

STOLAC MUNICIPALITY

Presidency

Party of Democratic Action Board

Preporod Cultural Society

Muslim Community Board

Merhamet Charitable Association

Association 'Renewal of Civil Trust in the Stolac Municipality'

Citizens

CRIMES
IN STOLAC MUNICIPALITY
(1992 - 1996)

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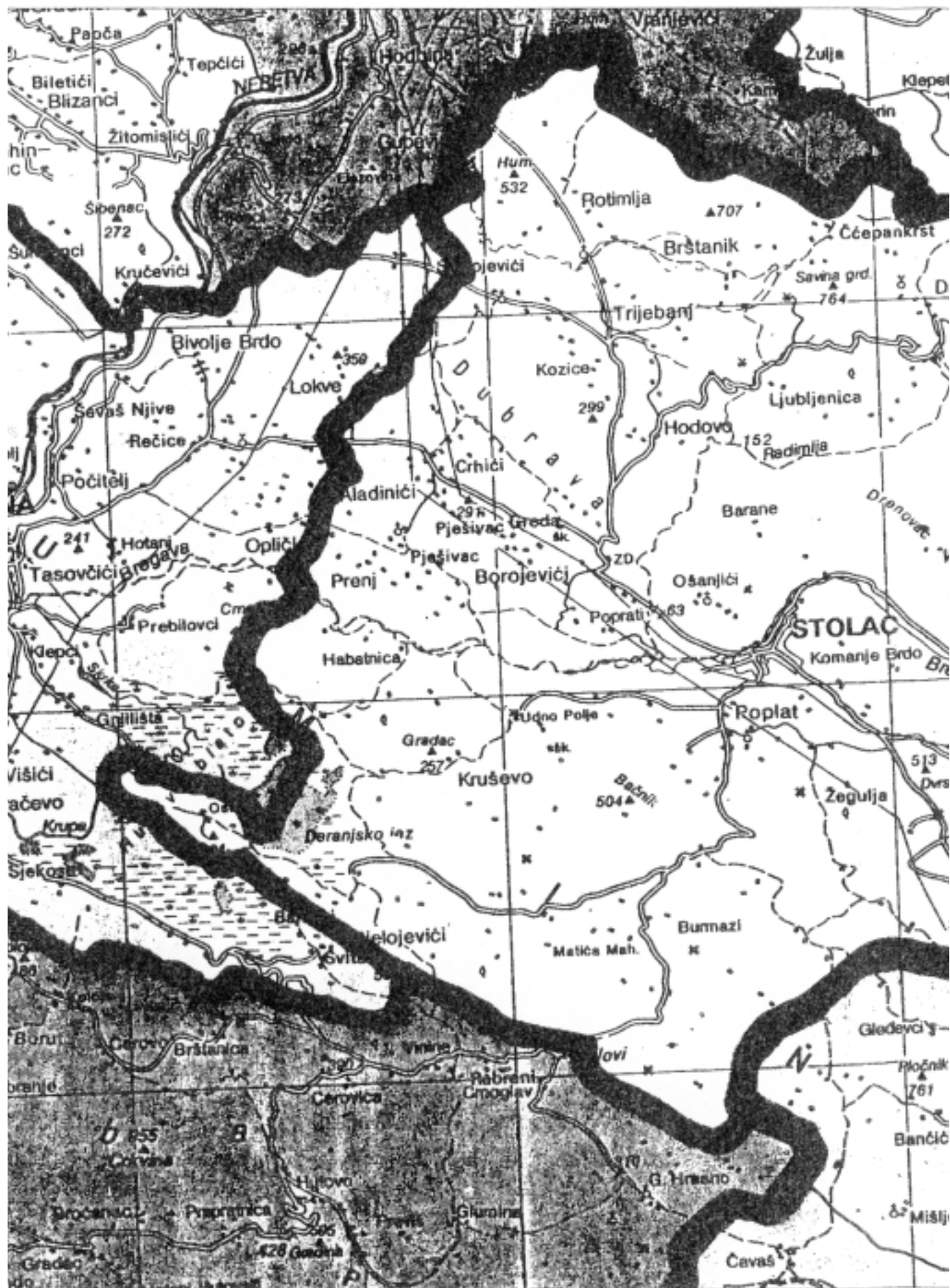
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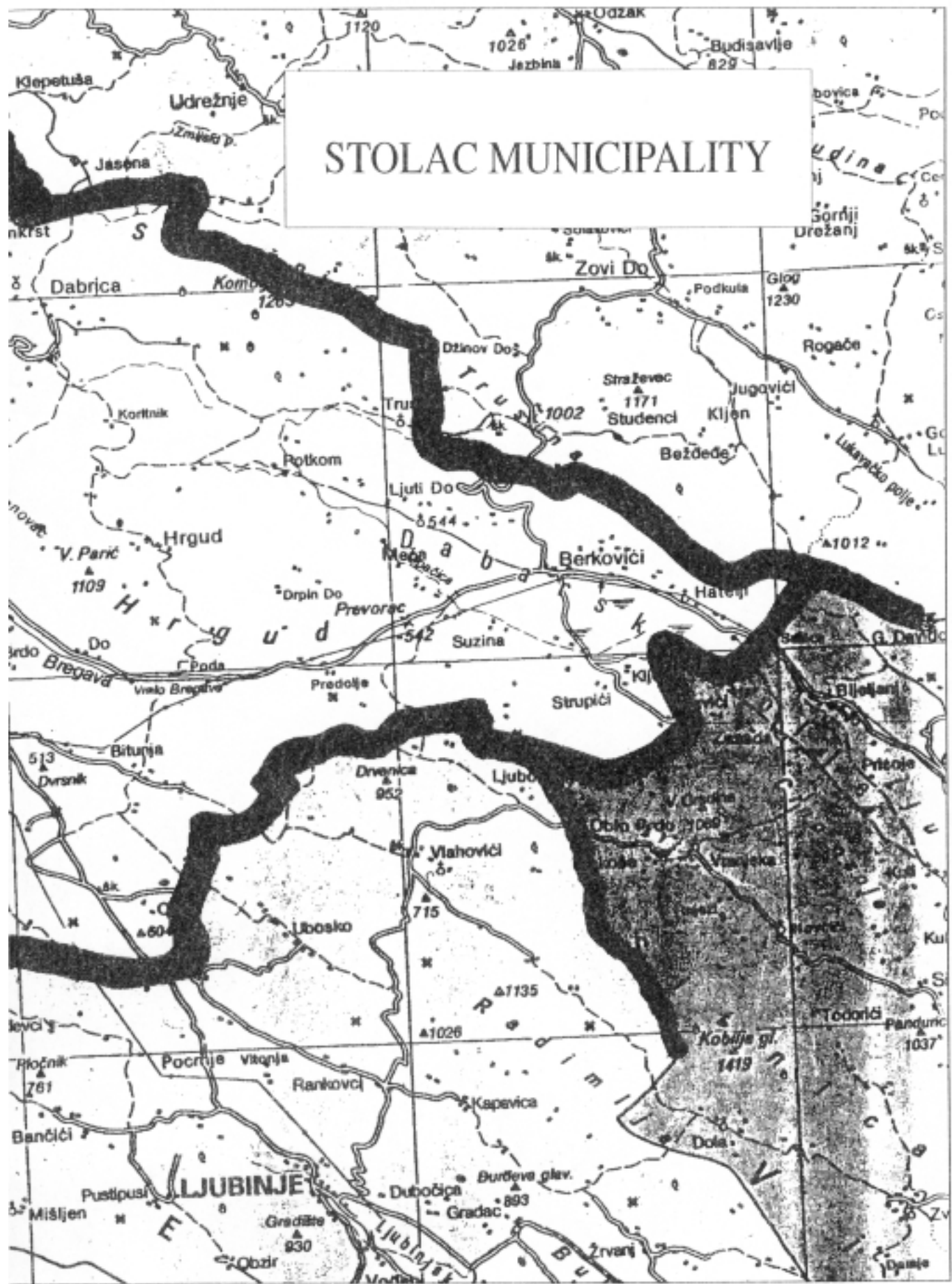


STOLAC MUNICIPALITY

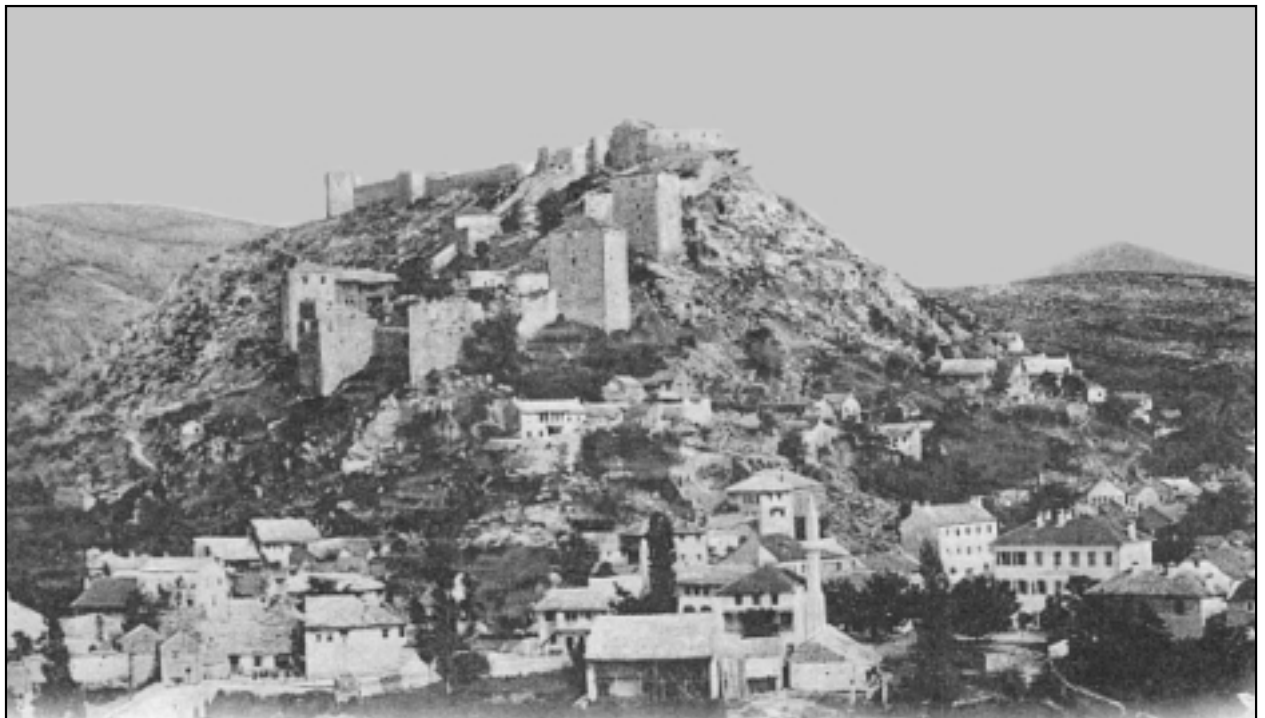




STOLAC MUNICIPALITY



STOLAC
before the destruction 1993



Summary

Stolac municipality covers an area of 541 square kilometres, bordering on the municipalities of Bile}a, Ljubinje, Neum, ^apljina, Mostar, and Nevesinje. According to the 1991 census, its 18,545 inhabitants were 8,093 (43.6%) Bosniak, 6,113 (33.1%) Croat, 3,912 (21.1%) Serb, and 427 (2.3%) other. Stolac municipality is one of the most significant centres of Bosniak culture. The wealth of monuments in the area led to Stolac town being proposed for inclusion on the UNESCO list of world heritage sites.

In the second half of 1993, members of Croatian Defence Council and the Croatian Army occupied one part of Stolac municipality and partitioned its territory with the army of the so-called Republika Srpska. Almost every Bosniak male was taken to detention camps, where they were tortured and killed. The remaining population was mercilessly expelled from their homes and estates. Every religious and cultural monuments was destroyed. Every house and estate was looted and desecrated.

Since 1993, almost 6,100 of the approximately 8,100 Bosniaks from Stolac municipality have been living in the area between Blagaj and Tuzla in extremely difficult conditions, and a further 2,000 are living in third countries worldwide.

Those who planned, ordered, and perpetrated the crimes against humanity and violations of international law that were committed in Stolac municipality are known. All access roads to this town have been controlled by the Croatian Army since 1993. Crime has been systematically concealed, and many of the victims believe that international organizations have colluded in the cover-up.

This is a brief presentation of the atrocities, submitted as an accompaniment to the appeal to all local and international bodies, organizations and associations to take a stand on this issue.

*Based on our knowledge and ability to testify,
based on uncontrovertible instances of the systematic destruction of the Bosniak people and their religious and national identity,
based on our commitment to inform everyone in our country and abroad about this,
and lest we forget,
we, the citizens of Stolac, directly affected by these atrocities, submit this indictment of the perpetrators of the atrocities, their advocates and supporters.*

INDICTMENT FOR CRIMES COMMITTED IN STOLAC MUNICIPALITY

1. INTRODUCTION

Stolac municipality covers an area of 541 square kilometres, bordering with the municipalities of Bile}a, Ljubinje, Neum, ^apljina, Mostar, and Nevesinje. According to the 1991 census, the total number of inhabitants was 18,545 (8,093 or 43.6% Bosniaks, 6,113 or 33.1% Croats, 3,912 or 21.1% Serbs, and 427 or 2.3% others).

In the eighties, Bosnia and Herzegovina was considering proposing the inclusion of the historic and natural unit of Stolac in the UNESCO list of world heritage sites. It was possible in Stolac to trace a continuous culture as far back as the Palaeolithic age (drawings in Badanj cave). Stolac was a rare treasury of remains of the Illyrian and Roman cultures, early Christianity, mediaeval Bosnia, Catholicism, Orthodoxy, and Islam. As a priceless example of Bosnia's unity in diversity, Stolac was in the focus of the deliberate intent of Serb and Croat fascists to destroy the cultural and historical identity of Bosnia.

In much of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the proponents and executors of the idea of creating a Greater Croatia based on the destruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina acted in the same way as the proponents and executors of the idea of Greater Serbia.

In achieving their criminal aims, the fascists inspired by the idea of Greater Croatia committed atrocities against the Bosniaks of Stolac and their entire heritage - crimes which chiefly remain unknown to the public.

The evidence of these crimes is that there are now no Bosniaks left in Stolac municipality, and that their religious and cultural heritage was largely destroyed. A range of crimes against international laws were committed:

- crimes against peace, defined in international law as acts of planning, preparation, launching, or execution of a war of aggression, and war that violates international conventions and guarantees issued;
- crimes against humanity: murder, detention, deportation of the civilian population, the persecution of individuals or groups on a religious, political, or racial basis;
- crimes against the civilian population: systematic displacement, rape, deportation to concentration camps, denial of the right to an impartial trial, forcible conscription into the enemy army, different types of robbery, etc.

The perpetrators of these atrocities in Stolac municipality (and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) have committed crimes that correspond to the definition of the crime of genocide.

The crime of genocide was defined by the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

The criminal acts that constitute genocide, defined as acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, are: killings, causing serious bodily or mental harm, deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part, imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group, and forcibly transferring children of the group.

Cultural genocide, taking the form of the destruction of language, religion and culture, was also committed.

As witnesses, we demand that all those individuals who committed the afore-mentioned acts and the individuals who gave the orders for those acts be prosecuted.

According to the Convention, this crime also includes conspiracy to commit genocide, the direct and public incitement to commit genocide, and complicity in genocide. The organization of groups and incitement to genocide and war crimes was carried out by individuals and bodies from the Republic of Croatia and the so-called Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia.

This indictment provides an illustration of the atrocities committed, in the belief that our indictment will be a basis for a thorough investigation.

2. **PREPARATION AND LAUNCH OF WAR OF CONQUEST AND REBELLION**

In early 1993, there were two military formations on the territory of Stolac municipality, the Croatian Defence Council (HVO) with the Knez Domagoj brigade, and the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RB&H Army) with the Bregava brigade. At the time, both formations were fighting against the Serb-Montenegrin aggressor, as allies jointly responsible for frontline activities. The HVO unit was considerably larger in number and better equipped than that of the RB&H Army; the national breakdown of the HVO was equally divided between Croats and Bosniaks (the combat units were 70% Bosniak), while the RB&H Army complement was solely Bosniak.

Between mid-April and early June 1993, HVO forces carried out propaganda and military preparations for the genocide against Bosniaks in the area. Prominent Bosniaks were arrested, and the Bosniak population was intimidated. On 15 April 1993, authorities of the parastate of Herzeg-Bosnia issued an order prohibiting all vehicles with RB&H Army insignia from entering the Stolac municipal territory. This order banned all troops of the RB&H Army from in Stolac municipality. Following this decision, the officers of Bregava brigade were arrested on 23 April 1993, and detained in a camp in an army barracks in Grabovine near ^apljina. Arrests of influential and prominent Bosniaks in Stolac municipality continued. Members of the Executive Board of the Party of Democratic Action of Stolac, the most influential Bosniak political organisation, staff of Merhamet Bosniak charitable association, and the most distinguished senior members of the Muslim Community of Stolac, were arrested.

In order to carry out this operation, large groups of HVO soldiers from Western Herzegovina, as well as members of the regular armed forces of the Republic of Croatia, particularly from Split and Metkovi}, arrived in the Stolac and Dubrave area. These units intimidated the Bosniak population with frequent small arms fire, singing, and broadcasting ustasha songs on loudspeaker systems.

3.

EXPULSION, DETENTION, LOOTING AND FORCIBLE DETENTION OF BOSNIAKS

3.1. Detention of men of military age

On 22 April 1993, in a village named Rotimlja, a group of military policemen of the Bregava brigade were arrested. Those arrested were: D`emal (son of Ahmet) Piri}, Enver Ogli}, Zijad Rudan, Mehmed Dizdar, Halil (son of Huso) Be{o, and Omer (son of Meho) Filandra, who was wounded. They were all imprisoned in the HVO barracks in Grabovina near ^apljina.

On 1 July 1993, the mass arrest of Bosniaks of military age in Stolac municipality was carried out. The arrests were effected by powerful HVO troops surrounding a village or a family settlement and arresting all men under 60 years of age. The operation was performed systematically, village by village, while the entire area was surrounded by military forces. All the detainees were Bosniaks, irrespective of which military formation they had belonged to up to that time. They were arrested as Bosniaks, and the operation was carried out to the accompaniment of abusive language, physical abuse, forcible entry into their houses, the abuse of women, and disarmament. This took several days, and all the men arrested were taken to the Dretelj and Gabela camps. The arrests of Bosniaks in the Stolac town were carried out in the same way; individuals were taken from their homes by force and taken to the Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases in Stolac, and then to camps near ^apljina. After the arrests, searches of houses and apartments began in order to locate men who had escaped arrest. Pressure was exerted on their families to disclose information about them.

3.2. Abuse of detainees

All men detained prior to 13 July 1993 were taken to the Dretelj and Gabela concentration camps, in the villages of the same names near ^apljina. Those who were later discovered were arrested and taken to the Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases in Stolac, and some of them were taken to the village of Jaso~ in the Crni}i area. Detainees suffered abuse in both these places. [}epan (son of Miho) Peri} was exceptionally brutal in perpetrating abuse, which he carried out in the family house of Spaso (son of Pavao) Obradovi}, in the village of Jaso~.

3.3. Forceful displacement of Bosniaks from Dubrave

On 13 July 1993, the mass deportation of Bosniaks from Stolac municipality began. The deportation and detention of women, the elderly and children was first carried out in Dubrave. More than 1500 Bosniaks were detained in a collective center in the Branko [otra primary school in

Crni}i. The deportations were carried out to the accompaniment of abuse, intimidation and theft. There was insufficient food and water. The detainees were not allowed medical aid. They slept in the classrooms, on the concrete floor, 60 to 150 persons to a room, and even had to perform their bodily functions there. The guards maltreated them during the night. There were reports of women being raped.

The collective centre was controlled by the military. Guards who were recognized as native of or residing in the Stolac area were: Pero [utalo, a judge from Stolac, Marko Ragu`, a judge from Stolac; Jerko Moro from Crni}i; Sre}ko Bo{kovi}, a taxi driver from Crni}i; Vinko (son of Lazar) Kula{, from Crni}i; Mirko Ragu` from Stolac; Zdenko Beno from Stolac; Andrija Ragu` from Pje{ivac; Sre}ko Nogolica from Aladini}i; Andrija Moro from Crni}i, village of Jaso~; Ivan Bo{kovi}, aka Hapalo, from Crni}i; An|elko Bo{kovi} from Crni}i; Antun Bo{kovi}, aka Kraki}; Luka Ragu`, from Aladini}i; An|elko Ragu`, from Aladini}i; Stojan Stankovi}, an innkeeper from Crni}i; Vlatko Bo{kovi} from Crni}i; Ilija Pa`in from Prenj; [}epan Marki} from Aladini}i; Mato Mari} from Poplat; \uro Mari} from Poplat; @ara Babi} from Prenj, Ivan Radi}, a labourer in Stolac winery; Fabijan (son of Stojan) Bo{kovi}; Niko (son of Jerko) Moro; [}epo Moro; Kre{o Stankovi}; Ivan (son of Bo{ko) Popac; Lazar Bo{kovi}, aka Grgurevac; Nikica Bo{kovi}, aka Nehora; Ivan Prka~in, an economist in the Stolac Interiors Factory; Lazo Mari} from the village of Poplat; Niko Jurkovi}, aka Lisac; Stanko (son of Vidoje) Lapin. Those who were in charge were: Mile (son of Marko) Pa`in, civil defence commander; Mirko (son of Stane) Ragu`; deputy; Zdenko (son of Miho) Beno. Supervision and control of the atrocities committed was carried out by: Zdenko (son of An|elko) Mari}, aka Plavi; Ivica (son of Luka) Peri}; Ivo (son of \uro) Ragu`, a journalist; Mirko Mari} from Poplat.

During the expulsion and deportation of Bosniaks to the collective camp, the group leaders in Dubrave were: Drago Kati} from Prenj; Vide (son of Stanko) Lopin, from Aladini}i; Mile (son of Stanko) Lopin, from Aladini}i; Ilija (son of Pero) Papac, from Crni}i, village of Jaso~; Tvrtko (son of Jakov) Ragu`, from Pje{ivac; Dinko (son of Martin) Markovi}; Ante (son of Ivan) Pavlovi}, aka Garonja; Zoran (son of \uro) Jurkovi}, Dra`enko (son of Vido) Grgi}; Matan (son of Antun) Krmek, Mile (son of Luco) Mari}. Many of the accomplices to this crime were persons from the municipality of Neum as well as Western Herzegovina.

On 19 July 1993, the detainees were transferred to the town of Pje{ivac, to the Kaplan and \uli} family houses. Here too the detainees were subjected to abuse and starvation. There were attempts at rape. Senida Kaplan (girl) was killed. In the early morning of 2 August 1993, HVO forces brought vehicles for the final deportation and expulsion of Bosniaks from Stolac municipality.

3.4. Robbery of detained civilians from Dubrave

All the detainees were robbed of all their valuables. This was carried out by the detainees being brought in groups of two or three into a house owned by Vejsil \uli}, where they were thoroughly searched.

Among the persons who removed the detainees' valuables were: Marjan (son of Nikola) Prce, from Crni}i, village of Jaso~; Bo{ko (son of Pero) Bo{kovi}, from Aladini}i, employee of Stolac police station; Zvonko Papac, from Pu{i}te; Niko (son of Ljuban) Marki}; @eljko (son

of Vinko Bo{kovi}; Mili (son of Pero) Bo{kovi}; Ivan (son of Frano) Bo{kovi}; and a number of persons who remain unidentified. The following persons were present while this was carried out: Josip (son of Vido) Mati}, chief of Stolac civilian police station; Marko (son of Pero) Mi{i}, a civilian police officer from Hodovo; and Andrija (son of Miho) Obradovi}, a civilian police officer from Prenj. After leaving the room where they were robbed, the detainees were robbed of all other property they still had with them. They were then forced to board lorries and driven along the Pje{ivac-Domanovi}-Tasov-i-Buna road, behind the HVO-RB&H Army lines, towards Blagaj, under B&H authority. From Buna to Blagaj, a distance of eight kilometres, the detainees were obliged to continue their journey on foot, in an unbroken column. Throughout this entire time, HVO soldiers were firing over their heads. Many of the detainees were injured, and many died of exhaustion and illness along the way.

3.5. Forcible displacement of the inhabitants of Stolac town

The expulsion of Bosniaks from the town of Stolac was carried out on 3 and 4 August 1993. They were detained in the RMK factory grounds and the local high school premises. The expulsion from family houses and apartments was done systematically, to the accompaniment of curses and abuse. The HVO soldiers who committed this crime and were recognized were: Zdenko Rai} from Borojevi}; Zdenko Beno from Stolac; Rudolf ^oli} from Stolac; Vinko Ragu` from Bjelojevi}; Zdenko (son of Baldo) Mati}, from Stolac; Toni Jovi} and Mirko Ragu` from Stolac; Vide Palamenta, aka Dugi, from Borojevi}; Anton (son of Karlo) Hajno}; Nikola (son of Vinko) Vujinovi}, Zdravko (son of Ljubo) Pa`in - who killed two elderly Serb women in the summer of 1992; Bo`o (son of Anto) Pavlovi}, town defence commander; Mladen (son of Zdravko) Papac; Bo`o (son of Mirko) Mati}, Pero (son of Bo{ko) Mati}; @eljko (son of Vlado) Miro; Ferdo (son of Rudo) Rai~; Miro (son of Andjelko) Stankovi}; Marinko (son of [imun) Bo{kovi}; Tiho (son of Stojan) Ragu`; Zdenko (son of Mirko) Kula}; Zdenko (son of Ivo) Babi}, aka Pupara; Stjepan (son of Zdravko) Mati}; Ivan (son of Aleksije) Moro; Vlatko Jarak, aka Doktor; Drago Prka~in from Crni};i; Dragan (son of Frano) Kre{i}, Zdenko (son of An|elko) Mari}, aka Plavi; Marijan (son of Nikola) Prce.

Those who commanded, controlled, and coordinated the action were: Pero Ragu`, chief of police; Josip (son of Vido) Mati}, Bo{ko (son of Pero) Bo{kovi}, Marijan (son of Nikola) Prce, and policemen: Marko (son of Pero) Miri}, Andrija (son of Miho) Obradovi}, Marko (son of Luka) Bo{kovi}, Niko (son of Ljuban) Marki}, Ljubo (son of Vido) Bo{kovi}.

3.6. Robbery of detained civilians from Stolac town

On 4 August 1993, the civilians held in the RMK factory and the high school detention centres were robbed. The robbery was carried out in the same way and by the same persons as in Dubrave. Large amounts of hard currency, jewellery and other valuables were removed from civilians in Stolac. On the same day, the civilians were deported by motor vehicle to Buna. They suffered the same abuse as the previous group.

A number of Bosniaks from Dubrave and Stolac were held and detained in a primary school in Crni};i, and in a Juvenile Correction Facility in Stolac. These were people who were suspected of having hidden money and valuables, as well those who had relatives in the RB&H Army. These detainees were held until October 1993. They were forced to do hard and degrading

labour. Some of the detained women were raped. After the expulsion of these detainees, there were no Bosniaks left in Stolac municipality.

3.7. Looting of Bosniak houses and estates

After these events, every Bosniak house, estate and shop was systematically looted, and many were burnt and demolished, in order to conceal the atrocities. To give a rough idea of the extent of the looting, it should be emphasised that every household in Stolac had at least one car, and most had two, one or more heavy vehicles, one or more tractors, and several types of agricultural machines. A large number of shops contained machines and tools.

3.8. Torture of detained Bosniaks

All men of Bosniak nationality who were arrested after 13 July 1993 were detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. Here they were brutally tortured and killed. Vejsil \uli}, Salem \ulic, Meho Balji}, and Suad Obradovi} were killed. Grievous bodily harm was inflicted upon the following: Salko Kaplan; Emir Repak; Mirsad @ujo; Ibro Razi}; Arif Zele.

The commanding officer of the HVO military police group that committed the torture was Marinko (son of Stojan) Pulji}, from []epan Krst. The perpetrators were policemen: Pero Mati}, deputy commander, from Prenj; Slavko Pulji} from Buna; Ante (son of Marko) Kre{i}; Drago Ragu`, aka Beli, Marinko Rai}, aka Migo; Slavko Kukrika; Dra`enko Vidi}; Ivica Pulji}, aka Kolos; Ivica Papac; Dinko Mari}; Tihomir Ragu`; Mile Ragu`, aka Kaca; Ivan Pulji}, aka ^udo; Stanko Mari}; Miro Stankovi}; Vicko Milanovi}; Mirko Markovi}; Dra`enko Pa`in, aka Cimbalo; Mile Ragu`; Bojan Gad`i}; Vinko Mari}; Niko Boskovic, aka Cola; and many others whose names have yet to be confirmed. The person in charge of the group interrogating the Bosniaks in the hospital was Miroslav (son of Ivan) Ragu`, born in Aladini}i, an employee of SIS.

3.9. Deportation of Bosniaks to detention camps

The detained Bosniaks were deported to the Dretelj, Gabela, and Heliodrom camps.

Dretelj camp was in a village of the same name, several kilometres outside ^apljina. It consisted of 6-7 hangars and two tunnels, dug into the hill and concrete-lined. There were two solitary confinement cells, where detainees were exposed to different forms of torture. Only members of RB&H Army were detained in the tunnels and the solitary confinement cells. 450-700 persons were detained in a single hangar of 200 square metres. The temperature in the hangars rose above 50 degrees Celsius. The conditions were the same in other tunnels, of which the metal doors were kept permanently closed.

The detainees were subject to severe starvation. Each was given one fifteenth of a loaf of bread and a bowl of soup every 24 hours. Immediately upon arrival at the camp, those who had money were relieved of it by Kre{o Rai} from Borojevi}i, Vide Palameta, aka Dugi, from Borojevi}i, Slavko (son of Mile) Lopin, from Aladini}i, Ado (son of Mustafa) Alagi}, from Po-itelj.

Gabela camp was in a village of the same name, several kilometres south of ^apljina. The camp facilities were ammunition depots belonging to the former Yugoslav Army, consisting of

four hangars marked 0, 1, 2, and 3, and three solitary confinement cells. Bo`idar Prev{i}, aka Boko was the camp warden. The hangar size was 200 square metres, and up to 500 persons were held inside each. The detainees were exhausted by starvation and thirst, and were tortured. Ten litres of water were provided per 500 persons per day, so many drank urine to quench their thirst. The detainees had to perform their bodily functions in the hangars. They were forced to sing Croatian nationalist songs and to listen to lectures on how correct Croatian policies were.

In early October, the camp warden, Boko Previ{i}, killed Mustafa Obradovi} in front of hangar No. 1, in the presence of a large number of detainees, after discovering a piece of bread concealed on him.

On entering the camp, detainees were exposed to special forms of torture. They were ordered to lie on their stomachs, and they would then be brutally beaten on their backs and heads. Some had their fingers broken by clamps.

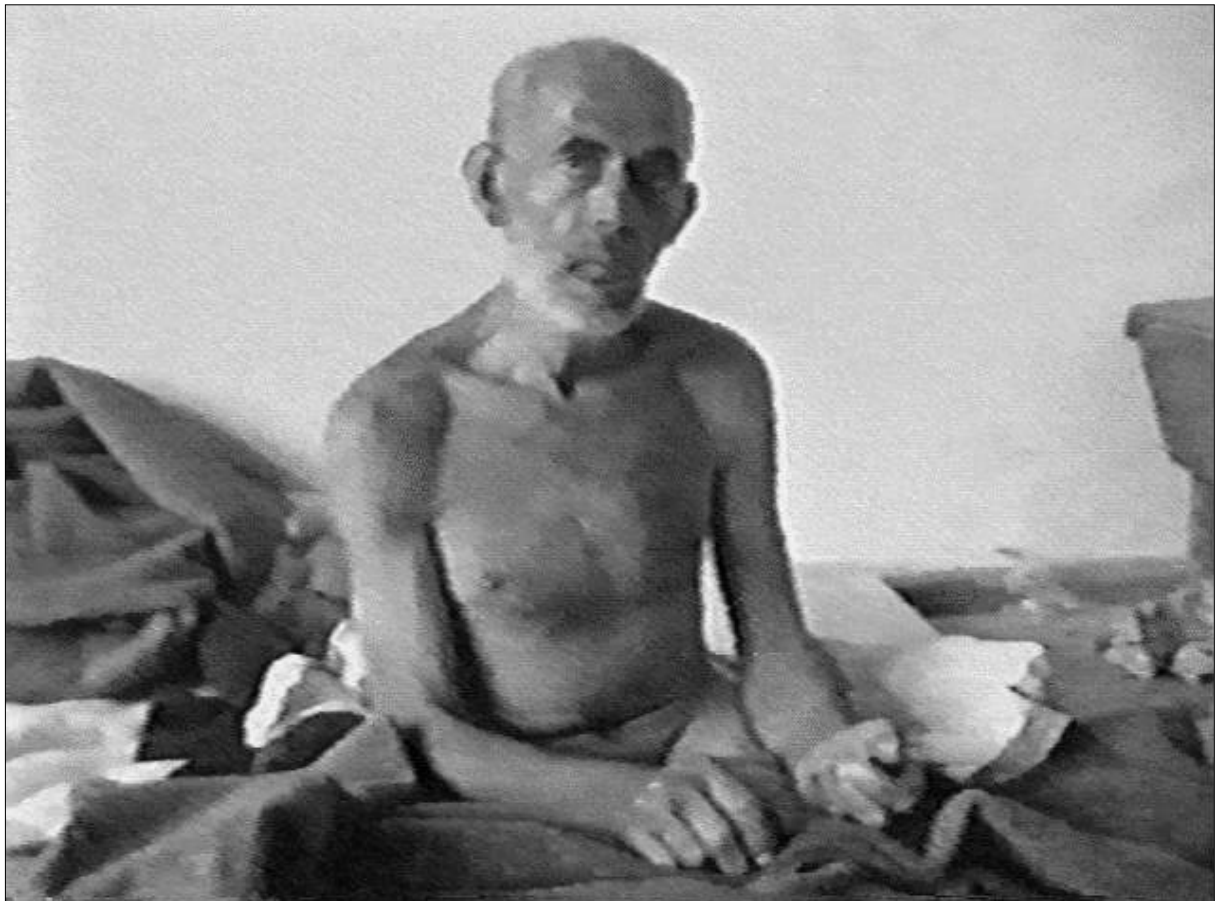
Heliodrom camp, several kilometres south of Mostar, consisted of a sports hall and a three-storey central prison building. Detainees from the Dretelj and Gabela camps were often relocated to this camp. Part of the prison accommodated Croat criminals, who were incited to torture the Bosniaks. The Bosniaks were frequently taken outside and forced to do dangerous, hard, and degrading labour in the areas of Sovi}i, Doljani, \ubrani, Bijelo Polje, Rodo~. Many were killed in this way. Bosniaks were used as a so-called human shield during attempts by HVO soldiers to approach RB&H Army positions.

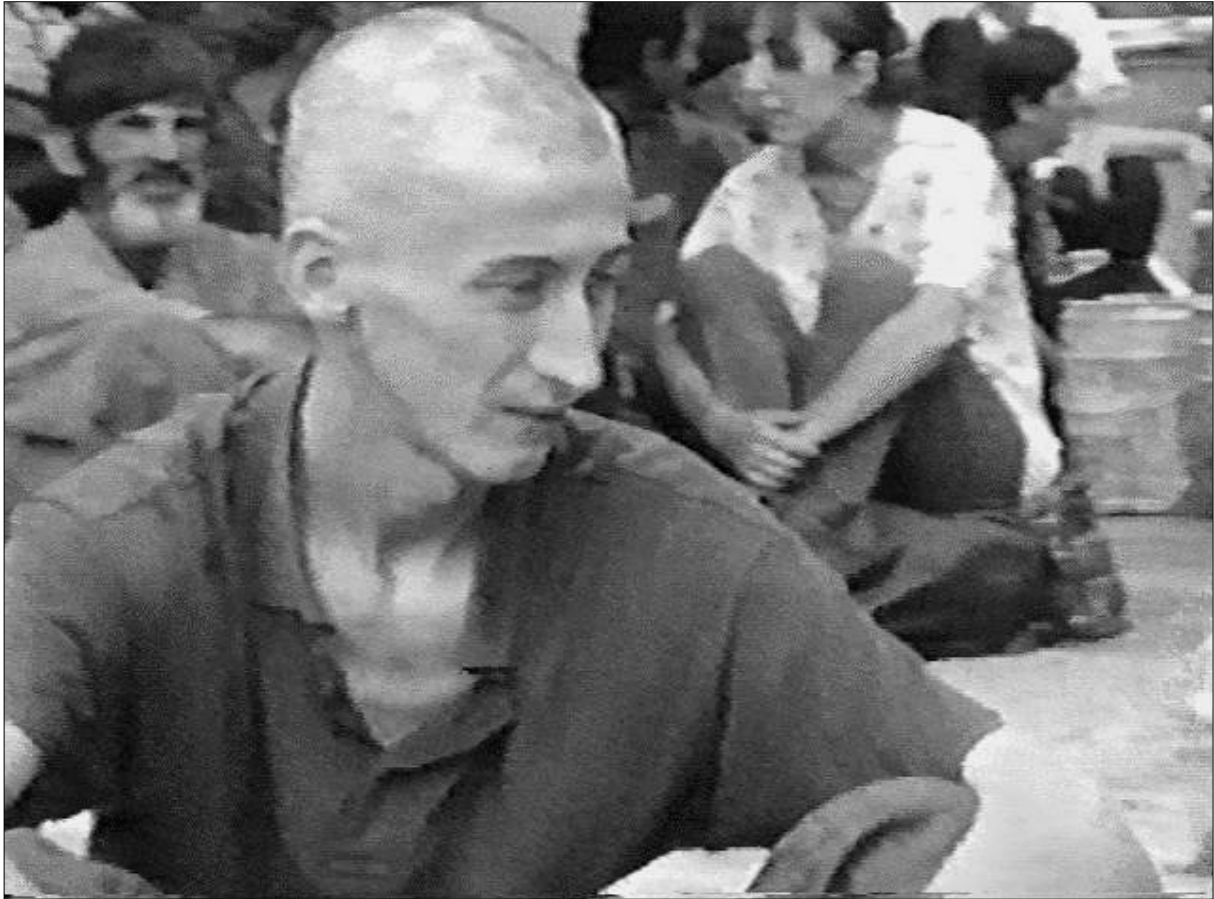
1559 Bosniak men, 49 women and elderly people from Stolac municipality were detained in the HVO camps, where nineteen were killed. The detainees were men between 16 and 70 years of age, and one group of men aged over 60 were released a month after the arrest. Detention continued for a year, from April 1993 until April 1994, when the last group was released. Detainees were released on three or four occasions during this time. The first group to be released was those who were the most exhausted physically.

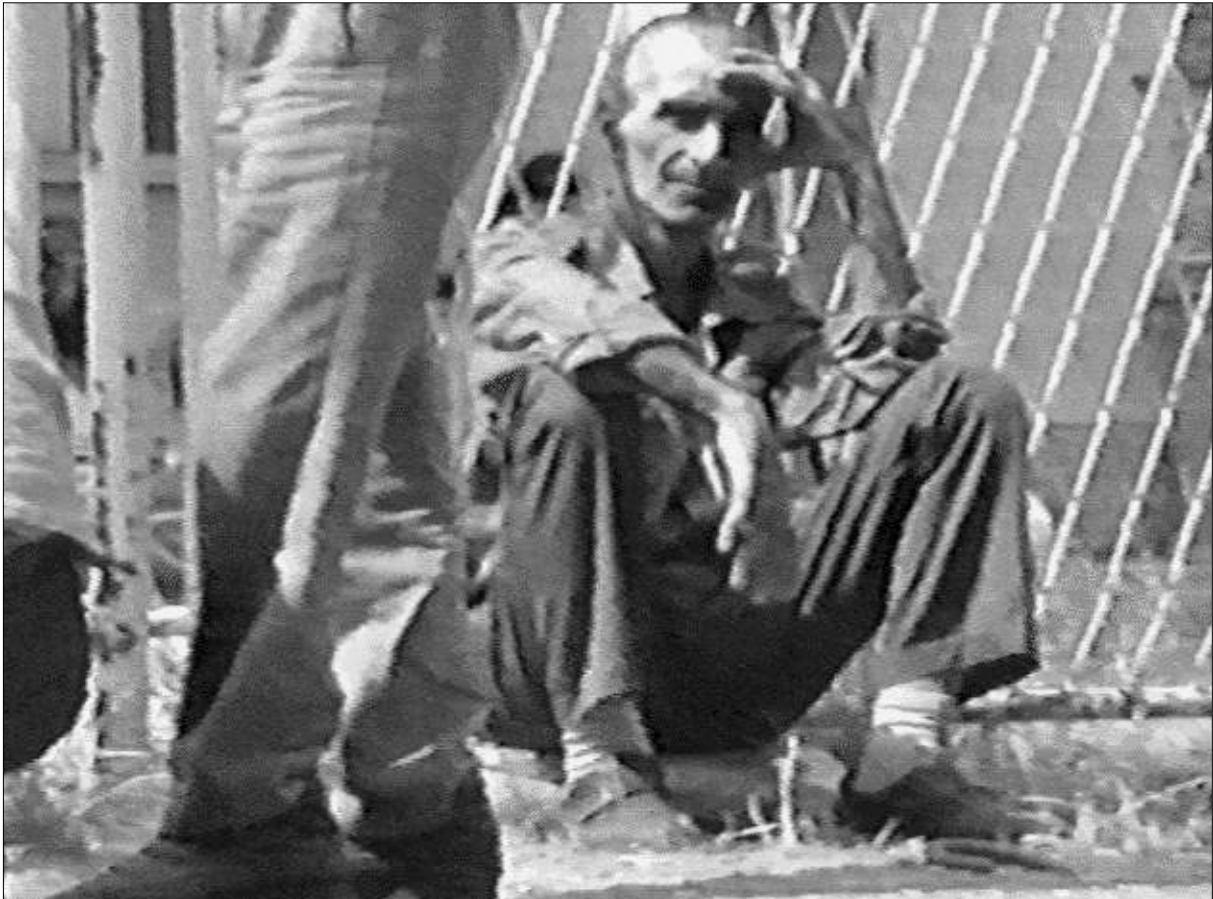
The detainees were not permitted to return to their homes and estates on release, but were expelled from the detention camps to areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of the lawful authorities, usually to Mostar and Jablanica. A number of them were moved, against their will, to a collective centre on the island of Kor~ula in the Republic of Croatia. They were not allowed to return to RB&H, but were forced to move to third countries. During detention, many prominent Bosniaks from Stolac municipality were forced to accept resettlement outside Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this way, Bosniaks from Stolac municipality were systematically and forcibly displaced from their area of origin, their municipality, and their country. Of the total number of Bosniaks from Stolac municipality, 1916 were expelled from their homeland, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

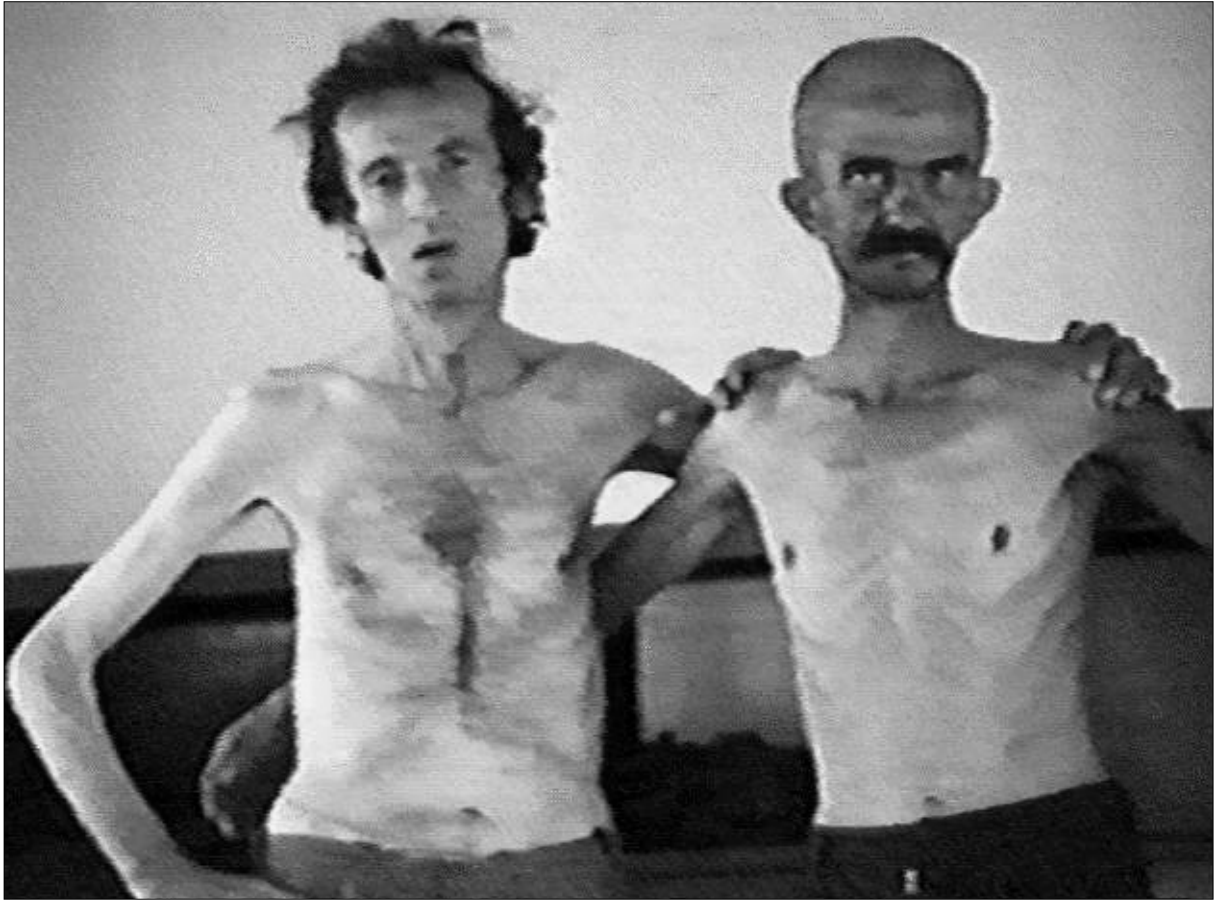
At the end of August and the beginning of September 1993, the first inmates to be freed from the concentration camps of Dretelj and Gabela were brought to Jablanica municipality. Their testimonies clearly indicated that these were concentration camps in the full meaning of the word. Systematic torture was carried out there, including starvation, various forms of physical and psychological violence, and killings. The photographs show some of the people from the concentration camps after their arrival in the Jablanica area.













4.

KILLED AND MISSING PERSONS

1. **BALJI] , MEHO (son of Salko), born in 1961 in the village of Orahovica, where he was permanently resident;**

(Arrested by HVO troops on 2 October 1993 and taken to the police station in Stolac, where he was detained for several days. In early November 1993, Marijan Prce, from the village of Jaso~, took Meho Balji} from the police station to the Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases in Stolac. Nothing has been heard about Meho Balji} since. He is presumed killed.)

2. **BEHRAM, ALIJA (son of Ahmet), born in 1913 in the village of Rotimlja, where he was permanently resident;**

(From mid-July 1993, he lived in the village of Lokve, ^apljina municipality, as a displaced person, in the house of Hamza Rahi}. Following the deportation of Bosniaks from the area, he remained in Lokve, since he was unable to walk. There is no information about his body.)

3. **BEHRAM, AZIZ (son of Alija), born in 1942 in the village of Rotimlja, where he was permanently resident;**

(Killed in July 1993, while in hiding from HVO soldiers. No information about his body.)

4. **BE[O, MUSTAFA (son of Murat), born in 1953 in Barani, where he was permanently resident;**

(Arrested on 13 July 1993 in Gubavica, ^apljina municipality, while visiting his in-laws with his family, and taken to ^apljina police station on the same day. After being held there for two days with no food or water, he was moved to the Gabela camp. On 15 October 1993, he was taken to the HVO barracks in Grabovina, near ^apljina, to do forced labour. During the night, he was killed by revolver fire, by Zdenko Trlin, aka Toni, born in Podora{ac, Konjic municipality, accompanied by Mi{o Papac, from Pu{i{te, Stolac municipality. His body was buried in the area of Modri~, ^apljina municipality.)

5. **BUCMAN, ADELA (daughter of Meho), born in 1983 in the village of Ora{je, near Rotimlja, where she was permanently resident;**

(Killed by fire arms on 14 July 1993, in her place of residence, outside Omer Bucman's house. Her body was left outside the house. Those who killed her were soldiers of the HVO Ludvik Pavlovi} unit, the so-called Bo`anovi. That morning, troops from the unit were seen leaving the village after the shooting.)

6. **BUCMAN, ADIS (son of Meho), born in 1988 in the village of Ora{je, near Rotimlja where he was permanently resident;**

(Killed on 14 July 1993. Time, place and perpetrators of the murder as in the preceding case.)

7. **BUCMAN, \ULSA (daughter of Salko), born in 1934 in the village of Ora{je, near Rotimlja, where she was permanently resident;**

(As above.)

8. **BUCMAN, MELIHA (daughter of Hasan), born in 1962 in the village of Ora{je, near Rotimlja, where she was permanently resident;**

(As above.)

9. **BUCMAN, OMER (son of Meho), born in 1934 in Ora{je, near Rotimlja, where he was permanently resident;**

(As above.)

10. **BUCMAN, RASIM (son of Omer), born in 1962 in Ora{je, near Rotimlja, where he was permanently resident;**

(As above.)

11. **\ULIJ , SALEM (son of Mujo), born in 1962 in Pje{ivac, where he was permanently resident;**

(Arrested on 2 August 1993 in his house and taken to the Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases in Stolac. After brutal torture, died of wounds inflicted by torture, on 3 August 1993. His body was buried in a cemetery in Pje{ivac, village of Greda. The following persons were accomplices in the murder of Salem \ulij: Nikica Obradovi}, aka Hegilo, Dra`enko (son of Vidan) Vidi}, Pero Mati}, Mile Peri}, Boro Peri}, Vide Lopin, Mile Ragu`, Ivo (son of Fabijan) Ragu`, Mato Pavlovi}, Marinko Pulji}, Milanovi} Zdenko, son of Ilija, as well as others whose names remain unconfirmed. The following persons took part in his torture: Pero Palameta, Nikica Bo{kovi}, aka Hegilo, and Ilija Kre{i} from the town of Hodovo.)

12. **\ULIJ , VEJSIL (son of Omer), born in 1936 in Pje{ivac, where he was permanently resident;**

(Arrested on 2 August 1993, in Pje{ivac, during the deportation of the Bosniak population, and taken to the Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases in Stolac on the same day. Following brutal torture, he died of wounds inflicted during torture, on 3 August 1993. The body of Vejsil \ulij was buried in a cemetery in Pje{ivac, village of Greda. His murderers were the same as for Salem \ulij.)

13. **\ULMEZ, OSMAN (son of Mujo), born in 1940 in Pje{ivac, where he was permanently resident;**

(HVO soldiers arrested him on 25 June 1993 and transported him to Grabovine, ^apljina municipality. He was released from detention, but was ambushed in Muminova~a by men who are still unidentified. They took him to a nearby forest. Three months later, members of the civil defence found his naked body there. He was buried in Modri~. Osman's family suspect that the murder was committed by Vide Bra~, their neighbour from Pje{ivac.)

14. **FILANDRA, IBRAHIM (son of Zulfo), born in 1964 in Crni}i, village of Jaso~, where he was permanently resident;**

(Taken from Heliodrom detention camp on 4 December 1993 to do forced labour. He was killed on the Boulevard in Mostar while forced to serve as a human shield for HVO soldiers. He was buried in the [ari} cemetery in Mostar.)

15. HAJDAREVI] , ELVIR (son of Ahmet), born in 1974 in Pje{ivac, where he was permanently resident;

(Arrested by HVO soldiers on 13 July 1993 and taken to Dretelj camp, near ^apljina. On 21 August 1993, they transferred him to Heliodrom camp, near Mostar. On 17 August 1993, he was forced to carry wounded HVO soldiers and serve as a human shield. Other detainees, forced to do the same, saw Elvir wounded in the arm. Nothing has been heard of him since.)

16. HAJDAREVI] , ZLATKO (son of Hasan), born in 1955 in Stolac, where he was permanently resident;

(Taken from Gabela camp to Gorica near Stolac on 24 October 1993, and forced to repair a 35 KW pylon. Killed while carrying out the work he had been forced to do.)

17. HANI] , DENIJEL (son of Omer), born in 1955 in Aladini}i, where he was permanently resident;

(On 9 June 1993, he was taken to Grabovine, ^apljina municipality, for medical treatment. On 12 June 1993, he was released from hospital and arrested by HVO in ^apljina on the same day. He was released after several hours of questioning. Killed by a blunt object, on the same day, near Mogorjelo hotel. The names of the murderers have not so far been established.)

18. HOD@I] , ZULFO (son of Mehmed), born in 1950 on Pje{ivac, where he was permanently resident;

(Although he had been a mental patient for twenty years, he was arrested on 13 July 1993 and taken to Dretelj camp. On 21 July 1993, he was transferred to Heliodrom camp. In August 1993, he was hospitalized in Bijeli Brijeg in Mostar, and was killed that same month. Some reports claim he was buried in a cemetery in Balinovac. He was forcibly taken from his home by Marinko Ragu`, aka Migo; Ivo (son of Fabijan) Ragu`; Dragan (son of Vinko) Palamenta. A tank was being driven at the time, and Mile (son of Stojan) Bo{kovi} was seen sitting on it.)

19. KAPLAN, SALKO (son of Ibro), born in 1931 in Pje{ivac, where he was permanently resident;

(Arrested on 2 August 1993 and taken to the Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases in Stolac, where he spent a day and a night being subjected to brutal torture. Marinko Rai}, aka Migo, born in and resident in Borojevi}i, was particularly cruel. A day later, he was moved to Dretelj camp. He died of the injuries inflicted during detention, on 15 August 1993. He was buried in Kapi} cemetery in Po~itelj.)

20. KAPLAN, SENIDA (daughter of Hamzo), born in 1975 in Stolac, and permanently resident in Pje{ivac;

(On 13 July 1993, HVO soldiers deported all the inhabitants of the Kaplan mahala (quarter) in Pje{ivac to Blagaj. When they ordered Senida Kaplan to go with them, she asked why. She was then killed by machine gun fire on her own doorstep. The murderer was Drago Bunoza, aka Jastreb, resident in ^apljina municipality. She was buried in the local cemetery by villagers hiding in nearby villages.)

21. LJEVI] , HUSO (son of Muharem), born in 1948 in Aladini}i, where he was permanently resident;

(HVO soldiers arrested him on 21 June 1993 and took him to Dretelj camp. In early August, he was transferred to Heliodrom camp near Mostar. HVO soldiers forced him to serve as a human shield in [anti}a street in Mostar, where he was killed. He was buried in Mostar.)

22. MARI] ,] AMIL (son of Juso), born in 1958 in Aladini}i, where he was permanently resident;

(HVO soldiers arrested him on 20 August 1993 and took him to Gabela camp. One day, he was taken for interrogation, since when all trace of him has been lost. Another detainee saw him during interrogation. He was tortured and beaten, and his face was covered with blood.)

23. OBRADOVI] , EMIR (son of Hajdar), born in 1965 in Borojevi}i, where he was permanently resident;

(Transferred on 17 September 1993 from Heliodrom camp, where he had been detained. He was forced to serve as a human shield on the Boulevard in Mostar, where he was killed. His body was exchanged and buried in Blagaj more than six months later.)

24. OBRADOVI] , FEHIM (son of Salko), born in 1939 in Borojevi}i, where he was permanently resident;

(Arrested on 13 July 1993 and detained in the Crni}i primary school. On the same day, he was transported by truck, together with other detainees, along the Stolac-Kru{evo-Svitava road. On the road between Kru{evo and Svitava, ^apljina municipality, [erif Hajdarevi} jumped off the truck and fled. HVO soldiers forced Fehim Obradovi} to search for [erif Hajdarevi} in the woods. He was then killed. The body remained on the murder site.)

25. OBRADOVI] , MUSTAFA (son of Salko), born in 1974 in Borojevi}i, where he was permanently resident;

(Killed on 2 October 1993 in Gabela camp, outside detention hangar No. 1. The murderer was Bo`idar Previ{i}, aka Boko; in front of a number of detainees, he took a gun from a guard, and shot and killed Mustafa Obradovi}.)

26. OBRADOVI] , SUAD (son of Halil), born in 1965 in Borojevi}i, where he was permanently resident;

(HVO soldiers arrested him on 25 September 1993, and took him to the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He was tortured, kicked and beaten with blunt objects all over the body. He died of the injuries suffered, on the same day. He was buried in a cemetery in Stolac. His murderer was Dragan (son of Frano) Kre{i}, born in and resident in Borojevi}i.

27. PAJO, ENIS (son of Jusuf), born in 1971 in Poplat, where he was permanently resident;

(Killed on 17 September 1993, in Santica street, Mostar. HVO soldiers forced him to march in front of them with a wooden gun, towards RB&H Army lines.)

28. PALATA, EDIN (son of Mustafa), born in 1974 in Ora{je, Rotimlja, where he was permanently resident;

(Killed on 14 July 1993 outside the family house of Omer Bucman. The murder was committed by HVO soldiers, so-called Bo`anovi, at the same time and in the same way as those of the members of the Bucman family.)

29. PALATA, HUMA (daughter of Hasan), born in 1952 in Rotimlja, where she was permanently resident;

(Killed on 14 July 1993 outside the family house of Omer Bucman in the village of Ora{je. The murder was committed by the same persons and in the same way as the above.)

30. PALATA, MUSTAFA (son of Alija), born in 1948 in Rotimlja, where he was permanently resident;

(Killed on 14 July 1993, same as above. Perpetrators and method of murder as above.)

31. PEHLI] , FATA (daughter of Alija), born in 1920 in Opli~i, permanently resident in Rotimlja;

(Killed on 13 or 14 July 1993, near her family house. Her murderers were probably HVO soldiers known as Bo`anovi. The body remained at the murder site.)

32. PEHLI] , MUJO (son of Alija), born in 1945 in Rotimlja, where he was permanently resident;

(He was mentally retarded. Following the expulsion of Bosniaks from Rotimlja to Blagaj, Mujo Pehli} remained in Rotimlja. He was killed by Ivo Ragu`, aka Bogara, and Vinko Peri}, both from Rotimlja. He was buried at the murder site.)

33. PEHLI] , IBRO (son of Alija), born in 1947 in Rotimlja, where he was permanently resident;

(Brother of Mujo Pehli}, and also mentally retarded. Both were killed at the same site and in the same way. The murderers were Ivo Ragu`, aka Bogara, and Vinko Peri}, both from Rotimlja.)

34. PUZI] , ENVER (son of Mujo), born in 1971 in Stolac, where he was permanently resident;

(HVO soldiers arrested him in Poplat, and took him to ^apljina. He was later transferred to Heliodrom camp. He was often forced to serve as a human shield, and was killed on one of those occasions in [anti}a street, Mostar. His body was never recovered.)

35. RAZI] , IBRO (son of Ahmet), born in 1939 in Borojevi}i, where he was permanently resident;

(Arrested on 25 September 1993, and taken to the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He was brutally tortured for a day, and was later transferred to Gabela camp; he continued to be subjected to torture, and died on 26 September 1993. His torture, which was the cause of his death, was perpetrated by: Nikica Obradovi}, aka Hegilo; Dragan Kre{i}; Ante (son of Marko) Kre{i}, Josip Kre{i}, Mirko Kre{i}, Mladen Kre{i}, all from Borojevi}i; Vide Markovi} from Prenj, village of Dolumi.)

36. REPAK, EMIR (son of Mustafa), born in 1965 in Stolac. Resident in Stolac;

(On August 4, 1993, he was arrested by Bo`o Pavlovi}, HVO commander in Stolac at the time. He was taken to the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He was brutally tortured for a day and a night, and on August 5, 1993, was transferred to Dretelj camp. His torture continued in the camp. He was fatally injured in the head and died on the same day. The following policemen were particularly cruel in torturing Repak: Kre{o Rai} and Vide Palameta, born in and residents of Borojevi}i. His body was buried in Modri-, ^apljina municipality.)

37. RUPAR, MILA (daughter of Lazar), born in 19__ .Resident in Stolac;

(She was murdered in summer 1992 in her home, located in 25 October Street, Stolac. The murder was carried out by firearms fired at close range. The killer was Pa`in Zdravko.)

38. [AFRO, HAMZO (son of Salko), born in 1941 in Rotimlja, where he was permanently resident;

(Killed in mid-July 1993, while trying to escape in the Blagaj direction. There has been no information regarding his body.)

39. [AFRO, SANEL (son of Hamzo), born in 19__ in Rotimlja, where he was permanently resident;

(The son of Hamza [afro, killed at the same time, in the same way, and by the same perpetrators as his father, as they were together. There has been no information regarding his body either.)

40. TUKA, ZIHNO (son of Himzo), born in 1972 in Bitunja, where he was permanently resident;

(HVO soldiers arrested him in Rotimlja and took him to Dretelj. He was moved to Heliodrom a day later. On 26 September 1993, he was forced to act as a human shield in Ra{tani, Mostar municipality, where he was killed. There has been no information regarding his body.)

41. @UJO, MIRSAĐ (son of Hasan), born in 1968 in Prenj, where he was permanently resident;

(On 10 October 1993, in the Gabela camp, he was taken outside the hangar by Nikica Peħar, from ^eljevo, ^apljina municipality. There has been no trace of him since then.)

42. VUKOVI] , LJUBICA (born in 19__ .Resident in Stolac;

(Murdered in summer 1992, in her home, located in 25 October Street, Stolac. The murder was carried out by firearms fired at close range. The killer was Pa`in Zdravko.)

43. \ULIC, RAHA (daughter of Salko), born in 1907. Resident in Pje{ivac;

44. FILANDRA, DERVI[A (daughter of Tahir), born in 1931. Resident in Crni}i, village of Jaso~;

45. HANI] , NUSRETA (daughter of Hasan), born in 1938. Resident in Aladini}i;

46. HOD@IC, MUNTA (daughter of Ibro), born in 1912. Resident in Pje{ivac;

-
- 47. HOD@IC, ZAHIDA (daughter of Ibro), born in 1923. Resident in Stolac;**
 - 48. HUMA^KI] , OMER (son of Meho), born in 1907. Resident in Pje{ivac;**
 - 49. KAPLAN, MUNTA (daughter of Ahmet), born in 1912. Resident in Pje{ivac;**
 - 50. OBRADOVI] , FATA (daughter of Me{an), born in 1926. Resident in Stolac;**
 - 51. [ETKA, MUNTA (daughter of Salko), born in 1905. Resident in Crni}i.**

(Persons listed under numbers 43 to 51 lost their lives between Buna and Blagaj, after they were forced at gunpoint to walk in the Blagaj direction. Some of the bodies were recovered much later, and buried in cemeteries in Blagaj, Gnojnica, and Dra-evi}a.)

5. DESTRUCTION OF CULTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE

5.1. ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

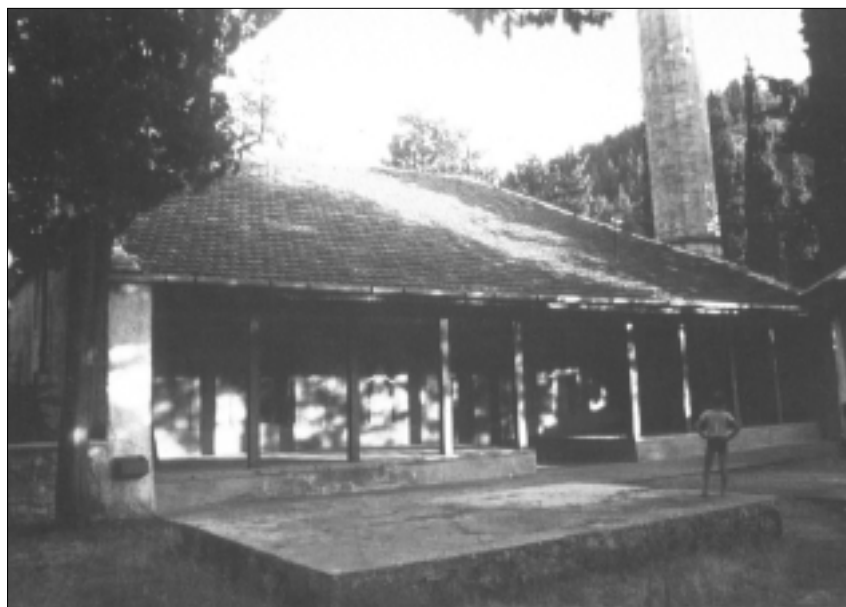
MOSQUES

1. **Sultan Selim's Mosque in Stolac (Emperor's Mosque)**, built in 1519, and considered to be one of the oldest mosques in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The base is a square, with inside dimensions of 16.55 x 9.25 metres. The stone-built minaret, a prism, is 26 metres high. The walls of the porch and the interior walls are decorated with floral patterns. The wall by the qibla and the side walls are decorated with rich *levhas* - black on light blue background - with excerpts from the Qur'an in Arabic. The architectural ensemble includes a courtyard with a fountain, part of a cemetery with very old tombstones, *gasulhana* (quarters for ritual bathing of the dead), and a line of shops facing the *tepa* (town centre, old market area), which includes the office of the Muslim Community Board.

The mosque was registered in the Land Registry as Stolac municipality No. 1186, k.~. 2/219, surface area 292 square metres.

HVO troops burned and dynamited the mosque in the early summer of 1993, causing extensive damage. In early August 1993, during the systematic destruction of the Islamic architectural heritage, the mosque was again dynamited and razed to the ground. At the same time, all its ancillary buildings were destroyed. The rubble was later removed.

At the time of the arson, HVO troops were accommodated in a nearby primary school. Among them were Marjan (son of Nikola) Prce, Nikola (son of Vinko) Vojinovi}, Zdravko (son of Ljubo) Pa`in.



The ^ar{ija mosque (Sultan-Selim's Mosque), built in 1519



Ruins of ^ar{ija mosque in Stolac, summer 1993

2. **Mosque of Had`i-Salih Buro, later renamed Mosque of Ali-Pa{a Rizvanbegovi}** in Stolac (Podgradska mosque) was built in 1732-33, of finely treated ashlar stone, and rebuilt in 1812-13. The interior dimensions of the mosque are 8.65 x 5.53 metres. There were three shops at ground level, with arched doorways and entrances facing the market area. The prism-shaped stone minaret next to the mosque was 18 metres high. The windows were had intricately carved stone screens of geometrical design. The mosque was registered in the Land Registry as Stolac municipality No. 151, k.~. I/487, with a surface area of 250 square metres. The mosque was burnt at 11 p.m. on 28 July 1993, and dynamited on 8 August 1993, when it was razed to the ground, and the rubble removed in lorries. According to available testimonies, Rudolf ^oli} and Zdenko Beno, both from Stolac, also took part in mining the mosque in addition to Marijan Prce, Nikola Vojinovi}, and Zdravko Pa`in.



Had`i-Salih Buro's Mosque (Podgradska), after the retreat of Serb aggressor forces, July 1993



The site of Had`i-Salih Buro's Mosque, after its destruction in August 1993

3. Mosque of Had`i-Alija Had`isalihovi} (Mosque in the part of town called]uprija) was built in 1736. There were a well and a fountain in the mosque courtyard. The stone minaret was octagonal, with a height of 15 metres. The mosque was registered in the Land Registry as Stolac municipality No. 1182, k.~. 4/109, with a surface area of 127 square metres.

It was burnt on 27 July 1993, and dynamited on 2 August 1993. After it was razed to the ground, the rubble was removed.

Marijan Prce, Nikola Vojinovi} and Zdravko Pa`in were accomplices in the arson.



Had`i-Alija Had`isalihovi}'s Mosque (1736)



The site of Had`i-Alija Had`isalihovi}'s Mosque after its destruction, August 1993

4. Mosque of Ismail-Kapetan [ari] (the mosque in Uzinovi}i) was built in 1741, of split stone, with a four-sided roof covered in stone shingles. The walls of the mosque were richly decorated. Recent research revealed two layers of wall paintings - one dating from the 18th century, with rich floral arabesques in and around the mihrab, on the inner walls, sofas, window niches, door-posts and lintels; even the wooden pillars and beams on the sofas and mahfil were decorated with carved and painted stylized tendrils - and a second layer dating from the 19th century, with motifs of vases and flowers. Above the mihrab and in the corners of walls, there were exquisite nasta'liq inscriptions of names: Allah, Muhammad, Abu-Bakr, Omar, Osman, Ali, Hassan, Hussein.

The architectural ensemble of the mosque included a well, a fountain, a school, a cemetery, destroyed over time, and old cypress trees in the courtyard. The mosque was repaired and reconstructed several times: the mimbar was moved to the mosque in Pje{ivac in 1974, and the minaret was dismantled and reconstructed on a mosque in Crni}i. In 1990, extensive work was begun on the conservation, reconstruction and restoration of the mosque complex. In the summer of 1993, the mosque was burnt and razed to the ground. The arson was carried out by: Marijan Prce, Nikola Vojinovi}, Zdravko Pa`in, and others.



The Uzinovići mosque (Ismail-Kapetan [ari]'s mosque), built in 1741



Architectural ensemble of Ismail-Kapetan [ari]'s Mosque (1741),
after its destruction

5. The mosque in Crnići (Aladinići) near Stolac, built in 1939-40, and expanded and reconstructed in 1964. It was registered in the Land Registry as Crnići municipality No. 40, k.~. 553/5, with a surface area of 400 square metres. In early July 1993, the minaret was damaged by machine gun fire by Boško Perutina, Ante Perutina, and Boško Prce, aka Božkan. It was destroyed in July 1993. It was burnt on 14 July 1993, and dynamited and razed to the ground on 21 July 1993. According to available testimonies, this was done by, among others, Boško Perutina, aka Bokan, Boško Prce, aka Božkan, Ante (son of Marko) Perutina.

6. **The mosque in Pje{ivac**, near Stolac, built in 1973, registered as No. 61, k.~. 665/3, razed to the ground. It was burnt at the end of July 1993, and then dynamited in August 1993.
7. **The mosque in Borojevi}i**, near Stolac, built after 1968, completely destroyed.
8. **The mosque in the village of Lokve**, in Dubrave, near Stolac, completely destroyed.
9. **The mosque in the village of Rotimlja**, near Stolac, razed to the ground.
10. **The mosque in the village of Opli-i}i**, near Stolac, destroyed.
11. **The mosque in the village of Prenj**, near Stolac, burnt at the end of July 1993, and blown up during the night in mid-August 1993.



Ruins of Mosque in Aladimi}i



Ruins of Mosque in Pje{ivac



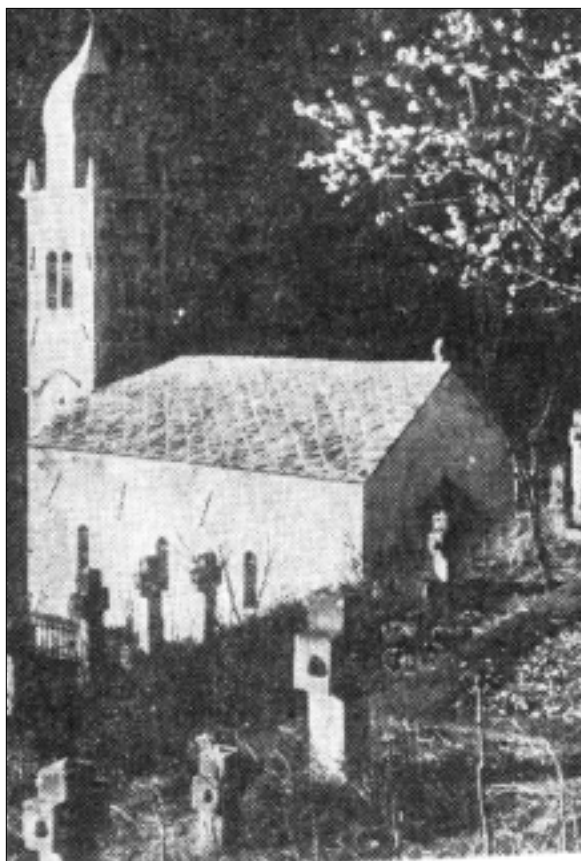
Ruins of Mosque in Borojevići



Ruins of Mosque in Rotimlja

ORTHODOX CHURCHES

1. **Eastern Orthodox Church of the Holy Assumption of Christ**, in Stolac, built in 1870, with a bell tower on the entrance. A rosette with a six-pointed star decorated the top of the bell tower. The church contained a valuable 18th century iconostasis. The church was destroyed during the summer of 1992, by HVO troops, who came in vehicles with ^apljina number plates.



Orthodox Church of the Holy Assumption of Christ, in Stolac (1870),
before its destruction in 1993

2. **Eastern Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas** in the village of Trijebanj, famous for its 16th century wall paintings. It was destroyed in summer 1993.



The Orthodox Church of St. Nikola in the village of Trijebanj, after its destruction in 1993

MEKTEBS (ISLAMIC SCHOOLS)

1. **Mekteb alongside the mosque of Ismail-Kapetan [ari]**.. Reconstruction of the *mekteb* began in 1991. It was destroyed with the mosque.
2. **Mekteb in the village of O{ani}i**, built in 1925, burnt in July 1993.
3. **Mekteb alongside the mosque in Crni}i**, built in 1897, destroyed with the mosque.

RESIDENTIAL COMPLEXES AND BUILDINGS

1. **Begovina residential complex**, with houses, accompanying outhouses and other buildings (including five konaks or lodgings where guests could spend the night, a school, three residential units, etc.). It was built by the river Bregava, and belonged to the Rizvanbegovi} family. Begovina was built at the end of the 19th century and, in view of its architectural and historic value, it was among most significant residential complexes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Begovina was burnt to the ground in mid-July 1993. According to available testimonies on its destruction, this was carried out by Rudolf ^oli} with a group of HVO soldiers. The commanding officer of the HVO unit located in Begovina at the time was \uro (son of Ilija) Prce, aka \uka.



Begovina residential complex (19th century), before its destruction in 1993



Ruins of the Begovina residential complex, July 1993

2. **\ul-Hanuma's *konak* (lodge or residence)** in Stolac (Mustajbeg's lodge), a three-story building with courtyards and accompanying outhouses, by the river, opposite Begovina, with which it formed an architectural ensemble, linked by a small bridge, built in 1835. Its architectural value, the value of its wood carvings and other interior decorations and its site, made it one of the most significant examples of Islamic residential architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was burnt and demolished in mid-July 1993.



\ul-Hanuma's Konak (1835), before its destruction in 1993



\ul-Hanuma's Konak after its destruction in 1993

3. **Behmenluk residential complex**, with houses of the Behmen family, of which the most valuable was the three-story house of Had`i-Salih Behmen, built in the 19th century. It was destroyed on 25 July 1993 by phosphoric incendiary material.



Behmenluk residential complex before its destruction in July 1993



The house of Had`i-Salih Behmen after its destruction in July 1993



Hatid'a Behmen's house after its destruction (July 1993)

4. **Ada residential complex**, which included gardens, a network of irrigation channels, houses, courtyards, and outhouses, was one of the most important in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Home to the families of Ja{arbegovi} and Ljubovi}, built mainly in the 18th century, with Islamic architectural features, it was completely destroyed by fire ignited by phosphorous materials. The burning and destruction were carried out on 16 July 1993.



House of the Ljubovi} family in Ada, before its destruction in 1993



The Ljubovi} family house in Ada after its destruction (July 1993)

5. **House of Ismail-Kapetan [ari]**, a single-storey building, by the street and facing the Emperor's mosque, built in 1734-35. This was the most beautiful residential building in Stolac and one of the most beautiful in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole. It was altered when one part was separated from the remainder and converted into an art-gallery. It was burnt and destroyed on 26 July 1993.



House of Ismail-Kapetan [ari] (1734/35), before its destruction.



House of Ismail-Kapetan [ari] (1734/35), after its destruction in July 1993

6. House of the Turkovi} family, in Zagrad mahala, a three-storey building with a prominent oriel on the top floor, was built on a slope and looked as though it was an integral part of the rock. It was burnt.



House of the Turkovi} family, before being burned down in 1993



The Turkovi} house after its destruction (July 1993)

7. **House of Aji{a Rizvanbegovi}**, in the]uprija quarter, built in 18 century. Its form, with open wooden porches on the ground and on the first floor, placed it among the few preserved Bosniak houses of that type. It was burnt and completely destroyed in mid-July 1993.



House of Aji{a Rizvanbegovi}, before its destruction in July 1993



Ai{a Rizvanbegovi}'s house after its destruction (July 1993)

8. **@ujina ([ari]'s) house**, on the right bank above the river, in] uprija quarter. A stone building covered with stone shingles, built at the end of the 18th century, it was a fine example of a Stolachouse, with a complex spatial arrangement. The interior was decorated with numerous wood carvings. The new owners began the work of conservation before the war. In mid-July 1993, it was burnt by incendiary phosphoric material.



House of @uja ([ari]) (18th century), before its destruction in 1993



@uja's house after its destruction (July 1993)

9. **Mufti}evina residential complex**, dating from the 18th century. It was burnt in mid-July 1993.

10. **The urban complex of Uzinovi}i**, which lies north-south, in a valley between the Komanje hill and Kri`evac towards Vrsnik hill, first arose in the 16th century and acquired its full form in the first half of the 18th century. The most important individual buildings or complexes are the Alihod`i}, Basari}, Behmen, Fildi}, Grljevi}, Hamovi}, Hromi}, Jahura, Mahmut}ehaji}, Mehmedba{i}, Me~ak, Red`i}, Repak, Sal~i}, [arac, [koro, and other family houses. At the centre of the complex, right next to the Uzinovi} (Ismail-kapetan [ari)a) mosque, was the housing complex of the Mahmut}ehaji} family (Serdarevina), one of the most valuable housing complexes in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Every building of historical or architectural value in this part of Stolac was dynamited, burned out or otherwise damaged.



The Mahmut}ehaji} family housing complex (late 16th and early 17th century) in the urban complex of Uzinovi}i after its destruction (July 1993)



Asim Behmen's house in Uzinovi}i after its destruction (July 1993)



The Repkovina housing complex in Uzinovi}i after its destruction (July 1993)

11. **Ĵuprija urban complex**, developed around the mosque in Ĵuprija (the bridge), on both banks of the Bregava river, with numerous buildings of individual architectural and historical value, built over three centuries, was also destroyed. All buildings of Islamic architecture were burnt and demolished.



Part of the Ĵuprija urban complex, after its destruction in summer 1993



Part of the Ĵuprija urban complex, after its destruction in summer 1993



The Buzaljko family house in the Ĵuprija housing complex after its destruction (July 1993)

12. **Podgrad urban complex**, developed around the Podgrad mosque, often called Mala [^]arĵija (the small town centre) or Mejdan, in view of the large number of small shops and crafts workshops around the small square near the mosque, and with numerous buildings

important to the overall ambience, was also extensively damaged. A large number of the most valuable buildings were burned out or demolished.



Podgrad urban complex,
early 19th century



Podgrad urban complex,
before its destruction in summer 1993



The Podgrad urban complex after its destruction (July 1993)



Part of the Podgrad urban complex, after many of its houses were burned out in 1993



House of the Mehmedba{i} family after its deconstruction in 1993

13. **Zagrad urban complex**, a mahala on the southern slope, under the mediaeval fortress known as *Vidoški grad*, with numerous buildings adding to the ambience, was extensively damaged, since all buildings with Islamic architectural features were burnt or demolished.

URBAN ENSEMBLES AND MONUMENTS

1. **Stara Tepa**, the oldest square (market), an area in front of the *^ar{i}ja* mosque courtyard. *^ar{i}ja*, the market area, developed around it, with shops and offices, including the office of the Muslim Community Board of Stolac. It represented an urban ensemble of cultural and historical value. *Tepica*, a small stone building used for scales and measurements, built in the 17th

century - the only building of this kind other than the one surviving in Mostar - was in the centre. All the buildings composing this complex were demolished in July 1993.



Tepa, central town space, after its destruction in 1993



Tepica in the *Tepa* market,
before its destruction in 1993



Tepica in the *Tepa* market,
after its destruction in 1993

2. **Silhadar Husein Paša's *konak* in Tepa**, the oldest lodge in Stolac, built in the early 17th century of ashlar stone, of distinctive mediaeval Mediterranean form and bearing the recognizable stamp of Islamic architecture, was destroyed in mid-July 1993, together with the *Tepa*.



Silahdar Husein-pa{a}'s Lodge in *Tepe*, before its destruction in July 1993



Silahdar Husein-pa{a}'s Lodge in *Tepe*, after its destruction in July 1993

3. **Hamam (public baths)**, built in the early 17th century, one of the few buildings of its kind preserved in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a highest-category monument of architectural heritage. Demolished after the expulsion of Bosniaks from Stolac.



Hamam (early 17th century), before its destruction in 1993



The *Hamam* after its destruction

4. **Hotel Bregava**, built in 1979, designed by Zlatko Ugljen, a distinguished architect. The most successful application of traditional Stolac design to modern architecture. Burnt in 1992.



Bregava hotel (1979)



Bregava hotel, after it was burnt in summer 1992

5. **Gradska kafana** (city café), a residential and office block, built in 1986, designed by Emir Buzaljko. One of the more significant attempts to return to traditional architecture as represented, in this case, by the specific characteristics of Stolac architecture. Destroyed in July 1993.

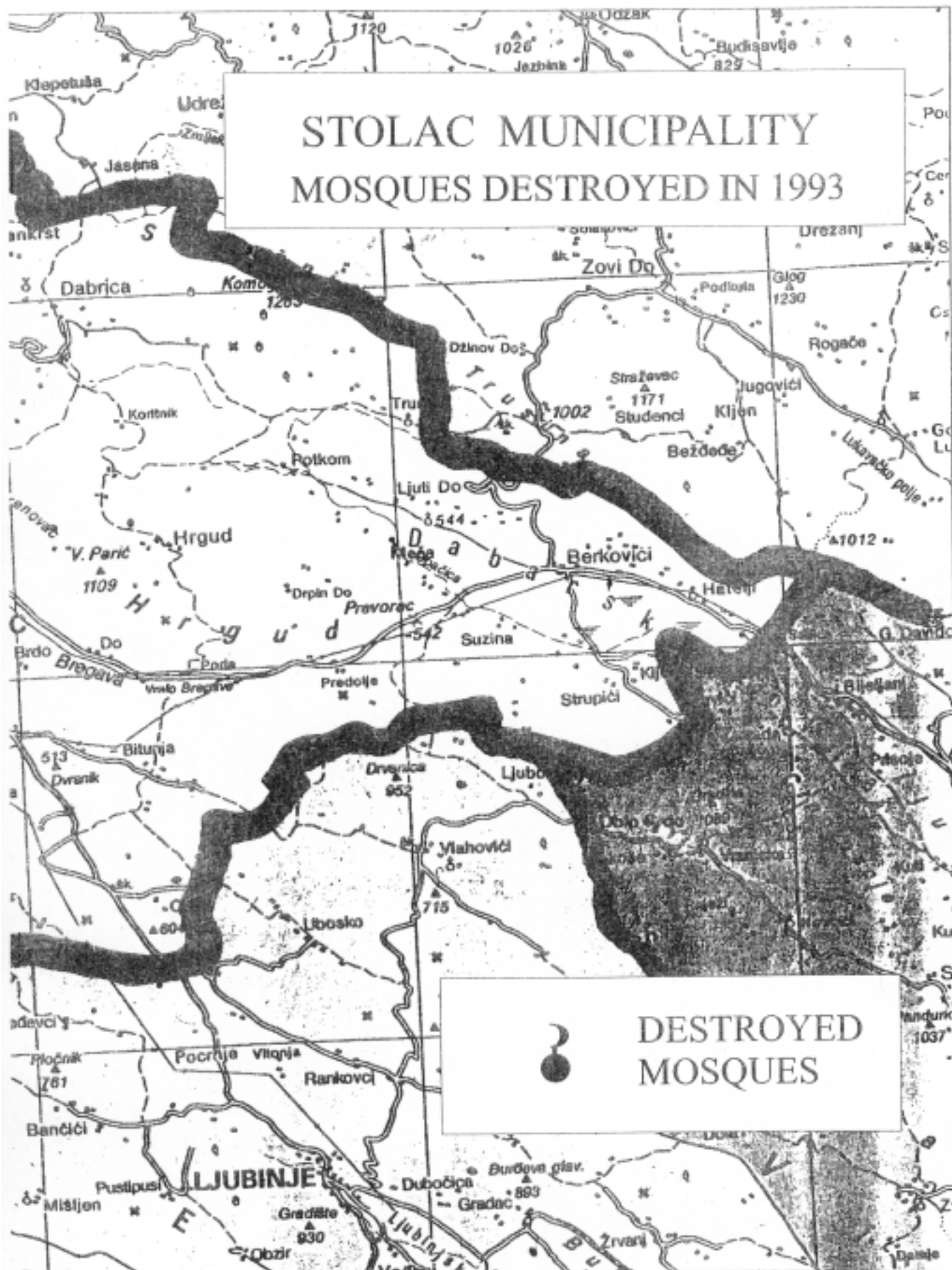


City Cafe residential and business unit (1986), after it was burnt in 1992

6. **Nova tepa** (new market), a business complex, with a new market, built in 1990, designed by Emir Buzaljko within the complex of which the Emperor's mosque was the most significant building. Burnt and destroyed in summer 1993.



STOLAC MUNICIPALITY MOSQUES DESTROYED IN 1993





Note: All presented buildings, except the bridges, are destroyed.



SILAH DAR HUSEIN
PAŠA'S LODGE



CLOCK TOWER



SHOPS |
AROUND TEPA



SHOPS IN PODGRAD



PODGRADSKA MOSQUE



KIRAETHANA



MUFTICA LODGE

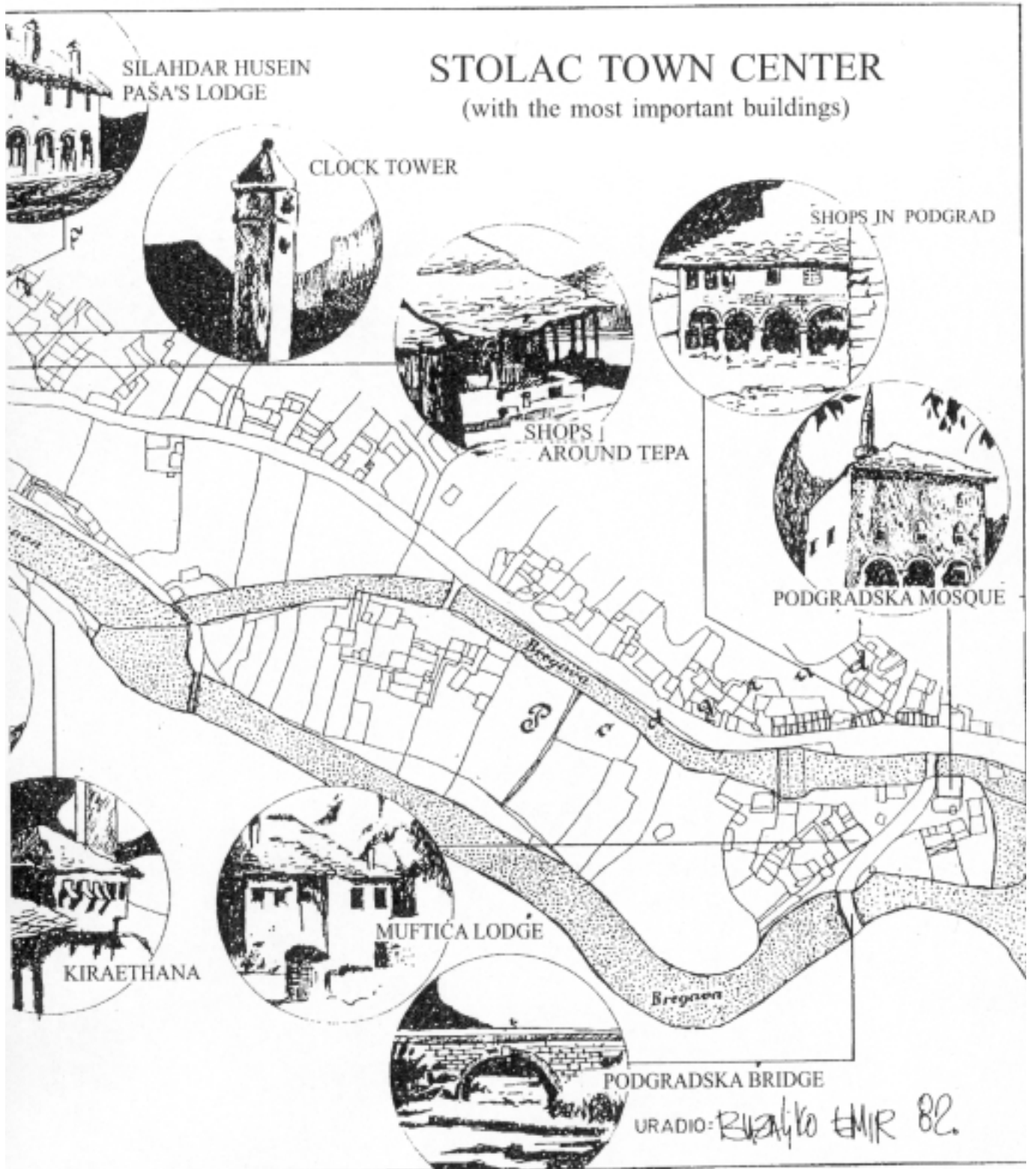


PODGRADSKA BRIDGE

URADIO: *Buzaliko Emir 82.*

STOLAC TOWN CENTER

(with the most important buildings)



5.2. MOVEABLE HERITAGE ITEMS

LIBRARIES

PUBLIC COLLECTIONS

1. **Library of the Muslim Community Board of Stolac**, a valuable collection of printed and manuscript documents and books, including forty manuscripts from the 17th to the 19th century. The library was destroyed in mid July 1993, along with the Teka complex and the offices of the Muslim Community Board.
2. **Library of the Emperor's Mosque**, comprising dozens of manuscripts in Bosnian, Arabic, Turkish, and Persian, dating from the 17th to the 19th century. Destroyed together with the Emperor's Mosque.
3. **Library of the Podgradska Mosque**, comprising dozens of manuscript books and documents from past centuries. All the works were destroyed by arson committed with the intention of destroying the mosque.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

In summer 1993 several family collections of documents, manuscript books and valuable printed books were destroyed. There is only partial information on the contents of these collections. The collections belonging to the Behmen, Mahmut}ehaji}, Mehmedba{i}, and Rizvanbegovi} families can be listed.

Complete information on the manuscript books of the Mehmedba{i} family collection, which was destroyed, is available (GBH Annals).

CARPETS AND RUGS, INCLUDING PRAYER MATS

PUBLIC COLLECTIONS

1. **^ar{i}ja Mosque collection**, comprising 50 carpets and 30 prayer mats of different sizes, type of workmanship and age, was one of the most valuable collections in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the artistic and historical point of view, since it included carpets several centuries old. This collection was destroyed with the Mosque.
2. **Podgradska Mosque collection** of 30 carpets, most of them more than a century old, was entirely destroyed by fire during the night of 28 July 1993, when the mosque was burnt. Twenty-five local and oriental prayer mats of great value were also destroyed by the fire.
3. **Mosque in] uprija collection** of 20 carpets and 12 rugs, most of them more than a century old, was entirely destroyed with the mosque on 27 July 1993.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

Several hundred carpets, rugs and prayer mats of major artistic and historical value were destroyed in the family houses forming parts of urban complexes that were extensively damaged or destroyed (Ada, Begovina, Behmenluk,] uprija, Podgrad, Uzinovi}i, Zagrad, etc.) as well as in the villages of O{ani}i, Borojevi}i, Poplat, Crni}i, Prenj, Rotimlja, Pje{ivac, etc.

Only hand-made carpets and rugs more than a century old are referred to here. The type of workmanship and place of origin of each of them made them items of special value to the Bosniak national culture.

LEWHAS

PUBLIC COLLECTIONS

1. **^ar{i}ja Mosque collection** of 8 portable *levhas* (Arabic calligraphic holy texts) dating from the 18th and 19th century, inscribed in ink on parchment, of different styles, and some illuminated in colour and gold. All were destroyed in summer 1993, when the mosque was burnt and dynamited for the first time.

At the same time, about 20 fresco *levhas* on the mosque walls, probably dating from 1788, the year the mosque was reconstructed, were also destroyed. The *levhas* were written in ornamental *nasta'liq* script.

2. **Lewhas in Podgradska Mosque** - 5 *levhas* dating from the 19th century; judging from the style, probably all by the same artist. Excerpts from the Qur'an were written in gold, in *naskh* script, on black. All were destroyed by arson in 28 July 1993.

3. **The Mosque in]uprija** collection of 4 *levhas* dating from the 19th century. Destroyed on 27 July 1993, when the mosque was burnt.

4. **Wall *levhas* in the mosque of Ismail-Kapetan [ari]**, in fresco. The names of Allah, Muhammad, Abu-Bakr, Omar, Osman, Ali, Hassan, and Hussein were written in large *nasta'liq* script, and formed part of the rich wall decorations of the mosque. The fire ignited by HVO troops using phosphoric material destroyed even the wall plaster.



Part of the walls of the Uzinovi}i mosque with painted and calligraphic decoration
Destroyed in 1993

5. **Collection** of the mosque in Crni}i, 3 modern *levhas* dating from the early 20th century, which were destroyed on 14 July 1993, when the mosque was burnt.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

The Behmen, Buzaljko, Dizdar, Duman, Hrle, Mahmut}ehaji}, Mehmedba{i}, Mufti}, Rizvanbegovi}, Sarajli} and Turkovi} family houses, as well as others, contained about one hundred *levhas* of artistic and historical value. All were destroyed with the houses.

EMBROIDERY AND LACE ITEMS

The destroyed houses in Ada, Begovina, Behmenluk,] uprija, Uzinovi}i, Podgrad, Zagrad, as well as houses in villages of O{ani}i, Borojevi}i, Poplat, Crni}i, Prenj, Rotimlja, Pje{ivac, etc., contained several hundred items (scarves, shawls, window curtains, items of clothing, etc.) decorated with hand-made embroidery of great artistic and historic value. All were destroyed with the houses. Only items more than a century old, embroidered with gold, silver, or silk thread, on hand-woven cloth, and which represented cultural heritage of special importance, are referred to here.

At least one hundred items made of lace, hand-made in a particular way with silk thread (*keranje*), over a century old and representing cultural heritage of artistic and historic value, were also destroyed.

PAINTINGS

PUBLIC COLLECTIONS

1. **Gallery of prints and paintings by Branko [otra** in the [ari} house, containing paintings, prints, and documents illustrating the life and work of the painter Branko [otra, was destroyed on 29 July 1993.

2. **A collection of paintings in the Preporod Muslim Cultural Society**, containing at least 50 valuable paintings by Bosnian painters, was destroyed in mid July 1993.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

At least a hundred paintings of great artistic or historic value, such as those by Robert Kvasina, M. Rizvanbegovi}, M. Hrle, Muradif]erimovi}, \or|o Kurili}, Emir Buzaljko, Mersad Berber, and others, were destroyed in the Behmen, Buzaljko, Mahmut}ehaji}, Hrle, Turkovi}, Mehmedba{i}, Kohni}, Dizdar, and other family houses.

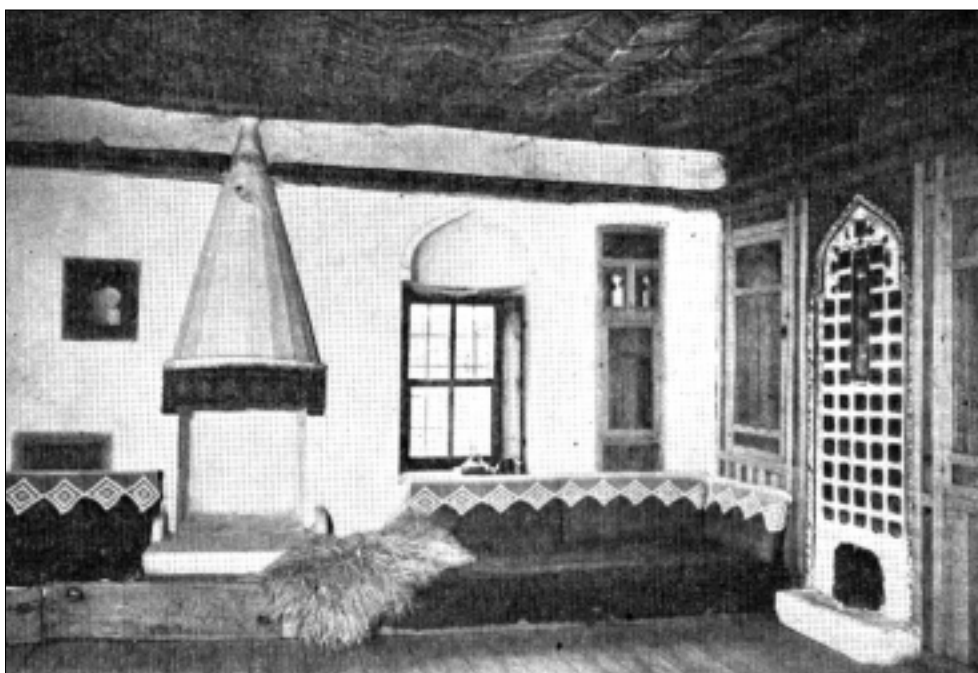
ANTIQUÉ FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

1. A large wall-mounted clock with pendulum, over a century and a half old, was destroyed with the **Emperor's Mosque**.

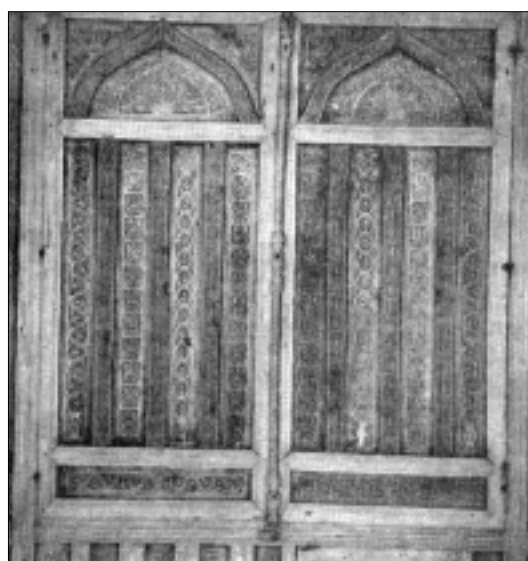
2. There was a large wall-mounted clock with pendulum, over a century and a half old, in the **Podgradska Mosque**. It was destroyed with the mosque on 28 July 1993.

Various furniture and household items of value, considered a part of cultural heritage under the terms of Article 1 of the Hague Convention, were destroyed in houses in Ada, Behmenluk,]uprija, Podgrad, Uzinovi}i, Zagrad, etc. Dozens of *musanderas* (carved wall cupboards), *dolafs* (built-in wall cupboards), chests, wall and ceiling carvings, sofas, brick and tile fire places, made in the 18th and 19th century, were all destroyed. Because of its artistic value the destroyed furniture was of importance for both Bosnian and international heritage.

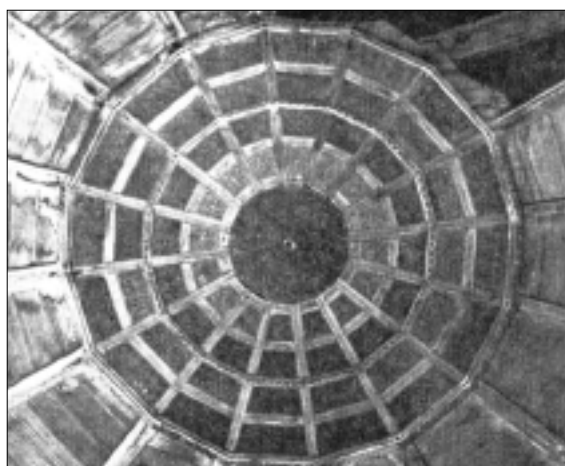
At least twenty copper and brass *mangalas* (braziers), hand-made and richly decorated, made in the 18th and 19th century, were also destroyed.



Old furniture and decorative items inside a destroyed house



One of the destroyed dolafs



Wooden ceiling in \ul-Hanuma's Konak, destroyed with the house in 1993



Interior of the Sarajli} family house after its destruction (July 1993)

METAL ARTEFACTS

Various metal valuables were destroyed in houses in Stolac and neighbouring villages. Dozens of pieces of hand-made gold, silver and other metal jewellery were destroyed or stolen. At least 100 pieces of artistically decorated weaponry (swords, daggers, rifles, etc.) over a century old were also destroyed.

ANTIQUÉ PORCELAIN, GLASS AND METAL OF ARTISTIC VALUE

Hundreds of pieces of glass, copper, porcelain, and silver dishes dating from the 18th and 19th century were destroyed in houses in Ada, Behmenluk, Begovina,] uprija, Podgrad, Uzinovi}i and Zagrad. Copper dishes were mainly made locally, and there were various bowls, plates, *ibriks* (ewers with long arched spouts), *d`ezvas* (narrow-necked coffee pots in which Turkish and Bosnian coffee is made), handbasins, *demirli-tevsijas* (large metal trays used as low tables) etc., made by local craftsmen, of special value. Glass, porcelain, and silver pieces were mainly from the East, or were acquired, directly or indirectly, from Dubrovnik, Venice, Vienna, Prague, and Budapest.

ANTIQUÉ INSCRIPTIONS

Inscriptions on old buildings in Stolac, mainly dating from the 16th to the 19th century, were mainly in Arabic and Turkish, in Arabic script, and had both historical and artistic value. The following inscriptions were destroyed in summer 1993:

1. **Inscription above the entrance to the Emperor's Mosque**, in black ink on lime plaster, made in 1519, when the mosque was built.
2. **Inscription above the entrance to the Emperor's Mosque**, in black ink on lime plaster, in small *nasta'liq* script in Turkish, made in 1788/89, when the mosque was reconstructed.
3. **Numerous ni{ans (tombstones) in the courtyard of the Emperor's Mosque**, including 27 with engraved inscriptions - the oldest dating from 1660, and the most recent from 1878.
4. **Inscription above the entrance to Podgradska Mosque**, dating from 1732/33, engraved in a stone block of 20 x 28 cm, in Turkish.
5. **Inscription above the entrance to Podgradska Mosque**, dating from 1812/13, engraved in stone, in fine *nasta'liq* script in Turkish. It was framed with a design of parallel ribbon twist with flowers engraved between.
6. **Inscription above the entrance to Podgradska Mosque**, dating from 1888/89, engraved in a stone block of 22 x 32 cm, in fine *naskh* script, in Turkish.
7. **Inscriptions on three tombstones in the courtyard of Podgradska Mosque**, dating from the 19th century.
8. **Inscription above the entrance to the mosque in Uzinovi}i**, dating from 1741, engraved in stone, in verse in Turkish, in *naskh* script.
9. **Inscription above the entrance to the mosque in Uzinovi}i**, dating from 1791/92, in black ink on the wall, in small *nasta'liq* script, in verse in Turkish.
10. **Inscription on a well in the courtyard of the mosque in Uzinovi}i**, engraved in plain *naskh* script in 1810.
11. **Inscription above the entrance to the Mosque in] uprija**, dating from 1765, on lime plaster, in verse in Turkish, in fine *nasta'liq* script.
12. **Inscription above the gate of the Mahmut}ehaji} family housing complex (Serdarevina)** in the urban complex of Uzinovi}i, dating from 1725, engraved in *naskh* script on a stone slab with decorative border.
13. **Inscriptions in the interior of \ulhanuma's house**, dating from 1856, carved in wood (three inscriptions).
14. **Inscriptions carved in wood in a room of the house of Izet Rizvanbegovi}**, dating from 1840.
15. **Inscription on a wooden pillar in the courtyard of the house of Murat Rizvanbegovi}**, dating from 1860.
16. **Inscription above the entrance to the [ari} house**, dating from 1734, engraved on a small stone plaque.
17. **Inscription on a wooden dolaf in the house of Zulfo Mahmut}ehaji}**, in ink on wood, in *naskh* script in Turkish.

(The wordings of the inscriptions can be found in: Mehmed Mujezinovi}, *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, knjiga III* (Islamic Epigraphics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, vol. III)



Inscriptions above the entrance to the ^ar{ija (Emperor's) mosque
Destroyed in 1993



Remains of ni{ans (Muslim gravestones) that had stood alongside the Podgrad mosque,
dumped in the river Bregava, after their destruction (July 1993)



Inscriptions above the entrance to the Juprija (Bridge) mosque
Destroyed in 1993



Inscription above the gate of the Mahmut}ehaji} family housing complex
Damaged in 1993

6.

PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES

Numerous organizations and public figures in the Republic of Croatia bear responsibility for the crimes committed in Stolac. The official authorities of Croatia are responsible for the planning and preparation of the war of conquest, as well for instigating the crimes committed. They are responsible for supporting and assisting the parastate of the Croatian Community of Herzeg-Bosnia in its attempts to destroy the legal and constitutional system of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for supporting the military rebellion during of which the crimes and atrocities were committed in Stolac.

The following Croatian Army units were specially trained for the subjugation of Stolac and were dispatched to Stolac:

- the Split brigade;
- the Plo-e brigade;
- the First Guard Brigade, known as the Tigers, from Zagreb;
- the Wolves of Kor-ula brigade from the island of Kor-ula;
- troops from Metkovi};
- a number of small troops from different parts of the Republic of Croatia.

Officers of the Croatian Intelligence Service (SIS) acted in organized manner throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The following organizations and individuals bear particular responsibility:

- 1. Franjo Tu | man, President in the Republic of Croatia;**
- 2. Croatian Democratic Community (HDZ), of which the president was Franjo Tu | man;**
- 3. Gojko [u{ak, Minister of Defence;**
- 4. Ivan Jarnjak, Minister of Internal Affairs;**
- 5. Nikica Valenti}, Prime Minister;**
- 6. Gen. Janko Bobetko, Chief of Staff, Croatian Army HQ.**

The following bodies and individuals of the rebel parastate authorities of the Croatian Community of Herzeg-Bosnia, and paramilitary units of the HVO, bear responsibility for the organized perpetration of crimes against Bosniaks in Stolac, and the destruction of historical heritage of international value:

- 1. Croatian Democratic Community (HDZ) of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of which the president was Mate Boban;**

2. **Presidential Council of CCHB, President Mate Boban; members: Pero Markovi} (^apljina), Ivan Bender (Neum), Jadranko Prli} (Mostar), and others;**
3. **Croatian Defence Council (HVO) (Croat paramilitary forces in B&H), Gen. Slobodan Praljak, HVO HQ Chief of Staff;**
4. **Civilian police of CCHB, Commander Valentin] ori};**
5. **HDZ Stolac, President An | elko Markovi};**
6. **President in illegal authorities of Stolac municipality, An | elko Markovi};**
7. **Military command of the town, commanding officer Bo`o Pavlovi}; Veselko (son of Stjepan) Ragu`, as of July 1993;**
8. **Police in the town of Stolac, chief of police Pero Ragu`; etc.**

The following units took part in crimes against Bosniaks in the town of Stolac:

- HVO brigade Knez Domagoj;
- HVO troops from Western Herzegovina, Neum and ^apljina;
- a number of small units, such as Bo`anovi, responsible for numerous murders of civilians.

The following individuals took particularly significant part in the execution of crimes:

ALAGI] , ADO (son of Mustafa), resident in Po~itelj, ^apljina Municipality

1. Took part in the removal from detained Bosniaks of money and valuables in Dretelj camp. Upon arrival, detainees were robbed of all money.

ANDRUN, NIKOLA (son of Drago), born on 22 November 1957, in Domanovi}i, ^aplji-na municipality (ID 2211957151130)

1. Took part in the brutal torture of Mirsad @ujo, aka [ile, inflicting grievous bodily harm. He and Nikola Pehar later took Mirsad @ujo in their vehicle to an unknown destination. There has been no trace of @ujo since.
2. Andrun was one of the persons present at the murder of Mustafa Obradovi}.

BABI] , ZDENKO (son of Ivo), aka Pupara, resident in Stolac

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

BABI] , @ARA, resident in Prenj, Stolac Municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

BENO, ZDENKO (son of Miho), resident in Stolac, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians

were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Zdenko Beno was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of the detainees.

2. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniaks from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and local highschool, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

3. Took part in dynamiting the mosque of Had`i-Salih Buro in Stolac, on 8 August 1993.

4. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

BE[I] , SENAD, aka Trebinjac

1. On 5 August 1993, in Dretelj camp, he hit on the head and killed Emir Repak, who had been previously tortured and injured.

BO[KOVI] , AN\ELKO, resident in Crni}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. An|elko Bo{kovi} was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

BO[KOVI] , ANTUN, aka Kraki}

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

BO[KOVI] , BO[KO (son of Pero), policeman, resident in Aladini}i, Stolac municipality

1. Committed the crime of robbery of detained Bosniak civilians from Dubrave, when they were being transferred from the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i to the village of Pje{ivac, to the houses of the Kaplan and \ulic families. Valuables were removed from detainees by force, before they were deported from the Stolac area on 2 August 1993. He personally removed underwear from women while they were being robbed of their jewellery and valuables.

2. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

3. Took part in the arson of five houses and one school in the village of Aladini}i on 1 August 1993.

4. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

BO[KOVI] , FABIJAN (son of Stojan)

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

BO[KOVI] , IVAN, aka Hapalo, resident in Crni]i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Ivan Bo{kovi} was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

BO[KOVI] , LAZAR, aka Grgurevac

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

BO[KOVI] , LJUBO, (son of Vido), resident in the village of Aladini]i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.
2. Took part in arson of five houses and one barn in Aladini]i on 1 August 1993.

BO[KOVI] , MARIN, aka Maru{ica, (son of [imun), born on 31 January 1969 in Aladini]i, Stolac municipality (ID 3101969153752).

1. As a HVO soldier, on several occasions, he took part in brutal torture of detained Bosniaks, who were doing forced labour in [anti}eva str. in Mostar.
2. On 12 September 1993, he ordered HVO soldiers to beat Emir [etka, a detainee of Heliodrom camp, while he was doing forced labour in [anti}eva str. in Mostar.
3. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and local highschool, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

BO[KOVI] , NIKICA, aka Nehora

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

BO[KOVI] , NIKO, aka Cola

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm to a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in

murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

BO[KOVI] , SRE] KO, taxi driver, resident in Crni}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Sre}ko Bo{kovi} was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

BO[KOVI] , VLATKO, resident in Crni}i, Stolac Municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

BRA] , VIDE, resident in the village of Pje{ivac, Stolac municipality

1. Suspected of responsibility for the murder of Mujo (son of Osman) \ulmez. He is suspected to have been a member of the group who ambushed and killed Mujo \ulmez in Muminova-a, in July 1993.

2. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Vide Bra} used his own heavy vehicle for the deportation.

BUNOZA, DRAGAN, aka Jastreb (son of Andrija), born in Dra~evo, ^apljina municipality

1. Committed the crime of murder of 18 year old Senida (daughter of Hamzo) Kaplan, on 13 July 1993, whom he shot dead with an automatic rifle while she was standing outside her house.

BUTIGAN, ANTE, aka Cigo

1. Was the commanding office of HVO Military Police during the robbery of property of Bosniaks and Serbs, as well as looting of enterprises and institutions in Stolac.

^EMERA[, MILE, (son of Ljubo), born on 15 August 1942 in Tasov~i}i, ^apljina municipality (ID 158942151133)

1. Was a guard in Gabela camp, one of the most brutal in inflicting beatings and other types of abuse on detained Bosniaks.

2. Took part in the murder of Alija ^olakovi} in the Gabela camp, outside hangar No.3.

3. Took part in torturing, and is suspected to have taken part in the murder of the missing Mirsad @ujo, a detainee of Gabela camp.

^OLI] , RUDOLF, (son of Niko), resident in Stolac, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the

local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were detained, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

2. Took part in dynamiting Had`i-Salih Buro's mosque in Stolac, on 8 August 1993.

3. Took part in the destruction of the Begovina residential complex in Stolac, a part of the cultural heritage.

4. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

GAD@IC, BOJAN, (son of Maro)

1. He took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm to a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

GRBE[I] , ZDENKO (son of Ivan)

1. As a prisoner (who had received a prison sentence for theft and similar acts), he was particularly brutal in torturing Bosniaks in Gabela camp.

2. Took part in the murder of Enver [abanovi} from Po~itelj.

GRGI] , DRA@ENKO (son of Vide)

1. He took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as the commanding officer of one of the groups of soldiers who expelled Bosniaks from their homes and detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i, on 13 July 1993.

GU[I] , MEHMED (son of Mujo), born on 2 October 1950, in ^apljina (ID 0210950151158)

1. Assisted the authorities in Dretelj and Heliodrom camps, where he took part in physical and other forms of torture of detained Bosniaks.

HAJNO[, ANTON (son of Karlo)

1. He took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

JOVI] , TONI

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

JURAK, VLATKO, aka Doktor

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the

local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

JURKOVI] , MIRKO (son of Vicko), from Crni}i, Stolac municipality

1. Was the commander of HVO Military Police during the looting of enterprises and institutions in Stolac.

JURKOVI] , NIKO, aka Lisac

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

JURKOVI] , ZDRAVKO (son of Vicko), from Crni}i

1. Was the commander of HVO Military Police in Stolac during the looting of enterprises and institutions in Stolac. He is directly responsible for the organization and execution of the looting.

2. Was particularly brutal in torturing and robbing the civilians during their deportation.

JURKOVI] , ZORAN (son of \uro)

1. Took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as the commanding officer of one of the groups of soldiers who expelled Bosniaks from their homes and detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i, on 13 July 1993.

KARLOVI] , DRAGAN, aka Kaca

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

KATI] , DRAGAN, (son of Drago), resident in Prenj, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as the commanding officer of one of the groups of soldiers who expelled Bosniaks from their homes and detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i, on 13 July 1993.

KORDI] , JERKO, Head of Municipal Authorities of ^apljina

1. A senior official during the organization and running of camps in ^apljina municipality. Responsible for establishing and running the camps in which the Bosniaks were detained and tortured.

KRALJEVI] , IVICA (son of Janja)

1. Was the warden of Dretelj camp. He is responsible for starvation of detainees, physical and mental torture, robbery, grievous harm inflicted upon detainees, and murder.

KRE[I] , ANTE (son of Marko)

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in

murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

KRE[I] , ANTE, resident in the village of Borojevi}i, Stolac municipality

1. Accomplice in the murder of Ibro Razi}. He took part in torturing Ibro Razi} on 25 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. Ibro Razic died on 26 July 1993 in Gabela camp of injuries suffered during torture.

KRE[I] , DRAGAN (son of Frano), resident in the village of Borojevi}i, Stolac municipality

1. Was particularly brutal in torturing Suad (son of Halil) Obradovi}, a detainee in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. Dragan Kre{i} bears the primary responsibility for his murder.

2. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

KRE[I] , ILIJA, resident in Hodovo

1. Took part in the murder of Vejsil (son of Mujo) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

2. Took part in the murder of Salem (son of Omer) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

KRE[I] , JOSIP, resident in the village of Borojevi}i, Stolac municipality

1. Accomplice in the murder of Ibro Razi}. He took part in torturing Ibro Razi} on 25 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. Ibro Razi} died on 26 July 1993 in Gabela camp, of injuries suffered during torture.

KRE[I] , MIRKO, resident in the village of Borojevi}i, Stolac municipality

1. Accomplice in the murder of Ibro Razi}. He took part in torturing Ibro Razi} on 25 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. Ibro Razi} died on 26 July 1993 in Gabela camp, of injuries suffered during torture.

KRMEK, MATAN (son of Antun)

1. Took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as the commanding officer of one of the groups of soldiers who expelled Bosniaks from their homes and detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i, on 13 July 1993.

KUKRIKA, SLAVKO

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \ulic, Salem \ulic, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

KULA[, DARKO (son of Ljubo), resident in the village of Crni}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

KULA[, MLADEN (son of Stojan), born on 10 December 1964 in the village of Crni}i, Stolac municipality (ID 10129641153762)

1. Was a member of ATG. He took part in robbery and torture of detainees in the Heliodrom camp, who were taken to do forced labour in [anti}eva str. in Mostar.

2. Carried out biological experiments on Bosniaks detained in Heliodrom camp, thereby inflicting pain, bodily harm, and long term damage to health.

KULA[, VINKO (son of Lazar), resident in Crni}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Vinko Kula{ was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

KULA[, ZDENKO (son of Mirko)

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

KUZMAN, STANKO (son of Mile), born on 14 May 1960 in the village of Rotimlja, Stolac municipality, resident in Mostar (ID 140596153751)

1. As a military policeman in the Heliodrom camp, he was particularly brutal in torturing detainees.

2. Tortured Sejo [afro, a detainee in the Heliodrom camp, and after brutal torture, he broke both [afro's legs by machine gun fire.

LON^AR, AN\ELKO (son of Lovro)

1. Was particularly cruel in torturing Bosniaks. He stripped Fatima Kadribegovi}, a woman of 65 years of age, naked, abused her by trying to rape her, and hit and kicked her, inflicting grievous bodily harm.

LOPIN, MILE (son of Slavko), resident in Aladini}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as a commander of one of the groups of soldiers who, on 13 July 1993, expelled Bosniaks from their homes and detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i.

2. Took part in robbing detained Bosniaks of money and valuables in Dretelj camp. Upon arrival, detainees were robbed of all money.

LOPIN, STANKO (son of Vidoje)

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians

were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

LOPIN, VIDE (son of Stanko), resident in Aladini}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as a commander of one of the groups of soldiers who, on 13 July 1993, expelled Bosniaks from their homes and detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i.
2. Was particularly brutal in abusing and humiliating women, children, and elderly people, while expelling and deporting them from Stolac.
3. Took part in the murder of Salem (son of Mujo) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.
4. Took part in the murder of Vejsil (son of Omer) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

MARI] , \URO, resident in Poplat, Stolac Municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

MARI] , LAZO, resident in Poplat, Stolac Municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

MARI] , MARINKO (son of Stjepan), born on 9 May 1968, officer of SIS

1. Interrogated detainees in Gabela and Dretelj camps, beating and torturing them. Many died after being interrogated, among the victims were Enver [abanovi} from [eva{ Polje and Hivzija Dizdar from Po~itelj.
2. Robbed detainees of valuables in Gabela and Dretelj camps.
3. Detainees were brutally tortured and murdered under his supervision.

MARI] , MATO, resident in Poplat, Stolac Municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

MARI] , MILE (son of Luca)

1. Took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as the commanding officer of one of the groups of soldiers who expelled Bosniaks from their homes and detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i, on 13 July 1993.

MARI] , MIRKO, resident in Poplat, Stolac Municipality

1. Supervised the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly, and children from Dubrave, Stolac Municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were

detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst and robbed.

MARI] , ZDENKO (son of An|elko), aka Plavi

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

2. Supervised the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac Municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst and robbed.

MARJANOVI] , MIROSLAV

1. As a military policemen in Heliodrom camp, he was particularly brutal in torturing Bosniaks. Bodily harm inflicted upon them could have led to death or to permanent health damage.

2. Robbed Bosniaks detained in the Heliodrom camp.

MARJANOVI] , MLADEN (son of Mate), born on 27 march 1944 in ^eljevo, ^apljina municipality

1. Was particularly brutal in torturing Bosniaks detained in Gabela camp

2. An accomplice in the murder of Alija ^olakovi}, a detained Bosniak.

MARIJANOVI] , TIHOMIR (son of Hrvoje), born on 31 August 1972 in Kraj{ina, Stolac municipality (ID 3108972153768)

1. Was a member of ATG. Took part in robbery and torture of detainees in Heliodrom camp, who were taken to do forced labour in [anti}eva str. in Mostar.

2. Carried out biological experiments on Bosniaks detained in Heliodrom camp, thereby inflicting pain, bodily harm, and long term damage to health. Carried out the above mentioned crimes together with Mladen Kula{.

MARKI] , [] EPAN, resident in Aladinovi}i, Stolac Municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

MARKOVI] , DINKO (son of Martin)

1. Took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as the commanding officer of one of the groups of soldiers who expelled Bosniaks from their homes and detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i, on 13 July 1993.

MARKOVI] , MIRKO

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

MARKOVI], PERO, senior official of HDZ B&H, and Head of ^apljina Municipality, imposed by HVO

1. Detention camps were established in Gabela and Dretelj, territory of ^apljina municipality and he was among the persons most directly responsible for setting up and running them.

MARTINOVI], VINKO, aka [tela

1. Commanding officer of the notorious ATG group. As such, he was directly responsible for the murder of the following detainees:

Huso Ljevi}, from Aladini}i, Stolac municipality;

Afan Tolro, from Bivolje Brdo, ^apljina municipality;

Elvedin [uta, from Opli~i}i, ^apljina municipality;

Remzo Sablji}, from Lokve, ^apljina municipality;

Enver Puzi}, from Stolac, Stolac municipality;

Ibrahim Filandra, from Jaso~, Stolac municipality.

MATI], BO@O (son of Mirko)

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

MATI], JOSIP, (son of Vido), commander of HVO police station in Stolac, resident in Stolac

1. Took part in the crime of robbery of detained Bosniak civilians from Dubrave, during their deportation. The robbery was committed prior to the deportation of 1,500 civilians from Stolac on 2 August 1993. Josip Mati} took part in robbery and supervised the execution of it. He coordinated expulsion and robbery, together with Pero Ragu`.

MATI], PERO (son of Bo{ko), deputy police commander of a group of policemen, resident in the village of Prenj, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.
2. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

MATI], STJEPAN (son of Zdravko)

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

MATI] , ZDENKO (son of Baldo), resident in Stolac, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

MIHALJ, MARIO

1. Was the commander in Vojno, a special prison and forced labour site in Heliodrom camp. He killed Ibro Hod`ic, aka Baja, from Stolac.

MILANOVI] , DRAGAN (son of Vlado), born on 18 September 1971 in the village of Opljina, Opljina municipality (ID 2507966151131)

1. Together with Robert Rebac, he took part in robbery of Bosniak property in Dubrave.

MILANOVI] , ZDENKO (son of Ilija), from Crni]i

1. Took part in the murder of Salem (son of Mujo) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

2. Took part in the murder of Vejsil (son of Omer) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

MILANOVI] , VICKO

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

MIRO, @ELJKO (son of Vlado)

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

MI[I] , MARKO (son of Pero), a civilian police officer, resident in Hodovo, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of robbery of detained Bosniak civilians from Dubrave, during their deportation. The robbery was committed prior to the deportation of 1,500 civilians from Stolac on 2 August 1993. Marko Mi{i} took part in robbery and supervised the execution of it.

MORO, ANDRIJA, resident in Crni]i, village of Jaso~, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Andrija Moro was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

MORO, IVAN (son of Aleksije)

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

MORO, JERKO, resident in Crni}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Jerko Moro was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

MORO, NIKO (son of Jerko)

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

MORO, [] EPO

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

MUMINOVI] , MIRSAĐ (son of Halil), aka Tadija, born on 31 March 1945 in Struge, ^apljina municipality (ID 313945151158)

1. Was deputy warden of Gabela camp. Tortured detainees, and was responsible for the death of two of them.
2. Among others, Esad Behram and Zulfo Balji} died of injuries inflicted by Mirsad Muminovi}.

MUSTAPI] , JOSIP (son of Ivan)

1. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

NOGOLICA, SRE] KO, resident in Aladini}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Sre}ko Nogolica was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

OBRADOVI] , ANDRIJA (son of Miho), civilian policeman, resident in the village of Prenj, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of robbery of detained Bosniak civilians from Dubrave, during their deportation. The robbery was committed prior to the deportation of 1,500 civilians from Stolac on 2 August 1993. Andrija Obradovi} took part in robbery and supervised the execution of it.
2. He personally took part in deportation of women, children, and elderly people, in the village of Pje{ivac.

OBRADOVI] , NIKICA (son of Bo`o), aka Hegilo

1. Took part in the murder of Salem (son of Mujo) \uli}, who was detained in Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.
2. Took part in the murder of Vejsil (son of Omer) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.
3. Was particularly brutal in torturing detainees in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases.

OBRADOVI] , NIKICA, aka Kiki

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

PALAMETA, DRAGAN (son of Vinko), resident in the village of Borojevi}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the forcible detention of Zulfo (son of Mehmed) Hod`i}, a long-term mental patient, on 13 July 1993. Zulfo Hod`i} was killed as a detainee in August 1993 in the Bijeli Brijeg hospital.

PALAMETA, PERO

1. Took part in the murder of Salem (son of Mujo) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.
2. Took part in the murder of Vejsil (son of Omer) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

PALAMETA, VIDE (son of Vlatko), aka Dugi, born on 3 May 1964 in the village of Borojevi}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.
2. Took part in robbing Bosniak detainees of money and valuables in Dretelj camp. Upon arrival, detainees were robbed of all money.

3. Was particularly cruel in the abuse of Bosniak detainees. Carried out biological experiments on Bosniaks detained in Heliodrom camp, thereby inflicting pain, bodily harm, and long term damage to health.

4. Directly responsible for the murder of Emir Repak. On 5 August 1993, together with Krešo Rai}, he took part in torturing the injured Emir Repak in Dretelj camp. On the same day, Vide Palameta persuaded Senad Be{i}, aka Trebinjac, to kill Emir by hitting him on the head.

PAPAC, ILIJA (son of Pero), resident in Crni}i, village of Jaso~, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as the commanding officer of one of the groups of soldiers who expelled Bosniaks from their homes and detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i, on 13 July 1993.

PAPAC, IVAN (son of Bo{ko)

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

PAPAC, IVICA

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

PAPAC, MI[O (son of Pero), resident in the village of Pu{i}ta, Stolac municipality

1. During the night of 15 October 1993, he took part in the murder of Mustafa (son of Murat) Be{o, a detainee of Gabela camp, in that he was with Zdenko Trlin, when Trlin shot Mustafa Be{o.

2. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

PAPAC, MLADEN (son of Zdravko)

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

PAPAC, ZVONIMIR (son of Marijan), from Pu{i}te

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Sre}ko Nogolica was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

2. Personally took part in the deportation of women, children, and elderly people in the village of Pje{ivac.

3. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

PAVLOVI] , ANTE (son of Ivan) aka Garonja

1. Took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as the commanding officer of one of the groups of soldiers who expelled Bosniaks from their homes and detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i, on 13 July 1993.

PAVLOVI] , BO@O (son of Ante)

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

PAVLOVI] , MATO (son of Viktor)

1. Took part in the murder of Salem (son of Mujo) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.
 2. Took part in the murder of Vejsil (son of Omer) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

PAVLOVI] , @ARKO, head of SIS unit in ^apljina

1. As head of SIS in ^apljina, he bore primary responsibility for all interrogation of detainees followed by infliction of grievous bodily harm. Many died after being interrogated and tortured. Among those killed were Enver [abanovi} and Hivzija Dizdar.

PA@IN, DRA@ENKO, aka Cimbalo

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm to a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

PA@IN, ILIJA, resident in Prenj, Stolac Municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

PA@IN, MILE (son of Marko), civil defence commander

1. Supervised the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly, and children from Dubrave, Stolac Municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni]i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst and robbed.

PA@IN, ZDRAVKO (son of Ljubo), resident in the village of Dabrica, Stolac municipality

1. Committed the crime of murdering two elderly women, Mila Rupar and Ljubica Vukovi}, who were killed in their home in summer 1992 by gunshots fired at close range.
2. Was in the group of HVO soldiers who committed the crime of burning down and dynamiting the Emperor's Mosque in early summer 1993.
3. Took part in dynamiting Had`i-Salih Buro's mosque in Stolac, on 8 August 1993.
4. Took part in the destruction by arson of the Mosque of Haji-Alija Had`isalihovi} on 27 July, 1993.
5. Took part in the destruction by arson of the Mosque of Ismail-Kapetan [ari} in summer 1993.
6. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

PEHAR, NIKOLA (son of Stanko)

1. Took part in brutal torture of Mirsad @ujo, aka [ile, inflicting grievous bodily harm. He and Nikola Andrun later took Mirsad @ujo in their vehicle to an unknown destination. There has been no trace of @ujo since.

PERI] , BO@O, resident in the village of Jaso~, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in deportation of Bosniaks as a driver.

PERI] , IVICA (son of Luka)

1. Supervised the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac Municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst and robbed.

PERI] , KARLO, aka Kana, resident in the village of Opli-i}i, ^apljina municipality

1. Took part in dynamiting the mosque in Prenj, in mid-August 1993.

PERI] , LUKA (son of Metodije), born on 15 November 1967 in the village of Jaso~, Stolac municipality

1. Was a member of Ludvig Pavlovi} special unit. Took part in expulsion of Bosniaks from Dubrave, and the destruction of their property.
2. In Gabela camp, he beat and tortured Bosniaks in different ways. He was particularly brutal to his former neighbours.
3. He inflicted grievous bodily harm upon [efik Kova-evi}, Emir Hara-i}, Huso Mari}, and many other Bosniaks, by beating and burning them.

PERI] , MATO, from Poprati

1. Took part in torture and intimidation of Bosniaks from Borojevi}i, as well as in desecration of religious buildings.

PERI] , MILENKO (son of An|elko)

1. Took part in the murder of Salem (son of Mujo) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

2. Took part in the murder of Vejsil (son of Omer) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

PERI] , [] EPAN (son of Miho), resident in the village of Jaso~, Stolac municipality

1. Tortured a group of Bosniaks who were detained in the cellar of a private house in Jaso~. With a group of HVO soldiers, he beat them, inflicting bodily harm. This was observed by Croat children, whom he taught that this was how to treat Bosniaks.

PERUTINA, KRE[O (son of Miho)

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

PERUTINA, ANTE

1. In early July 1992, he damaged the mosque in Crni}i (Aladini}i) by firing at the minaret.
2. Took part in destroying the mosque in Crni}i (Aladini}i), Stolac municipality. On 14 July 1993, the mosque was burnt, and it was dynamited on 21 July 1993.

PRCE, BO[KO (son of Ivan), aka Bo{kan, resident in the village of Aladini}i, Stolac municipality

1. In early July 1992, he damaged the mosque in Crni}i (Aladini}i) by firing at the minaret.
2. Took part in destroying the mosque in Crni}i (Aladini}i), Stolac municipality. On 14 July 1993, the mosque was burnt, and it was dynamited on 21 July 1993.

PRCE, \URO (son of Ilija), aka \uka

1. Was commanding officer of the group of HVO soldiers who burnt down and destroyed Begovina, a residential ensemble of great historical and architectural value.

PRCE, MARIJAN (son of Nikola), police officer, resident in Crni}i, village of Jaso~, Stolac municipality

1. Committed the crime of robbery of detained Bosniak civilians from Dubrave as they were being transferred from the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i to the village of Pje{ivac, to houses of Kaplan and \uli} families. Valuables were removed from detainees by force, before their deportation from the Stolac area on 2 August 1993.
2. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.
3. Responsible for the murder of Meho Balji}. In early October 1993, he took Meho Balji} from the police station to the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. There has been no trace of Meho Balji} since. He is presumed dead.
4. Was in the group of HVO soldiers who committed the crime of destructing of the Emperor's Mosque by arson and dynamiting in the beginning of summer, 1993;
5. Took part in dynamiting Had`i-Salih Buro's mosque in Stolac, on 8 August 1993.

6. Took part in burning down Mosque of Haji-Alija Had`isalihovi} 27 July, 1993;
7. Took part in burning Mosque of Ismail-Kapetan [ari} in the summer, 1993;
8. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.
9. Witnessed and participated all expulsions, robberies, burning, and torture in Stolac municipality.

PREVI[I] , BO@IDAR, aka Boko

1. Was the warden of Gabela camp, several kilometres south of ^apljina. Over 2,000 Bosniaks were detained in four hangars and three solitary confinement cells. Detainees were starved, intimidated, and brutally tortured.
2. On 2 October 1993, in Gabela camp, he committed the murder of Mustafa Obradovi}. He shot him at point blank because the detainee was hiding a piece of bread.
3. Physically and mentally tortured detainees, humiliated them, and intimidated them verbally or by shooting at them, often wounding them. One of persons he wounded was Merd`o, a detainee from ^apljina.

PRKA^IN, DRAGO, resident in Crni}i, Stolac Municipality

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

PRKA^IN, IVAN, economist in Furniture Factory, Stolac

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

PULJI] , IVAN, aka ^udo

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

PULJI] , MARINKO, resident in the village of [}epan Krst, Stolac municipality

1. Was the commander of a group of policemen who tortured and murdered Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He was responsible for murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

PULJI] , SLAVKO, resident in Buna, Mostar municipality

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

RADI] , IVAN, worker in Wine factory, Stolac

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

RAGU@, ANDRIJA, resident in Pje{ivac, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Andrija Ragu` was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

RAGU@, AN\ELKO, resident in Aladini}i, Stolac Municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

RAGU@, DRAGO

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

RAGU@, IVO (son of \uro)

1. Supervised the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac Municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst and robbed.

2. Took part in the murder of Salem (son of Mujo) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

3. Took part in the murder of Vejsil (son of Omer) \uli}, who was detained in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases on 2 August 1993, and who died on 3 August 1993 after being tortured.

4. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

5. Threatened women, insulted them, and drew a gun at them.

6. By disseminating false information in the media, in his capacity as a journalist, he contributed to the creation of an atmosphere hatred towards Bosniaks and to the instigation of crimes against them.

RAGU@, IVAN (son of Fabijan), aka Bogara, from Stolac municipality area

1. Took part in forcefully detaining Zulfo (son of Mehmed) Hod`ic, a mental patient for years, on 13 July 1993. Zulfo Hod`ic was killed as a detainee in August 1993 in the Bijeli Brijeg hospital.

RAGU@, LUKA, resident in Aladini}i, Stolac Municipality

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

RAGU@, MILE

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

RAGU@, MIRKO, aka Kopiljan, resident in Stolac

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Mirko Ragu` was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

2. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and local highschool, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

3. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

RAGU@, MIROSLAV (son of Ivan), SIS officer, born in the village of Aladini}i, Stolac municipality

1. Was in charge of persons interrogating Bosniaks in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. Detainees were tortured during interrogation. Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, and Suad Obradovi} were killed, and Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele were badly injured.

RAGU@, TIHOMIR (son of Stojan)

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm to a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

2. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

RAGU@, TVRTKO (son of Jakov), resident in Pje{ivac, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of deportation of civilian Bosniak population from Dubrave, as commanding officer of one of the groups of soldiers who expelled Bosniaks from their homes and

detained them in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i, on 13 July 1993. He took part in robbing women, children, and elderly people.

RAGU@, VINKO, resident in the village of Bjelojevi}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

RAI] , FERDO (son of Rudo)

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

RAI] , KRE[O, resident in the village of Borojevi}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in robbing detained Bosniaks of money and valuables in Dretelj camp. Upon arrival, detainees were robbed of all money.
2. On 5 August 1993, he took part in torturing the already injured Emir Repak, on the day he was brought to Dretelj camp.

RAI] , MARINKO, aka Migo, resident in the village of Borojevi}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.
2. Directly responsible for the murder of Salko Kaplan, who died after being tortured in Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases.

RAI] , MARKO (son of Janko), from Klepci

1. Responsible for the murder of Bajro (son of Omer) Husi} and Nusret (son of Nuhan) Elezovi}, whom he took outside the hangar during the night of 16 July 1993. There has been no trace of them since.
2. Took part in the murder of Enver [abanovi} from Po~itelj.
3. He was particularly brutal in torturing and robbing the detainees. He intimidated them by shooting and injuring them.

RAI] , VLADO (son of Marko), officer of the Ministry of Internal Affairs from ^apljina

1. All interrogation in the Police station in ^apljina was done under his supervision. He tortured detainees, and some of them were killed as a result (Sreten Kapetanovi}-Kapa, Enver Kudra, etc.).
2. Arrested civilians, women, children, and elderly people, who were exhausted by torture, starvation, and intolerably poor hygiene conditions.

RAI] , ZDENKO, aka Muce, resident in the village of Borojevi}i, Stolac municipality

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local

high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

2. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

REBAC, ROBERT (son of Pero), born on 25 July 1966 in Tasov~i}i, ^apljina municipality (ID 2507966151131)

1. Together with Dragan Milanovi}, he took part in looting Bosniak property in Dubrave.

2. Took part in the murder of Mujo Zuki}.

3. Took part in dynamiting the mosque in Po~itelj.

RODIN, @ELJKO, aka Dum

1. Was an investigator in Gabela and Dretelj camps. Beat and tortured detainees, including Senad \onko and Hasan Mace.

2. Robbed detained Bosniaks. One of the robbed detainees was D`emal (son of Huso) [uta from whom @eljko Rodin stole 4,500 DM.

3. Together with Marinko Mari} and Almir Kudra, aka Hogar, he tortured Hivzija Dizdar, a detainee, who was subsequently killed by one of them.

STANKOVI] , KRE[O

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

STANKOVI] , MIRO (son of An|elko)

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

2. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. Was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and the local high school, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

STANKOVI] , STOJAN, resident in Crni}i, Stolac Municipality, innkeeper

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused, starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed.

[UTALO, PERO, judge, resident in Stolac

1. Took part in the crime of mass deportation and detention of over 1500 women, elderly people, and children from Dubrave, Stolac municipality, which began on 13 July 1993. Civilians were detained in the Branko [otra primary school in Crni}i. They were intimidated, abused,

starved, tortured by thirst, and robbed. Pero [utalo was one of the soldiers who were particularly brutal in the night-time abuse of detainees.

2. He humiliated Ibrahim Zlamu`ica, a religious official, hit him with a rifle butt, placed a cord around his neck, etc.

TRLIN, ZDENKO (son of [}epo), aka Toni, born in the village of Podora{ac, Konjic municipality

1. During the night of 15 October 1993, he shot and killed Mustafa (son of Murat) Be{o, who had been detained in Gabela camp since 13 July 1993. The murder took place in the cinema of the Grabovina barracks in ^apljina, where Mustafa Be{o was doing forced labour.

VEGAR, ZLATKO (son of Ilija)

1. Together with Vlado Rai}, he questioned and interrogated detainees, and arrested women, children, and elderly people.

2. There are good grounds for suspicion that he dynamited the mosque in Po-itelj, together with Robert Rebac.

3. He organized the 'cleansing' of Po-itelj and Dubrave, where he took part in looting Bosniak property.

VIDI] , DRA@ENKO

1. Took part in crimes of murder and infliction of grievous bodily harm on a group of Bosniaks detained after 13 July 1993 in the Stolac Hospital for Osteoarticular Diseases. He took part in murders of Vejsil \uli}, Salem \uli}, Meho Balji}, Suad Obradovi}, as well as infliction of grievous bodily harm upon Salko Kaplan, Emir Repak, Mirsad @ujo, Ibro Razi}, and Arif Zele.

2. Applied special methods of torture, such as injecting unidentified liquid into the blood of detained Bosniaks.

VIDOVI] , DRA@EN

1. Was a military policeman in Heliodrom camp. He tortured detained Bosniaks with utmost brutality, injuring them seriously.

2. Carried out biological experiments on Bosniaks detained in Heliodrom camp, thereby inflicting pain, bodily harm, and long term damage to health.

3. In Heliodrom camp, he robbed detained Bosniaks of personal belongings and valuables.

VOJNOVI] , NIKOLA (son of Vinko)

1. Took part in the crime of expulsion and deportation of Bosniak population from Stolac. He was one of the HVO soldiers who detained the population in camps in RMK factory and local highschool, on 3 and 4 August 1993. Detained Bosniaks were held, robbed, and then deported to Buna, Mostar municipality.

2. Was in the group of HVO soldiers who committed the crime of burning down and dynamiting the Emperor's Mosque in early summer 1993.

3. Took part in dynamiting Had`i-Salih Buro's mosque in Stolac, on 8 August 1993.

4. Took part in the arson that destroyed the Mosque of Haji-Alija Had`isalihovi} 27 July, 1993;

5. Took part in burning the Mosque of Ismail-kapetan [ari} in summer 1993.

6. Took part in arson and destruction of property of Bosniaks in Stolac. All houses owned by prominent Bosniaks, and every house which formed part of the Bosniak cultural heritage, were razed to the ground.

Addenda

Appendix I

Destruction of houses from November 11 1995 to February 2 1996

The following is a list of the houses that were destroyed in the period from November 24 1995 to February 2 1996, that is after the signing of the Dayton Accord. The list is not complete.

UZINOVI] I

1. Buzaljko Mersa	burnt down
2. Mula} Halil	dynamited
3. Ajani} Hajrudin	"
4. Eminovi} Sejo	"
5. Pelja Ibro	burnt down
6. Isakovi} Muharem	"
7. Pezo Ned`ad	"
8. Ov-ina Ismet	"
9. [atara Mujo	dynamited
10. [atara Ahmet	"
11. Mula} Himzo	"
12. Mula} Asim	"
13. Nuhanovi} Mehmed	"
14. Dizdar Mustafa	"
15. Begovi} Asim	"
16. Elezovi} Safet	"
17. Elezovi}]amil	"
18. Premilovac [erif	"
19. Frenjo [a}ir	"
20. Krgo Osman	"
21. Eminovi} Mujo	"
22. [ari} Halil	burnt and dynamited
23. Krgo Safet	dynamited
24. Krgo Ragib	"
25. ^enan Juso	"

26. Grljevi} Halil	”
27. Hod`i} Senad	”
28. Zaklan Nijaz	”
29. Zili} Husnija	”
30. Sko~o Ranko	”
31. Elezovi} Husnija	”
32. Kuki} Nusret	”
33. Elezovi} Esad	”
34. Elezovi} Sule	”
35. [ari} Meho	”
36. Vuki~evi} [a}ir	”
37. Vuki~evi} Amir	”
38. Sad`ak Dervo	”
39. Sad`ak Zikan	”
40. Mahmutovi} Ibro	”
41. Keki} Alija	”
42. Pezo Abdulah	”
43. Medar Safet	”
44. Elezovi} Kemal	”
45. Bajgori} Ekrem	”
46. Bajgori} Alija	”
47. Sad`ak Osman	”
48. Premilovac Omer	dynamited
49. Zuki} Smajo	”
50. [ehidi} Jusuf	”
51. [ehidi} Ibro	”
52. [ehidi} Ahmet	burnt down
53. Medar Senad	”
54. Tuka Mujo	”

POGLE\E - POPLA[I] I

55. Ov~ina Smajo	dynamited
56. Ov~ina Omer	”
57. ^erkez Bajro	”
58. Me{ak Hamdija	”
59. [uta Asim	”
60. Bu~uk Salko	”
61. Pehli} Alija	”
62. Turkovi} Mujo	”

-
63. Tunguz Branko ”
 64. Zaklan Be}ir ”
 65. Vre}a Miho ”
 66. Tunguz Rade ”
 67. Piti} Faruk ”
 68. Brezi} Fikret ”
 69. [krba Todor ”

KUKAVAC

71. Kapi} Mehmed dynamited
 72. Muratovi} Ranko ”
 73. Ba{i} Ibro ”
 74. Sefo Suad ”
 75. Prndelj Mirzo ”

PUT ZA O[ANJI] E

76. Cernica Huso dynamited

GORICA I KRAJ[INA

77. Isakovi} Kemal burnt and dynamited
 78. [uko Emir dynamited
 79. Obradovi} Ahmet ”
 80. Mahmu}ehaji} Mirsad ”
 81. Mahmu}ehaji} Mirsad ”

MASLINE

82. Huma~ki} Alija dynamited
 83. Bilal Adem ”
 84. Kameri} Zenun ”
 85. Bilal Ramiz ”

CRNICI

86. Balavac Remzo dynamited
 87. Balavac Murat ”
 88. Balavac Ahmet ”



The house of Ismet Ov~ina, December 1995



The house of Safet Medar, December 1995



The house of Hivzo Mula}, December 1995



The houses of Salko and Ibro Zili},
August 1993



The house of Halil Mula}, Uzinovi}i,
December 1995



The houses of]amil Keki} and Emina Peki},
August 1993



The houses of Ivo Babi} and Avdo Trklja.
The former burned, the latter dynamited.



Caffe Re{o, owner Re{ad Pelja,
August 1993



The house of Alija Keki}, January 1996



The house of Hasan Hamzi}, January 1996

During the period this organized crime was committed the mayor of Stolac Municipality was An|elko Markovi}, and Josip Mati} was chief of police. These two persons were illegally appointed to these posts by the HVO after the expulsion of Bosniaks.

Addendum II

Further destruction

The first photograph is a view of the [^]ar{ija mosque, the heart of the urban development of Stolac, erected in 1519 and destroyed, along with all its treasures and its surroundings, in 1993.

The second photograph is a view of the area of the [^]ar{ija mosque and its surroundings after its destruction.

The third photograph shows an improvised Christmas chapel erected by the municipal authorities in December 2000, by way of a message to returnees to Stolac municipality, heirs to the [^]ar{ija mosque, what the future of that area is.





Addendum III

Destruction of the urban complex

Photographs A1 and A2

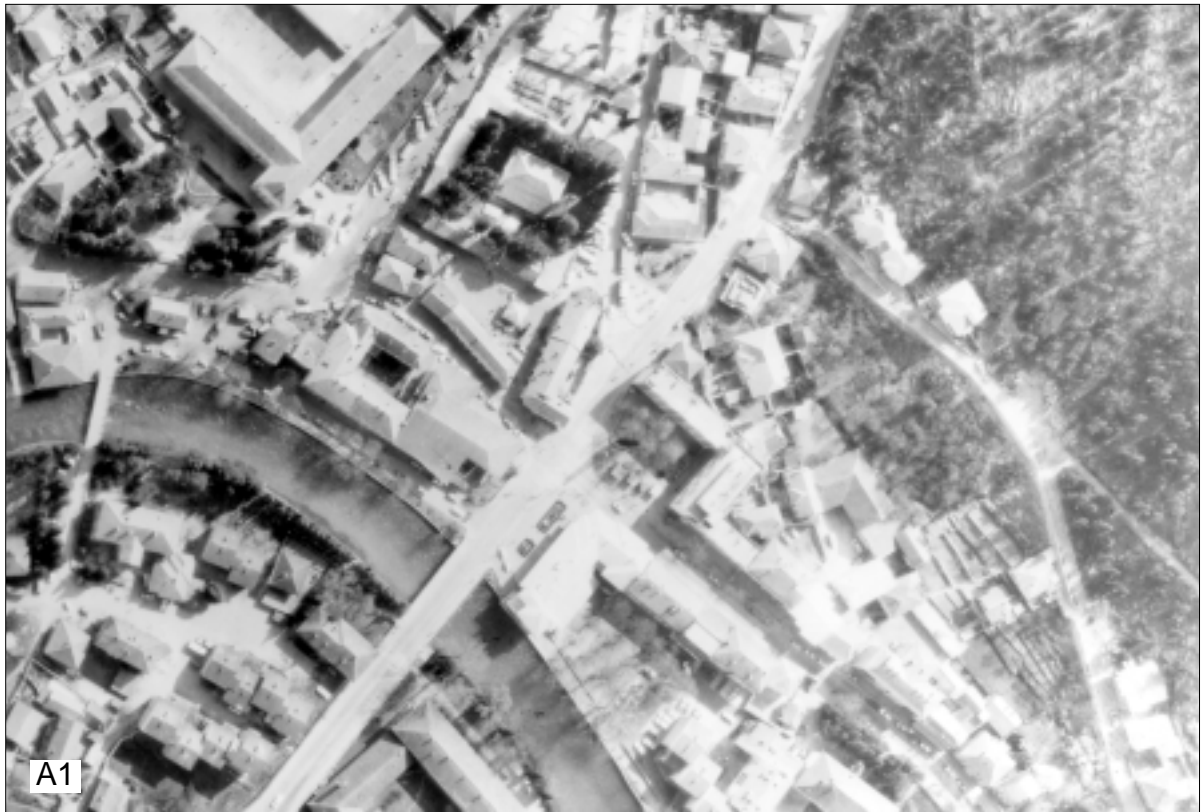
The development of the urban integrality of Stolac can be traced back over a period of more than five centuries. Stolac's urban integrality is structured around four gravitational points: the [^]ar{ija or market-place mosque, the Podgradska or lower town mosque, the]uprijaska or bridge mosque and the Uzinovi} mosque. Around these foci clusters of residential and public buildings developed in a harmony of many diverse architectural and environmental values. However, throughout this entire development the [^]ar{ija mosque remained the central and key focus around which all the different urban elements came together and were interconnected. It is the focus, centre and keystone of the urban integrality of Stolac.

The photographs give an aerial view of the urban centre of Stolac prior to its destruction.

Photographs B1 and B2

During 1993, all Stolac's mosques were razed, along with every historical and cultural monument that was an extension of these sacral centres of development of the town. The restoration of the town and its way of life presupposes respect for its historical and cultural 'handwriting', which is both remembered and documented.

The photographs give an aerial view of the urban centre of Stolac after its destruction.





Addendum IV

Afterword

Keeping quiet about crimes

Although justice takes many forms, common to them all is to speak and point out the truth. This brochure was first published in 1996. It bore witness to the conviction of the authors and those who signed the letter to the public that the perpetrators of crimes and atrocities will not triumph as long as there remain those who will not give up speaking and pointing out the truth. The brochure and accompanying letters were sent to almost every individual and organization world-wide who, the authors believed, would be able to contribute to justice as a prerequisite of a lasting peace and confidence-building among those who make up the society and state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The following people received the brochure:

- *Kofi Amman*, Secretary General of the United Nations;
- *Bill Clinton*, President in the United States of America;
- *Madeleine Albright*, Secretary of State of the United States of America;
- *Jacques Chirac*, President in the French Republic;
- *Helmut Kohl*, Chancellor of Germany;
- *Tony Blair*, Prime Minister of Great Britain;
- *Carl Bildt*, High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- *Carlos Westendorp*, High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- *Wolfgang Petritsch*, High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- *Richard Goldstone*, Chief Prosecutor of the Hague War Crimes Tribunal;
- *Carla del Ponte*, Chief Prosecutor of the Hague War Crimes Tribunal;
- *Alija Izetbegovi}*, President in the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- *Kre{imir Zubak*, President in the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- *Ante Jelavi}*, President in the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- *Franjo Tu/man*, President in the Republic of Croatia;
- *Vlatko Pavleti}*, President in the Assembly of the Republic of Croatia;
- *Pope John Paul II*;
- *Cardinal Franjo Kuhari}*, President in the Bishops' Conference of Croatia;
- *Cardinal Vinko Pulji}*, President in the Bishops' Conference of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- *Ratko Peri}*, Bishop;

- *Mustafa Cerić*, Reis ul Ulema of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and others;
- *Federico Mayor*, Director General of UNESCO.

Others to whom the brochure was sent were representatives of the entire diplomatic corps and international organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, human rights organizations in European countries and America, and numerous individuals from political and academic life. At the UN Conference on human habitations, 'Habitat II', a high-level conference held in Istanbul in 1996, the brochure was handed out to representatives of all the member countries of the UN, which led to the Government of Croatia sending a letter of protest to the Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of Turkey and to the UN.

The crimes described in this brochure are also reflected in the following testimonies:

Mehmed Dizdarević, *Stolac Condemned*, Sarajevo, 1997.;

Documentary film "*Operation Panther*", Nordisk Film AS, Copenhagen, 1999.;

Halil Tikvešić, *Collages of murdered Stolac*, exhibition, Sarajevo, 2000.

Although the atrocities are both visible and well-known, so far nobody has been brought to court to answer for them. Nor is this all. Even after this book was published, their perpetrators continued their activities, with the same political goal.

Just a few examples of the way these actions are continuing will be cited. In 1997, thirteen houses were destroyed by explosives in Njivice village, every Bosniac house in Jasož village, the house of the Opijaž family in Crnići village, the entire Selimića mahala (seven houses) in Pješivac, in Stolac itself the houses of Enver Ogljić, Zulfikar Rizvanbegović, Ahmet Morić, and two Sefo families, and in Borojevići the house of Hasan Obradović. The arson and destruction of houses continued even after 25 March 1998, when the return of Bosniacs to Stolac officially began. There is an example from January 2001: the house of Alija Marić was burnt down. Returnees have even been fired on with the so-called 'zolja' (armour-piercing rockets). In one such incident Himzo Balavac was injured, and physical ill-treatment has been inflicted even on women (Mrs Jaganjac). The poet Muhamed Elezović barely survived one such attack.

Returnees to Stolac municipality are now forced to live alongside the perpetrators of atrocities and in the ravaged town, as evidence that, at least for now, the perpetrators have won. Returnees are living in conditions of extreme degradation and apartheid, deprived of even their basic human rights. If they are to begin living normal lives, justice must be done as an essential prerequisite of sustainable peace and the start of a stable process of reconciliation and confidence-building. This cannot happen as long as the perpetrators of crimes and atrocities still have the feeling that the hand of justice will never reach them. The victims of crimes have the right to see the perpetrators tried and sentenced. But the reconstruction of state and society is impossible as long as the present silence in the face of the atrocities in Stolac municipality continues.

This new edition is a call to morally and politically responsible people in the world not to remain silent and thereby allow the perpetrators to remain victorious.

Addendum V

From responses to letters

There have rarely been any responses to the numerous letters about the atrocities committed in Stolac municipality. We give here three of them.

UNITED NATIONS
United Nations Mission in
Bosnia and Herzegovina



Sarajevo

NATIONS UNIES
Mission des Nations Unies
en Bosnie-Herzegovine

9 September 1999

Dear Dr. Mehmedbasic,

I am writing in response to your letter of 26 August and would like to thank you for the brochure on Stolac.

I recognize the pain that the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have undergone during the war and the continuing suffering of those who are trying to normalize their lives.

In Stolac UNMIBH has worked hard to ensure returns in a safe and secure environment to both the Pilot Project area and elsewhere. Towards this end IPTF has authorized an increase in the strength of the local police force and is closely involved in monitoring their work. IPTF is also involved with the local police in security planning there. Furthermore UNMIBH is also trying to ensure better functioning of the Canton 7 judiciary.

I would like you to know that I am deeply concerned about returns of minorities to their original homes all across Bosnia and Herzegovina. I wish you the best in your endeavours.

Yours sincerely,

Jacques Paul Klein
Special Representative
of the Secretary-General

Mr. Senad Mehmedbasic
President
Society for Renewal of Civil Trust in Stolac Municipality
Ferhadija 30/III
Sarajevo

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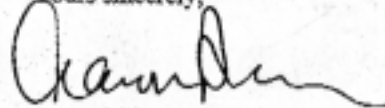
Vienna, 5 March 1996

Dear Mrs. Duman,

I received your letter and the report about the crimes in the Stolac community. I have spoken about this to the respective chairmen of the Helsinki Federation's Croatian and Bosnian Committees, who plan to organize a fact-finding mission to check the information, and I hope a member of the Vienna staff can also take part.

Would you give my best regards to Professor Mahmutcehajic, and say I hope we can remain in close contact. I am attaching a newspaper article I wrote about Bosnia-Herzegovina, for his possible interest.

Yours sincerely,



Aaron Rhodes

cc: Srdjan Dizdarevic
Ivan Cicak

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for the Former
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Tribunal Pénal
International pour
l'ex-Yougoslavie

Office of the
Prosecutor

Bureau du
Procureur

22 September 1999

Our reference: 993512/GB/PK/mm

Dear Dr. Mehmedbašić,

On behalf of the Prosecutor I wish to thank you for the information that you provided to us under cover of your letter dated 5 August 1999. The investigative team responsible for that area considers the information as being valuable and will deal with it in conjunction with other material pertaining to the Stolac Municipality.

I regret that I cannot provide you with any specific information pertaining to any specific investigation that we may be in the process of. For various reasons we have adopted the policy of not commenting on the existence or otherwise of investigations, nor on the state of any investigation.

Yours sincerely,

Graham T. Blewitt
Deputy Prosecutor

Dr. Senad Mehmedbašić,
Chairman
Society for Renewal of Civil Trust in the Stolac Municipality
Ferhadija 30/III
Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina

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