

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: [REDACTED] Mother's First Name: [REDACTED]
First Name(s): [REDACTED] Father's First Name: [REDACTED]
Nickname: [REDACTED] Gender: Male
Date of Birth: [REDACTED] Place of Birth: [REDACTED]

Ethnic Origin: Madi Religion: Catholic
Language(s) Spoken: English, Madi, some Swahili
Language(s) Written (if different from spoken): same
Language(s) Used in Interview: English

Current Occupation: [REDACTED], Gulu Station (Internal Security Organization)

Former Occupation:

Place of Interview(s): [REDACTED] Gulu town

Date(s) and time of Interview(s): 18 February 2005 (4 p.m.-6 p.m.); 19 February 2005 (9:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.)

Interviewer(s): [REDACTED] and Christine CHUNG

Interpreter(s):

Names of all persons present during Interview(s): [REDACTED] Christine CHUNG,

Signature(s): [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Christine Chung



WITNESS STATEMENT

Procedure

1. I was introduced to [REDACTED], an investigator at the Office of the Prosecutor ("OTP") of the International Criminal Court ("ICC"), and Christine CHUNG, a trial attorney in the same office. Mr. [REDACTED] and MS. CHUNG described the ICC and its mandate and explained the role of the OTP within the ICC.
2. It was explained to me that the interview is voluntary and that I may end the interview at any time. I have elected to answer the investigators' questions of my own free will.
3. It was explained to me that at the end of the interview, I would be asked to sign a written statement after having had an opportunity to review it and add any corrections or supplements.

Background and the Internal Security Office operations

4. [REDACTED]
5. The primary job of the Internal Security Office is to collect intelligence for use in military operations. In the Gulu station, we collect LRA radio communications and interpret them using our experience in past communications.
6. ISO initially monitored LRA radio communications from Kampala, but we moved the operation permanently to Kampala in August/September 1996 to get information to the military in the field more quickly.
7. Before 1996 we moved from Kampala to Gulu and back twice. It was a process of convincing the Army that the information we collected was valuable to their operations. Interceptions of LRA radio communications first were carried out in Gulu in 1993. We stayed in Gulu for about six months that time, and then moved the operations back to Kampala. Operations returned to Gulu in 1995-96, and then again we went back to Kampala, before returning to Gulu permanently in August/September 1996.

The Gulu Station

8. Because I do not speak Acholi, I do not listen to the intercepts. I supervise the operations and manage two people, including [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] tapes the LRA radio communications, performs any necessary decoding, and writes reports regarding the communications for the Division.



Commander. [REDACTED] is more junior than [REDACTED] s [REDACTED] and he is still being trained, but he occasionally works alone.

9. Since Iron Fist, I have been working with [REDACTED] full time. [REDACTED] has been working for about four years on the project of intercepting LRA radio communications. [REDACTED] has training in signals work and is a native Acholi speaker.
10. On a daily basis, I make sure that everything is in place to ensure that the radio communications can be intercepted and reports made to the Division Commander. [REDACTED] comes in at 8 a.m. to set the radio. We make sure that there is electricity, that the electronic machinery (the radio and tape recorder) are in working condition, and that there is sufficient paper.
11. The starting time in the office is 8 a.m. because LRA daily communications start at 9 am these days. The LRA communications usually occur at fixed times, unless the commanders make an arrangement for a different time. The fixed times are 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. The fourth daily communication used to be at 4:00 p.m., but now it is later. A report on each communication is prepared after each communication and before the next; however if the previous communication was either very long or complicated, and the next intercept timing is due, the report will be completed as soon as possible afterwards.
12. [REDACTED] is the primary person who listens to the LRA radio communications and intercepts them. He has a radio, an Icom, and he makes recordings using a manual Sony tape recorder, which is placed near the speaker of the radio.
13. Each conversation can be short or long. As each LRA communication is heard, [REDACTED] makes rough notes identifying the participants (by call signs and by recognition of their voices) and the topics which are discussed in the communication. [REDACTED] will especially note anything relating to LRA operations and movements, and will take notes about the codes used in the communication.
14. I believe that [REDACTED] recognizes the voices of the LRA commanders well. He can speak to you more about this topic.
15. [REDACTED] uses 60 minute cassette tapes to tape the LRA radio communications. He begins taping when the communication starts. Occasionally there will be no communication at the fixed time, or sometimes if the communication seems not to be important for our purpose, [REDACTED] will not tape it. If there is a technical failure, there may not be a tape. Sometimes [REDACTED] will not tape unimportant portions of conversations, like greetings by LRA members.
16. Each LRA communication which is taped is recorded in series, and each tape is used until it is filled. Therefore there can be several days' worth of LRA communications on one tape, if the LRA communications are short on those days. There is no preamble recorded on the tape by us, but the tapes are labelled. The label usually bears the date we began using the tape but may contain communications made on dates following that first date.



17. After the communication is over, and [REDACTED] has made his notes, he prepares the final report. He attempts to de-code any coded portions, and he interprets any jargon or phrases that LRA typically uses. He then writes in a large book, in English, a summary of the LRA radio communication.
18. We at ISO make an effort to keep any de-coding and interpretation of LRA communications independent from that of UPDF. It is our work to provide the UPDF Commanders with a source of information regarding LRA communications which is independent of their own information. Sometimes, however, before the report is taken to his superiors, [REDACTED] will confer with members of the UPDF, usually [REDACTED] if there are portions of the LRA communications which are particularly difficult to understand. [REDACTED] only began conferring with [REDACTED] after Iron Fist.
19. Once the written English summary is prepared, the book is taken to the Division Commander. If he is not there, the Officer in Charge ([REDACTED]) may review it, or the Div. Operations and Training Officer (DOTO). The Division Intelligence Officer may also review the report, if he is in Gulu.
20. We hand-write a copy of the page or pages of the counter book containing the final report, and fax it to ISO headquarters in Kampala. This fax is sent after each report is finalized.

Storage of the Tapes and Counter Books

21. The notes [REDACTED] makes during the radio communications are written on loose paper. We maintain these notes in our files.
22. The counter books containing the final reports are stored in Gulu. Recently about ten of them have been collected by my supervisor, who is based in Kampala.
23. The tapes made by [REDACTED] are labelled in our station and are also stored in Gulu. My supervisor also recently collected many of the tapes stored in Gulu, to take them to Kampala.
24. There is no electronic storage or computerized versions of the information collected at the Gulu station regarding the LRA communications.
25. The faxes sent to Kampala are stored in the Gulu station.

Coding

26. [REDACTED] attempts to break LRA codes himself. At times, and as explained above, he consults with [REDACTED] of the UPDF regarding LRA codes. Sometimes liaising with other Division authorities also can help to break codes. For example, if UPDF can furnish independent information about the location of an LRA commander, that information may help us break a coded message about the commander's location.

UPDF and ISO

27. I am aware of times when there have been differences in the reporting from ISO and UPDF regarding LRA communications. As an example, ISO may report that an LRA commander is in one place, and UPDF may report a different location. Some of the differences in reporting may be due to the different capabilities of UPDF personnel and ISO personnel. For example, [REDACTED] knows much of the jargon of LRA but is not of Acholi ethnicity. [REDACTED] is an Acholi, but has not worked as long on LRA communications as [REDACTED].

Range of Tapes

28. We have tapes from before 2000. Any tape made at the Gulu Station should be a part of our collection, because no one outside of our organization is allowed to take our tapes.

Tapes Previously Made for ICC

29. Last year, we prepared certain tapes for the ICC. They are excerpts from tapes made in our Gulu Station. We placed the introductory remarks on the tapes. The voices are either mine or [REDACTED]'s.

Closing Procedure

30. I have nothing to add to the above statement at this time nor do I have anything to clarify.
31. I have given the answers to the questions of my own free will.
32. There has been no *threat, promise or inducement* which has influenced my answers.
33. I have no complaints about the way I was treated during this interview.
34. I am agreeable to a copy of my statement being transmitted to the law enforcement authorities of a State if requested by a State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I have reviewed this Statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I have given this Statement voluntarily and I am aware that it may be used in legal proceedings before the International Criminal Court and that I may be called to give evidence in public before the International Criminal Court.

Signed:



Dated:

19 FEB 2005



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