the house with just a
11	piece of cloth around her waist, and her and her house was
12	set afire because she was in Kakata. And she lived in the
13	forest for some two years along with other friends.
14	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: What is your mother's
15	name?
16	THE WITNESS: Formeda Wach Chaka Kyne (phonetic).
17	Formeda. Yeah, Formeda Wach Chaka Kyne.
18	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE COMMISSIONER: Your sister was
19	Girdlie Kyne?
20	THE WITNESS: Yeah, Girdlie.
21	COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Is she okay today?
22	THE WITNESS: My mother?
23	COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Yeah.
24	THE WITNESS: She's still a little bit depressed.
25	She's living with me in the United States and going through a

```
1
     lot of treatments. Excluding out her grandchildren. A lot
     of them got missing during the war. A lot of them got killed
 2
 3
    by all factions in the crisis.
               As for my father, he was carried away by Prince
 4
 5
     Johnson group -- Charles Taylor group, at one time by the
 6
    AFL, another time by Prince Johnson group, and another --
 7
    because he lived somewhere right on the bypass there, you
 8
    know --
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Mm-hmm.
 9
10
               THE WITNESS: -- and another time when the -- by
11
     the AFL. And he stayed long in each of those territories,
12
    humiliated. Speak predicated upon those events, he took
13
     sick. And in the absence of adequate medication and
14
    well-trained doctors at the time, he died.
15
                COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: What was his name,
16
    please?
17
                THE WITNESS: Reverend Doctor Mawlue A. Kyne.
18
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Mawlue.
19
               THE WITNESS: Mawlue. Mawlue A. Kyne.
20
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Please accept our
21
     condolences for the widespread, painful loss that has
22
     occurred in your family.
23
               THE WITNESS: Oh, thank you.
24
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Last -- last
25
     question was concerning about -- you explained something
```

1	about how the Marines may have interfaced to help Prince
2	Johnson move from Nimba into Monrovia.
3	THE WITNESS: It is not a thing that I definitely
4	can attest to, but predicated upon information received from
5	individuals who had some association with groups involved, a
6	lot of us got to know that Prince Johnson was assisted by the
7	United States government to have left Gbarnga, to have got
8	into Caldwell, and from Caldwell he went forth.
9	According to the various information also, two
10	contradicting information, but that cannot actually
11	actually be credited but need to be focused upon and
12	analyzed, that that same group had him somewhere in
13	the in the between around Kakata, because that's the
14	same bypass to Caldwell all the way from the back, coming
15	from Caldwell. And so if that's true, the true version of
16	the story, that from around Kakata area there, the back
17	roads
18	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE COMMISSIONER: Beaumont.
19	THE WITNESS: Beaumont area into Caldwell, that's
20	the version. That yet will have to be authenticated.
21	COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Okay. Also you
22	mentioned about the VOA massacre.
23	THE WITNESS: Yes.
24	COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Hundreds of people
25	died?

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1
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Do you happen to
 2
    know who did that, whose group was involved in it?
 3
               THE WITNESS: When I was at VOA, the group that
 4
 5
     went into VOA happens to be Prince Johnson group. Mm-hmm.
 6
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: What time --
 7
     approximately what time of our history that took place, the
 8
     '80s or --
               THE WITNESS: It was 1989.
 9
10
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: You mentioned over
11
     100 persons, you think, died?
12
               THE WITNESS: Over 100 persons were killed,
13
     according to the in -- infor -- because I was at VOA. I
14
    mean, I was -- I was there. I lived there. And those who
15
     fled came back with information, because I was in -- I was --
16
     I was living in Monrovia. You could find people coming with
17
     tears. You could find them coming crying, telling the story
18
     as to what transpired there.
19
               UNIDENTIFIED MALE COMMISSIONER: (Inaudible)?
20
               THE WITNESS: Brewerville. Brewerville.
21
               COMMISSIONER GERALD COLEMAN: Okay. Thank you,
     Doctor. I'll leave the rest -- the other questions for
22
23
    the --
24
               THE WITNESS: Oh, thank you, please. Thanks.
25
     Yeah.
```

1	(Inaudible)
2	COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: You said your
3	children where were you when your children used to leave
4	to go to get food
5	THE WITNESS: I was at home. I sent them to go
6	and beg for food.
7	COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Home where?
8	THE WITNESS: Brewerville.
9	COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Oh, Brewerville.
10	THE WITNESS: It was the only solution left.
11	COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: And where are the
12	children now?
13	THE WITNESS: They are big boys now in America.
14	The two of them are out of high school now.
15	COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Thank God.
16	THE WITNESS: Praise be unto God for that.
17	COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: You said you were
18	caught up
19	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: (Inaudible)
20	THE WITNESS: I don't want to have them caught up
21	in it.
22	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Do you want to name
23	them?
24	THE WITNESS: No.
25	COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH. You said you were

```
1
    caught up in an ambush.
 2
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
 3
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Who set up the
 4
    ambush, NPFL or (inaudible) --
 5
               THE WITNESS: It was not set up for me.
 6
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Yeah, no, for --
 7
               THE WITNESS: It was a thing that occurred. I
 8
    walked into an ambush that was already set up, and so I
    became the victim --
 9
10
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Yeah.
11
               THE WITNESS: -- along with the kids. That was
12
    Prince Johnson group in Brewerville.
13
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Prince Johnson
14
    group were --
15
               THE WITNESS: -- in that part of Brewerville.
16
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: In that part of
17
    Brewerville.
               THE WITNESS: Yeah. They were there. They -- we
18
19
    didn't know. We went to look for mangos in order to survive.
20
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: How did you get
    out -- out of there?
21
22
               THE WITNESS: Liberia?
23
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: No. Out of --
24
               THE WITNESS: Out of that area?
25
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: -- the area of the
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1
     ambush.
                THE WITNESS: There was a kind of attack between
 2
 3
     Charles Taylor -- Charles Taylor group attacked their -- that
 4
    position, and the fighters, in order to consolidate their
 5
    position and move forward, we had to be set free, and that
 6
     was an intervention by God, I believe.
 7
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: In whose custody
    you were at the time?
 8
               THE WITNESS: No, we were not put into any
 9
10
     custody. We were tied up. It was --
11
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Right, right.
12
               THE WITNESS: It was just a thing that occurred.
13
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Right.
14
               THE WITNESS: They got another attack, we were
15
     asked to leave, and that's --
16
                COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Okay. Where you
17
     were tied up, who was in control of that area?
18
               THE WITNESS: Prince Johnson group.
19
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Prince Johnson. So
20
    NPFL came to attack --
21
                THE WITNESS: Charles Taylor group.
22
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Yeah, that's --
23
               THE WITNESS: Yeah, NPFL, yeah.
24
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: You were able to
25
     (inaudible). Okay. Thank you.
```

1		THE WITNESS: Mm-hmm.
2		COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Thank you.
3		THE WITNESS: You're welcome, sir. Thanks a lot.
4		COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Mr. Kyne, thank you.
5		THE WITNESS: Thanks very much, Brother Stewart.
6		COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: You say your father
7	was living	on the capital bypass area?
8		THE WITNESS: Yeah.
9		COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Do you have any
10	brother in	the bypass called Friday, Friday Kyne?
11		THE WITNESS: Farly (phonetic).
12		COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Friday?
13		THE WITNESS: Farly, Farly. Farly is in Rhode
14	Island.	
15		COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Now
16		THE WITNESS: He happens to be a brother. Not
17	actually a	brother, but a cousin.
18		COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Okay.
19		THE WITNESS: Yeah.
20		COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: That area you were in
21	Brewerville	<u> </u>
22		THE WITNESS: Yes.
23		COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: the incident you
24	described,	this was in 1990; right?
25		THE WITNESS: 1990 T want to believe. Yes.

1	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: So when ECOMOG came,
2	what was the extent of Prince Johnson's control in
3	Brewerville? How far in Brewerville did he control?
4	THE WITNESS: At the time ECOMOG came, Prince
5	Johnson controlled the territory as far as Cower Junction
6	(phonetic), New Kru Town, Dwala, Cower Junction. Prince
7	even during the presence of ECOMOG, Prince Johnson controlled
8	those areas.
9	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Yeah, especially in
10	the Brewerville area.
11	THE WITNESS: In the Brewerville area. Prince
12	Johnson controlled every area.
13	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: The whole Brewerville?
14	THE WITNESS: The entire Brewerville, prior to the
15	coming of ECOMOG. And even with the presence of ECOMOG,
16	ECOMOG simply maintained buffer zones. But they couldn't go
17	into the off sketch (phonetic) of where they were, and so
18	where ECOMOG's presence was limited, the rebels took control.
19	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: This is insight,
20	because for a long time because in 1990 I when I run
21	the Hotel Africa Area, Prince Johnson was in control.
22	THE WITNESS: Yes.
23	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: And the information
24	that I had because ECOMOG was based in that area.
2.5	THE WITNESS. Yes

```
COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: The information that I
 1
 2
    had was that Charles Taylor group was controlling
 3
    Brewerville. Now you've given a new insight.
                THE WITNESS: The part of Brewerville that Charles
 4
 5
     Taylor's group controlled beyond, I think, St. Paul Bridge,
    near St. Paul.
 6
 7
                COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: No, he was not
 8
     (inaudible).
                THE WITNESS: He was fought off.
 9
10
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: It was not beyond
11
     St. Paul. (Inaudible) village.
12
               THE WITNESS: Beyond Ricks Institute.
13
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: Yeah, beyond -- no,
14
    no. Not beyond Ricks Institute. As soon as you come from
15
     VOA junction, that settlement that you have --
16
               THE WITNESS: Yes. That's -- that's --
17
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: (Inaudible)
18
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Jacktown Motown
19
     (phonetic)?
20
               THE WITNESS: That's --
21
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: No. You pass
22
    Jacktown --
23
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Wayco (phonetic)?
24
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: -- and VOA
25
     junction.
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1
               THE WITNESS: Yes, that's what I'm saying --
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: (Inaudible) to that
 2
    village. (Inaudible) town, but you have three big churches.
 3
 4
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Lakiria (phonetic)?
    Who was in control of Lakiria? Prince Johnson?
 5
               THE WITNESS: Prince Johnson had Lakiria. But
 6
 7
    beyond Ricks Institute --
 8
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: NPFL?
 9
               THE WITNESS: Charles Taylor group.
10
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Yeah. Beyond Ricks.
11
               THE WITNESS: Beyond Ricks Institute --
12
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Okay.
13
               THE WITNESS: -- all the way --
14
               UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE COMMISSIONER: (Inaudible) --
15
               THE WITNESS: Okay. Beyond -- okay. Memet --
16
    okay. Mementown (phonetic).
17
               UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE COMMISSIONER: -- (inaudible).
18
               THE WITNESS: Okay. Mementown.
19
               COMMISSIONER KAFUMBAH KONNEH: No, it was -- it
20
    was closer --
21
               THE WITNESS: Charles Taylor -- yes, but they had
22
    a kind of V-connection. So you could have Charles Taylor go
23
    right here, so you could have Charles Taylor group right
24
    here, just right here, but at the same time they were spread
25
    all the way in. So it was not a thing that they had a unique
```

```
1
     setting.
               They had themselves in a kind of V movement.
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: So who was the
 2
     commander at that time that Prince Johnson commanded --
 3
                THE WITNESS: No, I don't know.
 4
 5
                COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: You don't -- you
 6
     don't --
 7
               THE WITNESS: I don't know. I don't know the
     commander.
 8
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: And what kind of
 9
10
     atrocities did you witness in that area by Prince Johnson at
11
     the time?
12
               THE WITNESS: One of the things that I witnessed
     was that -- I couldn't leave the house, but one time I
13
14
     decided I stayed too long in, and ECOMOG, I believed, had
15
    provided the necessary security, according to mine belief,
16
     and so I decided to leave the house. Walked from Brewerville
17
     all the way to Dwala market, said I was going to buy, how
18
     they call that stuff, the kind of fish, man. The popular
19
     fish they had in the market at that time.
20
               UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE COMMISSIONER: Mackerel?
21
               THE WITNESS: Mackerel. Because it was one of
22
    my -- only the fish that I used to like to eat them.
23
     (Inaudible) The same fish. Okay. And I went all the way,
24
     and I met a friend while walking, got some fish and got some
25
     other things, and we decided to go back to Brewerville.
```

Right on the bridge, I think St. Paul Bridge, because the bridge that divides Dwala from going into Virginia.

COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: St. Paul.

THE WITNESS: That's St. Paul Bridge. Okay.

There, the fighters from Prince Johnson were just hitting folks with their gun, beating a whole lot of folks, and there the superintendent — one of the superintendents of the — of the Pentecostal churches, I really can't remember his name, but I can describe him, fat, not too fat, but good build, tall, bright, then he said to them, "Gentlemen, why is that you guys who say that you have come to liberate the people are doing what you're doing? It is not good. Stop doing that."

So I am of the opinion that as he saw them hitting folks, you know, the civilians, beating them with their guns and what have you, he was walking along with his wife, and then he was just a part of a little group that they were coming to do hit again, and then so he held onto the gun, and he said, "No, don't do that," as a means of advising, you know, trying to come in to negotiate, right where I heard, "Oh, this man is all reconnaissance, this man is here with different intention, this man is so-and-so. Oh, he's our enemy." They started fighting, he and the other soldiers started fighting over the gun. Some of them got on him, on his back. They sent for reinforcement.

1	His wife was standing by my side. I didn't know
2	his wife that well. I knew him because by virtue at the time
3	that I was a member of what they call the CREDO. CREDO
4	provided books and little things. And since at the time, I
5	worked at the Ministry of Education, I was the director for
6	nongovernmental programs, I was then a member automatically
7	of that body. And so I associated with him, but at a limited
8	level.
9	And so I saw the whole thing happening. Took him,
10	and more than 25 soldiers opened fire on him at the same
11	time. And all that we saw as we stood there, seeing a
12	lifeless body going over the bridge into the St. Paul River.
13	His wife when that happened, his wife
14	immediately almost went crazy. I didn't want to even stand
15	by her for a second. You guys know what would have happened
16	to me. I left, because there was nothing within mine power I
17	could have done. I just walked out. In fact, I went to New
18	Kru Town, slept in New Kru Town that evening. I didn't go
19	back, because when that happened, they prevented civilians
0.0	
20	from going across the bridge.
21	from going across the bridge. COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Do you remember the
21	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Do you remember the

the Pentecostal churches who was missing or is not -- cannot

25

```
1
    be accounted for, I think, will be able to address the
     situation and identify a name.
 2
 3
               UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me.
     Those were Prince Johnson's fighters?
 4
 5
                THE WITNESS: No -- yes, yes, yes.
 6
               And so that's how he died.
 7
                I don't know. One Bill used to be at the Ministry
 8
     of Education. He was the chief education officer for
    Montserrado County. I think he might know him, because they
 9
10
     were all -- we were all close together. The two of them were
     close together. I really don't know his name.
11
12
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: You're not talking
     about Bill Harris?
13
14
               THE WITNESS: Bill Harris. Bill Harris will
15
     really know him, because he and Bill were always together.
16
    Because I was -- Bill at the time was CEO, yeah, continuing
17
     education officer for the schools.
18
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: You mentioned that
19
     when you walked into this ambush in search of food, you were
20
     tied, and then shooting broke out.
21
                THE WITNESS: Yes.
22
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Who untied you? How
23
    did you -- oh, in tabay?
24
                THE WITNESS: We were tied, not tied to the extent
```

that we couldn't help ourselves loosed up. Okay? We were

25

- 1 tied. They were about to go ahead. Had mine sons, they had
 2 me tied, but it was a thing that I could just loosen. If you
- 3 are in a desperate situation, you have desperate means of
- 4 getting things done. And so although I was tied, but I was
- 5 | told to go. And mine kids -- my children were also there. I
- 6 had to do something. I untied mineself, having been told go,
- 7 to let go of mineself and the kids. And so I -- it was a
- 8 | thing that I just forced out and -- I can't really explain.
- 9 Certain things are beyond explanation.
- 10 COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: How old were your sons
- 11 at the time?
- 12 THE WITNESS: One was, at the time, just one and a
- 13 half years old. The other was just two, two plus months.
- 14 And we ran. And that's what they went through.
- 15 COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: And all the while you
- 16 | were there, did you see Prince Johnson?
- 17 THE WITNESS: If you were to put Prince Johnson in
- 18 | front of me, I don't know him. No. I did everything I could
- 19 to stay away.
- 20 COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Were you still in
- 21 | Brewerville during Octopus?
- 22 THE WITNESS: No, I was in the United States, I
- 23 think, by that time.
- COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Octopus was 1992.
- 25 THE WITNESS: 1992?

1	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Yes.
2	THE WITNESS: Yes, I was in Brewerville.
3	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: What was your
4	experience like during that time?
5	THE WITNESS: Gunshots rained on the houses like
6	to say you had thunders coming from all over.
7	"Blah-blah-blah-blah-blah." In the evening you could
8	see them you could see you could see bullets flying
9	past (unintelligible). (Unintelligible) were moving in
LO	columns. And our homes were rattled with bullets. All we
L1	could do was to go down on the floor, slip beneath the
L2	floors. I don't know how to even say it. But on your face,
L3	it on the floor, crawled on the floor, in order to be saved.
L 4	It was not an easy thing. It was not an easy thing we
L5	experienced.
L6	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Besides the killing of
L7	this superintendent, this pastor
L8	THE WITNESS: Yes.
L9	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: did you witness any
20	other atrocities?
21	THE WITNESS: No. I didn't see any other thing.
22	COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: And after that
23	incident, how did such a traumatic incident impact on your
24	kids? Did they did you have did they experience any
25	kind of adverse reactions as a result of what they

```
1
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
 2
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: -- went through?
 3
               THE WITNESS: They were traumatized. They would
     shout at night, shake, stubborn. And so when they came to
 4
 5
     the United States, a lot of work was done. They had to go
 6
     through a lot. At the time I was at Harvard going to school,
 7
     so we tried to get all the necessary health care for them,
 8
     and they went through the necess -- they had the necessary
 9
    health care that anyone would have. But even though they had
10
     all that, it is yet a problem for them. They have not
11
     actually overcome it, what they saw.
12
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Now, you say your
13
    brother was killed by LPC.
14
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
15
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Is this -- are you
16
     talking about eyewitness accounts from people who were in the
17
     area?
18
               THE WITNESS: People who were in the area who
19
     later on informed us. They didn't say he was killed, but he
20
     was tied up --
21
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Placed in a canoe.
22
               THE WITNESS: -- placed in the canoe on the Sinoe
23
    River.
24
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Sebia (phonetic)?
25
               THE WITNESS: Sebia. And allowed the water -- the
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1
    canoe to go on the Sebia river. If anyone here has -- if
    you've been to Sinoe, Sinoe River --
 2
 3
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: We had hearings in
 4
    Sinoe.
 5
               THE WITNESS: Okay. You know Sinoe River, and you
    know the current of that water, river. And there he was
 6
 7
    placed to go. And since then, we never heard from him.
 8
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: And who did this
 9
    witness report was in charge of the -- of the group that did
10
    that? Is there any commander name?
11
               THE WITNESS: They tried to identify, to make --
12
    to connect some names, but -- and some faces, but --
13
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Do you remember any of
14
    the names they gave you?
15
               THE WITNESS: No, not definitely. No.
16
               COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: And this was in which
17
    year? 1994?
18
               THE WITNESS: Before 1994. Before 1994. He was
19
    on the (unintelligible) when the -- when -- he happened to be
20
    a Kru man. Okay? And it was on a travel line at the same
21
    time. I called the information. He didn't want to get
22
    involved in being a fighter and what have you. All -- I
23
    really can't say -- okay? I really can't say. And that's
24
    how he died. And my mother has to go through that every day,
25
    even though she's with me in Rhode Island. I have to just
```

1 keep on talking to her every day. COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Your mother was in 2 3 Sebia at the time? 4 THE WITNESS: My mother was in -- no, she was in 5 Kakata. COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Oh, she was in Kakata. 6 7 THE WITNESS: Yeah, Kakata. 8 COMMISSIONER JOHN STEWART: Okay. Thank you very 9 much. 10 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. Thank you. 11 COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Mr. Pajibo. 12 THE WITNESS: Yes. 13 COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Thank you very much --14 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. Thank you. 15 COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: -- for sharing your 16 experience, and feel sorry for what happened to your 17 relatives --18 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 19 COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: -- during the course of 20 the conflict. 21 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 22 COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Now, you talk about 23 your children. 24 THE WITNESS: Yes. 25 COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: They were so young --

```
1
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
 2
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: -- two year and three
 3
    years.
 4
               THE WITNESS: Two -- one and a half, two years
 5
    plus. You know, we just got them, bam-bam.
 6
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: But you didn't
 7
    mention --
 8
               THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. (Inaudible)
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: You didn't mention
 9
10
    anything about their mother. Is she okay? Did anything
11
    happen --
12
               THE WITNESS: The mother is fine. The mother is
13
    fine. And because of her, we are alive today. She became
14
    the breadwinner. She used to go out when it was time to look
15
    for a little food, we looked for food. She became a business
16
    woman, in fact. She would go to Cape Mount, by -- my mother
17
    is from Cape Mount. She would go to Cape Mount and buy
18
    some -- buy -- get some foodstuffs, come and sell foodstuffs
19
    at the Dwala market. And through that, after a while we
20
    began to live. But she, too, had to go -- she had to crawl.
21
    She had to go through a lot. She went through a lot.
22
    went through a lot in order to have us where we are today.
23
    If it had not been for her, I wouldn't be where I am today.
24
    I would have died. Because I couldn't get out there to look
25
    for food any longer. When that happened, I decide to steal
```

```
away. In fact, the trees were gone. There were no more
 1
    trees with plums. The trees that were there, folks went to
 2
 3
    work and made coal out of them until ECOMOG came, and then
    until the presence -- with the presence of ECOMOG, we began
 4
    to have the relief. How do they call it?
 5
 6
               UNIDENTIFIED MALE COMMISSIONER: Sefu (phonetic).
               THE WITNESS: Okay. Sefu, relief.
 7
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Sefu, yes.
 8
 9
               THE WITNESS: Okay. And let me confess, the very
10
    first day I got our beans, I ate like -- I don't know. Some
    folks said to me I was blessed I didn't die --
11
12
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Yes.
13
               THE WITNESS: -- because they say you eat a lot of
14
    it, you -- I ate until I had my shirt open. I fed my sons,
15
    and I don't know -- I did the cooking that day. I really
16
    ate. I can tell everyone what happened. I ate. I cooked.
17
    Oh, man. I didn't look for a spoon. I ate with my hands.
18
     "Aargh, aargh, aargh!" I said man, I was looking like a wild
19
    animal. Thank you.
20
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: And thank you very much
21
    for that information.
22
               THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
23
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: And you said you're a
24
    clinical psychologist?
25
               THE WITNESS: I got a certificate in that.
```

```
1
                COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Okay. And, I mean,
 2
     just -- your mother -- you say your mother is here?
 3
                THE WITNESS: My mother is in America.
                COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: She is here.
 4
 5
                THE WITNESS: I have two master's degrees.
 6
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Okay.
 7
                THE WITNESS: One in social science and one in
     rights and justice, looking at religion and what have you.
 8
 9
                COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: You say as a result of
10
     the war, your mother is kind of depressed.
11
                THE WITNESS: She is depressed, but she's the --
12
    her depression brought about high blood pressure.
13
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Okay.
14
                THE WITNESS: And then her heart. She's on -- she
15
    has more than six medications that she has to take every day
16
     now.
17
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Is she talking about
18
     this, the -- her experience now, or is she still --
19
                THE WITNESS: I don't -- I don't like to have her
20
     talk about it. She talks about it, but I try to go in --
21
    because the more I give her a chance to talk about it, the
22
    more I will have to deal with it again with her. I, too, I
23
     don't like to go over it. And when we sit down, she talks
24
     about it.
                COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: But don't you think
25
```

```
1
     that would be good for her to work with some, you know --
               THE WITNESS: She's worked --
 2
 3
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: -- other person besides
 4
     you?
 5
               THE WITNESS: Look, that's why I say she's gone
     through a lot already. She's gone -- she's met coun -- she's
 6
 7
     gone through counseling.
 8
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Okay.
               THE WITNESS: She's gone through a lot. But
 9
10
    you're talking about my mother.
11
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: I know.
12
               THE WITNESS: And those -- my -- the ones that I'm
13
     talking about happen to my oldest, and older. So I'm the one
14
     she looks up to now. And so I don't like to hear her trying
15
     to go through it, because when she begins to go through it, I
16
     go through it, then I have to come and deal with her. It is
17
     a vicious circle thing. Even though she has gone through
18
     counseling, it is yet a problem for her. It is still up to
19
     today a problem.
20
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Your brother that died,
21
    he had children?
22
               THE WITNESS: Oh, a lot.
23
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: And where are they?
24
               THE WITNESS: A lot of them are in Liberia. They
25
     are in Liberia. They are in Liberia. Some were killed, as I
```

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said. Some got missing. They haven't been found. And other
 1
     relatives and friends also died during the whole thing. Some
 2
     got on board a ship and got drowned, run into gun -- they run
 3
     into Nigeria at that time.
 4
 5
               COMMISSIONER OUMU SYLLAH: Okay. Thank you very
 6
    much.
 7
               THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
 8
                (Inaudible)
                THE WITNESS: Thank you very kindly, and thanks
 9
10
     for your eloquence. I sat in there and I was listening to
     your questions (inaudible).
11
12
                (Inaudible)
13
                THE WITNESS: Am I still on camera?
14
                (Inaudible)
15
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Well, Mr. Witness.
16
               THE WITNESS: Thank you, Brother Chair.
17
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Yeah. I want to say
18
     thank you --
19
               THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
20
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: -- for coming to share
21
     this experience with us.
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
22
23
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: People don't know, but
24
    most of the time when witnesses share their experience, it
25
    resonates in our minds because we had almost similar
```

```
1
     experiences.
 2
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
 3
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: I was in that area
     during that time.
 4
 5
                THE WITNESS: Wonderful.
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: I can relate very well.
 6
     So we say thank you, and your testimony has shone further
 7
 8
     light on what happened in that area.
 9
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
10
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: That's why you asked
11
     (unintelligible).
12
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
13
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Because we've got it in
14
    bits and pieces, and by coming, you've added additional
15
     information to fill in some of the gaps.
16
               THE WITNESS: Thank you.
17
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: So thank you very much,
     and your testimony has just ended.
18
19
                THE WITNESS: Oh, thank you. Thank you kindly. I
20
     appreciate your kindness.
21
               CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Okay. Is there anything
22
     else you want to tell us, advice or what we shall be doing --
23
                THE WITNESS: My advice is this: We need peace
24
    that will last. But in order to arrive at lasting peace,
25
    there will have to be some confession. Folks will have to
```

```
1
     admit their guilt, their wrongs. A lot of folks will have to
     come and tell the Liberian people what roles they played.
 2
 3
     Then they come asking for healing, asking for forgiveness.
     Without that, I as an individual find it difficult for us to
 4
 5
     attain peace when you, who have committed a crime against the
    people, will ask for reconciliation, and you cannot admit
 6
 7
     your wrong you've done. You cannot look at the folks in the
 8
     face and say, "At the time, looking at the circumstances we
 9
    had, these things had to be done. Now that I or we can
10
     reflect, I, we, ask for forgiveness." Then the healing
11
    process will be genuine.
```

Another thing that I see with the nation in the process of healing is that if our government, if people will heal, if we will rebuild, those who will be employed will be leaders. Let's not just employ anybody. That's one of the problems I'm seeing as far as I sit here. Not because one has emerged from America, he comes with a master's degree. You don't even know what school he even graduated from. He's put in the classroom to teach or he's there to rehabilitate, when he doesn't have the skills to do the work. We — at that — at that rate, we are revisiting the wounds and we are developing a community, a generation, of ignorance again. After many years, he's not — he never did one plus one, but he's sitting in the classroom to be the teacher, to teach one plus one, because he has a degree. Folks must — the

leadership there must be very careful. When a man leaves from this place and goes home with a degree, these schools are here. Call the school.

Another thing again that I find detrimental to the growth and development of the nation is that there are a lot of mushroom colleges that have come up. If we are not careful as a nation, all these folks will have come forth who have gone to these colleges, graduated with the notion or the basic understanding that they are educated, whereby they are not. Look -- let us look at the social problems the nation will be faced with, with these individuals who think they have attained education when they have not. It is a social problem that folks may not see now, but have -- but will have long-term effect upon the nation, because these are the same ones that will be governing.

CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Yeah.

THE WITNESS: These are the same ones that will be imparting and giving instruction. How will they handle the redevelopment, the healing of the wounds of the nation, when they themselves have not exposed themselves to learning? But they are the ones. And so my recommendation is a man comes from the United States, a man comes from anywhere here, don't just see that paper, call the school. Call the school.

Another thing that I'm bad (phonetic) about, who are those in those multiple of universities or colleges back

1	home, where are the teachers coming from that are passing on
2	instruction? Where are the teachers coming from? What are
3	the (inaudible) they have? What libraries do they have?
4	What we are looking at how to reconcile, how because
5	one of the reasons the whole thing started has to do with
6	illiteracy. If the general public had the education that
7	should be there, folks would not have brainwashed them. If
8	the healing must go on, if we will have to revisit what
9	happened, we must begin to look at every angle of our society
LO	and build up and patch. And one of the areas that I found to
L1	be against the growth and development is education.
L2	So my recommendation is, not everybody who comes
L3	with a paper must be accepted into the (unintelligible). Let
L 4	the authority there sit down. "Where did this man go to
L5	school? How was his discipline?" Even look at his GPA.
L6	That's my recommendation. That's how I see the building of
L7	the nation. That's how I see reconciliation coming forth.
L8	We are going back to Barclay time. We shouldn't do that. If
L9	the healing must go on, healing has to go on in every angle.
20	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Thank you very much.
21	THE WITNESS: Okay. I won't talk too much, and I
22	rest my case.
23	CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: How often do you preach?
24	THE WITNESS: Thank you. I like that. Thank you.
25	Thank you.

		THE THIS THEODITOLE CONTINUES OF THE PROPERTY.
1		CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Okay. Thank you very
2	much.	
3		THE WITNESS: You're welcome. Thanks. I am
4	blessed to	be a part of this.
5		CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Yeah, you were very
6	patient to	wait until we
7		THE WITNESS: Yeah.
8		CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: have this set up
9	here.	
10		THE WITNESS: Yeah, thank you.
11		CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Very appreciate it.
12		THE WITNESS: Thanks to everybody.
13		CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Okay. You're welcome.
14		THE WITNESS: Thank you.
15		CHAIRMAN JEROME VERDIER: Bye-bye.
16		THE WITNESS: Bye.
17		(End of testimony)
18		
19		* * *
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	
2	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
3	
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5	I, JEAN M. WHALEN, a Registered Diplomate Reporter
6	and Certified Realtime Reporter, do hereby certify that the
7	foregoing pages of typewritten material constitute an
8	accurate verbatim record taken by me, to the best of my
9	ability, from a DVD recording of the proceedings
10	aforementioned before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission
11	of Liberia.
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13	Jean M. Whalen, RDR, CRR Date
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