

1 (IN OPEN SESSION)

2 **THE PRESIDING JUDGE:** Now we are in open session. Before the lunch recess, we heard
3 an objection to the testimony of Miss Hanne Sophie Greve -- is it?

4 **MR. TIEGER:** "Greve", your Honour.

5 **THE PRESIDING JUDGE:** Greve. The Prosecutor made a proffer of the testimony that would
6 be offered and the Defence objected and submitted a two or three-page brief for us to
7 read as well as attachments from rules of evidence of national systems.

8 As I said, as we said in our opening remarks, this is not a national system. We are
9 guided by our Rules of Procedure and Evidence that the Tribunal has developed. When
10 we have in Rule 89(A), when it provides that the Chamber shall not be bound by national
11 rules of evidence, that is intentional, that was deliberate, on the part of drafters of the
12 rules. So we consider that we look to our rules of evidence to determine whether or not
13 evidence is admissible.

14 Rules 89 of our rules of evidence, of course, is the guiding rule. 89(C) provides that a
15 Chamber may admit any relevant evidence which it deems to have probative value. We
16 consider that, based on the proffer of the Prosecutor and considering the objections of the
17 Defence, the testimony of Miss Greve certainly is relevant and it appears that it has
18 probative value.

19 Under Rule 89(D), the Chamber may exclude evidence if its probative value
20 substantially outweighed by the need to ensure a fair trial. So that our determination at
21 this time that the testimony is relevant, and that it appears to have probative value, does
22 not in any way bind the Trial Chamber from excluding the testimony, should we make
23 such a determination after hearing the testimony and hearing the context in which it is
24 given.

25 We are very cognizant of the fact that we are judges, experienced judges. We are not a
26 jury. We believe we can listen to this testimony that we consider to be relevant and
27 appears to have probative value, and give it the appropriate weight that is necessary. So
28 would you call your witness, please, Mr. Tieger?

29 **MR. TIEGER:** Yes, your Honour. The Prosecution calls Hanne Sophie Greve.

Witness: Greve

601

1 JUDGE HANNE SOPHIE GREVE, called.

2 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: There should be an oath there, Miss Greve, if you would take the
3 oath, please?

4 THE WITNESS: I solemnly declare I will speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the
5 truth.

6 (The witness was sworn)

7 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, you may be seated, Mr. Tieger.

8 MR. TIEGER: Thank you, your Honour.

9 Examined by MR. TIEGER

10 Q. Would you state your full name?

11 A. Hanne Sophie Greve.

12 Q. You are currently sitting as a judge in the Court of Appeals for Western Norway; is that
13 correct?

14 A. That is correct.

15 Q. And have been since 1988?

16 A. That is correct.

17 Q. You also serve and have served as a trial judge?

18 A. I have.

19 Q. Have you taught law as well?

20 A. I have.

21 Q. Have you served in the Faculty of Law at the University of Bergen?

22 A. I have.

23 Q. In addition to your basic degree in law, have you attained an advanced degree?

24 A. I have.

25 Q. May I ask what your doctoral thesis was?

26 A. It has a double title; it is called "Kampucean Refugees: Between the Tiger and the Crocodile",
27 that is an Eastern proverb, International Law and the overall scope of one refugee's
28 situation.

29 Q. If you do not mind, I will address you by your academic title during the course of these
30 proceedings rather than your judicial title?

31 A. Please.

32 Q. In addition to your career in law in Norway, have you been extensively involved in efforts
33 surrounding international humanitarian rights violations?

Witness: Greve

602

- 1 A. Yes, I have.
- 2 Q. I would like you to tell the court briefly about those activities and, perhaps, I can lead you
3 through them so we can move forward quickly. Were you an assistant protection officer
4 for the UNHCR in Thailand for two years?
- 5 A. Yes, I was.
- 6 Q. That was in 1979 and in 1981?
- 7 A. That is correct.
- 8 Q. Your work focused primarily on Cambodian refugees; is that right?
- 9 A. That is correct.
- 10 Q. After completing that duty, did you receive a grant to conduct research into the
11 circumstances of such refugees and continue your work?
- 12 A. Yes, I did.
- 13 Q. Did you conduct a fact finding mission to Ethiopia for Save the Children in 1985?
- 14 A. I did.
- 15 Q. Did that concern problems relating to children left on their own in the emergency of
16 famine and war in Ethiopia?
- 17 A. That is correct.
- 18 Q. Did you conduct a fact finding mission to Angola for the Lutheran World Federation?
- 19 A. I did.
- 20 Q. In so doing, were you looking into allegations of serious human rights violations by
21 SWAPO against its own people?
- 22 A. Yes, I did.
- 23 Q. Did you conduct a fact finding mission to Cambodia and Thailand on behalf of the
24 Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs?
- 25 A. Yes, I did.
- 26 Q. Was that for the possibility of determining whether humanitarian aid -- the possibility of
27 repatriation existed?
- 28 A. Yes.
- 29 Q. Did you organise the election monitoring system for Romania?
- 30 A. Yes, I was one of the key persons in that.
- 31 Q. Did you then serve as on scene election observer in Romania in 1990?
- 32 A. Yes, I did.
- 33 Q. Was that done with the co-operation of the Helsinki Federation?

Witness: Greve

1 A. Yes, it was.

2 Q. Was it done upon a formal invitation from Romania?

3 A. It was.

4 Q. Was that same system, that is, the one which you helped to organise and implement in
5 Romania later adopted for Lithuania and Latvia?

6 A. Yes, it was.

7 Q. Did you serve as on scene election observer in those countries as well?

8 A. Yes, I did.

9 Q. Did you write the first prison profile covering prisons, which included political refugees in
10 connection with Thailand?

11 A. In connection with Cambodia and the People's Republic of Cambodia.

12 Q. Was that sent to the High Commissioner of Refugees?

13 A. Yes, as well as Amnesty International.

14 Q. Have you taught land law in Cambodia?

15 A. Yes, I have.

16 Q. Have you served as a human rights researcher for the Christie Mickelson Institute in
17 Norway?

18 A. Yes, I have.

19 Q. Dr. Greve, in 1992, did the Security Council of the United Nations express its grave alarm
20 at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law
21 occurring in the territory of former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and
22 Herzegovina?

23 A. Yes, it did.

24 Q. As a result, was a resolution adopted?

25 A. Yes.

26 Q. Did that call upon international humanitarian organisations to collate substantiated
27 information in their possession and make it available to a Commission of Experts?

28 A. Yes, it did.

29 Q. In the same resolution did the United Nations establish an impartial Commission of
30 Experts to examine and analyse that information?

31 A. Yes, it did.

32 Q. As well as any further information which the Commission might obtain through its own
33 efforts?

Witness: Greve

604

- 1 A. That is correct.
- 2 Q. Was that done pursuant to Chapter 7 of the Charter of the United Nations which provides
3 for the Security Council to take special measures when there is a threat to peace, a breach
4 of the peace or international aggression?
- 5 A. Yes, that is correct.
- 6 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, may I have a document presented to the witness?
- 7 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes. Do you have a new list of exhibits?
- 8 MR. TIEGER: Yes, we do. Perhaps I could present that to the court as well?
- 9 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: May we have it? It would be easier for us to follow. (Document
10 handed). Does the Defence have a new list of exhibits?
- 11 MR. KAY: Your Honour, we have given a list of exhibits this morning. I did not recognise
12 the document that was being handed to the witness. Perhaps if they can be identified so
13 that we can try to track them as we are going through.
- 14 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Do you have a new list of exhibits?
- 15 MR. KAY: Your Honour, we have been given a list of exhibits this morning. I did not
16 recognise the document as being handed to the witness. Perhaps if they can be
17 identified, so that we can try to track them as we are going through.
- 18 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Do you have a list of exhibits starting at 74 ---
- 19 MR. KAY: Yes.
- 20 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: --- through 126? That is what I was referring to.
- 21 MR. KAY: Yes, we do.
- 22 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Very good. Does the witness have a document in front of her that
23 has not been marked?
- 24 MR. TIEGER: Yes, your Honour, I apologise for that.
- 25 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: We have decided that what we are going to do now is before you
26 present it to the witness, have it delivered to the Registrar; ask the Registrar to mark it for
27 identification purposes -- this might sound familiar to you -- and then once it is marked
28 for identification purposes, then the usher will hand it to the witness and the witness then
29 can refer to it by exhibit number. It helps, that is for sure.
- 30 MR. TIEGER: Dr. Greve, do you recognise that document?
- 31 A. Yes, I do.
- 32 Q. What is it?
- 33 A. It is resolution 780, 1992 of the Security Council.

Witness: Greve

605

- 1 Q. Is that the resolution which established the Commission of Experts?
- 2 A. That is correct.
- 3 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, I would tender this exhibit.
- 4 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: That is Exhibit 74, it should be?
- 5 MR. TIEGER: Yes.
- 6 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Any objection to Exhibit 74?
- 7 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No, your Honour.
- 8 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Exhibit 74 will be admitted.
- 9 MR. TIEGER (To the witness): Dr. Greve, in October 1993, were you selected to serve as a
- 10 Commissioner on the United Nations Commission of Experts?
- 11 A. Yes, I was.
- 12 Q. Did you begin your work on the Commission with any predetermined view of what had
- 13 happened during the conflict in former Yugoslavia?
- 14 A. No, I did not.
- 15 Q. As a result of resolution 780, which has just been admitted into evidence, was information
- 16 from international humanitarian organisations made available to the Commission?
- 17 A. Yes, it was.
- 18 Q. That was information concerning the conflict as a whole?
- 19 A. The conflict as such and the specific allegation.
- 20 Q. I would like to ask you about some of the materials which prompted the resolution and
- 21 which were made available at the outset of the Commission's work. Could I ask that the
- 22 next document be marked for identification as Exhibit 75? (Document handed). Dr.
- 23 Greve, do you recognise that document?
- 24 A. Yes, I do.
- 25 Q. What is it?
- 26 A. This is a statement made by the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross
- 27 at the opening of the international meeting on humanitarian aid for victims of the conflict
- 28 in the former Yugoslavia which was held under the auspices of the United Nations High
- 29 Commission for Refugees at the end of July 1992.
- 30 Q. Was that among the materials to which resolution 780 refers and which was made
- 31 available to the Commission at the outset of its work?
- 32 A. Yes, I believe it was made available immediately, but I was not a Commissioner from the
- 33 Commission start, so I am unable to say exactly when it was made available.

Witness: Greve

1 Q. Was it made available to you at the outset of your work?

2 A. Yes.

3 MR. TIEGER: I tender that as the exhibit next in order Exhibit 75.

4 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Any objection to 75?

5 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No, your Honour.

6 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: The Prosecution's Exhibit 75 is admitted.

7 MR. TIEGER: Can that document be placed on the monitor, your Honour?

8 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes.

9 MR. TIEGER: Dr. Greve, can I ask you to turn to page 1, the fourth paragraph? In that
10 document did the President of the ICRC report to the Commission that, "... whole
11 populations are being terrorised, minorities intimidated and harassed, civilians interned
12 on a massive scale, hostages taken and that torture, deportation and summary executions
13 were rife in the former Yugoslavia"? I would ask you to look at paragraph 4 of the
14 document.

15 A. Yes, I do. I am sorry if I missed the question.

16 Q. Is that the report in part by the President of the ICRC that was presented to the
17 Commission?

18 A. Yes, it is.

19 Q. Did the President of the ICRC further indicate that all of that was done in the name of
20 ethnic cleansing?

21 A. That was indicated as being a key element, yes.

22 Q. In that statement a report was made in July 1992?

23 A. That is correct.

24 Q. May this exhibit be marked next in order, please?

25 (To the witness): Dr. Greve, do you recognise that document?

26 A. Yes, I do.

27 Q. What is it?

28 A. It is an appeal made by the International Committee of the Red Cross to all parties in the
29 conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

30 Q. What is the date of that document?

31 A. It is dated 13th August 1992.

32 Q. Was that among the details made available to the Commission?

33 A. Yes, it was.

Witness: Greve

- 1 MR. TIEGER: I tender that exhibit into evidence, your Honour.
- 2 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Is there any objection?
- 3 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No objection.
- 4 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Exhibit 76 will be admitted.
- 5 MR. TIEGER (To the witness): In its press release of that date, does the ICRC report that it
- 6 had visited places of detention in Bosnia and Herzegovina and that it was evident that
- 7 innocent civilians were being arrested and subjected to inhumane treatment?
- 8 A. Yes, it did.
- 9 Q. Did it further state that the detention of such persons was part of a policy of forced
- 10 population transfers carried out on a massive scale, and marked by the systematic use of
- 11 brutality, including such methods as harassment, murder, confiscation of property,
- 12 deportation and the taking of hostages, all in violation of international law?
- 13 A. That is correct.
- 14 MR. TIEGER: May this document be marked for identification next, your Honour? (To the
- 15 witness): Dr. Greve, do you recognise this document?
- 16 A. Yes, I do.
- 17 Q. What is it, please?
- 18 A. This is a declaration on Bosnia-Herzegovina issued by the CSO, meaning the Committee of
- 19 Senior Officials, and it is to be found within the body CSCE, meaning the then
- 20 conference, now Organisation, on Security and Co-operation in Europe.
- 21 Q. Was it among the reports that prompted the resolution of 780 and that was made available
- 22 to the Commission?
- 23 A. It was made available to the Commission, yes. I do not know exactly which document the
- 24 Security Council had at hand when they decided.
- 25 Q. What is the date of this declaration?
- 26 A. It is 12th May 1992.
- 27 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, I would tender this document.
- 28 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Any objection?
- 29 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No, your Honour.
- 30 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Exhibit 77 will be admitted.
- 31 MR. TIEGER (To the witness): Dr. Greve, in this declaration of May 12th 1992, does the CSO
- 32 condemn a pattern of clear gross and uncorrected violations of CSCE commitments by

Witness: Greve

608

1 the authorities in Belgrade and the JNA, and declare that they bear the prime
2 responsibility for the escalation of bloodshed and destruction in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

3 A. That is correct.

4 Q. Does the declaration of May 12th 1992 further state in paragraph 5, and emphasise, that
5 the JNA must end its aggression, and does it further insist that the JNA in
6 Bosnia-Herzegovina must either be withdrawn, disarmed or subject to the authority of
7 the government in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

8 A. That is also correct.

9 Q. Dr. Greve, in addition to information collated and received pursuant to resolution 780, did
10 the Commission, in fact, actively seek information from other sources?

11 A. Yes, the Commission sought information from any possible source we could think of.

12 Q. In addition to evaluating and analysing the materials, the substantiated information,
13 submitted by humanitarian organisations, and actively seeking out information that led to
14 the conflict as a whole, did any member of the Commission focus on any particular area
15 of the conflict?

16 A. Yes, some of us did -- I did.

17 Q. What area of the conflict did you focus on?

18 A. I had asked to focus on a relatively small area for the reason that I joined the Commission
19 relatively late. I had not asked to focus on any specific area, but it ended up being
20 opstina Prijedor in north western Bosnia.

21 Q. Why did you seek to focus on a particular area of the conflict?

22 A. I was asked by the Commission to look at detention facilities, torture and sexual abuse. It
23 was not clear when I joined the Commission if it would have to finish its work within
24 two and a half months, six and a half months, or nine and a half months and I thought, in
25 order to be able to do anything of value, I should try to limit my focus.

26 Q. Why was Prijedor, in fact, selected as your particular area of focus?

27 A. Actually, I had suggested myself that possibly I could focus on Stupni Do. However, it so
28 happened that the Commission was approached by Swedish authorities who
29 communicated they had made numerous interviews with survivors living in Sweden, and
30 since my mother tongue, Norwegian, is close to the Swedish, and the statements were in
31 Swedish, I was asked by the Commission to look at those specific statements.

32 Q. Did the availability of these statements present particular opportunity for study of a certain
33 region?

Witness: Greve

609

1 A. Yes, the majority of those who had given statements in Sweden came from opstina
2 Prijedor which at that time was unknown to me. I may, perhaps, add that I worked for
3 the United Nations transitional authorities in Cambodia in the second half of 1992 and
4 beginning of 1993, meaning I was out of Europe when some of the main events
5 happened in the former Yugoslavia.

6 Q. Would the study of a particular region permit you to examine the context of alleged war
7 crimes as opposed to a more broad-based evaluation?

8 A. Yes, it did and I thought that would be crucial to meet with my mandate.

9 Q. Were there certain advantages presented for your study of the conflict in Prijedor by the
10 fact that witnesses and refugees were scattered around Europe and the world?

11 A. I considered that to be extremely important mainly for security reasons and to help me
12 seek for the truth. I thought it would be better to have people interviewed simultaneously
13 in different corners of the world, rather than to go for a few or even some hundred in one
14 refugee centre. I thought it impossible for them to make up stories if they were
15 interviewed very separate.

16 Q. What methodology was implemented?

17 A. The methodology -- it may not sound very professional, I do not think anyone had done
18 this kind of a study before -- I decided I wanted to have interviewed survivors from the
19 area in different countries, and I enlisted in doing that professionals, meaning judges,
20 lawyers, policemen and immigration officers in different countries. It happened in
21 Sweden, it happened in Norway, it happened in Malaysia, it happened in the Netherlands,
22 it happened in Germany and it happened in Croatia at the time the Commission had
23 access to Croatia.

24 So close to 400 people were interviewed in these areas. It was, as mentioned, carried
25 out by people who were selected by the local authorities. We had no resources to pay
26 anyone to do this, so we had to go hat in hand and ask each government to find the
27 people to assist us, which they did. I myself focused on co-ordinating this and searching
28 for other sources of information, meaning that I immediately tried to approach embassies
29 or their intelligence sources, their general sources, their information relating to refugees
30 or evacuees, deportees, perhaps it is better to call them. I started looking for media
31 report and I was very keen on finding local sources.

32 We did approach also the embassies or the representations of the countries involved in
33 the area. We approached, or I arranged it so that we approached, every international

Witness: Greve

610

1 agency that had been involved, and other entities of the UN that had been involved --
2 UNPROFOR is one example. I had had the honour to work with Yasushi Akashi when I
3 was in Cambodia for the United Nations, and many of my old friends were with
4 UNPROFOR.

5 So I had an easy inroad to that. UNHCR were my old colleagues. We approached
6 ICRC and we approached every non-governmental agency that had been working in the
7 area or close to the area as, essentially, there had in the crucial period of time been
8 no-one inside, save for a few local entities such as Merhamet, the Muslim relief agency
9 and Caritas, the Catholic relief agency.

10 I also approached all observers that could be identified to have worked in the area, also
11 from the European Community, and every reporter from the newspaper or television
12 broadcast who had been to the area.

13 Q. Did you also seek out and obtain information from the media in or around the area of
14 Prijedor?

15 A. Yes, I did.

16 Q. And also media from sources from the former Yugoslavia generally?

17 A. Yes, I did and I may, perhaps, since I forgot it, also mention that in a different format and
18 slightly different in nature, we received also witness information from countries such as
19 the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, Denmark, Switzerland and
20 basic information from a number of countries in addition to that.

21 Q. Did you yourself go to Prijedor to interview witnesses remaining there?

22 A. No, I did not for very specific reasons. One was at the time the Serbian authorities did not
23 want us to go. I was offered to go, just associate with others and go unofficially. I did
24 not consider that wise as I thought it would be dangerous to people if I spoke to them. I
25 could leave; they could not.

26 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, may I have this map marked next in order for identification? I
27 understand it is available on the screen as reference No. 237.

28 JUDGE STEPHEN: What does that statement mean?

29 MR. TIEGER: I am sure of Judge McDonald's view -- it comes from somewhere and it is now
30 on the screen.

31 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: This is exhibit 78, is it not?

32 MR. TIEGER: Yes, your Honour.

33 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: OK.

Witness: Greve

611

1 MR. TIEGER (To the witness): Dr. Greve, do you recognise this as a map of
2 Bosnia-Herzegovina?

3 A. Yes, the lower part of the country is left out but, yes, this is, essentially, the whole country.

4 MR. TIEGER: I tender that for admission, your Honour.

5 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Is there any objection to 78?

6 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No, your Honour.

7 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 78 will be admitted.

8 MR. TIEGER (To the witness): Dr. Greve, let us begin by asking you exactly where Prijedor
9 is.

10 A. I am not fully familiar with this. I am trying to point it out. Does that help or maybe it
11 does not? Yes, it does with this one, perhaps. Does this reflect on the screen?

12 Q. Yes, the arrow shows?

13 A. Where I put a little arrow is where Prijedor is located, that is, this is the city or the town of
14 Prijedor, and the opstina is quite rectangular in shape, but it is also called Prijedor. It is a
15 larger area. As you can see, your Honours, it is located in the north western corner of
16 Bosnia-Herzegovina.

17 Q. Thank you. I would ask that Exhibit 57 be shown to the witness. (Document handed). Dr.
18 Greve, this is an exhibit which was shown earlier in the trial. Before I ask you to discuss
19 the conflict in Prijedor in detail, I would like to ask you for a very brief outline of what
20 happened, what took place, in Prijedor. First of all, this exhibit indicates Prijedor, April
21 30th. What happened in Prijedor, April 30th 1992?

22 MR. KAY: May I just raise one matter here? I do it because it is important at this stage.

23 Should we not be made aware of the witness's sources as we go through her evidence ---

24 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes.

25 MR. KAY: -- as to how is she able to tell us what happened in Prijedor where this information
26 comes from.

27 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, we had agreed, I think. Were you here when Dr. Gow --
28 when that issue came up?

29 MR. KAY: I am aware of it being mentioned and I think it is important at this stage.

30 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Why not speak to it and then let me suggest a way to approach it.

31 Go ahead, Mr. Tieger.

32 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, I thought the ----

Witness: Greve

612

1 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: You can just ask the witness if she knows what happened on
2 April 30th. Then I imagine she will say "yes" and then ask her what is the basis for that
3 knowledge, so that she would then begin to talk, first, about the basis of the knowledge
4 before she gives the opinion. Is there a problem with doing it that way?

5 MR. TIEGER: No, not at all, but I would be of the view that that is, essentially, what we just
6 did, was to outline the basis of her knowledge for the events which happened in Prijedor.
7 If the court wishes specific examples as we go through the evidence, certainly we can
8 provide that.

9 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Are you saying then that the response to this question is going to
10 be based upon the methodology that she described?

11 MR. TIEGER: I think it would be difficult for any expert witness to identify each and every
12 source which converges on particular pieces of information. Certainly, as can you see
13 from the exhibit list, we have quite a number of exhibits identified; specific sources will,
14 therefore, be identified during the course of the presentation. I certainly have no
15 objection to asking the witness at every juncture for the basis of her information but, as I
16 indicated earlier, her testimony today is about those areas where all available information
17 converges to permit her to offer an opinion.

18 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr. Kay?

19 MR. KAY: I do not think I am being unduly technical about this and I appreciate the court's
20 ruling earlier this afternoon, but there are still, even within the Tribunal, bounds of
21 admissibility as to what may be acceptable evidence, what may not. We should be told
22 the sources in relation to this testimony as it goes through, so that we know what credit
23 should be given to it, what weight should be given to it.

24 If the court is of the view that this evidence is able to be heard, then the court will have
25 to do a weighing up process in its function as the Tribunal of fact and law to know what
26 value to put upon it.

27 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: I agree. I do not think it is necessary for the witness though to
28 repeat every time. I gather her answer would be: "Do you know what happened in
29 Prijedor?" "Yes, I do". "What is the basis of your information?" Then would she would
30 say and she would begin with methodology, I gather, that describes starting at 12 minutes
31 after 3.00, that is, interviewing 400 people and then all of the other reports, talking with
32 reporters, media people, NGOs, UNPROFOR, ICRC and, I gather, that this is what Mr.

Witness: Greve

613

1 Tieger is saying he does want her to repeat it every time; if she could do a shorthand
2 version saying, "I followed the same methodology".

3 MR. KAY: One of the dangers in wrapping it up is we are not quite sure where the
4 information has come from. If the court is to decide what weight to attribute to this
5 particular evidence, the court may not know where the source is from; whether it is a
6 from a broadcast or from reports of others.

7 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: I think it is sufficient if you just ask the witness whether or not or
8 her opinion is based on the methodology that she has described. That is sufficient. OK.

9 MR. TIEGER (To the witness): Dr. Greve, you indicated that you did know what happened in
10 Prijedor on April 30th?

11 A. Yes, I do.

12 Q. What is that based on?

13 A. My best source of information as to what happened in Prijedor on 30th April 1992 is an
14 interview given in the local newspaper, Kozarski Vjesnik, about one year later when the
15 head of the then Serbian police was promoted to become Deputy Minister of Interior in
16 the Republika Srpska; his giving a detailed information of that which is corroborating the
17 information I had bits and pieces of previously, and there were also a number of other
18 local Serb officials who have given newspaper interviews on this issue.

19 Q. What is it that did happen in Prijedor on April 30th 1992?

20 A. The Serbs were taking power by the use of armed force both as the head of police reports
21 without one bullet fired. They had taken up positions, armed positions, with checkpoints
22 all over the town of Prijedor. They had placed soldiers, armed people, outside all the
23 main buildings, snipers on some roofs and they entered the main buildings to declare
24 that they had taken power in the early morning from approximately 4 o'clock until 6 o'
25 clock in the morning of 30th April 1992.

26 Q. Was this takeover by force of arms an act by local Serbs isolated from Serbs outside of
27 opstina Prijedor?

28 A. No. It was made in tandem with other Serb entities and that is also addressed by the chief
29 of police himself. He said we worked hand-in-hand. I assume this will be an exhibit
30 later, but in this specific article in a newspaper he is addressing the fact that he worked
31 hand-in-hand, as head of police, with the military and the politicians, and that he was
32 taking instructions from the police headquarters in Banja Luka and also from the
33 Ministry of Interior under which the police sought.

Witness: Greve

614

1 Q. What happened in Prijedor after the military takeover?

2 A. After the military took over, they declared that this had become Srpska opstina Prijedor,
3 meaning the Serbian opstina Prijedor. They did not meet resistance at this point,
4 meaning that most of the population was eager to see if this would continue to be a
5 bloodless takeover. Immediately, however, non-Serbs started to feel that they were being
6 isolated, they lost their jobs, they, essentially, had to stay at home, soon came under
7 curfew, needed passes to travel.

8 Q. Eventually, what happened in opstina Prijedor to the Muslims and Croats of that
9 community?

10 A. They were basically ousted from the community by violence and armed force, that is, there
11 was a census -- that is my source for numbers -- of 1991, according to which there were
12 approximately 49,000 Muslims in the opstina; the number were reduced to
13 approximately 6,000 within a year's time. There were approximately, again according to
14 the census -- and I may say my source of reference when it comes to the reduced
15 numbers is newspaper article again in Kozarski Vjesnik; it is published in the summer of
16 1993 and it is addressing how many are we now, it is not saying anything about how the
17 reduction happened -- but then the Croat population was reduced from a little more than
18 6,000 to a little more than 3,000.

19 Q. Were the Muslims and Croats about whom you have just spoken removed from opstina
20 Prijedor by force of arms, by the establishment of camps and by forced deportation?

21 A. That is correct.

22 MR. KAY: I think that is a matter for the witness to say. We are in an unusual position here.
23 My learned friend is there putting words into the witness's mouth when she is the expert
24 witness before the court .

25 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: It is clearly leading, but the problem is how technical are we
26 going to be; this is a bench trial. All three of we judges have tried bench trials for many,
27 many years. In a bench trial, we tend to be more relaxed and, therefore, we allow
28 witnesses sometimes to be led. There is a saying, at least in the American way, you can
29 lead them but please do not drag them, meaning at some point you have to stop. It is a
30 leading question. I think you can just ask the witness what happened, but keep in mind
31 we are not going to tie the witnesses nor counsel to very strict rules because, if we do, it
32 will have to be applied to both sides.

Witness: Greve

- 1 MR. KAY: I understand that, your Honour, which is why over the last two weeks we have⁶¹⁵
2 been extremely quiet here about the leading questions over the last few weeks because
3 we were aware of the issue.
- 4 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Very good.
- 5 MR. KAY: But this was beyond.
- 6 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: This is leading and an objection has been made. I will sustain the
7 objection.
- 8 MR. TIEGER: Very well, your Honour.
- 9 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Ask the witness how they were removed.
- 10 MR. TIEGER: Thank you. (To the witness): In what way, how were the Muslims and Croats
11 you spoke of earlier removed from opstina Prijedor?
- 12 A. For (1) they were not allowed to leave on their own initiative. The area was almost sealed
13 off from the outside world. Then their main settlements were surrounded, bombarded
14 and invaded, after which the women, the children up to 12 or 15, and the elderly men,
15 maybe 60, 65 -- there are various reports on that -- would be separated to be put into one
16 detention camp essentially made for the purpose of deportation. This group was,
17 essentially, deported, and a group of males between 12 or 15 and 60, 65, was put into two
18 detention camps known as Keraterm and Omarska.
- 19 Keraterm is located in Prijedor, so sometimes it is referred to just as "Prijedor", as a
20 camp, but its name is Keraterm; and we do not know exact numbers but, unfortunately,
21 there are many who never left Prijedor alive. Many were killed in the military attacks
22 and in camps.
- 23 Q. Dr. Greve, I would like to focus on opstina Prijedor and ask you for some details about the
24 opstina. Let me begin by asking you exactly what an opstina is.
- 25 A. That is, perhaps, one of the more difficult questions because I do not think we have an
26 accurate translation; "municipality" or "district", it is an administrative unit in the former
27 Yugoslavia. So possibly calling it a "municipality" or a "district" will be correct.
- 28 Q. Is that municipality broken down into any smaller administrative units?
- 29 A. Yes, it is. The next administrative unit is called Mjesna Zajednica. It is a combination of
30 villages, hamlets and in the city, the city as such is slightly subdivided in Mjesna
31 Zajednica.
- 32 Q. What is the approximate size, geographic size, of opstina Prijedor?
- 33 A. If my memory serves my right, it is 834 square kilometres, according to the statistics.

Witness: Greve

616

1 Q. From one end to the other, approximately how long?

2 A. Possibly 33 kilometres by 25 and a half kilometres, but this, obviously, is approximate and
3 the shape is not exactly rectangular but it is almost like that.

4 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, if could I have these documents marked next in order for
5 identification? (Documents handed).

6 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: What number is that, Mr. Tieger?

7 MR. TIEGER: That would be No. 79, I believe it is No. 79.

8 (To the witness): Dr. Greve, do you recognise those documents?

9 A. Yes, I do.

10 Q. Are those two separate documents?

11 A. There are actually three different documents. There is one or, that is to say, there is one
12 Serbo-Croatian version of the document and then there is an English language version of
13 the same document, and this has been published by the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina
14 but, unfortunately, it is not so easy to read the figures. So for, as a matter of
15 convenience, I have also asked to have handed a copy of the same population count and
16 census published in Croatia because it is readable. I have been unable to trace a better
17 copy from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

18 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, I tender that.

19 MR. WLADIMIROFF: The Prosecution provided with the document number because we do
20 not know.

21 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Is it 79 or is it?

22 MR. WLADIMIROFF: That is the exhibit number probably, but what is the original document
23 number?

24 MR. TIEGER: 244, 2 and 44.

25 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: What is listed on the exhibit list, 79 is a coloured map of Prijedor
26 and surrounding area taken from a section of the map series M709. Is that what has been
27 marked as 79.

28 MR. TIEGER: No, the map has not been marked and 79 has not been assigned to any
29 particular exhibit yet.

30 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: I have a feeling it is 80 just from what I have listened to -- no, it is
31 not 80 either.

Witness: Greve

1 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, if it will be of more convenience to the court, the map will 617
2 certainly be marked later. I can have the witness identify it now so we can keep the list
3 in order.

4 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: That is fine. Identified. Then 79, does the Defence counsel have
5 a copy of what has been marked for identification purposes as 79?

6 MR. WLADIMIROFF: I think there is still a little confusion here. Perhaps the Prosecution
7 could give us the document number which you provided to us, because we have three
8 numbers now here, the original document number which may be 2 and 44, but the
9 document number you gave to us had different numbers and these are the references I am
10 working with.

11 MR. TIEGER: Correct. The document number on the list that you are working with should be
12 numbers 2 ---

13 MR. WLADIMIROFF: Fine.

14 MR. TIEGER: -- and 44. To keep things in order, if we may have this marked for
15 identification and have the witness look at that.

16 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Tell me what has just been marked as 79.

17 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, what was marked for identification -- I am sorry about the
18 confusion -- were documents 80 and 81 which turned out to be marked as one exhibit.

19 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: OK, that is what I thought because I did not think that what the
20 witness added -- she was saying there were three pieces of paper and I could not see that
21 was a colour map and that is what you have listed as 79. OK.

22 MR. TIEGER (To the witness): Judge Greve, looking quickly at the document that has just
23 been marked, do you recognise that?

24 A. Yes, I do.

25 Q. What is it, please?

26 A. This is the central areas of opstina Prijedor. It was difficult to have the entire opstina into
27 the map for the form I have wanted, but it is the essential parts of opstina Prijedor.

28 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, I tender that.

29 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: That has been marked as what number for identification?

30 MR. TIEGER: I was hoping it had been -- 79.

31 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 79, and it is listed on your exhibit list as a coloured map of
32 Prijedor.

33 MR. TIEGER: That is correct.

Witness: Greve

618

1 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Does Defence counsel have any objection?

2 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No, I understand now we have changed this into 79 and the other
3 document will be 80, is that correct, because I was under the impression that the
4 document had been given 79, but that is wrong?

5 MR. TIEGER: If I may clarify, if we may mark the census from the Republic of
6 Bosnia-Herzegovina states statistics office which has the English translation as Exhibit
7 80, and the census that the witness indicated was obtained from Croatia with the same
8 information but in clearer form as 81, then we will be back on the court's list.

9 MR. WLADIMIROFF: 79 being the map, no objection, and 80 being the census 1991, no
10 objection either.

11 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 79 will be admitted, the coloured map of Prijedor and surrounding
12 area, and 80 will be admitted also without objection, Mr. Tieger.

13 MR. TIEGER: Thank you, your Honour. Your Honours, it might make things clearer if we go
14 through the evidence to mark though two censuses as 80.

15 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 80 and 81?

16 MR. TIEGER: Yes.

17 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 81 on your exhibit list says pages 196 through 201 report from a
18 report of 1991 census, is that what 81 is?

19 MR. TIEGER: That is correct.

20 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Is there any objection to 81?

21 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No, your Honour.

22 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 81 will be admitted. 79, 80 and 81 are admitted. The hard part is
23 over. Now we can listen to the testimony.

24 MR. TIEGER: Thank you, your Honour. Can this document be marked as No. 82? That
25 comes up on the screen as 2/40. It is an ethnic composition map of opstina Prijedor. (To
26 the witness): Dr. Greve, do you recognise this document?

27 A. Yes, I do.

28 Q. What is it?

29 A. This is a map which shows the majority ethnic group in the different areas. Unfortunately,
30 this is not in colours; it would be much more readable if that was the case.

31 Q. It shows the ethnic composition of opstina Prijedor by the different towns or villages?

32 A. That is correct.

Witness: Greve

1 MR. TIEGER: Your Honours, as Judge Greve indicated, this is a copy of the original
2 which has been on its way for sometime. I would ask to tender this with the
3 understanding that the original colour document will be provided to the court and a
4 colour copy to the Defence as soon as available which, I hope, will be later today.

5 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Any objection -- you have 82, I think, before you -- to 82 ---

6 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No, your Honour.

7 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: -- subject to the original in colour being presented?

8 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No problem.

9 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 82 will be admitted.

10 MR. TIEGER (To the witness): Dr. Greve, can you tell us the approximate national or ethnic
11 distribution or composition of the Prijedor area?

12 A. Yes, Prijedor, according to the census of 1991, had a little more than 112,000 inhabitants.

13 The number of inhabitants was increased, we do not know exactly by how many, but by
14 summer in early 1992 because of ethnic cleansing practices in Bosanski Novi, which will
15 be to the west, almost only to the west, of opstina Prijedor. In opstina Prijedor, the
16 Muslims had the majority population. They were 44 per cent of the entire population
17 which means approximately 49,000 people; the Serbs were 42.5 per cent of the
18 population; the Croats were 5.6 per cent of the population, and there was a group that
19 deserves a little explanation called Yugoslavs which was 5.7 per cent.

20 Yugoslavs were used as a designation. It was an option for everyone to declare
21 themselves as Yugoslavs, and it was chosen for primarily two options. That is my
22 understanding. If people were of mixed descent, although that did not prevent them from
23 also declaring them belonging to one or the other group, and the other reason for calling
24 oneself a Yugoslav would be demonstrating political confidence in the idea of
25 Yugoslavia as one state.

26 There was finally a group of 2.2 per cent which were aliens. They are, according to the
27 public records, essentially, Ukrainians, Russians and Italians. However, to my
28 understanding, there has also been some, not so many, but Albanians, and some, not so
29 many, Poles, or there could have been others as well. I may mention that gypsies do not
30 figure on this account, but that is one of the groups that has also been ousted from the
31 region, but I have not seen -- or from opstina Prijedor, but I have never see official
32 numbers as to how many they were.

Witness: Greve

1 Q. Could the witness be shown this map for identification next in order? It will be No.

2 83, I believe. (Document handed). Dr. Greve, do you recognise that map?

3 A. Yes, I do.

4 Q. What does it depict?

5 A. This particular map is to indicate the division between ethnic groups. I hasten to add that
6 such a division is not always easy to make as many people find it difficult to identify
7 only with one group, as they are of mixed descent. In many areas up to one-fourth of the
8 marriages were between Christian and Muslims. But, however, this is according to how
9 people had declared themselves in the census. So, by giving the different groups a colour
10 code, meaning that the Croats are marked with blue, the Muslims with green and the
11 Serbs in some kind of reddish shade -----

12 Q. Dr. Greve, before you go further, I would like to tender that exhibit and put it on the
13 monitor so the court can see it.

14 A. I am sorry.

15 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Is there objection to 83?

16 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No objection, your Honour.

17 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 83 will be admitted.

18 MR. TIEGER: Dr. Greve, can you point out on the map where opstina Prijedor appears?

19 A. Yes, long distance reading is not my strong side, but I will try to do it properly. This is
20 Prijedor with the 44 per cent Muslims and the 42.5 per cent Serbs.

21 Q. What is the ethnic or national distribution of the opstina surrounding Prijedor?

22 A. Most of the opstinas surrounding Prijedor has more than half of the population as being
23 Serb. One will see immediately that there are some exceptions such as Sanski Most, and
24 I am trying to find Kotor Varos which is also one such opstina which does not have Serb
25 majority population. I am leaving out at this time the Bihac area which I was trying to
26 point out in the corner -- I do not know if you, it is not on my screen; oh, yes, here it is --
27 which is predominantly a Muslim area.

28 Q. Thank you, doctor. I would like to ask you some questions about the general geographic
29 position of Prijedor. In that regard, I would like the witness to be shown the next exhibit
30 to be marked for identification which should be Exhibit 84. While they are setting that
31 up, perhaps you could just take a look at the document?

32 A. Yes, I have been colouring it myself so I think I do know it.

33 Q. So you recognise that document, what does it depict?

Witness: Greve

621

1 A. This is a document which was issued by the British forces in UNPROFOR as of 17th
2 February 1993. It shows the current military situation at that time, but it is of no
3 significance, neither the time, nor the military situation. My main reason for asking this
4 map to be used is that it shows both Serbia proper with Vojvodina, it shows Montenegro
5 and it shows essential parts of Croatia, that is, the four UN protected areas in Croatia and
6 all of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

7 MR. TIEGER: We tender Exhibit 84, your Honour.

8 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: No objection?

9 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No objection.

10 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 84 will be admitted.

11 MR. TIEGER (To the witness): Dr. Greve, now that the map is in front of the court, can you
12 point out the areas you refer to, both Prijedor and Serbia and Serbia and Krajina?

13 A. I do not know if it will be of convenience if I stand up or if you cannot hear me then, but I
14 -----

15 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: That be a problem when you stand up. See if you can point from
16 sitting down, if you can.

17 THE WITNESS: Let me say, for the record, there is no political colour to the yellow; it was
18 the highlighter at hand. This is the borderline which indicates where we find Serbia
19 proper, Montenegro, Serbia and Vojvodina. All that is east of this line could well have
20 been coloured yellow. What we see here is it is marked east, west, north and south.
21 These are the UN protected areas in Croatia following the cease fire in early 1992. I
22 have coloured them in full to show just how large the areas are.
23 My main reason for making this map is to draw the attention of your Honours to the fact
24 that to link this yellow eastern area to this yellow tree, well, in actual fact, two areas in
25 the west, there is a need for some kind of passage or territorial infrastructure link. I may
26 point out that this is central Bosnia. This is where we find Sarajevo. This is where, sort
27 of, the government in Bosnia-Herzegovina was predominantly in control. This area, as
28 pointed out, had a predominantly Serb population, not Prijedor, not Sanski Most, not Kotor
29 Varos. However, and there were predominant Serb areas in this stretch as well.
30 To link Serbia proper to these areas, there was a need for some kind of a corridor or
31 sometimes the reference to a "corridor" in written sources, meaning newspaper article
32 and when referred to by the military, may be limited to the area of Brcko, opstina Brcko,
33 Bosanski Samac, which you have had witnesses coming in from. In this area, the

Witness: Greve

622

1 so-called corridor was very narrow. However, in this area it was quite broad but to
2 get through immediately, not having control of Prijedor, was an obstacle in terms of
3 infrastructure.

4 Q. Dr. Greve, is there a major highway which connects substantial portions of areas you have
5 just been pointing to?

6 A. Yes, actually Prijedor has a character of an intersection in this respect. Obviously, it is
7 much more than an intersection, but also that it links the most important town in the area
8 which is Banja Luka over to Bosanski Novi. It goes straight through Prijedor. It links
9 Bosanski Dubica to Banja Luka through Prijedor, or to Bosanski Novi through
10 Prijedor, or to Sanski Most to the south. So, it literally is an intersection between the
11 four cardinal directions.

12 Q. Is there also a railroad which links some of those areas?

13 A. Yes, it is. The railroad in this area goes straight through Prijedor coming again from the
14 west or from the east, depending where you start, of course. It goes straight through
15 Prijedor and onwards to Banja Luka, and onwards to Duboj. It is the only one railroad
16 in that area.

17 Q. Was this passageway from Serbia to Serbian Krajina that you have just indicated
18 considered important by Serbian officials and authorities?

19 A. Yes, it is being referred to as if it is the neck, that links the head and the body. It is
20 referred to as the vital line of life. It is referred to as the crucial point to have one unified
21 territory or united link, geographical territory.

22 MR. TIEGER: May I have this marked next in order, please, for identification. (Document
23 marked) (To the witness): Dr. Greve, do you recognise that document?

24 A. Yes, I do.

25 Q. Can you tell the court what it is, please?

26 A. This is the original and a translation of an article which appeared 1st June 1994 in the local
27 newspaper in opstina Prijedor, the local newspaper called Kozarski Vjesnik, and the
28 headline of the article is "The Glory of all Serbian glories".

29 Q. After the military takeover in Prijedor on April 30th 1992, was Kozarski Vjesnik an
30 independent newspaper?

31 A. No, it was not. Kozarski Vjesnik immediately became almost a mouth piece of the new
32 authorities.

33 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, I would tender that document.

Witness: Greve

623

1 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Any objection?

2 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No, your Honour.

3 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 85 will be admitted.

4 MR. TIEGER: May I ask it to be placed on the elmo and the witness's attention directed to
5 page 2, the last paragraph.

6 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: I am sorry, Mr. Tieger, I missed -- what paragraph.

7 MR. TIEGER: The last paragraph of page 2, your Honours, which begins, "Loyal followers of
8 Serbian heros". (To the witness): Dr. Greve, do you see in that paragraph a reference to
9 the significance placed by Serbian authorities on the passageway between Serbia proper
10 and Serbian Krajina?

11 A. Yes, I do. It is said in the operation to open the so-called, and in quotation mark
12 "corridor", "that natural and generic (sic) ... of the Serbs in all three Serbian states, the
13 fight is from ... supported by institutions of civil authority and the Serbian people proved
14 that they were loyal followers of Serbian heros from all previous wars and battles ...
15 beginning with the Kosovo battle until now".

16 Q. This is attached from a telegram sent by whom?

17 A. This is sent by the Regional Commander, General Momir Talic who is headquartered in
18 Banja Luka. He is the Commander of the 1st Krajina corps which previously has been
19 referred to under its JNA name by previous witnesses as being the Fifth Krajina or the
20 Banja Luka due to its headquarters. .

21 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: I think that the witness when she was reading the "natural and
22 genetic" I think she said "generic".

23 THE WITNESS: Sorry.

24 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Only because I think it is a significance to have pointed out. We
25 will stand in recess for 20 minutes. (4.00 o'clock).

26 (Short adjournment).

27 (4.20 p.m.).

28 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr. Tieger?

29 MR. TIEGER: Thank you, your Honour. Your Honour, before I begin I just wanted, if I may,
30 to clarify a question that Judge Stephen asked me earlier that I entirely missed. It was
31 about a reference number I made to a computer exhibit. I did mention a number. It is
32 my understanding that that is the identification number for the document which has
33 already been scanned into the computer. So, if reference is made in the course of the

Witness: Greve

624

1 examination to 2/ and then a number, I think that typically refers to an exhibit that
2 has already been scanned into the computer. I am sorry I misunderstood the question.

3 Dr. Greve ----

4 JUDGE STEPHEN: While you are on this, I suppose it is too much to hope that we can get
5 coloured maps of any of these exhibits? Our copies I suspect will all be black and white,
6 will they?

7 MR. TIEGER: For some of the maps we have prepared duplicate colour copies for the Court,
8 especially the map, for example, one of the maps that has already been introduced. I will
9 get the number and perhaps it would be a good time to give a copy to the court, Exhibit
10 79. I am happy to present that now.

11 JUDGE STEPHEN: As the Doctor has said, it is probably very much easier to understand.

12 MR. TIEGER: I am sure it will be possible and we will make an effort to do that for all
13 relevant exhibits.

14 JUDGE STEPHEN: Thank you very much.

15 MR. TIEGER: Dr. Greve, before the break we were discussing the passageway through from
16 Serbia to Serbia and Krajina, and the significance of that passageway to Serbian officials.
17 In that connection you referred to a telegram from General Talic. I would ask you now
18 to look at a document I would like marked for identification as Exhibit 86. What is that
19 document?

20 A. This is another article from Kozarski Vjesnik. I see that unfortunately it is called
21 Publication 02 Vjesnik. I assume this is a mistake. It is Kozarski Vjesnik, the local
22 newspaper which we have been referring to previously. It is dated 15th July 1994,
23 headline: "Faithful to the Homeland and its Ideals".

24 Q. Does it contain the text of a speech by the chairman of the Prijedor SDS?

25 A. Yes, it does, and that is the Serbian party.

26 Q. And was that speech made at a ceremony commemorating the birth of the party?

27 A. Yes, it was.

28 Q. I tender that Exhibit, your Honour.

29 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Any objection to Exhibit 86?

30 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No objection, your Honour.

31 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 86 will be admitted.

32 MR. TIEGER: Dr. Greve, directing your attention to page 3 of the English translation, the
33 second paragraph, in his speech does the President of the Prijedor SDS indicate the

Witness: Greve

625

1 significance that is attached to the passageway between Serbia and Serbia and
2 Krajina by Serbian officials?

3 A. Yes, it does.

4 Q. And how does he describe that?

5 A. It said: "The word 'corridor' is too weak to describe that bond. The neck is not a corridor
6 between the head and the body; it is all one being, the being of the Serbian nation, said
7 the top man of the Prijedor SDS categorically."

8 Q. Does Prijedor lie right in the midst of that single body?

9 A. Speaking in the language of a body, it is like a heart in the middle of this.

10 Q. Now is an opportunity for me to refer to the computer document 235 once more. May that
11 be called up on the screen? I am sorry, your Honour, I would like to ask that Exhibit 79
12 be placed on the elmo. Dr. Greve, looking at this map of Prijedor, can you point out for
13 the court the major population centres of the opstina?

14 A. Yes. The only larger town is Prijedor itself which is located here; somehow in the middle
15 but rather to the west than the east of the opstina. Then there are some other main
16 population areas. One is underneath the mountain range that we find to the north where
17 the central areas are actually Kozarac and Kozarus.

18 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: I can barely see that. Can you zoom on it just a little bit more,
19 Kozarac?

20 A. Here we see Kozarac. Again frequently, as earlier mentioned, the administrative unit is
21 Mjesna Zajednica which is slightly bigger than each area, and frequently one will also
22 refer to an area as the "Kozarac area" or Podgozara, meaning a larger area. But this is
23 Kozarac proper. Maybe I should point out there is one main road from Prijedor that goes
24 the way to Banja Luka. This is a new road and there is an old road. These are the two
25 roads crossing through Kozarac.

26 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Is that what is labelled 4 and it appears to be that road?

27 A. Yes, that is the newest road and that leads from Prijedor. It is also called E for European,
28 main road E761. The old road is called 13 just to the north, this being the main centre of
29 Kozarac.

30 MR. TIEGER: Approximately how many people lived in the general Kozarac region?

31 A. If we take the entire region, but again it depends on how we want to make the limits to
32 that, but it may be said that almost 27,000 people lived in the larger Kozarac area.

33 Q. What was the general ethnic composition of that area?

Witness: Greve

626

1 A. It was predominantly and more than that essentially Muslim.

2 Q. Dr. Greve, can you tell us a little about some of the major industries or economic activities
3 of the opstina?

4 A. Maybe if I can take the liberty, I had not finished pointing out some of the main centres.
5 Maybe I confused by being so slow in presenting them, but I would like to point out to
6 the court also the area of Ljubija. We are moving the map and what we are actually
7 seeing now is an area which is to the west and the south of the Prijedor town; it is called
8 Ljubija. That is also one of the main population centres in the opstina, the third largest
9 one.

10 Then coming back to your question, Prijedor as mentioned is located at an intersection.
11 So there were a lot of passage traffic and transport that was allocated to the area. The
12 main industry in the area, this is a mountainous areas, your Honours, and the main
13 industry is an iron ore mine. It is believed to be possibly the second largest in Europe
14 both in quantity and quality. So, it is a large mine and Ljubija is one of the mining
15 centres. We have not touched upon the two other main centres or locations of the mine.
16 It has three locations, one being Omarska and a third being Tomasica.

17 In the middle of the focus at the moment you also see some other industries actually.
18 You will see that there is a clay production plant; it is also known under the name of
19 Keraterm. There were a number of sawmills, timber, paper mills, biscuit factory, soft
20 drink factory, some textile factories. It was considered a prosperous area. It is fertile. It
21 is with quite some agricultural activity, animal husbandry and forestry. It is underneath
22 the mountain of Kozara. The Kozara mountain holds significant importance in the history
23 of the former Yugoslavia during World War II. So, possibly the single most important
24 war memorial in the former Yugoslavia is on top of this mountain. There were a lot of
25 tourists coming to the area, both to visit the memorial and also because it has a pleasant
26 climate and a pleasant location with the River Sana, as opposed to the River Sava. The
27 River Sana runs through the opstina. It comes from the west. It comes almost all the
28 way down to Prijedor to the town, and it continues to the south. So Prijedor, in a sense,
29 is in a valley setting.

30 Q. In addition to Kozarski Vjesnik, was there any other local media outlet?

31 A. Yes, Radio Prijedor was the local radio station.

Witness: Greve

- 1 Q. Dr. Greve, you indicated that there were three primary ethnic groups or nationalities in 627
2 Prijedor. How were relations between those groups between World War II and the late
3 1980s or 1990?
- 4 A. To my understanding, it was very good relations between the different ethnic groups, to the
5 extent that one is surprised to read local newspaper articles where Serb officials will
6 actually say that they abandoned the brotherhood that existed, and it comes through --
7 and this is of course an impression which I have having seen all the witness statements --
8 that people were really surprised that anything like this could happen in Prijedor, because
9 it was an early partisan area and it suffered terribly during World War II. This was an
10 area in which later United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim worked during
11 World War II. So a lot of intelligence work has been made as to what happened in the
12 Prijedor area in World War II. It was heavily decimated in the summer of 1942 and all
13 groups suffered tremendously.
- 14 Obviously the destruction of the area was led by the Germans, their Austrian allies, Kurt
15 Waldheim being an Austrian, the Ustasha, the fascist of the Croats, but also the Serb
16 Chetniks had been cleared as being useful in co-operating in this. It so comes that in my
17 own country, and I checked these sources in my country and in Belgrade just to get some
18 indication of World War II history, unfortunately many people from Prijedor were taken
19 to Jasanovac which is a terrible concentration camp during World War II, possibly the
20 worst in the former Yugoslavia, but some of them were also taken for slave labour in my
21 own country. So I have looked up the lists of those taken for slave labour in occupied
22 Norway, and among them are many Serbs, but also Muslims from the Prijedor area. So
23 there is a constant reference in every media to the "brotherhood" of the past. They had
24 suffered together and it seems like so many have been sort of emphasising in this case
25 that they really considered one another as living together harmoniously.
- 26 Q. Was this harmonious relationship which existed for so long after World War II suddenly
27 shattered on April 30th or 1992 or did it build up over time?
- 28 A. It did build up over time and not the least due to massive propaganda and the upcoming
29 nationalistic trends, but essentially, I hasten to add, outside of Prijedor, but the
30 population in Prijedor became subjected to ethnic hatred, particularly from Serbian
31 medias.
- 32 Q. May I have this document marked for identification as No. 87?

Witness: Greve

628

1 THE WITNESS: In the middle of marking the document maybe I should also point out
2 something I forgot. There seems to be a lake on the map, Ridna. This is actually not just
3 an ordinary lake; this is a huge fish farm, fish plant. Thank you.

4 MR. TIEGER: Looking at document 87, can you tell us what that is, please?

5 A. Yes. This is a General Assembly, Security Council document in the UN. It is circulated
6 by both of them. It relates to the situation on human rights in the territory of the former
7 Yugoslavia. It is the Secretary General that presents to the General Assembly and the
8 Security Council a report concerning the situation of human rights in the territory of the
9 former Yugoslavia.

10 Q. I tender that document, your Honour.

11 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Any objection?

12 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No objection, your Honour.

13 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 87 will be admitted.

14 MR. TIEGER: Dr. Greve, can I direct your attention to page 10 of that document and ask you
15 if it indicates the role of the media in areas controlled by **de facto** Bosnian Serb
16 authorities?

17 A. Yes, it does.

18 Q. Have you reviewed that previously?

19 A. Yes, I have.

20 Q. I note that the report was made in 1995.

21 A. That is correct.

22 Q. Does the assessment of the situation at that time reflect the role of the media at the time in
23 1991/1992?

24 A. To my understanding, it reflects the situation even better in 1991 and 1992 than in 1995,
25 because in 1995 the need for propaganda was not that important.

26 Q. Now in which way does this report indicate the media in areas controlled by **de facto**
27 Bosnian Serb authorities attempted to influence the population?

28 A. It is indicating that instead of brotherhood there is an upcoming rivalry and worse between
29 the different groups. It is starting to characterise the Croatians as Ustashas and fascists,
30 and it is starting to categorise the Muslims and fundamentalists, people wanting to rage
31 holy war, "Jihad", that is it is presenting a scenario which seems to leave no other
32 options for the Serbs than to join some kind of self-defence against all other groups or

Witness: Greve

629

1 possibly face this terrible fate of the past, that is concentration camps such as
2 Jasanovac. It seems to be made an either/or.

3 Q. In paragraph 38 does the report indicate that the Bosnian Serb authorities in essence
4 created their own media for the purpose of disseminating political propaganda?

5 A. That is correct.

6 Q. In paragraph 40 the report makes reference to broadcasts which refer to President
7 Itzebegovic as "balija". Is that an ethnic insult?

8 A. It is considered to be very derogative, yes.

9 Q. The report indicates that that was done on the Bosnian Serb media?

10 A. That is correct.

11 Q. May I ask you to turn to paragraph 43. Now the early reference that you discussed talked
12 about the creation of a Bosnian Serb media. Does this paragraph indicate the manner in
13 which that media in some ways was created?

14 A. Yes. It is referring to certain existing medias being taken over, the control of these medias
15 being taken over by the Bosnian Serbs.

16 Q. May I have this document marked as Exhibit 88 for identification? (Document handed).
17 Doctor, do you recognise this document?

18 A. Yes, I do.

19 Q. What is it, please?

20 A. This is a transcript of a broadcast made by Radio TV Banja Luka situated in Banja Luka,
21 being the so-called "Captain" of the region.

22 Q. I tender this document.

23 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Any objection to Exhibit 88?

24 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No, your Honour.

25 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Exhibit 88 will be admitted.

26 MR. TIEGER: Dr. Greve, let me direct your attention to page 1 of that transcript of the
27 broadcast. What is the occasion which this broadcast marks?

28 A. It marks a celebration of the takeover of the TV relay station on mount Kozarac which was
29 taken over by the Serbs.

30 Q. The broadcast indicates that the takeover occurred when?

31 A. 1st August 1991, but it also indicates, and I think that speaks to a question perhaps
32 previously raised by the Defence, when it comes to information such as the takeover of a
33 TV station, I had information from many witnesses which was not very precise, but

Witness: Greve

630

1 when I tried to figure out exactly when this was taken over, I had the answer in this
2 TV or this celebrating that has been broadcast, because people told me or witnesses had
3 testified or given information that they recognised the takeover of the TV station actually
4 by approximately March 1992. What this document tells us is that the actual takeover
5 was 1st August the previous year, but they did not start with Serb dominated information
6 or propaganda immediately. It refers to 28 months. If I may, for your convenience, draw
7 your attention to the first paragraph because this is a three-year celebration in a sense but
8 it is only 28 months that it has been operational. So, this document tells how bits and
9 pieces of information sometimes would not give me the complete picture, but eventually
10 more and more documents would come up to corroborate the information. I had put it
11 into a more precise context.

12 Q. Looking at paragraph 3, does the broadcast indicate who captured the transmitter?

13 A. Yes, it does.

14 Q. And who was that?

15 A. It is a paramilitary group. I do not see it immediately on my transcript in paragraph 3, but
16 it is a group that called themselves the Wolves. They come from Panjavo or Vukia
17 which is a mountain in Panjavo. Panjavo is an opstina located to the east of Prijedor,
18 east of Banja Luka.

19 Q. Does the broadcast indicate who came with the armed group, again looking at paragraph 3
20 which start with "Reporter"? I direct your attention to the quote which begins "Around
21 1800 hours ... " Perhaps I am directing your attention to the wrong portion, Doctor. The
22 third paragraph that begins "Reporter", do you see a reference to "1800 hours"?

23 A. Yes. "Around 1800 hours today officials of the Bosanski Krajina SO Municipal Assembly
24 came to the centre with a large armed escort and ordered us to broadcast the satellite
25 programme from Belgrade via the second relay". It is indicating that this was not the
26 paramilitary forces acting on their own. They were actually acting in tandem with, and
27 full co-operation of, both army and political leaders.

28 Q. Does the President of the autonomous region of Krajina appear in the broadcast to
29 celebrate the takeover of the transmitter?

30 A. Yes.

31 Q. What is his name?

32 A. It is Kupresanin.

Witness: Greve

1 Q. Does the broadcast and does he indicate in the broadcast that the takeover of the
2 transmitter took place under his orders?

3 A. Yes, he does.

4 Q. Is there any official from Prijedor present at the celebration?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Turning to the top of page 2 -- let me ask you first to direct your attention to the bottom of
7 page 1, if I may. That indicates Srdo Srdic Deputy in the People's Assembly in the
8 Republic of Srpske. Do you know from which opstina Srdo Srdic comes?

9 A. He lived at least in opstina Prijedor. I do not know if he was also born there.

10 Q. At the time of the takeover of the transmitter, was he a member of SDS and where did he
11 live?

12 A. He lived in opstina Prijedor, and he was a member of the SDS, and he was an early deputy
13 or representative in the People's Assembly of Republika Srpska which, understandably,
14 had a different name.

15 Q. Turning to the first paragraph of page 2, and looking at the last sentence of that paragraph,
16 does Srdo Srdic indicate why the takeover occurred and when the transmitter was
17 taken over?

18 A. Yes, he is emphasising that it is a need for propaganda to be transmitted to the Serbian
19 people.

20 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, if we could play the video? Actually, I would ask to have the
21 video of that transcript from which that transcript is taken tendered into evidence before
22 we play it or afterwards.

23 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: That is exhibit 89. Is there any objection to the video, Mr.
24 Wladimiroff?

25 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No, your Honour.

26 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Exhibit 89 will be admitted.

27 MR. TIEGER: That is tape No. 1.

28 (Tape No. 1 was played)

29 Could we hold that for just a moment? I apologise. Your Honour, I apologise. I
30 realised belatedly that the court does not have copies of the transcript before it.

31 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: No, we do not.

32 MR. TIEGER: We have two copies at the moment, if that would be convenient for the court?
33 Actually, three copies, if the Defence has no objection; one is marked.

Witness: Greve

1 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: We can use two copies. How many pages is this exhibit, Mr. 632
2 Tieger, the transcript, 88?

3 MR. TIEGER: Four, your Honour. If I recall correctly, we have just stopped at the portion
4 that would have been marked "caption", if the court wishes to continue rather than
5 rewind it. We have just concluded the anchor giving the introductory portion. I think we
6 stopped at the logo. We can continue.

7 (Tape No. 1 continued)

8 Dr. Greve, in addition to inciting hatred against Muslims and Croats by the use of such
9 terms as referred to in the Masowieski Report, did the Bosnian Serb media under the
10 control of the **de facto** authorities attempt to instil or inspire Serbian nationalism?

11 A. Yes, it did.

12 Q. In what sorts of ways was that done?

13 A. Several different ways. Nationalism as it is coming up, unfortunately, in many parts of
14 Europe; it was inspired by going back to historic events. For (1) there was a celebration
15 of a 600 anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo Polje in 1989, and it was made a big issue
16 that the Serb nation was let down by other people in the area when the Turks, the
17 Ottoman Empire, were able to invade this part of Europe.
18 They were referring to the glorious past; they were referring to religious symbols and
19 they were also, in particular, emphasising that there could be quite a threat to the Serbs as
20 a nation if they did not stick together as they could be subjected to new attack by other
21 national groups, with specific reference then to the Croatians and with the slogan "the
22 Ustasha" which was for good reasons, very good reasons, useful in terms of instilling
23 fear.

24 They were also with this general reference to some fundamentalist, politicized Muslim
25 communities elsewhere and, essentially, outside Europe referring to the Muslims as
26 being possibly a threat to the existence of the Serb nation. This also happened -- maybe I
27 am jumping slightly in terms of time, but as soon as disintegration of the former
28 Yugoslavia start, it is being presented so that if for any one reason Serbs would become a
29 minority population, which they had not been used to in new independent states, their
30 whole existence could be very perilous and endangered. So it was made for many people
31 as if they had no choice but a full scale war against everyone else, or to be subjected to
32 the old type concentration camp, the symbol being "Jasanovac".

33 Q. What was the effect of this propaganda? Was it effective?

Witness: Greve

1 A. It was extremely effective, and I think that many, many people, having been subjected
 2 to this for a long period of time, repeatedly and frequently in very skilled manners,
 3 they really were frightened; they were thinking: "Possibly, possibly, something is
 4 building up. I do not see it because I am so friendly with my neighbours and relatives,
 5 but possibly outside this area, I must be alert to it", and it was very cleverly done and
 6 they were afraid and I think it is genuine.

7 MR. TIEGER: Can I ask that this document be marked for identification as Exhibit 90? (To
 8 the witness): What does this document contain, Dr. Greve?

9 A. This document is a short quotation which I used for my Prijedor study analysing the events
 10 in Prijedor I have found in the historian Noel Malcolm's book entitled, "Bosnia, a short
 11 history", which was printed in 1994.

12 MR. TIEGER: I tender this.

13 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Any objection to Exhibit 90?

14 MR. WLADIMIROFF: No objection, your Honour.

15 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Exhibit 90 will be admitted.

16 THE WITNESS: I may, perhaps, take this opportunity to say that within the -----

17 MR. TIEGER: Excuse me, I am sorry, can I ask you to put that on the elmo so the court could
 18 see it?

19 A. Sure. No, it was not common to the document, but the fact that I am using reference to an
 20 historian. I tried to approach every historian whom I came across or had the possibility
 21 to get in touch with throughout my study, any nationality, any background, any sign to
 22 the conflict.

23 Q. Directing your attention to Mr. Malcolm's quote, does he indicate that he has attempted to
 24 assess the effective propaganda based on his wide travels in Bosnia over 15 years?

25 A. Yes, he does.

26 Q. And his review of radio/television Belgrade during period 1991 to 1992?

27 A. Well, he is saying that he thought the coexistence between the groups were very friendly
 28 but that the propaganda, unfortunately, was very efficient.

29 Q. So his experience over a 15 year period was that the country was not seething with ethnic
 30 hatred?

31 A. Yes.

32 Q. But, having watched radio/television Belgrade, he began to understand what had
 33 happened?

Witness: Greve

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. What does he say about that?

3 A. He is actually saying that it is understandable under the circumstances that the local
4 population really became afraid.

5 Q. Does he quote an independent Belgrade journal itself to try to put it in context?

6 A. Yes, he does. He is quoting a journalist called Milos Vacic(?) and he is -- who is making
7 an allusion to the American context. Did you want me to read it? Yes? "You must
8 imagine a United States with every little TV station everywhere taking exactly the same
9 editorial line, a line dictated by David Duke. You too would have war in five years", and
10 then the reference is to the Ku Klux Klan.

11 MR. TIEGER: Dr. Greve, I would like you to take a look at this document.

12 JUDGE VOHRAH: Dr. Greve, who is David Duke? I am not American so I do not know.

13 MR. TIEGER: Your Honour, if I may? He was a neo-Nazi or very extreme right wing racist,
14 political leader from Louisiana who came perilously close to obtaining some higher
15 officer in Louisiana.

16 JUDGE VOHRAH: Thank you.

17 MR. TIEGER: Can the witness be shown Exhibit 85, please? Can you put page 1 on the elmo,
18 please? (To the witness): Dr. Greve, this article concerns what event in opstina Prijedor?

19 A. It is a celebration, the day and glory of the Army of Republika Srpska. It is also orthodox
20 church holiday, St. Vitus.

21 Q. Have you had a chance to review the entire article?

22 A. Previously, yes.

23 Q. Does it contain examples of the type of propaganda that you were speaking of earlier?

24 A. Yes, it does.

25 Q. Let me direct your attention to paragraph 2 which begins "Today". First of all, looking at
26 the line above, can you tell who was speaking?

27 A. I assume it will be Radmilo Zeljaja or is it

28 Q. Let me ask you this: were both the Commanders of the Prijedor Brigades present at the
29 celebration?

30 A. Yes, they were. Pero Colic as well.

31 Q. The article indicates that they both spoke and are quoted in this article?

32 A. That is my understanding.

Witness: Greve

635

- 1 Q. In this first quote, if you look to the bottom of the paragraph which begins "But our
2 honourable noblemen", can you see who is speaking?
- 3 A. I only see a reference to Colonel Radmilo Zeljaja.
- 4 Q. What is it that Colonel Zeljaja said at that celebration?
- 5 A. Again it is going back to something briefly mentioned earlier. Prince Lazar is one of
6 the three saints and historically important people in the Serbian nation of whom they are
7 duly very proud. Prince Lazar was fighting the battle on behalf of the Serbs at Kosovo
8 Polje which was formed in 1389. Now, it is referred to as 605 years ago.
- 9 Q. So this is one example of the promotion of Serbian nationalism you have referred to
10 earlier?
- 11 A. It is.
- 12 Q. OK. That would include the reference to Prince Lassa, the reference to Serb noblemen,
13 empire and destiny as well as the characterization of the Serbs as the most tolerant and
14 greatest people on the entire planet?
- 15 A. It is a very mixed article, if I may say so, because, of course, it is making reference to
16 points of history of which the Serbs have every reason to be proud and to remember, and
17 not the same as in the Far East, but also in Europe, we have this long tradition of going
18 back for hundreds and hundreds of years and in this sense, perhaps, 600 years is not that
19 much.
- 20 Q. Is Colonel Colic, the Commander of 5th Kozara Brigade also quoted as speaking at
21 the celebration?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Does he focus on the threat presented to Serbian people and their potential imperilment?
- 24 A. Yes, he is.
- 25 Q. Is that a reference to, in part, the history you described earlier?
- 26 A. Yes, it is. It also has an unfortunate reference to this as being the Third World War.
- 27 Q. Can I direct your attention to page 2, please?
- 28 A. Is there participation in this celebration at least by telegram by General Ratko Mladic?
- 29 A. Yes, there is.
- 30 Q. Does he refer to the efforts made by the military forces in the Prijedor area?
- 31 A. Yes, he does.
- 32 Q. How does he refer to those efforts?

Witness: Greve

1 A. "Up to now our army has managed to successfully protect the Serbian population from
2 the extermination which had been planned, liberated the greatest parts of the Serb land
3 and made it possible for the Serbs in these areas to take their destiny into their hands for
4 the first time".

5 Q. Does he congratulate them in the second paragraph?

6 A. Yes, he does.

7 Q. And recognise their achievements and then does he invite them to do something?

8 A. Yes, he does.

9 Q. What is that?

10 A. "... invite you to persist in achieving your freedom and the creation of a unified Serbian
11 state by maintaining a high level of combat readiness of our units and safeguarding our
12 front lines and through strong moral and unity of the people and army, and I wish St.
13 Vitus Day to be celebrated in peace in the years to come."

14 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: What is the date on this?

15 MR. TIEGER: June 1st, 1994.

16 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: I wondered, for the record, could you just tell us what St. Vitus
17 Day -- what is that?

18 A. It is my understanding, but I have not been able to have this -- I actually checked through
19 the embassies to have a proper calendar of the different religious feasts -- but it is the day
20 when they celebrate svet knez Lazar being the Prince Lazar, and it maybe that St. Vitus
21 is actually a reference to him. But now I am guessing. I am afraid I am not fully able to
22 help you in this, but it is celebrated the same day.

23 MR. TIEGER: Dr. Greve, directing your attention once more to page 1.

24 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: The same day that the Turks defeated the -----

25 THE WITNESS: No.

26 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: 1589 or something? No.

27 THE WITNESS: I must also humbly admit I do not know history that well that I know this.

28 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: That is OK.

29 MR. TIEGER: Looking at the last line of the first page, is there a reference to the brotherhood
30 that once existed in the Prijedor area?

31 A. Yes, it is. The last line actually says, or the last sentence: "We will win because we have
32 firmly decided not to live any longer in brotherhood with those who slaughter our

Witness: Greve

637

1 children and with false brothers who have spat several times at Serbian goodness and
2 decency".

3 Q. Thank you, doctor. Your Honour, I know time has been a consideration, but I am moving
4 on to a separate topic.

5 THE PRESIDING JUDGE: Then we will adjourn until tomorrow at 10 a.m.

6 (5.30 p.m.)

7 (The hearing adjourned until the following day)