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ANNEX VII
MEDAK INVESTIGATION

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CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	3
II. OVERVIEW	4 - 7	3
III. DESCRIPTION	8 - 68	3
IV. ANALYSIS	69 - 106	10
V. RECOMMENDATIONS	107 - 108	14

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Medak Pocket Operation comprises the military operations of the Republic of Croatia (Croat), United Nations Protection Force (UN or UNPROFOR) and, to a lesser extent, the "Republic of Serbian Krajina" (Serb) forces near Medak, Croatia, in September 1993.

2. Sadly, it is only a typical example of how war is, and apparently always has been, waged in the Balkans.

3. It is especially amenable to legal study for a variety of reasons. The operation was confined in both time and geography. The units involved were limited in number. UNPROFOR reported on the operation in a particularly detailed and helpful manner. UN forces anticipated law of war violations and gathered much relevant information during the operation. Lastly, it was a recent event so evidence and witnesses were still available.

II. OVERVIEW

4. The operation took place just north of the town of Medak and just outside the United Nations Protected Area designated as Sector South. Medak is about 150 kilometres south-west of Zagreb.

5. Before 9 September 1993, the Medak Pocket was a collection of small rural villages and hamlets forming a finger of Serb-controlled land jutting into Croat territory.

6. On 9 September, at about 6:00 a.m., Croat forces attacked the Pocket. An artillery, mortar and/or tank fire barrage preceded an infantry and tank advance. Croats attacked from the north-east and quickly killed or routed the few Serb defenders. Overrunning the Serb defences, the Croat forces soon captured Divoselo (Strunići), Čitluk (Lički), Donje Selo, and the surrounding villages. By 10 September, the Croatian army was in charge of the area.

7. The rationale for the Croat attack is impossible to determine with certainty. Speculation includes: a rehearsal by the Croats for a larger operation, a test of their forces by the Croats, retaliation by the Croats for Serb shelling of Gospić, a desire by the Croats to straighten their front, or simply a Croat desire to seize territory.

III. DESCRIPTION

8. Evidence of events during the Medak Pocket Operation emerges from various witnesses' experiences. The following is an extremely summarized version of their experiences.

9. Captain "1" was in command of the Serb forces in the Divo Selo area. In the face of the Croat attack, he ordered his soldiers to withdraw. This they did along with many local civilians. Over the next days, this mixed group made its way by foot to Serb territory. During the escape, an unidentified Serb soldier escaping with the group told the Captain that Croat soldiers had spared him. Indeed, the Croats told the unidentified soldier to escape when they could easily have killed or captured him.

10. "2" was a soldier in the Serb army on 9 September. Upon the Captain's orders, he withdrew in the face of the Croat attack. During his escape to Serb territory, he saw the Croats burn houses and steal livestock. He came across a body. Someone had either badly mutilated it after death or had

tortured the victim before death. During his escape, he entered Čitluk to try to find food. There he came within 10 to 15 metres of a group of Croat soldiers. He heard instructions translated into German for some soldiers. The apparent commander said in Croatian: "Those houses are Serbian houses and you can do anything you wish."

11. "3" was a Serb soldier on the front line at the beginning of the Croat attack. He retreated with his comrades but became separated from them. He came across a female body with an eye, an ear, and all right-hand fingers cut off. "3" saw Croat soldiers setting fire to houses and stealing sheep.

12. Three other Serb soldiers all fled the Croat attack. They all report that the only Croat activity they saw was legitimate "soldier against soldier" combat.

13. "4", a resident of "A", was in the local Serb militia. He fled the Croat attack and immediately returned to his home. There he saw his elderly sister-in-law dead. A search of the scene after UNPROFOR took control of the area revealed only some clothing. She was wearing this clothing when "4" saw her dead body. During "4 s" escape to Serb territory, he saw Croat soldiers killing sheep belonging to local civilians and stealing five or six tractors owned by the local populace.

14. "5", a resident of "A", was also a member of the Serb militia. On 9 September, he was on the front line. Upon the attack he fled, returned to his home, and warned his family to flee. While he was in hiding, before he reached safety, he saw his tractor being stolen by the Croats. Croat soldiers wounded him during his escape.

15. Two persons, "6" and "7", witnessed the murder of an 83 year-old blind woman.

16. "6" was a resident of "B". He left his home at the beginning of the Croat attack. Upon leaving, he saw the victim and a younger unidentified woman outside her home, from about 200 metres away. About 20 unidentified Croat soldiers came up to the victim's house and ordered the younger woman away. Then, the soldiers gunned down the victim. After this, "6" fled to the forest with relatives, where he eventually joined a mixed group of Serb military and civilians. They walked to safety.

17. "7", a resident of "A", was hiding in the woods also near the victim's house. From the woods, she saw 10 unidentified Croat soldiers approach the victim, who was standing alone outside her home, and simply kill her.

18. "8" was a resident of "B". During the early morning of 9 September, he tried to evacuate two wounded Serb soldiers in his private vehicle. Croat forces ambushed the vehicle, their gunfire hitting all three vehicle occupants. "8" believed the gunfire killed both of his passengers. "8" escaped and hid in bushes approximately 20 metres from the ambush site. Ten to 15 unidentified soldiers approached the vehicle, dragged the two dead Serb soldiers out, placed the bodies near a building and set the building on fire.

In "8 s" original statement, he said one of his passengers was alive when taken from the vehicle by the Croats. He also said that they placed both the wounded soldier and the body of the other dead soldier in the building before setting it afire. The correction of the original statement was not placed in all versions of the various reports compiled by UN organizations.

19. "9", a resident of "A", fled the initial attack with her family. When shortly thereafter she returned to her house to get shoes, she was shot and wounded by unidentified Croat soldiers. She heard the soldier's conversation

from 300 to 500 metres away. The conversation showed that the Croats deliberately targeted her as a civilian. One soldier objected to shooting at her with, "No, it's a woman"; the other replied, "It does not matter".

20. "10" resided in "A". During the 9 September attack, she was in her home. "10's" son fled the house at the start of the attack. He took his rifle with him. No one has seen him since, and he is presumed to be dead. An unidentified Croat soldier saw her through a window then threw a grenade into her house. The subsequent explosion wounded her. The same soldier entered the house and fired into the room in which she lay. This gunfire did not hit her. Wounded but still in her house, "10" observed two Croat vehicles pull up disguised as UN vehicles (i.e. white with "UN" lettering). These vehicles carried Croat military forces. She heard instructions, translated between German and Croatian, to slaughter everything and leave nothing. She saw Croats killing her sheep and pigs. During her escape, she also saw Croats killing domestic animals, burning houses and stealing roof tiles. She eventually made her way to safety.

21. "11" lived between "B" and "A". He and his family escaped to the woods at the beginning of the attack. He fled with his rifle. From hiding, he returned to his house on 10 September. There he found all his possessions destroyed, his animals mostly dead or injured and his house burning. During the several days it took "11" to reach safety, he was shot at several times and eventually wounded. A neighbour accompanied "11" during most of the time.

22. "12", a resident of "B", also fled during the attack carrying his rifle. On 10 September, while still in the area, Croat soldiers discovered him and a friend. The Croats arrested both and ordered them to turn over their weapons. A Croat soldier then used his rifle to hit "12". "12" fled with the Croats trying unsuccessfully to shoot him. His friend apparently did not escape, not having been seen since. He spent the next several days hiding in various houses and in the forest in the area. During this time, he discovered Croats had taken the furniture and animals from his house. "12" observed the Croats stealing sheep, cows, and horses belonging to others. He was shot at by Croats twice and wounded in the leg on the second occasion.

23. "13", a resident of "A", fled the 9 September Croat attack. During his escape, he saw civilian Croats stealing cattle, including his own cows and calves.

24. "14" a resident of "A", escaped from her house on 9 September. During the several days she spent in the woods before she made her way to safety in Medak, she saw Croat soldiers burning houses and throwing grenades into houses. Other Croats fired upon her while she was walking to Medak.

25. "15" lived in "C". She entered the Pocket on 26 September to look for her sheep. While searching, she came across the body of a dead female, whose fingers were cut off.

26. Many witnesses report joining up with groups of fleeing Serb soldiers or mixed groups of fleeing Serb civilians and Serb soldiers.

27. Many male civilian residents of the area carried or fled with their rifles.

28. There are many witnesses available who, while not seeing any illegal activity by Croatian forces, can establish the general non-damaged nature of the area prior to the attack and the non-military use of most of the civilian houses.

29. Within several days of their attack, Croatian authorities showed a willingness to withdraw to their 8 September positions. Serb artillery attacks on Karlovac and a Serb missile attack on Zagreb may have prompted this willingness.

30. Negotiations took place, and the parties eventually agreed that the Croats would withdraw to their 8 September positions, and UN forces would occupy the territory vacated by the Croats. UN forces consisted of Canbat I, the Canadian battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. It was augmented by two companies of infantry from two separate French battalions. The Croat withdrawal and insertion of UN forces started on 15 September and were originally to be completed by 6:00 p.m., 16 September.

31. During the evening of 15 September, UN and Croat authorities held a meeting to iron out the implementing details of the original agreement.

32. As the UN forces began to deploy into the Pocket on 16 September, they could hear tens of explosions and see new smoke rising from Croat-controlled territory. There were no Serb forces in those areas nor had there been for many days. Such explosions and smoke had not been seen before 15 September. They also heard small arms fire from the same area. There are many witnesses to this including nearly all Canbat I personnel, UNMOs, UNCIVPOLs, UN civilian personnel, UN and Canadian Forces public affairs personnel and news reporters. All suspected that the Croats were engaged in ethnic cleansing of the Pocket before turning it over to the UN.

33. During the morning of 16 September, several more meetings took place between Croat and UN authorities. As a result, the time by which UN forces were to complete the takeover of territory evacuated by the Croats was delayed 24 hours until 17 September.

34. At noon, 16 September, Croat forces prevented Canbat I soldiers from crossing into the Pocket. This was a violation of the agreement. UN public affairs video and radio, plus Reuters news agency, videotaped this delay. Additionally, there were numerous witnesses to this delay. UN personnel felt the delay was a deliberate tactic used by the Croats to give them more time to complete their ethnic cleansing of the Pocket. UNPROFOR pressed the Croats, and after a delay of about two hours, they allowed UN forces to enter the Pocket.

35. The explosions and smoke from fresh fires continued to be evident from Croat-controlled parts of the Pocket throughout the Croat withdrawal. Again, there are many witnesses to this, including all UN personnel involved in the operation.

36. As UN forces entered the Pocket, they found every building burning or demolished. There were hundreds of such buildings in the several villages and hamlets, none of which were habitable. Special sweep teams assessed and recorded damage, searched for survivors and collected bodies. The teams included UNPROFOR medical officers, UNCIVPOLs, and soldiers.

37. On 16 September, in the Medak Pocket, "16" saw the crest of the Croat Ninth Mechanized Brigade (Ninth) on several Croat army trucks. He also saw the crest of the Croat 111th Home Defence (HD) Brigade (111th) on a Croat army truck.

38. "17" noted Croat soldiers with the shoulder flashes of the Ninth Brigade. On 16 September, he saw Croat police of the Special Police in the Medak area. He witnessed the explosions and fires that preceded the Croat withdrawal. He also saw the complete destruction throughout the Medak Pocket.

39. "18" heard the explosions and saw the fires within Croat-controlled territory on 16 September. He questioned a Croat liaison officer about these.

The Croat officer replied that maybe the Croats were destroying their own homes in the area. "18" also observed that the Croat troops within the territory did not react to the explosions as they would to incoming artillery.

He witnessed the total destruction and devastation throughout the area. He saw no house undemolished and took photographs of the damage.

40. Also on 16 September, "19" saw about 15 Croat Special Police at Drjlei in the Pocket. These Special Police appeared fresh, probably having recently arrived in the area.

41. During a 16 September meeting held at 10:00 a.m. an UNPROFOR officer specifically asked a Croatian officer to stop the explosions and fires in Croat-controlled territory. The Croatian officer clearly ordered to ensure his troops stopped those actions.

42. Two more representations to the same effect were made to the Croats that day. The Croats said that Croat soldiers were firing into the houses, but that Croat forces were causing the explosions by detonating mines to make the area safe.

43. On 17 September, after personally viewing the destruction in the Pocket, an UNPROFOR officer expressed his disappointment at this devastation to Croat officers. The Croats offered no explanation, but said they would again warn their troops.

44. Also on 17 September, during a dispute between UN forces and the Croatian Army on the exact proper location of their respective forces, an UNPROFOR officer met a Croatian officer in the Pocket. The Croatian officer had a map and was plainly in charge of the Croat forces. The map had been obviously and crudely altered, and it no longer represented the earlier agreed upon placement of various forces.

45. On 19 September, Croatian and UNPROFOR officers met and discussed the exact boundaries of the UN zone of responsibility in the Pocket.

46. On that same date, an UNPROFOR officer met Croatian officers. During this meeting, a Croatian officer threatened to have his Croat forces fire on UN forces, if he did not receive the cooperation he wanted.

47. On 22 September, a meeting was held to finalize the agreed upon positions of Croat and UN forces in the Medak Pocket. A Croatian officer signed a map depicting the agreed relative positions.

48. The Medak Pocket area falls within the area of responsibility of the Croat OZ Gospi~. Croat units involved were largely from OZ Gospi~. Some Special Police Forces from OZ Split were seen during the operation, but their role seemed to be secondary.

49. The nominal OZ Gospi~ Commander was a particular Croatian officer. However, during the relevant prelude to the attack and the attack itself, he was not in command due to his absence on leave and to illness. The actual OZ Commander was another officer.

50. The major Croat unit involved in the attack was the Ninth Mechanized Brigade (Ninth), which is unofficially called the "Wolves". It had been designated the 6th Mechanized Brigade until about July 1993. The Ninth was directly responsible to OZ Gospi~. Graffiti left on the walls of buildings in the Pocket by Croat forces included the "Ninth" and "Wolves".

51. The 111th also participated in the attack. Miscellaneous other Croat army units formed a minor part of the attacking forces.

52. The UN Military Information (MI) Branch (at UNPROFOR headquarters and elsewhere) compiles orders of battle (orbats) for all the protagonists in the former Yugoslavia.

53. UNPROFOR units sweep teams recovered 18 bodies in the Pocket in the immediate aftermath of the operation. Croat authorities turned over another 64 bodies they said they recovered in the Medak Pocket. These bodies were all given to the Serb authorities. Of all the bodies recovered, 59 (71 per cent) were probably those of soldiers and 23 (29 per cent) those of civilians. Among other factors complicating the determination of military status is that many civilians wear items of military clothing and many local military wear items of civilian clothing.

54. Serb authorities have identified most of the bodies. There are no reported witnesses to the deaths of any of the bodies identified.

55. Medical officers examined many of the 18 bodies recovered by UNPROFOR. The preliminary field examinations and the circumstances in which the bodies were found revealed:

(a) Some suspicious circumstances, e.g., two badly burned bodies were found in a concrete chicken coop that could have been used as a jail, spent casings found near bodies, one body tied up, etc.;

(b) Some bodies had injuries that might have occurred before death, e.g., broken legs, a broken neck, a smashed face;

(c) Some evidence of either pre-death torture or post-death mutilation, e.g., missing ears, eyes or fingers; and

(d) A perhaps higher portion of head and close range wounds than might be expected.

56. These examinations led a medical officer to place the times of death from 24 to over 96 hours before discovery of the bodies, with six having died after 14 September.

57. Serbian authorities had a doctor conduct an examination of the bodies turned over to them by the Croats and UNPROFOR. Only one full autopsy was done. UNCIVPOL describes the rest of the examinations as " cursory". After this, Serb authorities quickly turned over the bodies to relatives for burial.

58. The Serb authorities prepared a postmortem report and gave it to Major Holland. He passed it on to Dr. Robert Kirschner, an experienced pathologist with the independent group, Physicians for Human Rights. Dr. Kirschner's report states that regarding the bodies recovered by UNPROFOR, "there is insufficient evidence to document an execution style slaying". Of those bodies turned over to the Serbs by the Croats, "I could find no evidence to suggest a pattern of extra-judicial executions". His opinions regarding both groups cannot exclude some murders and admit some suspicious circumstances, but in summary the evidence is ambiguous.

59. Dr. Kirschner's further verbal opinion was that the earlier preliminary field examinations and those conducted by a Serbian doctor are not reliable. This unreliability results from the necessarily rudimentary conditions of the field examinations, e.g., the bodies could not be washed, no x-ray equipment was available, etc. Additionally, the medical personnel involved

understandably lacked forensic experience.

60. The Croats claimed in an 11 October statement to the UN in Geneva that they did not violate the laws of war during the Medak battle. They specifically cited the cases of two elderly but apparently still feisty women killed during the attack. They said one was killed while operating anti-aircraft artillery and another blew herself up with a grenade to avoid capture.

61. Most Canbat I personnel entering the Pocket witnessed the total destruction involved. Many buildings were still on fire on 16 September. There may be others with equal experiences. A Canbat I photographer took 1,400 photographs recording the destruction and the 18 recovered bodies. Much of this activity was video recorded by Canbat I personnel.

62. Besides the destruction of buildings, all witnesses saw that most livestock was killed and most personal property, including vehicles and farm equipment, was destroyed. They noted that haystacks were set on fire, and wells were polluted. Croatian forces had discarded hundreds of surgical gloves throughout the area.

63. Canbat I personnel think the bulk of the destruction in the Pocket was done on 16 September.

64. The Canbat I reports state that firewood and other incendiary materials were seen being brought into the area by the Croats. Unfortunately, the report does not identify the specific witnesses to this.

65. UN civilian employees and UNCIVPOLs also witnessed the same destruction. A UNCIVPOL team member made sketches of most buildings and detailed damage assessments of over 100 representative buildings. These assessments confirm the total devastation in the Pocket.

66. The Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team (WCIT) visited the area from 27 to 31 October and on 10 November 1993. The WCIT consisted of Major Holland and Master Corporal T. McComb, both of the Canadian Forces. The team was accompanied by Dr. Kirschner. The team took video and still photographs, interviewed some witnesses and gathered further materials and reports. The team also obtained the 1,400 photographs taken by the Canbat I photographer and arranged and conducted the videotaped assessment by Major S. Laplante (a combat engineer in the Canadian Forces serving as UNPA Sector South Engineer) and Chief Warrant Officer Bastid (an explosive ordinance disposal expert in the French Army serving with UNPROFOR HQ Zagreb) of the damage to civilian buildings.

67. The examinations of the buildings by Major Laplante and Chief Warrant Officer Bastid reveal that the buildings were either set on fire and/or demolished by charges set inside the buildings. Artillery did not cause the damage nor did tank fire, mortar shells, rocket propelled grenades, nor aerial bombardment. Canbat I personnel believed that antitank mines were used to demolish those buildings not burned. However, neither of the above witnesses could be that certain of the type of explosives used.

68. Croat authorities say that the widespread destruction in the Medak Pocket was necessitated by the Serbs using the civilian homes for barracks and the storage of ammunition. What evidence there is of military use of the civilian accommodation is ambiguous or point to its military use by Croat forces. The type of garbage (Croat cigarettes, newspapers, etc.) and the direction the builders pointed the defensive positions (towards Serb controlled areas, etc.) support usage by Croat forces.

IV. ANALYSIS

69. The preceding reveals several potential broad categories of "serious violations of international humanitarian law"¹ or war crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Tribunal. These are:

(a) Murder ("willful killing"--Article 2(a), "murder"--Article 5(a), unlawful targeting of civilians causing their death being a general unlisted violation of the laws of war--Article 3);

(b) Torture ("torture or inhuman treatment"--Article 2(b), willfully causing great suffering or serious injury"--Article 2(c), "torture"--Article 5(f));

(c) Genocide by killing (Article 4(2)(a)) or by causing serious bodily . . . harm (Article 4(2)(b));

(d) Wanton destruction ("extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly"--Article 2(d), "wanton destruction of . . . villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity"--Article 3(b)); and

(e) Plunder ("plunder of . . . private property"--Article 3(e)).

70. The war crimes have been analysed in a pragmatic narrow legal fashion. The analysis will seek to decide who specifically, if anyone, can be held criminally responsible for any given crime. Dealing with a war crime, no matter how horrendous or how clear, is in this analysis a fruitless exercise if specific legal responsibility cannot be attributed.

71. Such an analysis will deal with those directly responsible "who planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted" the crime (Article 7(1)). Also dealt with will be indirect (command) responsibility, as referred to in Article 7(3), of a superior "if he knew or had reason to know that the subordinate was about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof."

72. The analysis of direct criminal responsibility for any of the disclosed war crimes is very simple. At present, there is no evidence implicating any specific identifiable individual in the direct planning, instigation, ordering, commission, aiding or abetting of any of these crimes. Therefore, this analysis will concentrate on indirect, i.e., command responsibility.

73. Proof of command responsibility for war crimes will often be largely circumstantial. Absent capturing or obtaining written orders by the suspects or having the testimony of witnesses to the issuing of these orders, such responsibility can usually only be inferred. Inferences of such orders of a sufficiently reliable nature to satisfy a criminal tribunal can only be derived from clear and convincing patterns. Under the first head of criminal command responsibility, the patterns must be so strong that the only reasonable inference is that the suspect ordered the commission of the crimes. Under the second head of criminal command responsibility, the pattern must be so strong that the only reasonable inference is that the suspect knew of the crimes and failed to control or punish his offending subordinates or that the suspect criminally abandoned his command.

74. As mentioned, there is no evidence identifying any specific individuals with any crimes, including any of the murders. The only first-hand evidence of a murder is in the murder of the 83 year-old blind woman. However, even

here, neither of the witnesses identified the responsible individuals beyond being "Croat soldiers". In any event, there are serious discrepancies between the two witnesses. "6" describes 20 soldiers, "7" describes 10. Furthermore, "6" describes a second woman with the victim, but "7" omits this.

75. The reliability of these witnesses, particularly "6", is questionable. "6" was 200 metres away. "7" was hiding to save her life and almost certainly greatly upset. Their opportunity to reliably observe is moot.

76. There is no convincing general pattern in the deaths occurring in the Pocket. It is suspicious that UN troops found virtually no survivors. It may also be suspicious that there were more head wounds and close-range injuries than might be expected. However, the majority (71%) of the located dead were military. Although not strictly comparable, this was a higher percentage of military casualties than the global figures in WWII, the Korean War, or the Vietnam War.

77. Despite the importance of the presence of surgical gloves stressed in the Canbat I report and elsewhere, their presence is ambiguous. The sinister explanation is a possible one. However, surgical gloves may have simply been ordinary precautions by the Croats to deal with the legitimate dead and wounded anticipated in any attack. The photographs of Canbat I personnel show them also using surgical gloves.

78. A prosecutor cannot use the postmortem examinations of the bodies, as they are unsatisfactory from several points of view. The initial examinations in the field were of necessity cursory, done without equipment and by doctors without forensic pathology qualifications.

79. Further, the examinations done by the Serb authorities were unsatisfactory. They were extremely undetailed and were conducted in an unprofessional atmosphere, i.e., the supervising judge's drunkenness and corruptness.

80. Thus, conclusions reached in the preceding examinations are unreliable. As earlier mentioned, an independent examination of what material remains (Dr. Kirschner's report) also fails to disclose any convincing pattern.

81. Care must be taken in relying upon local witnesses. They tend to be unreliable due to their extremely emotional attachment to their own community's cause and their demonization of the enemy. Witness "9" has given several versions of her experiences. While her versions are not inconsistent, they do not cover the same material, some of which it is surprising not to hear in all versions. Her testimony should be confirmed and carefully considered before presentation.

82. The irrationality of the parties to this conflict is shown by the absurd excuse given by the Croat authorities for the deaths of the two elderly women. They say one was killed while operating anti-aircraft artillery and another used a grenade to kill herself rather than face capture.

83. Therefore, any reliable prosecution should be based on objective evidence, objective witnesses, or clear patterns. One or even two local witnesses may be insufficiently reliable to obtain a conviction.

84. Yet, even using a stringent standard, it is obvious from the many witnesses' experiences that Croatian forces fired on fleeing civilians, killing some. However, this action cannot be proved to be illegal.

85. Many civilians were fleeing in the company of retreating Serb soldiers,

armed Serb civilians or were themselves armed. Thus, the actions of many Croat soldiers were possibly lawful and, at least, ambiguous. Much of the firing was at night. They may have believed they were firing on retreating non-surrendering enemy forces, which remain lawful targets. The law of war does not impose a standard of perfection on soldiers. It accepts that unfortunately civilians near military objectives may be incidentally killed without necessarily breaching the law of war. The inherent ambiguities surrounding this aspect of the Medak Pocket Operation make building a prosecution for unlawful targeting of civilians difficult. The evidence is not sufficiently reliable or clear to obtain a conviction.

86. There is even a hint of contradictory evidence. The sparing of the Serb soldier, as related to "1" is some, albeit second hand, evidence that either there was no express policy to kill everyone, or at least any such policy was not strictly observed. Additionally, the witnesses naturally would not be aware of the possibly many times they were not fired upon by Croat forces.

87. All this being said, some dead were probably murdered. However, no individual can be proved to be directly responsible. Further, there is no strong unambiguous pattern of willful killing emerging from the evidence available to this point. Without such a pattern, it is impossible to affix criminal responsibility upon the Croat commanders.

"Clearly, assignment to command military troops is accompanied by broad authority and heavy responsibility. This has been true of all armies throughout recorded history. It is absurd, however, to consider a commander a murderer or rapist because one of his soldiers commits a murder or a rape."²

What is required is something "extensive and widespread". No such pattern emerges from the evidence. Many commentators have criticized the General Yamashita prosecution, which was, at least, an aggressive use of the doctrine of command responsibility. Even at that, the prosecutors of General Yamashita could point to tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of victims with 286 witnesses and 423 exhibits.

88. Unlike the deaths arising from the Medak Pocket Operation, there is a clear, obvious and overwhelming pattern of wanton destruction. Hundreds of homes were destroyed, virtually hundreds of other buildings were destroyed, most animals were killed or taken, virtually all personal property was destroyed or taken, all vehicles and farm equipment were destroyed or taken, haystacks were fired, and many wells were polluted. Devastation was total.

89. The timing of the destruction is inconsistent with any legitimate military conduct or of military necessity. The bulk of this destruction occurred on 16 September, according to the many eyewitnesses. The sounds of the explosions, the rising of the smoke from fires, and the fact many buildings were still on fire as UN personnel entered the Pocket establish this.

90. The destruction occurred well after all Serb resistance had ended. There was no Serb resistance in the areas from which the explosions were heard and the rising smoke seen. All effective Serb forces had fled the area at the time of the bulk of the destruction. The devastation was wrought in an unopposed withdrawal, not a contested advance or retreat. Even the Croat liaison officer was forced to use an excuse not involving legitimate combat activity by the opposing forces. The scattered nature of the buildings, with the brief and desultory original Serb defence, does not explain this level of destruction.

91. The widespread destruction by demolition and fire is also generally inconsistent with legitimate military operations. If buildings are contested, then demolition charges cannot usually be placed inside them. Similarly, absent incendiary weapons, of which there is no evidence, being able to set fire to buildings implies an ability to approach and control them. That is inconsistent with enemy forces being present in them.

92. Various contradictory excuses given by the Croats for the destruction suggest the lack of any legitimate excuse for such widespread destruction.

93. The reports, if confirmed, of incendiary materials being brought into the Medak Pocket by the Croats is some evidence of planning. However, this evidence is ambiguous. Obviously lumber and even timber can be used to construct defensive positions as well as be used to burn buildings.

94. The Canbat I report states that any antitank mines used in demolitions would have been centrally controlled. This indicates that their use to destroy civilian objects would have required high level approval. Such control is usual in a regular well-run military. However, there is evidence that this is not always the case with the forces involved in this conflict. Some minefields in Sector South have overlapped, indicating a lack of such central control. Additionally, all the forces display large measures of ill-discipline, lack of control, and disorganization.

95. There are at least two defences to this charge offered or available to the responsible Croat authorities. A Croat press release said that the level of destruction in the Pocket was required by the Serbs use of civilian buildings as barracks and for ammunition storage. This is clearly an inept excuse. The timing of the destruction, being after Serb resistance ended, argues against it. The extent of the destruction also argues against this excuse. If every destroyed building had contained Serb soldiers and ammunition, the Croats would never have captured the Pocket. Destruction by fire and demolition, as opposed to conventional military assault, also suggests this Croat excuse is invalid.

96. Although not yet raised by the Croats, the second possible excuse is that this destruction was a legitimate use of a "scorched earth" policy. However, pointing out that this excuse was not what the Croats themselves have claimed demolishes it. They chose to rely on the use of these buildings for military purposes by the Serbs.

97. Further, this area was not being turned over or being re-occupied by enemy forces. The UN was taking control of it to the exclusion of the Serb military.

98. Lastly, as a party to the 1977 Protocols to the Geneva Conventions, Croatia is bound by Part IV, Section I of Protocol I. That treaty prohibits this tactic even if the Croats could otherwise claim they were entitled to lay waste to their own territory as a legitimate defensive tactic.

99. It is not practical to prosecute anyone for any torture committed during the Medak Pocket Operation. First, it is not clear anyone was tortured. In each instance of suspected torture, it is possible the body was subjected to post-death mutilation and not pre-death torture. However, mutilation of bodies is itself a conventional war crime. It is not specifically covered in Article 3, but it is perhaps within its general ambit. The determination of this question turns on whether mutilation of corpses is a "serious violation of international humanitarian law" (Article 1).

100. Second, as with the suspected murders, no specific individual can be

identified as involved in any torture or mutilation. Again, assuming torture or mutilation could be proved, the few cases do not form any convincing pattern that could then be attributed to commanders.

101. A particular Croatian officer was clearly in charge of the operation for the Croat forces. The evidence is clear and convincing that he was responsible.

102. The thoroughness of the destruction, the open nature of the methods used (the explosions could be heard and the smoke seen by all), the orders overheard by civilian survivors, the inherent control a commander must or should have, and the express concerns raised by all overwhelmingly point to his responsibility. He, by his actions and by attending at various meetings, was clearly the responsible OZ Commander.

103. Widespread use of roadblocks by all parties in the conflict, particularly near front lines, means that the responsible commanders would or should know about any large-scale movements of personnel or goods entering or leaving an area of operations. Therefore, the commanders either did know or should have known about demolition or incendiary materials entering the Pocket and plundered goods leaving.

104. Can responsibility be found above that officer? Another officer was clearly in charge of the withdrawal of the Croat forces. However, he was only sent from the Zagreb general staff on about 15 September to oversee the withdrawal. The Croats saw the withdrawal as extremely sensitive, requiring a high level of supervision. His responsibility is therefore problematic due to his limited time in the area.

105. There is no direct evidence of the commander of the Ninth's role in the wanton destruction. However, based solely on the orbat information, a prima facie case can be made. As the commander of the major unit involved, he is responsible for the destruction inflicted in the Pocket, which must have involved his unit. Graffiti in some of the destroyed buildings implicate the Ninth.

106. The OZ Commander was replaced shortly after this battle. This, plus his reported Albanian ethnic background, suggests that the Croatian authorities are perhaps more likely to turn him over to the International Criminal Tribunal than another officer of Croat background and in more political favour.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

107. It is recommended that two Croatian officers be charged with the following war crimes, respectively:

(a) A grave breach of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, being the extensive destruction and appropriation of property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention, such destruction and appropriation not being justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly contrary to Article 2(d);

(b) A violation of the laws or customs of war, being the wanton destruction of villages or devastation not justified by military necessity contrary to Article 3(b); and

(c) A violation of the laws or customs of war, being plunder of private property contrary to Article 3(e).

The charges involve the wanton destruction and plunder which occurred during the Medak Pocket Operation. While the case against one officer is stronger than that against the other, it is believed that there is also a prima facie case against the second officer.

108. It is also recommended that no one be charged with any murder (murder, killing, unlawful targeting of civilians or genocide related deaths), torture or mutilation occurring during the operation. No one has been identified as being directly responsible for such crimes. There are some suspicious circumstances and even some probable murders. However, no convincing pattern can be proved such that a commander can be held indirectly criminally responsible using the doctrine of command responsibility.

Notes

1/ From the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal (Statute) Article 1. All further references to articles are to those in the Statute, unless stated otherwise. It is interesting that virtually all these provisions are echoed in the Yugoslav constitution.

2/ "Trial of General Yamashita", 4 Law Reports of Trials of War Criminals 35.

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LETTER DATED 24 MAY 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Addendum

ANNEXES TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF
EXPERTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

VOLUME IV - ANNEX VIII

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FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION OF EXPERTS
ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX VIII PRISON CAMPS

Under the Direction of:

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Chairman and Rapporteur on the Gathering
and Analysis of the Facts, Commission of Experts
Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992)

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CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	8
II. SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS	4 - 250	8
A. Methodology	4 - 7	8
B. Observations	8 - 26	9
C. Camps reported in BiH	27	11
1. Bosnian Serb controlled camps	28 - 58	11
2. BiH and Croat controlled camps	59 - 71	15
3. Reported Camps by location	72 - 163	17
D. Camps reported in Croatia	164 - 165	25
1. Croat controlled camps	167 - 174	25
2. Serb controlled camps	175 - 181	26
3. Reported camps by location	182 - 228	26
E. Camps reported in FRY	229	30
1. Serb/FRY controlled camps	230 - 239	30
2. Reported camps by location	240 - 245	31
F. Camps reported in Slovenia	246 - 249	32
1. Reported camps in Slovenia	250	32
III. ANALYSIS BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	251 - 3760	33
A. BiH	251 - 2912	33
1. Banja Luka	251 - 436	33
2. Bihać	437 - 461	58
3. Bijeljina	462 - 507	61
4. Bileća	508 - 562	67
5. Bosanska Dubica	563 - 569	72
6. Bosanska Gradiška	570 - 587	73
7. Bosanska Krupa	588 - 604	75
8. Bosanski Brod	605 - 628	77
9. Bosanski Novi	629 - 647	79

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
10. Bosanski Petrovac	648 - 658	82
11. Bosanski Šamac	659 - 693	83
12. Bratunac	694 - 710	86
13. Brčko	711 - 865	88
14. Breza	866 - 877	107
15. Bugojno	878 - 896	108
16. Busovača	897 - 901	111
17. Čajniče	902 - 910	111
18. Čapljina	911 - 942	113
19. Cazin	943 - 947	117
20. Čelinac	948 - 959	117
21. Čitluk	960 - 962	119
22. Derventa	963 - 974	119
23. Doboј	975 - 1020	120
24. Donji Vakuf	1021 - 1034	125
25. Foča.	1035 - 1109	126
26. Fojnica	1110 - 1115	136
27. Gacko	1116 - 1153	136
28. Glamoč	1154 - 1156	142
29. Goražde	1157 - 1161	143
30. Gornji Vakuf	1162 - 1171	143
31. Gradačac	1172 - 1179	144
32. Grude	1180 - 1183	145
33. Han Pijesak	1184 - 1185	145
34. Jablanica	1186 - 1195	146
35. Jajce	1196 - 1199	147
36. Kakanj	1200 - 1203	147
37. Kalesija	1204 - 1209	148

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
38. Kalinovik	1210 - 1227	148
39. Kiseljak	1228 - 1237	151
40. Kladanj	1238 - 1241	152
41. Ključ	1242 - 1258	152
42. Konjic	1259 - 1335	154
43. Kotor Varoš	1336 - 1366	164
44. Kreševo	1367 - 1370	167
45. Kupres	1371 - 1372	168
46. Laktaši	1373 - 1375	168
47. Lištica	1376 - 1377	168
48. Livno	1378 - 1395	168
49. Ljubinje	1396 - 1397	170
50. Ljubuški	1398 - 1405	171
51. Lopare	1406 - 1409	172
52. Lukavac	1410 - 1411	172
53. Maglaj	1412 - 1414	172
54. Modriča	1415 - 1425	173
55. Mostar	1426 - 1467	173
56. Mrkonjić Grad	1468 - 1473	179
57. Nevesinje	1474 - 1477	180
58. Odžak	1478 - 1506	180
59. Olovo	1507 - 1508	183
60. Orašje	1509 - 1527	183
61. Posušje	1528 - 1529	185
62. Prijedor	1530 - 2255	185
63. Prnjavor	2256 - 2258	187
64. Prozor	2259 - 2275	188
65. Rogatica	2276 - 2328	269

CONTENTS (continued)

		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
66.	Rudo	2329 - 2335	276
67.	Sanski Most.	2336 - 2377	276
68.	Sarajevo	2378 - 2521	281
69.	Šekovi•i	2522 - 2526	303
70.	Šipovo	2527 - 2530	304
71.	Skender Vakuf	2531 - 2533	304
72.	Sokolac	2534 - 2542	305
73.	Srebrenica	2543 - 2545	306
74.	Stolac	2546 - 2549	306
75.	Tešanj	2550 - 2554	307
76.	Teslić	2555 - 2574	307
77.	Titov Drvar	2575 - 2582	310
78.	Tomislavgrad	2583 - 2606	311
79.	Travnik	2607 - 2612	313
80.	Trebinje	2613 - 2615	314
81.	Tuzla	2616 - 2643	315
82.	Ugljevik	2644 - 2646	318
83.	Vareš	2647 - 2655	319
84.	Velika Kladuša	2656 - 2657	320
85.	Višegrad	2658 - 2717	320
86.	Visoko	2718 - 2732	321
87.	Vitez	2733 - 2744	328
88.	Vlasenica	2745 - 2807	330
89.	Zenica	2808 - 2840	336
90.	Žepče	2841 - 2846	341
91.	Zvornik	2847 - 2912	341
B.	Croatia	2913 - 3393	349
1.	Beli Manastir.	2913 - 2920	349

CONTENTS (continued)

Paragraphs Page

2.	Benkovac	2921 - 2927	351
3.	Bjelovar	2928 - 2941	351
4.	Daruvar	2942 - 2956	353
5.	Djakovo	2957 - 2959	355
6.	Drniš	2960 - 2968	356
7.	Dubrovnik	2969 - 2970	357
8.	Dvor	2971 - 2978	357
9.	Glina	2979 - 3002	358
10.	Gospić	3003 - 3012	361
11.	Gračac	3013 - 3014	362
12.	Grubišno Polje	3015 - 3018	362
13.	Imotski	3019 - 3020	363
14.	Ivanec	3021 - 3022	363
15.	Karlovac	3023 - 3025	363
16.	Knin	3026 - 3049	364
17.	Korenica	3050 - 3065	367
18.	Kostajnica	3066 - 3074	368
19.	Kutina	3075 - 3076	370
20.	Metković	3077 - 3086	370
21.	Našice	3087 - 3089	371
22.	Nova Gradiška	3090 - 3110	371
23.	Novska	3111 - 3112	375
24.	Ogulin	3113 - 3125	375
25.	Osijek	3126 - 3140	377
26.	Otočac	3141 - 3142	379
27.	Pakrac	3143 - 3164	379
28.	Petrinja	3165 - 3170	382
29.	Podravska Slatina	3171 - 3173	382
CONTENTS (continued)			

30.	Pula	3174 - 3175	383
31.	Rijeka	3176 - 3179	383
32.	Šibenik	3180 - 3187	384
33.	Sinj	3188 - 3189	385
34.	Sisak	3190 - 3196	385
35.	Slavonska Požega	3197 - 3207	386
36.	Slavonski Brod	3208 - 3235	387
37.	Slunj	3236 - 3241	390
38.	Split	3242 - 3258	391
39.	Vinkovci	3259 - 3261	393
40.	Varaždin	3262 - 3263	394
41.	Vojnić	3264 - 3267	394
42.	Vrbovec	3268 - 3269	394
43.	Vrginmost	3270 - 3271	395
44.	Vukovar	3272 - 3361	395
45.	Zadar	3362 - 3369	406
46.	Zagreb	3370 - 3393	408
C.	FRY	3394 - 3746	410
1.	Kosovo	3394	410
2.	Montenegro	3395 - 3405	411
3.	Serbia	3406 - 3463	412
4.	Vojvodina	3464 - 3745	419
5.	ICRC visited camps	3746	455
D.	Slovenia	3747 - 3761	455
1.	Unknown	3761	457

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report on detention facilities, attempts to identify and provide relevant information concerning all alleged detention facilities (camps) within the territory of the former Yugoslavia. This study is not designed to classify detention sites based on their prosecutorial potential, but is intended to provide a description and analysis of the detention facilities reported to have existed.

2. The report is divided into two sections. The first section is the summary and analysis. The summary and analysis discusses the methodology of the report and provides the total number of reported detention facilities in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The total number of detention facilities is also broken down by geographic region. In addition, the summary and analysis discusses patterns, trends and commonalities which have manifested themselves in the various reports of detention facilities.

3. The analysis by geographic location in Section II below, divides detention facilities by their location, i.e, whether they were located in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), or Slovenia. Within those locations, it further breaks down reported facilities by the county or region in which they were located. The 1991 population and ethnic distribution figures are also provided for each county or region, as well as other background information.

II. SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

A. Methodology

4. To analyse the contents of the database for this report, all documents in the International Human Rights Law Institute (IHRLI) documentation centre were first reviewed to identify those reports containing allegations of detention facilities within the territory of the former Yugoslavia. After initial review, the documents were organized geographically by county or region and then analysed. Relevant information pertaining to alleged detention facilities was then gleaned, and individual geographic reports were thereafter prepared, containing information, wherever available, identifying: 1) the name, location, dates of operation, and physical description of alleged detention facilities; 2) information concerning command and control, including the identities and ethnicity of commanders and guards, and any other groups or individuals reported to be involved in the camp operation; 3) information pertaining to prisoners, including their ethnicity, civilian or military status, subsequent transfers, and total reported prisoner population; 4) the treatment of prisoners, including, maltreatment or good treatment, food, hygiene, toilet and medical facilities, sleeping accommodations, and other conditions.

5. The main criterion for determining whether a site would be deemed a detention facility for purposes of this report, depended mainly upon whether persons were alleged to have been held against their will, and whether the detention site appeared to have been established as a result of the armed conflict between the warring factions identified.

6. In some instances, the existence of certain detention facilities were well documented and independent sources corroborated reports of those alleged facilities. In other instances, only uncorroborated claims or corroborated reports by non-neutral sources were received. Those claims were included in the report and are indicated as such.

7. It is significant to note that a wide variety of sources were utilized in this report. It should also be noted that the Commission had no basis to confirm the information contained in that source material. To make a qualitative assessment of the information contained in this report, efforts were therefore made to confirm or corroborate allegations of camps wherever possible. To this effect, it is indicated in each camp report whether: 1) the existence of the detention facility was corroborated by multiple neutral sources; 2) the existence of the detention facility had been corroborated by a neutral source; 3) whether the existence of the detention facility had been corroborated by multiple sources, none of which were neutral; or 4) whether the existence of the detention facility had not been corroborated by multiple sources.

B. Observations

8. Since the armed conflict in Slovenia in June 1991, the warring factions have operated a variety of detention facilities (camps). It appears that as the situation in the former Yugoslavia disintegrated and war erupted, detention facilities came into existence in increasing numbers. A large number of camps came into existence in Croatia after the beginning of hostilities in September 1991. The greatest number of camps came into existence in BiH in the period after April 1992. It appears that many of the camps appearing in this report are now closed.

9. The reports reviewed allege a total of 960 reported places of detention in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Of those 960 alleged places of detention, 466 (48.5 per cent) were reportedly operated by Bosnian Serbs or forces of FRY; 121 (12.6 per cent) by Bosnian Croats or the Government of Croatia and the Croatian Army; 84 (8.8 per cent) by the Government and Army of BiH or Bosnian Muslims; 32 (3.3 per cent) jointly by Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats; 9 (.9 per cent) as private prisons, individuals or groups; 4 (.4 per cent) by the Government or armed forces of Slovenia; and 244 (25.4 per cent) by unidentified forces.

10. As the above statistics and following discussion indicate, the number of camps and reported violations in camps controlled by the Government of BiH and its army are the fewest among the warring factions, irrespective of the ethnic or religious background of the detainees held. The number of reported violations by the Croatian Government, the Croatian Army, and the Croatian Defence Council is larger, particularly against Serbs in Krajina and in eastern and western Slavonia and against Muslims from BiH in Herzegovina. The period of time during which those camps were operated in each of these contexts is relatively limited. The two warring factions identified above are, however, reported to have committed far fewer numbers of violations than those committed by the Serb forces and those working on their behalf, whether in Croatia or BiH. Camps operated by Serbs in BiH are by far where the largest numbers of detainees have been held and where the harshest and largest number of violations occurred.

11. The information concerning the number of prisoners includes a wide range of estimates. It appears that none of the detaining powers involved in the conflict made a concerted effort to identify and maintain records of the number of individuals they detained. If they have done so, such information was not made available.

12. The camps reported range in size from small detention and screening centres that temporarily housed a few prisoners, to camps that housed large numbers of prisoners. The duration of their operation varied from days to months. The vast majority of places used to detain prisoners were pre-

existing structures, such as penitentiaries, municipal buildings, administrative offices, schools, sports arenas, factories, warehouses, mines, farms and private homes, hotels, restaurants, and apartments. In a very few examples, camps were reported to have been newly constructed for the purpose of detaining prisoners.

13. Due to a lack of information, it was generally very difficult to determine the command and control in the camps. The information, when available, was usually limited to individual camps at a very immediate and local level. The extent to which superior or central authorities had control in the operation of camps was usually unknown.

14. Some reports describe a situation whereby camps were maintained and operated by a mix of military personnel, former army officers and soldiers, various paramilitaries, local volunteers, members of civilian police forces, or politicians. There were also many reports of situations where there was movement in and out of camps by visitors, including local civilians, paramilitary forces, and the army, who perpetrated abuses upon the prison population.

15. Most detainees appeared not to be prisoners of war, but, rather, civilians. POWs and civilian prisoners were detained together, and prisoners from the conflict were sometimes mixed in with the common criminal population of a penitentiary. Often, civilians were arrested and detained for the purpose of collecting prisoners for exchange.

16. There is little to suggest a legitimate purpose for the internment of so many non-combatant civilians by the various authorities and forces concerned. There is much to suggest that such internment was wholly illegitimate and intended to serve the geopolitical and military objectives of the detaining powers.

17. The parties to the conflict acknowledged and agreed on a number of occasions to the valid effect of those aspects of international humanitarian law relating to the treatment of prisoners of war, civilians and others detained by the parties to the conflict.

18. Under the law of armed conflict, prisoners of war are considered to be in the hands of the detaining power. The detaining power, therefore, is responsible for the treatment given prisoners of war irrespective of the individual responsibilities that may exist. The same holds true for the treatment of civilians detained.

19. It appears that little or no effort was made by any of the detaining powers to provide the judicial or administrative bodies required by law to identify, record, and determine the status of prisoners of war and internees.

20. Parties to the conflict appear to have considered the detention of those thought to be potentially capable of fighting as a legitimate activity. There are many instances of detention apparently based upon the suspicion of hostile activity against the detaining power.

21. Prisoners were commonly subjected to the most inhumane treatment imaginable. Mass executions, torture, rape, and other sexual assaults were frequently reported. Those in control of the apprehension and detention of prisoners were often reported to have stolen prisoner belongings. Guards and soldiers frequently humiliated those detained. Sometimes prisoners were placed in dangerous situations and used in military operations, such as mine clearing. There were also reports of reprisal killings carried out upon innocents detained in a number of camps.

22. The ethno-religious aspects of the conflict appear to have translated directly into prisoners suffering actively adverse distinctions based on nationality, religious belief, and political opinions.

23. The patterns and violations in the camps appear to differ to some extent, depending on the controlling authority, the purpose of the camp, and the camp commander.

24. The conditions in most camps were generally described as very poor. The camps commonly lacked sufficient heat, light, food, and water. Lack of hygiene was pervasive. Little or no medical attention was prevalent and a total lack of security for the prisoners was apparent. In fact, it was reported that those in control of camps often allowed drunk soldiers and others access to abuse the prison population.

25. Wounded and sick prisoners were often maltreated and/or left to suffer, although many wounded and sick prisoners were treated to some extent.

26. The following section of this summary and analysis is divided by location, and contains various observations relating to certain patterns and commonalities in the detention facilities reported. For a more detailed breakdown of individual regions and camps, see Section II below, which contains a geographical listing and full analyses of the individual detention facilities reported.

C. Camps reported in BiH

27. The reports reviewed alleged a total of 677 camps within BiH. Among those camps, 333 (49.2 per cent) were alleged to have been controlled by Bosnian Serbs; 83 (12.2 per cent) by Bosnian Muslims; 51 (7.5 per cent), by Croats; 31 (4.6 per cent) by both Croats and Muslims; 5 (.7 per cent), by private parties; and 174 (25.7 per cent) by unidentified forces.

1. Bosnian Serb controlled camps

28. The reports indicate that Bosnian Serbs operated numerous camps where grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law, including killing, torture, and rape occurred on a large scale. Those camps were mostly in BiH and predominantly held Bosnian Muslims, but also Bosnian Croats and a small number of Serbs.

29. The reports indicate that Bosnian Serbs used camps in BiH to facilitate territorial and political control of geographic regions and to expel and eliminate other ethnic and religious populations from that area. In essence, the Bosnian Serb forces, including former Yugoslav National Army (JNA) officers and soldiers, paramilitary units, police forces, civilians, and the political leadership of the Serbs of BiH, apparently with a significant degree of participation by and cooperation with the Serbs and Montenegrins of FRY, incorporated and exploited the detention of civilians as an integral aspect of their campaign of "ethnic cleansing". While armed, uniformed soldiers of the forces opposed to the Serbs were incarcerated in significant numbers, the vast majority of those imprisoned by Serbs in BiH appear to have been civilians.

30. Groups of camps appear to have been established and operated in clusters in various geographical areas and were frequently part of a network. Prisoners were frequently moved from one facility to another. Different facilities often appeared to have separate purposes, such as mass killing, torture, rape, and exchange of and detention of civilian prisoners.

31. The Bosnian Serb implementation of practically identical strategies and tactics for the conquest of territories and subsequent detention of non-Serb populations suggest an overall plan devised prior to the conflict and carried out locally. There seems to be a similarity in the structure of camps which might suggest a degree of pre-planning before the war was started. The notion of clusters of camps, triage camps, distribution camps, older persons and women and children held in established minimum security facilities, and men of fighting age held in established maximum security facilities, suggests such a plan. The similarities of the allegations of camp usage also strongly suggests that a plan did exist and was carried out across the board geographically. Reports suggest a common method of initial apprehension and identification of those non-Serbs detained for ultimate disposition (either long-term detention, deportation, or execution). A common plan is also suggested by the implementation of a system whereby prisoners were detained, classified, and subjected to similar types of abuse (e.g., it was often reported that intellectuals, politicians, police, and the wealthy were regularly tortured and killed in certain camps). There is also a similarity in the command and control of the camps, whereby there was a mix of civilian, political, JNA, paramilitary, and local Serb reservists and civilians involved in camp operations. With regard to practical aspects of camp operation, large suitable facilities appear to have been selected and prepared, to some extent, in advance. Whether a plan was established by the military, police, or politicians, is something that could not be ascertained.

32. The method by which the campaign of "ethnic cleansing" was carried out ensured that, comparatively, the most brutal and inhumane treatment of those detained occurred within the geographic arc following the Sava and Drina Rivers of the former Yugoslavia. See examples, camps in Prijedor, Višegrad, Zvornik, Brčko and Foča, and Bijeljina. For, it is within this region of BiH that the Serbs required absolute control in order to establish a separate nation with contiguous borders and an uncompromised geographic link with Serbia and Montenegro. That control required the subjugation, if not the disappearance of the non-Serb populations of the area. In large part, that subjugation and elimination was accomplished by wholesale detention of those populations in various places of detention.

33. Commonly, Serb forces reduced the opposition of a county area and upon conquest of the territory of that BiH county (opština) immediately began to round up the non-Serb population. It sometimes occurred that the entire population of a town or village was gathered together so that the Serb and non-Serb populations could be separated and dealt with accordingly. During the rounding-up process, members of the population were frequently tortured, raped, and killed. Sometimes, the local population would be interned in different locations. Other times, after an initial round of apprehension, non-Serbs would be released and weeks later re-apprehended and placed in various camps to be either killed or moved out of the area.

34. Frequently, the religious, political, civic, professional, and business leaders of the non-Serb population were immediately identified for detention and for the worst abuses. Often on the captors' side, local civil servants, political leaders, and particularly the police, participated or were involved in the rounding-up process. Prisoners were also often forced to surrender their money and valuables to their captors.

35. It was often reported that men between the ages of 18 and 60 were separated from women, children, and elderly men. Apparently, men between the ages of 18 (or younger) and 60 were considered to be of fighting age, constituting a class of quasi-prisoners of war or perhaps legitimate internees because of their potential for hostility. However, rarely did reports include any information to suggest that those considered capable of fighting had ever

actually committed hostile acts or had organized to do so. In fact, many Muslim villagers simply surrendered the weapons they had upon an initial demand by the Serb forces in the region. After that surrender, the villagers were in many cases detained. The reports indicate that in many instances, men between the ages of 18 and 60, were ultimately transferred to heavily guarded larger camps where killings or torture were prevalent.

36. A large number of Bosnian Serb places of detention appear to have been used as short term detention facilities before transfer or transport of prisoners out of the area.

37. Smaller camps, in many cases, housed prisoners temporarily until the captors divided the prisoners into groups and transported them to the larger camps. The prisoners were often packed into buses, trains, and lorries, and were subjected to physical and mental abuse. During transport, and upon arrival at their new camps, prisoners were also reported to have been killed at random and denied food, water, and access to toilet facilities. The prisoners were on occasion transported by automobile to camps by locals, or were marched under armed guard.

38. Detainees were sometimes transported from camps within a given region to camps in another region because of overcrowding, anticipated International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) inspections, visits by the media, exchange of prisoners, and as a result of triage for unlawful purposes.

39. Very few camps appear to have been actually constructed for the purpose of detaining captured prisoners or interning the civilian population. The vast majority of the sites used for detention were pre-existing facilities. Some of those facilities were modified in order to create more secure camps. For example, electric and barbed-wire fences were sometimes reported to have been installed around a number of buildings.

40. Bosnian Serbs were also reported to have maintained Muslim "ghettos" in certain towns and sometimes used villages as camps to detain a large group of captives. See examples, Trnopolje camp in Prijedor, Es Naselje in Brčko, and Brezovo Polje in Brčko.

41. There is little to suggest that captured uniformed combatants were treated with the respect required by the law of armed conflict. Those prisoners who had in fact committed hostile acts against the Serbs were frequently punished. The punishments included severe mental and physical abuse and often execution.

42. Those women and children detained were also subjected to the worst kinds of abuse, including rape and other sexual assaults. ^{1/} There are reports of many detention facilities in existence for the sole purpose of holding women and girls for rape and sexual entertainment. There are also numerous allegations of rape at camps wherever women and girls were held. Captors reportedly raped female prisoners in front of other prisoners. Those who resisted, were often reportedly killed or otherwise brutalized, often in the presence of others. There were also reports of the sexual abuse of men, as well as castration and mutilation of sex organs.

43. Elderly persons detained often suffered the same level of abuse as the others. This indicates that the captors spared no group from detention and maltreatment.

44. There were reports that certain individuals were spared detention and abuse, because of the intervention of influential Serbs in the area or because they were somehow able to bribe their way out of detention. There were also

instances of local Serbs risking their own lives to help Muslims and Croats escape detention in various Serb camps in BiH.

45. There were also reports of Serbs who were detained in Serb-controlled facilities. In those cases, the prisoners had usually refused to participate in the conquest of a region or in the activities of "ethnic cleansing". Those imprisoned Serbs were treated as poorly as the other prisoners.

46. A large number of the Bosnian Serb-controlled camps appear to have served as screening stations for the purposes of interrogation and decisions as to how individual prisoners would be disposed of. Interrogation almost always consisted of questions relating to military and strategic information (including the location and possession of weapons), political affiliation, and political belief. Captors also interrogated detainees concerning the personal wealth and family connections of other detainees. Interrogations were commonly accompanied by brutal conduct and humiliation and, in some cases, by torture and killing. Confessions were often forcibly extracted from prisoners and used as a reason for their detention and treatment. The forced confessions on many occasions described some sort of offence or hostile act.

47. Reports indicate that upon arrival at the larger camps, prisoners were regularly subjected to random beatings. Reprisals appear to have been carried out against the prisoner population for Bosnian Serb setbacks in battle. Such reprisal activities included beatings, severe torture and killings. Apparently, one motivation for the punishment of inmates was retribution for supposed Serb casualties suffered in battle.

48. The type and amount of torture, abuse and maltreatment visited upon the prisoners detained in Bosnian Serb camps was of a great magnitude. Not only were prisoners physically abused, but they were also commonly humiliated, degraded, and forced to abuse one another. In several instances, prisoners were reported to have been forced to inflict injury upon each other, sometimes as entertainment for the guards. Humiliation often involved behaviour contradictory to the prisoners' religious background. Prisoners were also subjected to mental abuse and humiliation, including barrages of ethnic slurs.

49. Several Bosnian Serb controlled camps served as places of mass and continuous killing and execution by various means. Such camps also maintained large populations of prisoners for considerable periods of time. Other camps housed large numbers of prisoners but were not the site of a great number of killings.

50. At the larger camps, prisoners were reported to have been killed on a daily basis. In some cases, their bodies were left to rot on the camp grounds, or were loaded by prisoners and hauled away by truck to various destinations. The bodies were also reportedly disposed of in mass graves abutting the camps and thrown into rivers, lakes, ravines, mine shafts and mining pits, and other local venues. ^{2/} Bodies were also reported to have been incinerated or dismembered.

51. Prisoners who were targeted for torture or death at the larger camps often included prominent members of the community who were wealthy, educated or politically influential. Guards often were reported to have information identifying which prisoners fell into those categories.

52. The conditions in the places of detention were almost uniformly harsh. There was consistently a lack of food, insufficient access to toilets and beatings accompanying toilet-use, little drinkable water supply, an absence of soap and infrequent opportunities to bathe or change clothes, inadequate bedding, and often little protection from the natural elements.

53. Prisoners in some camps were reported to have suffered from dysentery and lice epidemics. Medical attention was, for the most part, non-existent at the camps. In some instances, inmates with medical training, treated fellow prisoners. However, due to an absence of supplies and facilities, such treatment was very primitive.

54. In the larger camps, male prisoners were often reported to be packed tightly into the detention facilities, so that they had no room to lie down or sit, or sometimes even to breathe. The prisoners were in many cases forced to urinate and defecate in containers and on the floors of the rooms in which they were accommodated.

55. Prisoners were often reported to have been subjected to abuse during meals, and, at best, were given one meal per day consisting of small portions of soup or bread. In some reported instances where food was delivered to a camp by the ICRC, the food was not distributed to prisoners, but was instead diverted to Bosnian Serb guards or forces.

56. There appears to have existed a certain degree of acknowledgement by Bosnian Serb authorities that camps were maintained. The camps appear to have been maintained and operated by a mix of former JNA officers and soldiers, Bosnian Serb Army personnel, various Serb paramilitaries, local volunteer Serbs, local impressed Serbs, members of the various Serb police forces and at least some Montenegrins. There also exists information that civilian Serb politicians were intimately involved with the operation of such places of detention.

57. Bosnian Serb authorities often expressed the belief that the above-described detention facilities were legitimate. The reasons stated included the necessity of protecting civilians from the dangers of combat, interning those who threatened the security of the detaining forces and detaining those responsible for criminal activity.

58. It is interesting to note that in at least one Serb-run camp, Batković, Bijeljina, the local Serb population was reported to have become aware of the situation inside the camp and demanded that the prisoners there be treated better. Conditions for the prisoners were reported to have subsequently improved.

2. BiH and Croat controlled camps

59. The BiH Government and Muslim forces and Bosnian Croat forces were also reported to have detained thousands of soldiers and civilians in BiH. At one point, because of an alliance between the two parties, they both imprisoned Serbs. A significant number of camps were reported to have been operated jointly by Croat and BiH forces. After that alliance disintegrated, both sides were reported to have imprisoned each others' soldiers captured in battle, and large numbers of civilians of their opponents' ethnicity.

60. There are indications that BiH forces and Bosnian Croats to some extent reacted to the method of warfare and "ethnic cleansing" initiated by Bosnian Serbs by taking up similar methods of warfare. This included the indiscriminate detention of civilians, rather than maintaining methods of behaviour required by the international law of armed conflict. There seemed to be elements of revenge for past imprisonment of Muslim and Croat civilians. Also, the idea existed, perhaps, that if one held a significant number of the "enemy" prisoner, the "enemy" would be more likely to treat its own prisoners well so as to avoid the impulse for reprisals by the other side.

61. Both BiH forces and Bosnian Croats are reported to have interned civilians for the purpose of exchange for members of their own forces and populations held by the other two parties to the conflict. There also seems to be rather isolated attempts at smaller scale "ethnic cleansing".

62. The BiH and Muslim forces were reported to have imprisoned a number of individuals who resisted military service. Some of those persons were tried and convicted of criminal offences, and others were sent to the front to dig trenches. The BiH authorities also arrested people for possession of weapons. In Kladanj, Serbs were said to be imprisoned for the purpose of protecting them against retaliation by the local Muslim population. In Zenica, the BiH captors reportedly established a tribunal to determine the status of those imprisoned as either military or civilian.

63. The treatment of prisoners in Bosnian Muslim run camps was in some cases reported to be brutal and degrading. That treatment was often reported to include violent interrogations and beatings. Reports of forced same-sex sexual acts between prisoners also exist. Drunk guards were reported to have abused detainees, and civilians were allowed access into camps to beat and harass prisoners. Personal vendettas were also allowed to be consummated against prisoners of war. The killing of prisoners was not uncommon. There were also reports the Bosnian Muslim forces used prisoners as human shields.

64. There were reports of Bosnian Muslim-run brothels and rape camps. A number of reports also alleged the operation of private prisons controlled by various Bosnian Muslim forces or individuals. The BiH Government, in fact, acknowledged the existence of such Muslim private prisons and officially deplored them.

65. Reported conditions at most BiH and Muslim camps, were generally described as being no better than the vast majority of other places of detention in the former Yugoslavia.

66. In Bihac, BiH forces were reported to have imprisoned captured soldiers and supporters of leader Fikret Abdić. Likewise, the forces of Fikret Abdić reportedly maintained a camp to hold captured BiH forces and civilians deemed in opposition to Abdić's authority.

67. Bosnian Croat forces were also reported to have maintained camps in areas under their control imprisoning both Bosnian Muslims and Serbs. While there is at least one report of a "death camp" run by Bosnian Croats in Orašje, killing of prisoners, though not uncommon, was on a scale much lower than that apparently perpetrated by the Bosnian Serbs.

68. The Bosnian Croat camps were reported to have been maintained by both military and paramilitary forces. The forces of the Republic of Croatia and Bosnian Croat forces apparently cooperated in the detention and transfer of prisoners.

69. The Bosnian Croats were said to have apprehended a significant numbers of individuals to hold for the purpose of prisoner exchanges. Other prisoners were supposedly held to protect them from the dangers of combat. Men were also imprisoned who were considered to be of fighting age. In addition, there appeared to be some attempts to expel non-Croat populations from some areas, such as in Vitez. Some persons there were arrested for so-called security reasons and for possession of weapons.

70. In at least one site, the Central Mostar Prison, it was reported that Croats divided their prisoners into five categories: Serb combatants; enemy

collaborators; prisoners held for purposes of exchange; civilians accused of common crimes; and Croatian soldiers serving time for disciplinary infractions.

71. Bosnian Croat captors reportedly maltreated a significant portion of those detained. Allegations of beatings, rape, and theft of prisoners' personal belongings were rather common. The prisoners were also reported to have been used as human shields. The litany of abuses perpetrated in those camps was much like the abuses perpetrated in the other camps in the former Yugoslavia.

3. Reported camps by location

72. Of the reports of 677 camps alleged in BiH, 381 were corroborated (i.e., reported by a neutral source or multiple neutral sources) and 296 were uncorroborated (i.e., reported either by multiple non-neutral sources, or not corroborated by a neutral source). The following is a numerical breakdown of the camps reported to have existed in BiH:

73. **Banja Luka:** Total camps: 9

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 7	Uncorroborated: 2
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74. **Bihać:** Total camps: 14

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 2
	Muslims:	Corroborated: 4	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 5	Uncorroborated:

75. **Bijeljina:** Total camps: 12

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 7	Uncorroborated: 1
	Muslims:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 1

76. **Bileća:** Total camps: 9

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 6	Uncorroborated: 2
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:

77. **Bosanska Dubica:** Total camps: 4

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 4
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78. **Bosanska Gradiška:** Total camps: 6

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 5	Uncorroborated:
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:

79. **Bosanska Krupa:** Total camps: 7

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 5
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:

80. **Bosanski Brod:** Total camps: 8

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
	Croats:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 2
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated: 1

81. **Bosanski Novi:** Total camps: 7

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 5	Uncorroborated: 1
	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
82. **Bosanski Petrovac:** Total camps: 1

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
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83. **Bosanski Šamac:** Total camps: 6

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 4	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
84. **Bratunac:** Total camps: 3

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated:
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
85. **Brčko:** Total camps: 34

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 26	Uncorroborated: 4
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 2
86. **Breza:** Total camps: 4

Run by:	Muslims:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated:
87. **Bugojno:** Total camps: 12

Run by:	Muslims:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated: 1
	Croats/Muslims:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 2
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 3
88. **Busovača:** Total camps: 1

Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
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89. **Čajniče:** Total camps: 4

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated: 1
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90. **Čapljina:** Total camps: 6

Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 1
91. **Cazin:** Total camps: 3

Run by:	Muslims:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated:
92. **Čelinac:** Total camps: 4

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated: 1
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93. **Čitluk:** Total camps: 2
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
94. **Derventa:** Total camps: 4
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2
95. **Doboј:** Total camps: 13
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 8 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated:
96. **Donji Vakuf:** Total camps: 5
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
97. **Foča:** Total camps: 15
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 7 Uncorroborated: 5
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
98. **Fojnica:** Total camps: 2
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
99. **Gacko:** Total camps: 15
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 10 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
100. **Glamoč:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Serbs/
Montenegrins: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
101. **Goražde:** Total camps: 3
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 3
102. **Gornji Vakuf:** Total camps: 2
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
103. **Gradačac:** Total camps: 4
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 3
104. **Grude:** Total camps: 2
Run by: Croats/
Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
105. **Han Pijesak:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

106. **Jablanica:** Total camps: 5
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
107. **Jajce:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
108. **Kakanj:** Total camps: 3
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
109. **Kalesija:** Total camps: 5
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
110. **Kalinovik:** Total camps: 5
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
111. **Kiseljak:** Total camps: 7
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 1
112. **Kladanj:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
113. **Ključ:** Total camps: 4
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
114. **Konjic:** Total camps: 29
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 6 Uncorroborated: 5
Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 12
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
115. **Kotor Varoš:** Total camps: 9
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 7
116. **Krešsevo:** Total camps: 3
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:
117. **Kupres:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

118. **Laktaši:** Total camps: 2
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
119. **Lištica:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
120. **Livno:** Total camps: 10
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 3
121. **Ljubinje:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
122. **Ljubuški:** Total camps: 3
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
123. **Lopare:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
124. **Lukavac:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
125. **Maglaj:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
126. **Modriča:** Total camps: 3
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
127. **Mostar:** Total Camps: 15
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Muslims: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 3
128. **Mrkonjić Grad:** Total Camps: 4
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
129. **Nevesinje:** Total Camps: 2
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

130.	Odžak:	Total Camps: 3		
	Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 2
		Unknown:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
131.	Olovo:	Total camps: 1		
	Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
132.	Orašje:	Total Camps: 3		
	Run by:	Muslims:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
		Croats:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 1
133.	Posusje:	Total Camps: 1		
	Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
134.	Prijedor:	Total camps: 36		
	Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 28	Uncorroborated: 8
135.	Prnjavor:	Total camps: 1		
	Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
136.	Prozor:	Total Camps: 7		
	Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated: 3
		Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
137.	Rogatica:	Total Camps: 12		
	Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated: 8
		Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
138.	Rudo:	Total Camps: 3		
	Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
		Unknown:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 2
139.	Sanski Most:	Total Camps: 10		
	Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 8	Uncorroborated: 2
140.	Sarajevo:	Total Camps: 91		
	Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 7	Uncorroborated: 20
		Muslims:	Corroborated: 11	Uncorroborated: 18
		Croats:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 1
		Croats/ Muslims:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 7
		Unknown:	Corroborated: 11	Uncorroborated: 13
		Private:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 2
141.	Šekovići:	Total Camps: 4		
	Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
		Unknown:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated:

142. **Šipovo:** Total Camps: 2
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
143. **Skender Vakuf:** Total Camps: 1
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
144. **Sokolac:** Total Camps: 8
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 4
145. **Srebrenica:** Total Camps: 2
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
146. **Stolac:** Total Camps: 4
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 3
147. **Tešanj:** Total Camps: 4
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
148. **Teslić:** Total Camps: 7
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
149. **Titov Drvar:** Total Camps: 6
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
150. **Tomislavgrad:** Total Camps: 9
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
151. **Travnik:** Total Camps: 3
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
152. **Trebinje:** Total Camps: 2
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

153. **Tuzla:** Total Camps: 15
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Run by: | Muslims: | Corroborated: | Uncorroborated: 3 |
| | Croats/ | | |
| | Muslims: | Corroborated: | Uncorroborated: 1 |
| | Private: | Corroborated: | Uncorroborated: 1 |
| | Unknown: | Corroborated: 5 | Uncorroborated: 5 |
154. **Ugljevik:** Total Camps: 2
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| Run by: | Serbs: | Corroborated: | Uncorroborated: 2 |
|---------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
155. **Vareš:** Total Camps: 5
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Run by: | Serbs: | Corroborated: 1 | Uncorroborated: |
| | Croats: | Corroborated: 2 | Uncorroborated: |
| | Unknown: | Corroborated: 2 | Uncorroborated: |
156. **Velika Kladuša:** Total Camps: 1
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Run by: | Muslims: | Corroborated: 1 | Uncorroborated: |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
157. **Višegrad:** Total Camps: 21
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Run by: | Serbs: | Corroborated: 2 | Uncorroborated: 17 |
| | Private: | Corroborated: | Uncorroborated: 2 |
158. **Visoko:** Total Camps: 7
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Run by: | Muslims: | Corroborated: 2 | Uncorroborated: 3 |
| | Unknown: | Corroborated: 2 | Uncorroborated: |
159. **Vitez:** Total Camps: 8
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Run by: | Muslims: | Corroborated: 1 | Uncorroborated: |
| | Croats: | Corroborated: 2 | Uncorroborated: |
| | Unknown: | Corroborated: 5 | Uncorroborated: |
160. **Vlasenica:** Total Camps: 12
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Run by: | Serbs: | Corroborated: 4 | Uncorroborated: 3 |
| | Muslims: | Corroborated: | Uncorroborated: 1 |
| | Unknown: | Corroborated: 4 | Uncorroborated: |
161. **Zenica:** Total Camps: 16
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Run by: | Muslims: | Corroborated: 2 | Uncorroborated: |
| | Croats/ | | |
| | Muslims: | Corroborated: | Uncorroborated: 1 |
| | Unknown: | Corroborated: 5 | Uncorroborated: 8 |
162. **Žepče:** Total Camps: 2
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Run by: | Croats: | Corroborated: 2 | Uncorroborated: |
|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
163. **Zvornik:** Total Camps: 28
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Run by: | Serbs: | Corroborated: 23 | Uncorroborated: 3 |
| | Unknown: | Corroborated: 2 | Uncorroborated: |

D. Camps reported in Croatia

164. The reports reviewed alleged a total of 201 camps within Croatia. Among those camps, 77 (38.3 per cent) were alleged to have been controlled by Bosnian Serbs; 70 (34.8 per cent) by Croats; 1 (.5 per cent) by Bosnian Muslims; 1 (.5 per cent) by both Croats and Muslims; 1 (.5 per cent) by Slovenians; 51 (25.4 per cent) by unidentified forces.

165. As armed conflict erupted between Croats and Serbs in Croatia, the detention of combatants and civilians reached a large scale. Ultimately, at least several thousand Croats and Serbs had been imprisoned in Croatia from the end of 1991 to the present.

166. Most of the places of detention in Croatia were maintained by Croats or Serbs. There are, however, a significant number of reported detention facilities where it was unclear who maintained control.

1. Croat controlled camps

167. The reports indicate that Croatian forces captured and detained both Serb combatants and Serb civilians. As the conflict progressed, it appears that the Croats began to capture and detain Serb civilians for the purpose of later exchanging them for Croats held prisoner.

168. Some cooperation appeared evident between the Croats of the Republic of Croatia and the Croats of the Republic of BiH. At one point, at least, Bosnian Croat forces were apparently able to transfer prisoners from the Bosanski Brod and Odžak areas of BiH to Slavonski Brod in Croatia. Some of those prisoners were later transferred back to places of detention in the territory of BiH. Others were apparently transferred to places of detention elsewhere in Croatia.

169. The Croats appear to have used numerous sites to detain and interrogate Serbs for short periods of time and maintained only a few places for long term detention.

170. It was reported that the Croatian camps were often divided into three blocks. The first block consisted of former JNA members who surrendered without a struggle. The second block consisted of elderly persons and the third block was reported to have consisted of military police, volunteers, and individuals identified by the Croats as "Četniks".

171. In Pakrac, Croats were alleged to have maintained two "death camps" for the elimination of captured Serbs. This was the only allegation of Croats operating a place of detention for the purpose of large-scale execution. However, there were numerous allegations of Croatian mistreatment of prisoners in other places of detention, as well as numerous allegations of killings.

172. The reported maltreatment inflicted upon prisoners in Croat-controlled detention facilities consisted mainly of indiscriminate beatings, some rapes, public humiliation, and forced appearance on television. Electric shock and forced same-sex sexual acts were also alleged as common methods of torture and abuse.

173. Those who were reported to have controlled and maintained the Croatian places of detention were the Croatian armed forces, local police forces and some paramilitary groups.

174. Camp conditions were generally poor. However, in at least one instance

at Gospić Prison, it was reported that Croatian captors attempted to improve conditions when notified of an ICRC visit.

2. Serb controlled camps

175. There were also Serb controlled places of detention in Croatia which were reported to have consisted mainly of pre-existing facilities. However, the Serbs apparently found it necessary to erect a few camps in order to effectively detain their captives. The Serb camps in Croatia held both civilians and prisoners of war.

176. Prior to the war in BiH, Serb captors in Croatia transferred some prisoners to the Manjača camp in Banja Luka, Bosnia. Later, after fighting started in BiH, Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats were reported to have been held at Serb camps in Croatia.

177. Those reportedly responsible for the operation and maintenance of Serb-controlled camps in Croatia were a mixture of JNA officers and soldiers, SAO Krajina police forces, Serb Territorial Defence units and various paramilitary forces.

178. Maltreatment of prisoners was commonly attributed to the Serb controlled camps in Croatia. Camp commanders appear to have been well aware of the abuse that took place and often allowed Serb civilians and paramilitaries access to the prisoners in order to abuse them. In at least one case, Bosnian Serbs reportedly travelled to Knin, Croatia to participate in the abuse of Bosnian Croats and Muslims held there.

179. There are a number of reports that the guards in Serb camps consumed drugs and alcohol and in an intoxicated state subjected prisoners to different types of maltreatment.

180. As with other detaining powers, the Serbs in Croatia were reported to have attempted at times to deceive visitors interested in the condition of camps. For example, places of detention and the prisoners themselves were cleaned up before a visit and prisoners who appeared to be in satisfactory condition were shown off, whereas those who showed physical signs of maltreatment were hidden.

181. There were also reports of prisoners coerced to appear on Belgrade television to describe their supposed offences against Serbs.

3. Reported camps by location

182. Of the reports of 201 camps alleged in Croatia, 100 were corroborated (i.e., reported by a neutral source or multiple neutral sources) and 101 were uncorroborated (i.e., reported either by multiple non-neutral sources, or not corroborated by a neutral source). The following is a numerical breakdown of the camps reported to have existed in Croatia:

183. **Beli Manastir:** Total camps: 6

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated:
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 4	Uncorroborated: 1

184. **Benkovac:** Total camps: 5

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated:
			5

185. **Bjelovar:** Total camps: 6
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
186. **Daruvar:** Total camps: 8
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 4
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
187. **Djakovo:** Total camps: 2
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
188. **Drniš:** Total camps: 2
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
189. **Dubrovnik:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
190. **Dvor:** Total camps: 4
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
191. **Glina:** Total camps: 3
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
192. **Gospić:** Total camps: 5
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2
193. **Gračac:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
194. **Grubišno Polje:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
195. **Imotski:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
196. **Ivanec:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
197. **Karlovac:** Total camps: 2
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

198. Knin:	Total camps: 7		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 4	Uncorroborated: 3
199. Korenica:	Total camps: 3		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
200. Kostajnica:	Total camps: 2		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 1
201. Kutina:	Total camps: 1		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
202. Metković:	Total camps: 4		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 2
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
203. Našice:	Total camps: 1		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
204. Nova Gradiška:	Total camps: 4		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 1
	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
205. Novska:	Total camps: 1		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
206. Ogulin:	Total camps: 3		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 2
	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
207. Osijek:	Total camps: 14		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 4
	Croats:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 3
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated:
208. Otočac:	Total camps: 1		
Run by:	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
209. Pakrac:	Total camps: 7		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 2
	Croats:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 2
	Slovenians:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:

210. Petrinja:	Total camps: 2		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
211. Podravska Slatina:	Total camps: 2		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
212. Pula:	Total camps: 1		
Run by:	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
213. Rijeka:	Total camps: 3		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated:
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
214. Šibenik:	Total camps: 7		
Run by:	Muslims:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
	Croats:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 1
215. Sinj:	Total camps: 1		
Run by:	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
216. Sisak:	Total camps: 3		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated:
217. Slavonska Požega:	Total camps: 5		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 2
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
218. Slavonski Brod:	Total camps: 7		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 2
	Croats/ Muslims:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated:
219. Slunj:	Total camps: 3		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
	Croats:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
220. Split:	Total camps: 4		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated:

221. Vinkovci:	Total camps: 2		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
222. Varaždin:	Total camps: 1		
Run by:	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
223. Vojnić:	Total camps: 3		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated:
224. Vrbovec:	Total camps: 1		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
225. Vrginmost:	Total camps: 1		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 1
226. Vukovar:	Total camps: 44		
Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated: 7	Uncorroborated: 27
	Croats:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated: 9
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:
227. Zadar:	Total camps: 7		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 3	Uncorroborated:
228. Zagreb:	Total camps: 8		
Run by:	Croats:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 5	Uncorroborated:

E. Camps reported in FRY

229. The reports reviewed alleged a total of 71 camps within FRY. Among those camps, 56 (78.9 per cent) were alleged to have been controlled by Bosnian Serbs or forces of FRY; and 15 (21.1 per cent) by unidentified forces.

1. Serb/FRY controlled camps

230. A combination of JNA personnel, police forces and Serb paramilitaries, reportedly operated and maintained the camps in FRY.

231. A significant number of Croats, probably at least several thousand, were reported to have been captured by Serb forces in Croatia and transferred to what is now known as FRY. The majority of those imprisoned in various prisons and camps in FRY were apparently captured at the battle of Vukovar in approximately November 1991.

232. Those captured were a mix of soldiers and civilians. Apparently, the Serbs first regarded their Croat prisoners as insurgents and rebels and later, as the independence of Croatia was recognized, to a certain extent regarded

their captives as prisoners of war. It was also reported that when the Republic of Croatia was internationally recognized, Croat prisoners in FRY were severely beaten as a result.

233. It was reported that Serb authorities tried and convicted a number of Croat prisoners for various offences. Those prisoners were often transferred to other detention facilities. Serbs also commonly transferred other prisoners between detention centres.

234. Treatment of prisoners at the FRY camps was commonly reported as very poor. Violent interrogation, and reports of beatings and sadistic treatment of prisoners were common. For example, it was reported that prisoners were forced to participate in various "games", the rules of which inevitably led to the abuse of the participants. It appeared that Serb authorities in FRY transported local Vukovar Serbs to FRY in order to identify certain prisoners and participate in their maltreatment. Personal vendettas were allowed to occur. Drunk guards were also reported to have inflicted great harm upon those imprisoned. There were also reports of women who were held and exploited for sexual purposes.

235. Living conditions for the prisoners were also reported as very poor. Common complaints included a lack of food, insufficient access to toilet facilities, and an inadequate opportunity to bathe and change clothes. Facilities were often cold and damp, and inmates were often left without sufficient bedding. The wounded and sick often suffered without adequate medical care.

236. It appears that the majority of Croat prisoners in FRY were exchanged by late summer of 1992.

237. It was also reported that prisoners captured in BiH were transported to camps in FRY. A number of the Bosnian Muslims held in such camps were reportedly captured around Višegrad and Bosanski Šamac.

238. A number of Bosnian refugees in Montenegro, from Foča, were reportedly arrested by FRY police forces, held in various prisons, and later turned over to Serbs maintaining camps in Foča where they were then imprisoned. It was also reported that a significant number of Muslim prisoners held in Bileća, were transferred to a camp in Subotica.

239. Upon investigation by third party teams, certain alleged concentration camps for Muslims in FRY were found to be refugee centres where living conditions were poor.

2. Reported camps by location

240. Of the reports of the 71 camps alleged in FRY, 42 were corroborated (i.e., reported by a neutral source or multiple neutral sources), and 29 were uncorroborated (i.e., reported either by multiple non-neutral sources, or not corroborated by a neutral source). The following is a numerical breakdown of the camps reported to have existed in FRY:

241. **Kosovo:** Total camps: 1

Run by: Serbs/FRY: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

242. **Montenegro:** Total camps: 9

Run by:	Serbs/FRY:	Corroborated: 5	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated: 2

243. **Serbia:** Total camps: 27

Run by:	Serbs/FRY:	Corroborated: 13	Uncorroborated: 13
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 1	Uncorroborated:

244. **Vojvodina:** Total camps: 25

Run by:	Serbs/FRY:	Corroborated: 10	Uncorroborated: 13
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated:

245. **Unidentified Locations in FRY:**

Total camps: 9

Run by:	Unknown:	Corroborated: 9	Uncorroborated:
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D. Camps reported in Slovenia

246. The reports reviewed alleged a total of seven camps within Slovenia. Among those camps, three (42.9 per cent) were alleged to have been controlled by Slovenian forces and four (57.1 per cent) by unidentified forces.

247. As the various conflicts in the former Yugoslavia erupted and unfolded, detention of soldiers and civilians reportedly became commonplace. In June and July 1991, Slovenian forces reportedly captured and imprisoned a few hundred soldiers of the JNA and some civilian personnel of SFRY, including internal police, for a short period of time after Slovenia declared its independence on 25 June 1991.

248. The Slovenes reportedly held the prisoners in various places including mining facilities and a penitentiary. The captors allegedly subjected the prisoners to beatings, verbal humiliations, and threats. Since the prisoners' release and the subsequent conflicts in Croatia and BiH, there were no reports concerning detention in Slovenia.

249. Of the reports of the seven camps alleged in Slovenia, six were corroborated (i.e., reported by a neutral source or multiple neutral sources) and one was uncorroborated (i.e., reported either by multiple non-neutral sources, or not corroborated by a neutral source). The following is a numerical breakdown of the camps reported to have existed in Slovenia:

1. Reported camps in Slovenia

250. **Slovenia:** Total camps: 7

Run by:	Slovenians:	Corroborated: 2	Uncorroborated: 1
	Unknown:	Corroborated: 4	Uncorroborated:

III. ANALYSIS BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

A. BiH

1. Banja Luka

251. Banja Luka County is in the north-west quarter of BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a population of 195,139. Bosnian Serbs comprised the majority at 54.8 per cent, 14.9 per cent were Bosnian Croat, 14.6 per cent were Bosnian Muslim, 12 per cent described themselves as "Yugoslavs", and the remaining 3.7 per cent were classified as "others".

252. Manjača camp: The existence of this detention facility as well as the alleged number of individuals hereby detained has been corroborated by multiple sources, among them: the ICRC, the US Department of State and the UK Defence Debriefing Team.

253. Location: According to reports, the Manjača camp was located approximately 25 kilometres south of the city of Banja Luka. Manjača is the name of a mountain and there is no village by that name. 3/ The camp was reportedly located in a mountainous area controlled by Serbian forces, on or near an unidentified former JNA base which had been a farm and had later been used as a training facility. 4/ Tanks, rockets and other military equipment were reported just below the site. 5/

254. Description of the Manjača camp: Reports describe the Manjača facility as consisting of one section of a large farm which was surrounded by a fence and used as the camp. 6/ An ex-prisoner at the camp provided a diagram of the grounds and stated that the camp was located in a former JNA training area. He added that the camp itself was a former military cattle farm, a section of which had been fenced off for use as the camp. 7/

255. The camp's perimeter is described as forming an area of approximately 240 by 260 metres. 8/ According to reports, the Manjača camp was surrounded by a single fence and divided into two sections by a central fence. 9/ These fences were reported as being between two and three metres high. 10/ An ex-prisoner who was transferred to the camp in 1992 reported that while the camp was divided into two separate sections, one was not used until August 1992. 11/

256. There were reportedly three detention buildings in each section of the camp 12/ which were described as unheated, former livestock stables arranged in two rows of three. 13/ These structures appeared to be more or less the same size which was estimated in different reports as 80 by 12 metres, 14/ 60 by 18 metres, 15/ and 70 by 20 metres. 16/ Each of the six structures reportedly had six stalls, three on each side of a corridor. 17/

257. Several reports estimate that each of the main structures housed between 600 and 700 prisoners. 18/ One report stated that between 600 and 650 prisoners were accommodated internally in each structure in three rows of 200. 19/ Another report stated that detainees occupied a space, approximately 6.5 feet by 30 inches, in six long rows of approximately 80 persons per row. It was also reported that there was a walkway, approximately two feet wide between the rows and that the estimated total occupancy per stable was 500 persons. 20/

258. One subject reported that each of the camp's two sections had a separate entrance with a gate guarded by soldiers. 21/ Another subject described two gates into the camp, one on the north-western, and another on the south-western side of the camp. 22/ Reports also describe an unknown number of

guard dogs tied to a post near the north-western gate 23/ and patrolling the periphery of the camp's centre. 24/

259. According to the reports reviewed, mines were laid between the two fences surrounding and separating the sections of the camp. 25/ One subject described a one-metre-wide strip of mined earth which separated the two rows of stables and encircled the entire camp. 26/ Another subject described a three metre mined section of earth, running from one end of the camp to the other, effectively dividing the camp structures into two groups. According to the subject, an unidentified male prisoner was killed by an explosion when he ventured too close to the centre mine strip. 27/ It was also reported that mines had been placed in a one metre wide strip of earth immediately inside the fence separated from the camp's interior by a single strand of wire suspended one metre off of the ground. 28/

260. One subject reported that the interior fence had signs posted to warn of the minefield. 29/

261. Reports also describe two smaller sheds which served as kitchens in each of the prison sections. 30/ One report describes high roofed shelters which were used as the food preparation and serving and eating area. 31/ Another report said that one of the camp's sections had a small building used for storing food taken from relief organizations and for torturing inmates. 32/

262. Reports describe a camp building where prisoners were taken for torture, calling it the Samica (meaning single cell). 33/ One subject reports that the Samica was located approximately 50 metres from the barn where he was held. 34/ Another subject similarly reported that on 28 August 1992, he witnessed prisoners being beaten in an area that was used for solitary confinement of prisoners, about 100 metres from the barn. 35/

263. The area outside the camp compound: One subject described the area to the east of the fenced in compound as containing another seven buildings which were used by the camp administration. Each of those buildings were reported to be approximately 12 metres by 50 metres in size. According to the description, the buildings on the outside of the camp included a doctor's office and a structure utilized by Serbian police interrogators. 36/ Three of the buildings on the outside of the camp were reportedly used as housing for the camp's guards. 37/ One of the buildings was reportedly occupied day and night by approximately 10 soldiers from a nearby tank unit, which one source believed was a security reinforcement. 38/ One subject reported that there was also a building which was used for food storage and as a medical clinic for prisoners and guards. 39/

264. Another report describes buildings as being located in the western section outside the camp, including a hospital, sleeping accommodations for the guard force, a large administration building, and a gatehouse and checkpoint at the entrance to the fenced area. 40/

265. One former prisoner said that 20 soldiers/camp guards were permanently quartered in a building called the "Krug" (circle), located outside the camp compound. The subject said that the same building contained a kitchen and a canteen where the guards ate three times a day. Two female cooks from Banja Luka reportedly cooked for the guards and two prisoners were reportedly detailed daily to clean their quarters and assist in the kitchen. 41/

266. Guards were reportedly posted outside the fence surrounding the camp. 42/ Reports also describe bunkers immediately outside the camp's perimeter. One subject described the bunkers as having wooden walls with one metre high earthen mounds containing openings to accommodate small arms.

Another subject described several ground level bunkers. 43/ Manned watchtowers were also reported in the area outside the camp. 44/ One subject described four guardhouses inside and outside the camp. One of these guardhouses was said to be a 10 metre high watchtower. 45/

267. Number of prisoners: Reports indicate that during its peak operation period, the Manjača camp held approximately 3,700 prisoners. The ICRC reported that from mid-July 1992, approximately 3,600 persons were detained at the Manjača camp and had been regularly visited and registered. 46/ The ICRC specifically reported in mid-August 1992 that there were 3,737 prisoners visited at Manjača on 14-16 July 1992, 28 July 1992, and 12-14 August 1992. 47/ A CSCE Mission to the Manjača camp reported that on 30 August 1992, there were 3,640 prisoners at the facility. 48/

268. Other reports estimate a higher number of prisoners at Manjača. Some sources state that the camp held approximately 4,000 Bosnian Muslim males. 49/ One subject who was transferred to the camp from Omarska camp in Prijedor, estimated that the camp contained about 5,500 prisoners. 50/ Another report, citing estimates by refugees from the Kozarac area, claimed the number of prisoners at Manjača at 8,000. 51/

269. Reports indicate that prior to mid-June 1992, the Manjača camp had a lower prisoner population, which rose dramatically in early-August 1992. It was also reported that in order to accommodate the influx of prisoners from Omarska camp in Prijedor and other detention facilities in August 1992, a second compound of the Manjača camp was opened. One subject estimated that when he arrived at Manjača in mid-June, the camp had a population of 1,700 male prisoners, and that on 23 August 1992, the camp held 4,500 prisoners. 52/ Another subject who was detained at the camp in 1992 stated that prior to August 1992, the camp held a total of 1,759 prisoners and that after August, and the opening of the second compound, an additional 1,710 prisoners were brought in. 53/

270. Sex and age of the prisoners: Most reports indicate that the camp contained male prisoners of all ages but mostly between the ages of 18 and 60. 54/ However, there are allegations that in the early spring of 1992, a small number of women were held at the camp and raped.

271. Ethnicity of prisoners: Manjača's prison population was in most reports described as predominantly Bosnian Muslim and Croatian. Some subjects estimated the prisoner population at Manjača at approximately 80 per cent Bosnian Muslim and 20 per cent Croatian. 55/ One report estimated the camp's population at 96.4 per cent Muslim, 3.4 per cent Croatian and .01 per cent Serbian. 56/

272. At one point, several Serbians from north-western Bosnia were reportedly detained at the camp for several days because they refused to go to the war front. Each of the men was reportedly older than 45 years of age. The men reportedly slept in a separate room but received the same food as the other inmates. 57/

273. Status of prisoners: Reports indicate that the majority of the prisoners at the Manjača camp were civilians. CSCE mission member John Zerolis, a U.S. Foreign Service officer assigned to the US Embassy in Zagreb, inspected the Manjača camp and reported that he observed several thousand prisoners, none of whom were wearing any type of uniform. He stated that he was told by the prisoners that they were non-combatants and that they had been arrested from their homes. 58/ The CSCE Mission further reported that the vast majority of the Manjača's prisoners claimed to be civilians or were arrested at their homes for no apparent reason except as an integral part of

"ethnic cleansing" operations. 59/ One subject who was held at the camp said that Manjača was not a POW camp as claimed by Serbian authorities and that an estimated 95 per cent of the prisoners there were civilians. 60/

274. According to a report of the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights,

"the administrators of this [Manjača] facility who are officials of the army of the Bosnian Serbs, maintain that the prisoners are prisoners of war. However, other observers consider that most of them probably never bore arms, and were detained simply because their age and Muslim ethnic origin made them potential combatants in the eyes of the Serbian authorities." 61/

275. The leader of Merhamet, the Muslim charitable organization in Banja Luka, reportedly stated that most prisoners at Manjača had no connection with the military clashes. 62/

276. One unidentified subject who was transferred to Manjača from another detention facility reported that he saw several Imams at the camp. He did not know their names but said that they were from Prijedor and Kozarac. 63/

277. Organization of prisoners: Reports indicate that Manjača's prisoner housing was allocated according to place of prisoner origin. For example, an ex-prisoner stated that prisoners were assigned to buildings by region (Doboj, Grapska; Ključ; Prijedor; and Sanski Most). He said that he was housed in the building designated for all those from his north-west BiH municipality. 64/ Another ex-prisoner stated that one side of the camp was filled with men from Ključ, Sanski Most and Prijedor. He said that there was one stable in his part of the camp which was filled with men from Sana (i.e. Sanski Most), and that another contained prisoners from the Kozarac and Prijedor area. 65/ A third ex-prisoner reported that he was in a section of the camp with 186 prisoners who had been accused of possessing arms and 50 others who did not have documents and were put in with that group. He said that most of the people in his area of detention were from Sanski Most. 66/

278. According to one report, there were a number of Muslim prisoners who were responsible for order and smooth operation of the camp. The prisoners called them the "camp commanders". They reportedly slept together with the other prisoners on the concrete floor and were not permitted to leave the camp. Their function was reportedly to maintain a liaison with the administration office and with the medical office, to supervise the Bosnian cooks and the "trustees", 67/ and to present any problems to the camp commander. It was also alleged that these individuals cooperated with the Serbs and caused the death of at least one Bosnian Muslim prisoner. 68/

279. Prison ledger: An ex-prisoner stated that a prison ledger contained the names of every prisoner and the various categories to which he was assigned. Specifically, the subject reported that the prisoners' disposition was noted in the last column of the ledger and that if this was written in pen, as opposed to pencil, it was irrevocable. The subject said that those who had "VIZ" (Military Investigation Centre) written in pen after their name always disappeared. 69/

280. Dates of operation/camp opening: According to reports, the Manjača camp was first used as a prisoner of war camp in the summer and autumn of 1991. Croatian soldiers were reportedly held there during the war. However, since the early spring (April or May) of 1992, the same facility was reportedly used to hold both Croat and Muslim prisoners and it was believed that most of those individuals were civilians. 70/ According to reports, Manjača's prisoner

population rose dramatically in early August, 1992, when an estimated 1,200 to 1,800 prisoners were transferred there as a result of the Omarska camp's closure.

281. Visits to Manjača by outside organizations: From mid-July 1992 until its closure in December 1992, Manjača was closely monitored by the ICRC and other organizations. As a result, it is possible to get a fairly clear picture of the camp's conditions and the number of prisoners held there during that time.

282. ICRC monitoring of the Manjača camp: the ICRC reported that about 3,600 persons detained at Manjača had been regularly visited, registered, protected, and assisted by the ICRC from mid-July 1992. 71/ However, the ICRC noted that it was refused access to Manjača and Trnopolje from 18 to 26 August 1992. 72/

283. Reports indicate that after the ICRC's first visit on 14 July, Manjača's conditions improved, and there was more food and fewer beatings at the camp. 73/ However, one ex-prisoner said that much of the food was diverted there from ICRC deliveries. He added that a half-hour before each visit, a senior guard would inform the Manjača prisoners of the pending visit and state that if the prisoners complained about conditions, they would be punished. 74/ Another ex-prisoner stated that prior to a 13 August 1992 ICRC visit to the camp, prisoners were instructed to tell the ICRC that they were treated well.

The ex-prisoner noted that some prisoners did manage to tell the representatives about ill-treatment, despite the fact that each ICRC representative was accompanied by two Serb soldiers. 75/

284. One ex-prisoner who had been transferred to Manjača from another detention facility said that food and conditions improved considerably at Manjača after the ICRC visit. He said that winter clothing and boots were also issued as the weather turned cold and the first snow arrived in November. He said that the ICRC was present everyday between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.. He also said that the ICRC visited on Tuesdays and came with search lists. 76/

285. Amnesty International reported that ex-prisoners stated that beating ceased for the first visit of the ICRC to the camp in mid-July, but that prisoners were systematically beaten the day after the departure of the delegation. 77/ Helsinki Watch quoted an ex-prisoner who had been detained at the camp from 6 August to 1 September 1992 as saying that after the ICRC visit in mid-July, conditions in the camp improved but that beatings continued. 78/

286. Sources also reported that although the camp was under ICRC supervision during the day, the Serbs beat the prisoners at night when the ICRC workers left. It was also reported that on one occasion trucks arrived in the middle of the night and took away 300 prisoners who were later replaced by 300 new inmates so the ICRC would not become suspicious. 79/

287. The ICRC reported that it conducted the following activities at the camp from 14 July 1992 to 18 December 1992: 80/

(a) On 14 July 1992, it visited detainees held at the camp. Each detainee was registered. Since then, there were visits two to three times a week by ICRC delegates.

(b) On 17 August 1992, it introduced relief programs and a specific food emergency program.

(c) It distributed 2.7 metric tons of drugs and medical equipment; mattresses, jerry cans, blankets, plastic sheeting, polystyrene, lime, detergent, soap, and clothing and 427.2 metric tons of food weekly.

(d) On 15 September 1992, under the auspices of the ICRC, 68 medical cases were transferred directly to the United Kingdom for medical treatment.

(e) 1 October 1992, under ICRC auspices, there was a meeting of plenipotentiaries from the three parties involved in the conflict in BiH and the signing of an agreement on the release and transfer of detainees.

(f) On 14 November 1992, 755 detainees were evacuated to Karlovac Centre, a refugee camp in Croatia.

(g) After 2 December 1992, approximately 3,000 persons still held at the camp were regularly visited by ICRC delegates. 81/

(h) On 9 December 1992, there were bilateral talks between ICRC President Sommaruga and leaders of the parties involved in the conflict. Additionally, they confirmed the previous commitments concerning liberation of the detainees.

(i) On 13 December 1992, 532 detainees were transferred by camp authorities to a destination unknown to ICRC. The ICRC undertook to localize those detainees and obtain their freedom.

(j) On 14 December 1992, the ICRC transferred 1,009 detainees to the Karlovac Centre refugee in Croatia.

(k) On 16 December 1992, the ICRC transferred 1,001 detainees to Karlovac.

(l) On 18 December 1992, the remaining detainees 426 were transferred to Karlovac.

(m) On 20 December 1992, the ICRC visited Batković camp, where 401 detainees originating from Manjača were imprisoned. According to reports, the other 131 prisoners remained missing for more than a month. The ICRC was ultimately informed that the missing 131 were at the Kula camp near the Sarajevo airport in preparation for an exchange of prisoners. However, the ICRC did not confirm this information for security reasons. 82/

288. Visits to Manjača by other organizations and individuals: In addition to the ICRC, other organizations and individuals visited and monitored the Manjača camp.

289. On 19 July 1992 (on the occasion of the first ICRC inspection), one reporter was said to have made the first western press visit to Manjača. The reporter said that he was unable to enter the camp but that eight interviewees were marched in formation into a small plaza near the camp entrance. He described the prisoners as wearing prison uniforms and appearing pale, weary, and under duress. When interviewed in the presence of army guards, the prisoners expressed little criticism for their captors and made only a few indications of mistreatment. The reporter said that during that visit he was told by the deputy commander of the Bosnian Serbian Army's Krajina corps at his nearby headquarters that: "We are concealing nothing". However, the reporter noted that former prisoners interviewed away from the camp described a regime where beatings were routine. 83/

290. A chapter of Caritas from Banja Luka reportedly visited the Manjača camp on approximately 17 August 1992. Thereafter, other relief agencies visited. One ex-prisoner said that prior to the visits, food was moved from the kitchen used by the guards and camp administration and put into the kitchen used for feeding prisoners. 84/

291. The Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, was reported to have attempted to visit the Manjača camp during the last week of August 1992. The mission arrived at the camp and was informed by the officer in charge that 3,000 prisoners of war were being held there. The mission, however, was denied permission to visit the camp. The officer said that the prisoners were "tired of being visited by international missions" and that it was too late in the day for a visit (it was reportedly more than an hour before sunset). The officer thereafter indicated that he could not allow the prisoners to be seen because the mission had not requested permission from the central authorities to enter the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina". The mission failed to see the prisoners at the camp but said that it was provided with information, including photos by a person who it said had visited the camp a few weeks earlier. The mission said that there were signs of malnutrition and in some cases torture. A man also informed the Special Rapporteur that a man detained at the camp had recently been taken to a hospital and weighed only 34 kilograms. 85/

292. The CSCE Thomson Mission reportedly visited the Manjača camp on 30 August 1992. 86/ And, according to a Helsinki Watch report, that organization visited the camp on 13 December 1992. 87/

293. Release of prisoners/camp closing: The Manjača camp was reportedly closed on 18 December 1992 after the above-mentioned series of prisoner releases performed under the auspices of the ICRC. 88/ The following organized prisoner releases took place at Manjača:

(a) The ICRC reported that on 14 November 1992, 755 detainees (including 729 BiH Muslim and 26 Croatsians), were released from the camp and transferred to the Karlovac transit camp. 89/

(b) On 14 December 1992, 1,008 90/ prisoners who had been held at Manjača, were released under the auspices of the ICRC. A 9 December 1992 agreement between ICRC President Sommaruga and Bosnian Serb leader Karadžić stipulated that all of the prisoners visited and registered by the ICRC at the Manjača camp were to be released by 18 December 1992. 91/

(c) On 16 December 1992, another 1,001 persons who had been held at the Manjača camp were released. The ICRC, however, requested information about 529 detainees transferred from the camp without its delegates' knowledge and whose whereabouts were unknown at the time. 92/

(d) On 18 December 1992, the Manjača camp was proclaimed closed and the 418 detainees still held there were released under the auspices of the ICRC. The ICRC commented that the camp was totally unsuitable for holding detainees and it trusted that the camp would not be used for that purpose again. Eight other detainees being treated at the Banja Luka hospital were also freed. In a related development, during a visit to a camp in Batković in north-eastern BiH, ICRC delegates found some of the 529 detainees who had been transferred from Manjača on 13 December 1992 without the ICRC's knowledge. 93/ A press report quoted the Batković commander as stating that 532 Manjača detainees were brought to Batković, and that 130 of them were taken to Sarajevo and freed in an exchange. 94/ Another report stated that the ICRC was informed that the missing 130 prisoners were at the Kula camp near the Sarajevo airport in preparation for an exchange of prisoners. However, the ICRC did not verify this information for security reasons. 95/

294. Control of the Manjača camp: Reports describe the Manjača camp as being under the control of the Bosnian Serb Army. 96/ One report generally described the camp as being under the control of the "army". 97/ An ex-

prisoner stated that the camp was under the control of Bosnian Serb irregulars calling themselves "Martićevci". Their headquarters were reported to be in Banja Luka. 98/

295. Guards at the Manjača camp: 99/ Soldiers and guards at the Manjača camp reportedly referred to themselves as "Martićevci". 100/ Several reports also stated that the guards referred to each other by Muslim names to hide their identities. 101/ According to one ex-prisoner, the guards used code names to conceal their identities. He added that none of the guards were from the same region as the prisoners. 102/ Another subject said that military police guards were used on the perimeter area of the camp and that these guards were assigned to the camp from either Prijedor or Ključ. 103/

296. One subject who was transferred to Manjača from another detention facility said that the guards at Manjača wore a mixture of JNA uniform, with some wearing the "četnička kapa", and others wearing headbands. The subject also reported guards wearing the "White Eagles" badge of the Arkan Tigers paramilitary group. 104/

297. According to reports, there were approximately 50 soldiers assigned as guards at the camp. 105/ One subject, who was imprisoned at Manjača for several months, reported that the overall camp personnel at no one time exceeded 60. 106/

298. A subject who was transferred to the camp from another detention facility, reported that the guard force at Manjača worked a 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. shift during the time he spent there until November 1992. The subject also reported that a shift consisted of 30 guards. He added that, unlike Omarska where the guards were drawn from the immediate area and arrived and departed on a daily basis, the guards at Manjača were largely from outside the Manjača area including Ključ and Sanski Most. 107/ The subject said that the guards lived in accommodation outside the fenced area of the camp in the remaining sheds and barns, and that they were replaced every seven days by a new batch of guards. He reported that the guards were armed with automatic rifles, pistols, and clubs. 108/

299. Another subject reported that buses brought in numbers of guards to the camp on a rotating basis. He said that there were 15 guards on duty at a time and that the guard force changed every two hours. He said that the guard force was comprised of soldiers from the Ključ and Sanski Most areas. 109/

300. It was also reported that 20 soldiers/camp guards were permanently quartered in a building called "Krug" (circle), located outside the camp compound. According to one subject, the guards were changed every two weeks. The subject added that the guards wore JNA field uniforms. 110/

301. One ex-prisoner who was transferred to Manjača from another detention facility, said that the "police" at Manjača were mobilized and rotated every month and that camp duty was regarded as their leave period from the front line. He said that when the "police" knew that they had to return to the front line they took it out on the prisoners. 111/

302. Many of the camp's prisoners were transferred to Manjača from other camps.

303. Banja Luka in April/May 1992: One subject reported that he was arrested by Serbian forces in Banja Luka in April 1992 and was sent to the Manjača camp where he was held for a number of days. He said that he had been accused by his captors of participating in subversive activities. 112/

304. Gornja Sanica in May/June 1992: On 28 May 1992, 135 male prisoners from Gornja Sanica were reportedly taken by trailer truck to Manjača 113/ from a transit camp in a school approximately two kilometres west of the Gornja Sanica village centre. 114/ It was similarly reported that in Gornja Sanica on 31 May 1992, Bosnian Muslim males between the ages of 18 and 60 were taken to the town's only school and as large groups were formed, were moved out. According to one subject, some of the males were taken to the city of Ključ for one day, then to Sitnica for five days, and then to the Manjača camp. 115/

305. Doboј in May 1992: It was reported that 240 Muslim prisoners were brought to Manjača from Doboј in May 1992. 116/

306. Stara Gračka in June 1992: One subject reported that on 7 June 1992, 224 BiH Muslims were transferred from Stara Gračka to the Manjača camp. 117/

307. Stara Gradiška in May/June 1992: One subject reported that prisoners were transferred from the Stara Gradiška camp to Manjača in May or June of 1992. The subject said that Yugoslav soldiers escorted them during the transfer and beat them severely. 118/ Other reports describe the transfer of prisoners from Stara Gradiška in June 1992. On 12 June 1992, a prisoner was reportedly transferred from a camp at Stara Gradiška to Manjača. 119/ It was also reported that 450 prisoners were brought to the camp from Stara Gradiška in mid-June 1992. 120/

308. Bosanska Dubica City Jail in late June 1992: One subject reported that he was held at the Bosanska Dubica city jail for interrogation. He said that he was held at the jail until he was transferred with 46 prisoners to Manjača. The subject stated that nine of those transferred were considered to be Muslim extremists. 121/

309. Ključ in June/July 1992: One subject reported that between June and July 1992, approximately 1,300 prisoners were brought to Manjača from a camp in Ključ. 122/ Additional reports describe the transfer of prisoners from a sports hall in Ključ to Manjača. One subject reports that approximately 120 men from the village of Kamičak, near the town of Ključ on 31 May 1992 and loaded into three coaches and taken to Ključ. After being beaten and detained in an unidentified sports hall there, the subject stated that on an unspecified date, they were forced to march 25 kilometres to the Manjača camp, escorted by armed soldiers. He said that the prisoners were marched through an unidentified Serbian village and abused by the villagers. He stated that once the prisoners arrived at the Manjača camp, the soldiers beat them systematically at the entrance. 123/ It was also reported that on 27 June 1992, between 110 and 120 persons were transferred from a detention facility in a sports hall in the town of Ključ to the Manjača camp. A subject said that upon arrival at Manjača, they were stripped naked and their belongings were taken away. He added that they were then beaten for five hours in front of a barn with at least 10 guards present at a given time. 124/

310. Sitnica in June 1992: Other reports describe the transporting of prisoners from a sports hall or other detention area in the village of Sitnica, in June of 1992. On 31 May 1992, people from the village of Vrhpolje were reportedly taken to the neighbouring village of Kamičak where 80 of the men were separated from the women and abused for two days while their village and parts of Kamičak were destroyed. Thereafter, it was reported that the prisoners were taken by bus to the village of Sitnica where they were held in a sports hall with about 350 other persons. The prisoners were reportedly held at Sitnica for about seven days after which they were forced to march 14 miles to the Manjača camp. 125/ One subject also reported that on 7 June 1992, prisoners arrived at Manjača after being transferred by bus from Ključ to the town of "Sitnice" where, after being abused and initially held for one week,

they were forced to walk another 20 miles to Manjača. 126/

311. Camp in Sanski Most in July 1992: One subject said that were taken from their homes in Ključ on 27 May 1992 and were first held in Sanski Most for 12 days. He said that thereafter, six covered trucks, each packed with 150 people or more were transferred to Manjača. He said that 18 people died on the way as a result of asphyxiation since there was not enough air to breathe. 127/

312. Other reports describe the transport of inhabitants from Sanski Most to the Manjača camp on 7 July 1992. 128/ In one report, a subject stated that on 7 July 1992, he and approximately 600 other men originating from the village of Sanski Most were taken from a large indoor gymnasium at a school in the district of Narodni Front where they had been detained for 42 days. The men were loaded onto trucks and relocated to the Manjača camp. According to the report, each truck held approximately 160 men who were crammed into the vehicles. As each man entered the truck he was reportedly beaten severely by armed military escorts with police batons. The subject reported that by the end of a nearly six hour journey to Manjača, 20 prisoners had died from dehydration, heat stroke, or severe injuries. 129/ A subject reported that in July 1992, 1,000 to 1,100 Muslims were transported from a camp in Sanski Most and 100 from Prijedor. 130/

313. Another subject reported that on or about 14 July 1992, all of the prisoners held at a gymnasium in Sanski Most were transferred to Manjača via four large livestock transport trucks with trailers. He said that the prisoners were loaded onto the trucks with their hands tied behind their backs and that the convoy was guarded by military police who were identifiable by their belt buckles. He added that the civilian police handed over accountability lists to the military police and that one trailer had a regular JNA soldier armed with an assault rifle. He reported that conditions on the truck were very bad and that approximately 18 prisoners died en route to the Manjača camp. He added that the corpses were left on the trucks. 131/

314. Omarska camp, Prijedor in August 1992: There are numerous reports describing a mass transfer of prisoners from the Omarska camp to the Manjača camp on or about 6-8 August 1992. Another transfer of the remaining prisoners at the Omarska camp was also reported at the end of August.

315. One document purportedly sent to the United Nations by the Banja Luka City Council, stated:

"On 7 August 1992 we had received a report that about 35 buses, filled with camp inmates, who were simply hidden by the police, [were] moved from their location in Omarska camp to another area, this time going towards Manjača." 132/

316. Below are summaries of reports which allege that there was a mass transfer of prisoners from the Omarska camp to Manjača during the period of 6-8 August 1992. There was also a smaller transfer of Omarska prisoners to Manjača in late August 1992. Most of the early-August reports describe prisoners jammed onto buses on a hot summer day, with the heat turned up and the windows sealed shut. The reports also describe physical abuse, men dying from the heat and lack of water, and cases of killing of prisoners en route and upon arrival at Manjača. 133/ The reports vary as to certain details, but appear to establish that such a mass transfer of prisoners did occur:

(a) A subject stated that about three days after a group of journalists arrived at the Omarska camp, the prisoners began to be dispersed to other camps. He said that Omarska authorities prepared lists of three

categories of prisoners. He added that it was unclear how these lists were divided but said that it seemed that Category 1 may have been the active-duty military people and intellectuals; Category 2 consisted of about 1,700 prisoners, who were sent to the Manjača camp and; Category 3 prisoners were sent to Trnopolje. He said that the trip to the Manjača camp began with a guard reading off a list of prisoner names. He said that those prisoners boarded approximately 24 buses which would take them to Manjača. He reported that the convoy set off at about 5:00 p.m. but that it got a flat tire and did not arrive until about 11:00 p.m.. 134/

(b) Likewise, an ex-prisoner who was held at Omarska said that lists of names were read out, and that prisoners were placed in three categories: 1) those who had fought when Serbs invaded; 2) those in some way connected with 1; and 3) those, who had a clean sheet. The subject said that categories 1 and 2 were sent to Manjača while those in category 3 were sent to Trnopolje and subsequently released. 135/

(c) Another subject similarly reported that on 6 August 1992, there was a roll call at Omarska and approximately 1,200 prisoners were loaded onto 11 buses which departed at approximately 4:00 p.m. for Manjača. Each bus reportedly carried between 110 and 115 prisoners and four camp guards. Subject stated that each guard had a seat while prisoners sat in the remaining seats and on the floor and were required to keep their heads bent between their knees. He said that there was no water and that the bus windows were shut tight and covered with curtains. He said that the bus did not stop and arrived at Manjača at about midnight. The subject stated that no one was allowed off the bus until 8:00 a.m. on 7 August. He said that the temperature inside the buses reached approximately 32 degrees centigrade. He added that at least 16 elderly men died en route to Manjača. 136/

(d) One subject who was part of the transfer, stated that on 6 August 1992, the prisoners were divided into two groups and 30 buses arrived from Prijedor to transport them to Manjača. He said that he was placed, together with 97 other persons, in a bus with tightly sealed windows and that the passengers were given no water and drank urine to survive. 137/

(c) Another subject reported that on 5 August 1992, Serbian camp authorities from the Omarska camp transported most of the prisoners to Manjača. He said that at 1:00 a.m., on 6 August, the armed Serb guards who escorted the buses took 10 prisoners off the buses and killed them. 138/

(d) A subject 139/ stated that on 6 August 1992 he and approximately 1,800 other prisoners were transported by buses containing 80 to 100 prisoners each. He said that during the journey he and the others were made to sit with their heads bowed, and that the windows were closed despite the mid-summer heat. He added that during the journey they were subjected to ill-treatment including robbery by the guards from Omarska and Prijedor who accompanied the convoy. According to the subject, the convoy arrived at Manjača at 2,200.

(e) Another subject reported that on 6 August 1992, approximately 1,000 prisoners were transported from Omarska to Trnopolje and that another 1,300, including the subject, were transported in 17 buses to Manjača. He stated that during the transport there were constant beatings and that the heat in the buses was turned on with the windows sealed shut. He said that the drive to Manjača lasted between 16 and 21 hours. The subject stated that the prisoners on the bus were dehydrated and that three died from a lack of oxygen. He said that nine prisoners on the buses died from severe beatings and that one was thrown from a moving bus. 140/

(f) One subject who was included in the transfer reported that on 7 August 1992, 2,300 prisoners were transferred to Manjača from Omarska. He said that Manjača camp officials had what appeared to be a computerized list of the incoming prisoners' names when they arrived. He stated further 2,000 of the prisoners were admitted and that an additional 300 were taken elsewhere. Subject said that the remaining prisoners later concluded that those 300 prisoners were all residents of Kozarac. 141/

(g) Another subject who was part of the transfer to Manjača stated that he and the other prisoners had to sleep in the buses during the first night. He stated that they were next brought to a field and that a person who he identified as the camp commander brought a list of names. The subject stated that those who were called had to stay on their knees, head down, for hours. They were thereafter brought to the former stables. 142/

(h) One subject who was already at Manjača, stated that on 7 August 1992, a 23-bus column containing around 1,300 prisoners from Omarska arrived. He said that prisoners were forced to kneel and were kicked during transport and that six dead were removed from the buses. 143/

(i) One report quotes a subject who was brought to Manjača from Omarska on an unidentified date. According to the subject:

"During the ride we had to sing Serbian songs. We got nothing to drink and we had to keep the windows closed. Furthermore, the Serbian soldiers also beat us during the ride. They stopped at every inn; the soldiers went off and drank . . . Before arriving in the camp we stopped, eight persons were brought out of the bus and knifed by the Serbian soldiers . . . One of the prisoners died in the bus because he couldn't stand the heat and thirst". 144/

317. One subject said that on 6 August 1992 he was transferred with several other prisoners to the camp at Manjača. He recalled that after his departure, some 180 prisoners remained at Omarska. He reported that en route to Manjača, 18 prisoners were killed and another 12 were killed in front of the Manjača camp upon arrival. He said that the prisoners were escorted by members of the irregular police called "Martić's Unit" and two camp guards from Omarska. 145/

318. A subject who was held at the Omarska camp from late May 1992, reported that he was transferred to the Manjača camp in August 1992 with an estimated 184 remaining men at Omarska. 146/

319. Jajce and Kotor Varoš in October 1992: A subject who had been at Manjača from June through the end of 1992, stated that 100 persons were transported to the camp from Jajce and that 300 others were brought in from Kotor Varoš. 147/

320. Intake procedures: Prisoners were reportedly brought to the Manjača camp at night by closed freight trucks and buses. The vehicles were reportedly parked on the outside corner of the camp and were guarded until daylight, when the passengers were unloaded and processed into the camp. 148/ Thereafter, the prisoners were reportedly in-processed, accompanied by searches and beatings. 149/

321. One subject who was transferred from Omarska to Manjača in early August 1992 stated that he and the other prisoners had to sleep in the buses during the first night at the camp. He stated that they were next brought to a field and that a person whom he identified as the camp commander brought a list of names. The subject stated that those prisoners who were called had to stay on their knees, head down, for hours before being brought to their housing. 150/

322. Another subject who was included in the transfer from Omarska to Manjača in early August stated that Manjača camp officials had what appeared to be a computerized list of the incoming prisoners' names when they arrived. He stated further, that 2,000 of the prisoners were admitted and that an additional 300 were taken elsewhere. The subject said that the remaining prisoners later concluded that those 300 prisoners were all residents of Kozarac. 151/

323. Abuse and killings during intake: One subject who arrived at the Manjača camp from an area in western BiH in early 1992, said that en route to their detention building, prisoners were forced to pass one-by-one through a double row of guards who beat them as they passed. 152/ Another subject reported that on 7 July 1992, he and other prisoners were beaten as they exited buses upon their arrival at Manjača from another camp in Sanski Most. 153/

324. A subject who had been at Manjača from June through the end of 1992 reported that on the evening of 19 July 1992, 1,200 Muslims from the Omarska area were brought into Manjača by bus and parked outside the perimeter. The next morning the captives were unloaded and formed into groups for processing. The subject reported that 24 of the prisoners were attacked with knives and killed. He said that the corpses were loaded onto trucks and taken away. 154/

325. One subject who was transferred from Omarska in August 1992, reported that after spending the night on the buses, three prisoners were called out by the guards, who ordered them to kneel down. The guards thereafter slit the prisoners' throats. The subject reported that the camp commander arrived thereafter and stopped further killings. 155/

326. Likewise, a subject who was reportedly transferred from Omarska in August 1992 stated that after their arrival, they spent the night on their buses. During the night he said that 15 men were called outside and killed with bayonets. He said that in the morning, a Montenegrin man who he identified as the camp commander, arrived and stopped further killings. 156/

327. Another subject who had been transferred from Omarska to Manjača in August 1992, reported that the first group of prisoners were kept in buses overnight. He reported that on the following day, six of the prisoners in the group were killed by guards who had escorted them from Omarska. He said that these men had been owners of enterprises who had held positions of responsibility. He described the killing of one man who was called by guards from about 10 metres away, made to kneel and had his throat cut. 157/ Likewise, one subject who was transferred to Manjača from the Omarska camp (this appears to have occurred in early August) reported that when the prisoners came to Manjača, eight to 10 men had their throats cut in front of his eyes. 158/

328. One subject reported that during his transfer from Omarska in early August 1992, the prisoners were made to stay on the buses until 7:00 the following morning. He added that they were ill-treated and that nine prisoners were taken off the bus by guards and beaten to death. He identified four of these men and stated that they were killed for no apparent reason other than the fact that they had raised their heads. According to the subject, the first of the identified individuals was beaten to death after first begging to be killed swiftly. Subject said that after beating this victim to death, guards urinated on the body. The subject also described and identified another prisoner who was stabbed to death after looking out of the bus window. 159/ The subject stated that the prisoners were thereafter called out of the buses by name and formed into groups of 100. He said they were marched into barns outside of the fenced camp area where they were made to

strip naked and adopt the Islamic position of prayer and shout blasphemies. He added that their clothing was searched and items such as razor blades and toothbrushes were confiscated. 160/

329. One subject who was transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August stated that on the morning of 7 August, the guards at Manjača called out the names of about eight prisoners who were taken from the buses and shot or beaten and slashed to death. He stated that several prisoners inside the bus were able to peek through the curtain and witnessed the killings. He stated that once removed from the buses, the prisoners were seated on the ground in two groups of 600 men each. Each group reportedly formed 60 rows of 10 men. According to the subject, there was no water and each prisoner was required to sit with his head between his knees. He said that the first 600-man group entered Manjača at about 3:00 p.m. and that the second group followed two hours later. Once inside the camp, he stated that for the first time prisoners received medical attention. He added that those who were sick, very old, very young, or injured, were sent to Trnopolje in two buses. 161/

330. One subject stated that after being transferred on buses from Omarska on an unspecified date, he and the other prisoners were given no water for 26 hours and no food for almost 40 hours. He added that after removal from the buses, some of the men were forced to crouch in a prayer position on the gravel for a few hours, and that those who did not crouch "properly" were hit with rifle butts. 162/

331. Surrender of valuables during intake: In mid-June 1992, a group of 450 prisoners from Stara Gradiška were reportedly lined up along the road before entering the camp and were ordered to undress completely as the guards searched their personal belongings, reportedly taking all valuables from them including rings, watches, gold, money, etc. 163/

332. One subject who was reportedly transferred along with other prisoners from Omarska in early August, 1992, said that once the prisoners were removed from their bus, they were registered and "robbed". 164/

333. Camp conditions: Almost all sources confirm Manjača's harsh conditions. According to a report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights:

"Despite being denied access to the Manjača prison camp, the Special Rapporteur had received ample information about conditions there. Most sources give the number of detainees as being approximately 4,000 men who are housed in large, open buildings formerly used as stables. Physical conditions were especially bad during the first several months after the detention facility was opened. Evidence of serious malnutrition, harsh discipline, strictly rationed water, poor sanitation, overcrowding, lack of proper medical care and beating of prisoners has been received from a variety of credible sources. Physical conditions have improved somewhat since the camp began to be visited by international bodies in August". 165/

Another report by the Special Rapporteur states: "[C]onditions at the Manjača camp before it was closed were reliably reported to have been extremely poor, with life-threatening neglect of prisoners, lack of food and inadequate hygiene". 166/

334. Subjects who were transferred from Omarska in early August 1992 reported that conditions were difficult at Manjača but were more bearable than they had been at Omarska. Some noted that this was especially true following the visit by the ICRC. 167/ One subject who had been transferred from Omarska in early

August 1992 commented that although they were housed in former stables at Manjača, they were treated fairly during their stay there and were visited by the ICRC until the camp closed in mid-December. 168/ Another subject who was transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August said that those prisoners who volunteered for work got better food and that guards sometimes beat prisoners but much less than at Omarska. 169/

335. A subject who arrived at Manjača in mid-July 1992 stated that he was told by other prisoners that during the three-month period prior to the ICRC's arrival at the camp, many prisoners were killed either individually or in groups and that they were buried in fields surrounding the Manjača camp compound. 170/

336. Meals/Nourishment: According to The Thomson CSCE report in September 1992:

"A major concern in this centre [Manjača] involves the lack of proper nourishment provided to detainees until two to three weeks ago, which has resulted in seriously malnourished states. A majority of detainees exhibit obvious signs of cachexia, alopecia (hair loss), gross muscle wasting and 'sunken eyes' and all have lost 10 to 40 kilos in weight during two to three months of detention. A meal was served during our visit, a thick bean soup and bread, and the authority and detainees all told us that more nourishing meals have been available during the past two weeks than formerly." 171/

337. According to reports, there were two meals served per day at the camp. 172/ Reports described meals being served between 6:00 to 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. 173/ The meals were said to improve after the ICRC visits in July-August 1992. 174/

338. It was reported that food was prepared by prisoner-cooks in each of the two sections of the camp in three field kitchens standing outside the mess hall. 175/ One subject confirmed that the prisoners worked in the kitchens. 176/

339. Each housing building was reportedly divided into six groups which proceeded separately into the mess hall. Each building reportedly had one prisoner trustee (Poverenik) who was responsible for getting everyone out fast and for keeping order. 177/

340. One subject who arrived from Omarska in early August 1992, stated that prisoners at Manjača were taken one "hut row" at a time (approximately 200 prisoners) for eating and that prisoners were given 15 minutes to eat their meal. He estimated that it took about three hours per sitting. He said that the food upon his arrival was very poor but that it improved both in quantity and quality after the ICRC visited Manjača on 25 August. 178/

341. There were various descriptions of the content of meals served at the Manjača camp. One kilogram of bread reportedly was divided between 40 prisoners for each meal. 179/ For breakfast, a small jar of meat spread was reportedly divided between six prisoners. For dinner there was sometimes kasha, potatoes or rice. Tea was seldom served. 180/

342. Likewise, a subject who was transferred to Manjača from Stara Gradiška in May/June 1992, said that 30 prisoners split one loaf of bread, five tins of liverwurst for breakfast, and that each prisoner received 1/2 litre of tea. He said that for lunch the prisoners were given one kilo of bread per 30 prisoners with a helping of boiled potatoes or beans per prisoner. 181/

343. Another subject who was held at the camp from May to November 1992 reported that in the morning each prisoner was given one cup of tea and that 30 prisoners shared one loaf of bread. The subject reported that at around 4:00 p.m., each prisoner received a slice of ham and bread and also one loaf of bread for every 30 prisoners. 182/

344. It was also reported that: one loaf of bread was shared by 22 prisoners daily; 183/ each prisoner's daily food ration consisted of two small slices of bread and a small quantity of tea daily (from June to November 1992); 184/ in the morning the prisoners got a thin slice of bread and plain tea, and lunch consisted of another slice of bread and a small amount of cooked food, usually soup or gruel (in early August 1992). 185/

345. One subject who was transferred from Omarska in early August said that upon his arrival at Manjača the food was very poor. He added, however, that after the ICRC visited the camp on 25 August, the food improved both in quantity and quality with cocoa/milk and a tin of fish between two prisoners and a quarter of a loaf of bread for the first sitting. He said that for the second sitting the prisoners received a plate of stew of greater variety and substance than had been previously served. He added that every two weeks each prisoner was given a packet of 20 cigarettes and a half kilo of biscuits. 186/ Another subject who was transferred from Omarska in early August said that about a month after his arrival the ICRC started feeding the prisoners, and they were given vitamin tablets. He alleges, however, that the camp guards stole much of their food. 187/

346. Water: The Thomson CSCE Mission reported that in September 1992 there was no local water supply at Manjača and that portable containers were trucked there regularly, permitting only "five litres of water per day" for each prisoner. The report said that this ration was to be used for consumption, personal washing, and laundry. 188/

347. It was also reported that water had to be brought in daily by the prisoners in plastic containers from a lake located 600 metres from the camp. 189/ Another subject who had been transferred to the camp from Omarska in early August and remained there for several days, reported that water was available from a cistern. 190/

348. One subject reported that water was rationed and available only in small quantities at Manjača. In the summer, only 10 litres of water was reportedly provided to each building with an estimated 700 prisoners. It was reported that two faucets were located in each section of the camp outside of the buildings, and that the prisoners were unable to get to the water since they were strictly forbidden to leave the buildings. Any prisoner who asked for more water reportedly received beatings. 191/

349. Other reports varied as to the amount of water provided to Manjača's prisoners. One subject reported that 60 litres of water was provided for all occupants of each stall between the periods including July through December 1992; 192/ another subject who had been transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August estimated that the prisoners would get 3,000 litres of water for 2,000 men, working out to about one and a half litres of water for each man per day. He said that some of this water was used for ordinary cleaning. 193/

350. Sleeping facilities: Reports describe conditions at Manjača with men living in un-insulated cattle barns. Despite being cold, the prisoners stated that the conditions were much better than at Omarska. 194/ Reports also stated that Manjača's prisoners were forced to sleep on concrete floors. 195/

351. One subject who was transferred to Manjača from the Stara Gradiška camp

in May or June of 1992 said that upon arrival the prisoners had to first clean manure from the sheds. He said that when they cleaned the sheds they were given straw to make themselves beds on the concrete floor. 196/ A subject who had been transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August stated that wet grass was used as bedding rather than hay or straw and that they "would probably have been better off without it". 197/

352. According to one report, in mid-June 1992, new arrivals slept on the concrete floor without blankets. For the next 15 days, three prisoners reportedly slept under one blanket. 198/ Other reports in June and July 1992, said that four detainees were required to share each blanket. There was, however, reportedly some straw or ferns on the concrete ground where the prisoners slept. 199/ Only after a ICRC visit in July 1992 did each prisoner receive his own blankets. 200/

353. The CSCE Thomson Mission in August 1992 reported that detainees occupied a blanket-covered concrete or earth floored space, approximately 6.5 feet by thirty inches, in six long rows of approximately 80 persons per row. It said that there was a walkway, approximately two feet wide between the rows. The total occupancy per stable was estimated at 500 persons. 201/

354. Medical treatment: The CSCE reported that at Manjača

"[m]edical services are very basic, provided by detainee physicians, who have little with which to work. Drugs and other medical supplies are very limited, whereas medical records are scrupulously maintained. The 'hospital ward' is housed in a small stable, accommodating approximately 15 ill or injured detainees on a concrete floor, with only a blanket each for comfort. We were told that the more seriously ill and injured were taken to the Banja Luka hospital for treatment." 202/

355. One subject reported that a Serbian medical doctor used to come once a week to the camp to "superficially" check sick prisoners. He said that no medicine was available for the prisoners. He also stated that there were three Muslim prisoners who were medical doctors and were permitted to move freely, when accompanied by a guard, to help prisoners. 203/ Another subject reported that there was no medicine at the camp and that the only medical treatment was provided by two doctors who were themselves prisoners. 204/

356. One subject who was transferred to Manjača from Omarska reported that upon arrival at Manjača, prisoners were taken 10 at a time into a room for a medical inspection. He said that the prisoners had to strip to their underwear and socks and that any belts, shoelaces, or documents were removed. The subject reported that despite having a "black back" from prior beatings and a stab wound in his side, he was admitted as having nothing wrong with him. 205/

357. Electricity: One subject reported that there was no electricity in the camp. He also reported that he observed no generators and that the camp was in virtual darkness throughout the night. 206/

358. Toilets: It was reported that each of the two camp sections had two latrines used by the prisoners. 207/ It was also reported that "pit latrines" had been constructed in several locations of the camp, closed on three sides and apparently periodically treated with lime and regularly relocated. However, these latrines reportedly produced an "offensive" odor. 208/

359. Hygiene: The September 1992 report of the Thomson CSCE Mission stated that a "portable shower" with privacy curtain, was brought to the camp every 15 days. But the report added that personal hygiene was seriously compromised

at the camp. 209/ One subject who had been transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August similarly reported that a bath was organized for the prisoners every 15 days and that the prisoners had about 60 seconds to wash. He added that the prisoners were allowed to wash out laundry every Sunday if there was water. 210/ Another subject reported that he was unable to wash for three months. 211/

360. Weight loss: It was reported that detainees at the Manjača camp lost from 10 to 40 kilograms during two to three months of detention at the camp. 212/ One subject reported that during his time at the camp between mid-June and mid-August 1992, he lost 37 kilograms. 213/ Another ex-prisoner who was held at the camp for quite a few days from May to June of 1992, reported that he lost 17 kilograms. 214/ Another ex-prisoner who was held from mid-June 1992 until mid-November 1992, stated that his weight dropped from 100 kilograms to 72 kilograms while in the camp and that his sight had been affected as a result of his diet there. 215/

361. Prisoner routine: It was reported that the Manjača camp was "run like a prison with very strict rules". According to one report, the prisoners were forced to get up at 5:00 a.m. and fold their blankets. 216/ Further, the prisoners reportedly had to engage in very hard labor. 217/ (For examples of forced labor see paragraphs 363 to 367, below.)

362. The Thomson CSCE Mission reported that they were advised by Manjača's commander that detainees were permitted out of doors for up to several hours each day, and that some agreed to various types of outside work, "all according to the Geneva Conventions". The commander reportedly added that not all detainees took advantage of these opportunities. 218/ One subject who had been transferred to Manjača in early-August from the Omarska camp said that the prisoners were allowed to walk out of their stables only with the permission of the guards. Although he added that it wasn't very hard to get permission to visit other stables. 219/

363. Forced labor: Forced labor was reported as a common practice at Manjača. One report claims that prisoners worked under observation of armed guards and dogs. 220/ One subject reported that prisoners were assigned to work 6-8 hours a day, six days a week. 221/

364. There are reports that prisoners worked in the forest near the camp. 222/ One subject reported that a group of 34 prisoners were expected to cut 40 cubic metres of wood daily and that each man received .5 kilograms of bread daily. The prisoners were also reported to have been beaten by the soldiers guarding them and were not allowed to tell the camp commander about the beatings. 223/ Another ex-prisoner said that every day approximately 1,000 prisoners carried wooden planks measuring one metre long by one-half metre wide, up a hill to trucks to be loaded or unloaded. 224/ One ex-prisoner reported that they were sent on forced labor details to cut wood to heat the offices and quarters of Serbian soldiers in Banja Luka. 225/

365. One ex-prisoner who was transferred to Manjača in May or June of 1992 said that when he first arrived at the camp the prisoners had to clean manure from the camp's sheds. He said that the guards also beat them. In addition, he reported they were forced to dig trenches around the camp and put up a barbed wire fence. 226/

366. There are also reports that several prisoners were selected to provide labor at a military base near the camp. One ex-prisoner said that in late August 1992, approximately 80 tons of guns and grenades were unloaded over a 20-day period and placed in a warehouse. According to the subject, the warehouse was a concrete structure with a red-tiled peaked roof, located near

the edge of the forest at the foot of a slope below the prison camp. Prisoners were reportedly not allowed to work at the base more than one day for security reasons. Subject said that prisoners were not abused there. 227/ Another ex-prisoner reportedly did forced labor at the JNA base in Banja Luka.

This subject claims that the prisoners built fences around the base and were often beaten during the day for not working fast enough. 228/

367. Some reports stated that prisoners worked in the fields to harvest feed corn for the livestock, cleaned and cared for the animals, repaired vehicles and roads, and performed other strenuous labor at the camp. 229/ Other prisoners were reportedly forced to dig potatoes and engage in other agricultural work, engage in heavy manual labor, and dig ditches for irrigation. 230/ According to one ex-prisoner, when not working, they were confined to their sheds. 231/

368. Abuse during detention: The Thomson CSCE Mission report stated that,

"[w]e are convinced that the authority has little sympathy for the detainees [at Manjača] and that discipline in the centre has been maintained by extreme and unlawful measures. We witnessed the results of beatings with blunt instruments, and have good reason to believe that people who appear to have been innocent detainees were executed since late May 1992. . . . Detainees were reluctant to provide specific detail concerning atrocities, but hints were offered to that effect. There is also reason to believe that conditions are relatively improved since international delegations, the ICRC and the press have had ready access to this centre. The centre's military commandant stresses 'work, order and discipline', and he undoubtedly does so very forcefully." 232/

369. Beatings and killings during detention: There are numerous allegations of deliberate and arbitrary beatings and killings of prisoners at the Manjača camp. Below are representative examples of the types of atrocities reportedly committed at the Manjača camp.

370. One subject stated that almost everyday in the late afternoon, six to eight "Martićevci" would come to the prisoner housing and pick from five to 10 prisoners to torture them in a building which the prisoners called Samica (meaning single prison cell). The subject was never personally beaten in this manner but reported that other prisoners were made to stand at the wall and were beaten with bats, rubber clubs, metal wires, electric cables, and other objects. According to the subject, prisoners were also kicked about the head and face when they were unable to walk. The subject said that some of these prisoners died and some were shot in the Samica. He stated that prisoners who were picked up after 8:00 p.m. were almost always beaten to death and did not return from the Samica. 233/

371. A subject who was brought to Manjača in late May 1992, stated that every night after dark, several guards would come to the barn with a list of names to remove approximately five to six prisoners whose names were on a list. Those prisoners were then taken to the Samica building which was approximately 50 metres from the barn where the subject was held. The subject stated that the prisoners in the adjacent barn could hear the screams of the prisoners while they were being tortured. He said that the prisoners on the lists were generally either people of standing or members of the Party for Democratic Action (SDA--Stranka Demokratske Akcije). 234/

372. Another subject who was brought to the camp in early June said that every second day the camp guards beat him in the evening after the prisoners had gone to bed. He said that the guards walked past his housing stall and read out about 10 names. The prisoners followed the guards to a room near the

kitchen, and each prisoner was beaten for 20 minutes to a half-hour. He said, "We were beaten until we fell over. It was best to stay up as long as you could. It was easier to take body blows than to be kicked." It was also reported that one prisoner earned the nickname "rubber man" because he never let himself be knocked down. 235/

373. One subject described beatings at the camp with high voltage wire. The subject said that once the prisoners fell, they were kicked until they died. 236/

374. Another subject reportedly witnessed the guards at the camp shoot a man and then jump on his head. The prisoner decedent was not identified. The same subject also reported prisoners being forced into genital biting. 237/

375. One report quotes a subject who said that prisoners at the camp were frequently beaten. He reportedly lost 11 teeth in three days due to beatings. He alleged that Serbian soldiers were "taking out" the skilled people and the "intellegentsia" from a list. He alleged that when a new group of prisoners arrived at the camp the soldiers selected 10 persons at random and cut their throats. 238/

376. One subject who was transferred to the camp from Ključ in late June 1992, said that on 27 August 1992, he was severely beaten. He said that on 28 August 1992, he witnessed the President of the Party for Democratic Action in Prijedor and two other men being killed. He said that the prisoners were beaten in an area that was used for solitary confinement of prisoners, about 100 metres from the barn. 239/

377. Another subject, who was transferred from Omarska in August 1992 stated that by the time of his arrival, the killing of prisoners largely ceased at Manjača. He added that beatings were confined to the body so that they would not be visible. Another subject who had been transferred from Omarska in early August said that the conditions at Manjača were far better than those at Omarska, that there were no incidents of cruelty, and that the food was better. 240/

378. One subject stated that during his nine-plus weeks at the camp, he counted 50 prisoners killed by beating, torture or shooting. 241/

379. Another subject said that during his time at the camp from June to December 1992, nine detainees were killed. 242/

380. One report described the discovery of 25 bodies of emaciated men, believed to be prisoners at Manjača in August 1992. 243/

381. Disposal of bodies: One subject stated that a civilian ambulance from Banja Luka marked with Red Cross signs was used to pick up dead bodies and transport them. He said that the van was always operated by civilian drivers. 244/

382. One subject said that after the killing of 24 prisoners who had just arrived from Omarska on 20 July 1992, the corpses were loaded onto trucks and taken away. 245/

383. One unidentified subject who was transferred to Manjača from Stara Gradiška said that the bodies of the prisoners killed at the Manjača camp were taken to Banja Luka by truck and placed into freezers there. 246/

384. One subject who had been transferred from the camp from Omarska said that he did not personally know, but heard that bodies from Manjača were

thrown into the river Vrbas. 247/

385. Local residents reportedly found the bodies of 25 prisoners near the camp in July 1992. 248/

386. Torture during detention: One report quotes a subject who stated that every day guards took him and the other prisoners out of the stables at 7:00 a.m., and forced them to sit in the sun holding their heads down with their hands behind their backs. He stated that Serb guards forced them to stay in that position until 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. He added that Serb guards, soldiers and civilians came to beat them with bats, pieces of wood, metal bars, hoses, wire cables, and that they kicked them, and hit them in the kidneys, across the neck, back, and over the head. He stated that Serb civilians were let into the camp, including women and children, and that they spit on the prisoners, stone them and beat them with various objects. He stated that some of them even cut fingers from the prisoners' hands, leaving only three fingers (the Serb salute). 249/

387. One subject who was held at the camp from approximately June 1992 to 15 September 1992 said that at Manjača, a list of names would be read out by the Serbs and that the persons on the list would be tortured, some to death. He said that the accusations made against those persons were "vague misdemeanors". 250/

388. One subject who was held at the camp from approximately June 1992 to mid-September 1992, stated that in one incident an Imam was given a half glass of water mixed with urine to drink. 251/

389. Interrogation During Detention: One subject who was transferred from Omarska said that only those prisoners who were former policemen were subjected to interrogation. 252/

390. One subject described his interrogation at Manjača in mid-June, a few days after arrival. He was reportedly interrogated twice by the same official, dressed in a blue SUP uniform, who had interrogated him three weeks earlier in Stara Gradiška. Each interrogation reportedly lasted one to two hours and was conducted in a neutral manner with the same routine questions: whether he possessed a home or weapons; if he voted for an independent BiH in the recent referendum; if he was a member of a political party and; whether he wanted to return to his home after the war was over. 253/

391. One report quoted a subject as saying that unidentified individuals came daily, taking people for interrogation and that many prisoners did not return. He stated that this went on for seven months. He identified a person who was a judge of the Regional Court in the subject's town of Sanski Most. The subject stated that this person was a Serb who along with others would interrogate approximately 100 persons daily. The subject further stated that prisoners were beaten and tortured to admit that they were part of a movement against the Serbs. 254/

392. One subject stated that there were far fewer interrogations at the camp than at Omarska. 255/

393. Rape during detention: Although most reports indicate that only males were held at the Manjača camp, there are allegations by at least two women who say they were held at the camp and raped. One female subject 256/ claimed to have been held at the camp for 16 days with her daughter and son. She reported that both she and her daughter were raped and tortured in different ways. 257/ Another report described what appears to be the same woman 258/ who was interrogated, tortured and, along with her daughter, raped by guards.

The woman also said that she watched as guards questioned another mother and raped her daughter in front of other women held at the camp. The young girl reportedly died soon afterward. These rapes were reported to have occurred between 12 and 18 April 1992. 259/ Another female subject, 260/ said that she was held at Manjača where she was raped. She was reported to be 25 weeks pregnant at the time of a subsequent examination. This report did not detail when the woman was alleged to have been held at the Manjača camp. 261/

394. It was also reported that during an unspecified time period, Bosnian Muslim men were forced to rape females as young as 15 years old at Manjača. It was further alleged that in one case, a 14 year-old boy was forced to have sex with a 60 year-old woman. 262/

395. Special treatment of Croat prisoners: One witness stated that Bosnian Croats were treated more poorly than were Muslims at the camp. He reported that Croats at Manjača were under strict restrictions and could not move anywhere. It was also reported that each time Serbians forces were beaten in the battlefields, Serbs then took Croat detainees, broke their fingers and arms, and cut them repeatedly. 263/

396. One subject stated that a Croatian prisoner of war was shot and killed by one of the guards/commanders in September 1992, during an interrogation in the Samica. 264/

397. One subject alleged that on 17 October 1992, authorities at Manjača reportedly loaded 120 Croat prisoners and took them to itnić (Croatia) where they were to be exchanged. The prisoners were reportedly forced to swallow large quantities of salt and were beaten with wooden clubs and forced to sing pro-Serbian songs. The prisoners were then taken to Knin and imprisoned in a building overnight where they were reportedly maltreated by persons with SAO Krajina insignia, members of the irregular police, and anonymous civilians (including women and young boys). The prisoners returned to the Manjača camp on the following morning. 265/

398. Other subjects reported a similar occurrence on 20 October 1992, when 120 Croatian prisoners at the camp were taken from Manjača for an alleged prisoner exchange. 266/ The reports said that Serbian soldiers escorting the buses forced the prisoners to lick and eat handfuls of salt and then refused them water. The reports said that the exchange did not take place and that the prisoners were placed in rooms in an unidentified military facility in Knin. The prisoners were then reportedly beaten and abused by irregular Serbian police and members of unidentified paramilitary forces and drunk civilians in Knin. On the following day the prisoners were reportedly returned to Manjača. 267/

399. Transfer of the Manjača prisoner population to other camps: Reports indicate that prisoners held at the Manjača camp were in some cases transferred to other detention facilities. The following reports detail such transfers.

400. Transfer to Batković and Kula camps in December 1992: According to the ICRC and other sources, an estimated 529 prisoners at Manjača were transferred to the Batković camp in north-eastern BiH without the ICRC's permission on 13 December 1992. Helsinki Watch reported that on that date, it witnessed 500 men (including 319 Muslims, 180 Croats and one German--numbers reportedly given by Serbian authorities administering the camp), being taken away from Manjača on buses marked "VRS" (Vojska Republike Srbije--Army of the Serbian Republic). According to reports, the ICRC discovered 401 of the above-mentioned prisoners at the Batković camp on 20 December 1992 and was ultimately informed that the remaining prisoners were awaiting a prisoner

exchange at the Kula camp near the Sarajevo airport. 268/

401. Transfer to Trnopolje Camp in August 1992: One subject who was brought to Manjača from Omarska in early August 1992 stated that 140 prisoners 269/ who were sick, very old, very young, or injured, were sent to Trnopolje in two buses after their intake at Manjača. 270/ Another subject who was transferred to Manjača from Omarska in early August stated that after 15 days, some prisoners, mostly very old or very young men, were transferred from the camp to Trnopolje. The subject was reportedly among this group of more than 150 prisoners who boarded two buses and were taken to Trnopolje. 271/ One subject reported that after he was brought to the Manjača camp from Omarska in early-August, he was told that he had been found "not guilty" 272/ and was thereafter transferred to Trnopolje. 273/

402. Bistrica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Debriefing Team. It is reported that Bistrica was a "temporary" or an "improvised" camp set up at some time before the 14-15 December 1992 ICRC visit to Manjača. The camp was reportedly part of a Serb ploy designed to mislead ICRC officials. It is reported that some 529 prisoners were moved to the new camp at Bistrica while it appeared that the Manjača camp was being closed down. 274/

403. The camp is not described, however the report locates the camp approximately 10 kilometres west of Banja Luka city. A map search identifies a village by the name of Bistrica in that locale.

404. Dubička Gora: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.

405. Reportedly a "sub-camp" of Manjača, holding 300 to 400 men, 275/ this camp is located approximately 15 kilometres from Manjača toward Mrkonjić Grad and past the village of Stričići. Research of available maps does not reveal a Dubička Gora, and also shows two Stričići within 20 kilometres of Manjača on the road to Mrkonjić Grad.

406. According to prisoners at Manjača, Dubička Gora was considered to be a "hidden camp" where the treatment of prisoners was worse than at Manjača. 276/

407. One subject reports that prior to one of the ICRC visits (he thinks it was in July) 277/ three named prisoners were removed to Dubička Gora because their physical condition was so bad. According to the subject, the ICRC officials insisted on seeing these prisoners and the camp officials relented. While it is reported that ICRC representatives spoke privately with the men, it is not clear whether the alleged meeting was held at Dubička Gora or Manjača. 278/ According to the subject, after the ICRC visit the men disappeared. 279/

408. Mali Logor: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State and the ICRC.) Reportedly a Serb-run detention camp situated in the Borik section of the city of Banja Luka, this camp was said to be located in a former JNA barracks. 280/ The ICRC first visited the facility on 3 May 1993 and described the facility as a military prison. 281/ The number of prisoners detained at this camp is not known. Torture was alleged to have occurred there. 282/

409. Dates of this camp's operation are not reported. One subject reports that beginning in September 1992, uniformed "officials" apprehended non-Serbian residents (especially young Muslims who had refused mobilization) and sent them to Mali Logor, Manjača, and to the Tunjice Prison. The subject reportedly could not determine from their uniforms if the "officials" were

regular Serbian soldiers. He also reported that he heard from his wife that some of the Mali Logor prisoners were people who had been picked up at the city market and found to be without a permit to leave their houses. According to the subject, police frequently surrounded the market and checked permits. 283/

410. Banja Luka Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Helsinki Watch and the ICRC.) Reports describe a detention area for injured Muslim and Croat prisoners located in the Banja Luka Hospital. 284/

411. There are no available dates of operation for this detention area. However, the ICRC reportedly first visited the hospital on 22 September 1991. 285/ In late August 1992, six survivors of a regional skirmish 286/ who had been captured by Serb forces, were reportedly brought to the Banja Luka hospital. The prisoners were detained at the hospital for approximately 25 days. 287/

412. Reportedly in late August 1992, during the detention of Bosnian Muslim survivors of the skirmish, a single police officer guarded the room during each of three shifts per day. 288/ However, when a named member of the Croatian army (HV,) from Croatia proper, was brought into the room in late August or September 1992, the number of guards was reportedly increased to four. 289/

413. The detainees were reportedly beaten by members of the army, police, and unidentified Serbian patients. One subject claims that he was beaten more often than throughout his entire detention at Trnopolje camp. The subject reports that the guards let anyone into the room, even if they carried truncheons and cable wire. 290/ This mistreatment was reportedly carried out with the knowledge and consent of the hospital staff and Serbian armed forces. 291/

414. A member of the Croatian Army was reportedly brought to the detention area while the survivors of the area skirmish were held captive. According to the report he was badly beaten while in the hospital and died from injuries sustained during the beatings. 292/

415. The ICRC reportedly visited the hospital on the 23rd day of the skirmish survivors' detention and registered the prisoners. 293/ The ICRC representatives were not allowed to see the prisoners on their second visit the following day. Subjects believed that this was because of the Croat's beating. 294/ After their 25th day of detention the skirmish survivors were reportedly taken to the Banja Luka police station where the prisoners gave their statements to a magistrate and were released to workers of the Muslim relief agency Merhamet. The men were eventually evacuated from BiH. 295/

416. It was also reported that some injured prisoners from the Manjača camp were sent to Banja Luka hospital. 296/

417. City Hospital, Banja Luka: (It is unclear from the source information if a detention facility existed at each of two hospitals identified in Banja Luka. It is, for that matter, unclear if two hospitals existed in Banja Luka. The existence of at least one hospital and its use as a detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.)

418. City Hospital in Banja Luka was reported to have detained injured Croatian POWs, during 1992. 297/ The ICRC has only one listing for a detention area in a Banja Luka hospital 298/, and it is unclear if City Hospital is another name for Banja Luka Hospital.

419. Reportedly, in early April 1992, following clashes between Croatian and Serbian forces in the villages surrounding Derventa, in northern Bosnia, injured Croatian soldiers captured in fighting were taken to the Banja Luka city hospital for treatment. 299/

420. Prisoners were reportedly held in a special detention area on the third floor of the hospital, in a part of the building separate from the rest of the hospital patients who were Serbs. 300/ It is reported that at least two guards were posted at the door. 301/

421. The medical treatment given the Croatian soldiers reportedly was crude, despite the subject's belief that there was no apparent shortage of medical supplies in the hospital. The subject reported that one prisoner had two open bullet wounds which were stitched to control the bleeding, but that anesthesia was not administered prior to this procedure. 302/

422. Paprikovac Optical Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.)

423. Located in the outskirts of Banja Luka City, the Paprikovac Optical Hospital was reportedly used by Bosnian Serbian forces as a military hospital. The hospital was also used as a detention area for wounded Bosnian Muslim and Croat prisoners. 303/

424. Four survivors of the regional skirmish who were found separately and recaptured by Serb military forces were brought to Banja Luka. 304/ These survivors were reportedly held at the surgical hospital between 24 and 27 August 1992, and then transferred to the Optical hospital, across town, where they remained until September. 305/

425. Eighteen Muslim males were reportedly detained at the hospital during the period from 27 August through 16 September 1992. There were two other rooms accommodating four Muslims each. 306/

426. The door to Room Number 11, wherein the skirmish survivors were housed, was reportedly always locked and the hallway wall of the room was made of translucent glass, permitting the guard stationed outside to see inside. 307/

427. According to one report, wounded Serbian soldiers from elsewhere in the hospital, as well as guards, beat the prisoners daily. The prisoners were beaten with cable wires and police batons. 308/ One of the survivors of the regional skirmish, a 16 year old Muslim student claims that he was beaten 20 times on his kidneys by the military police in attendance at the hospital. His weight was said to have dropped substantially. The youth claims he could identify the military commander of the hospital. 309/

428. The prisoners' daily meal reportedly consisted of a slice of bread and some broth. They were given almost no pure water to drink, and were reportedly forced by the guards to drink urine regularly. 310/

429. The subjects all had hospital discharge papers which stated that they had been treated for internal injuries and chronic heart diseases, however they claimed that they never received so much as an aspirin while in detention. 311/

430. Duboki Potok: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Duboki Potok was reportedly a Serb-run rape camp located on Kozara Mountain, near the Moštanica Monastery. 312/ There is no exact location information or description of the camp. A search of the available maps did not reveal a Duboki Potok, but a Moštanica Monastery

is located about 15 kilometres north-east of the city of Prijedor, near the border between Bosanska Dubica and Prijedor counties.

431. Duboki Potok reportedly held women from Banja Luka and the surrounding villages. According to a report, the detained women were of no specific age group but the majority were of reproductive age. 313/

432. There is no information on the dates of operation of this camp, however, according to one report, as of September 1992, there had been women held at the camp for over a year. 314/

433. Novoseliya: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Novoseliya reportedly was a Serb-run camp in the village of Novoseliya, approximately three to five kilometres south of Banja Luka. 315/ There is no information on this camp regarding the dates of operation or number of prisoners, and there is no record of an ICRC visit to the facility.

434. Tunjice (Banja Luka Tunjice): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including the ICRC.) Several sources report that a Serb-run concentration camp was established at Tunjice, apparently in an existing prison facility in Banja Luka. 316/ The ICRC lists two facilities at Tunjice: the Tunjice Prison/Penitentiary which it first visited on 5 November 1992, and the Military Prison, which it first visited on 31 August 1993. 317/

435. Karmina: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, residents of Kozarac who fled the village during the Serb attack in late May 1992, were rounded up and detained in camps at Karmina, Omarska, and Trnopolje. 318/ The camp Karmina, reportedly located in Serb-controlled BiH, is mentioned in only one document. A search of the available maps does not reveal this village.

436. Laktaši: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A rape/death camp by this name is reported to be located in Banja Luka County. 319/

2. Bihać

437. Bihać is in north-east BiH. As of 1991, its population was 70,896 of which 66.6 per cent were Muslim, 17.8 per cent Serbian, 7.7 per cent Croatian, 6 per cent "Yugoslav" and 1.9 per cent "other".

438. Barracks, Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to representatives of the ICRC, a detention facility was established at the barracks in Bihać. ICRC representatives visited this facility on 16 November 1992. No information was provided regarding the ethnicity of the inmates or controlling parties nor the conditions or duration of the facility at this location. 320/

439. Hospital, Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to representatives of the ICRC, a detention facility was established at the hospital in Bihać. ICRC representatives visited this facility on 26 November 1992. No information was provided regarding the ethnicity of the inmates or controlling parties nor the conditions or duration of the facility at this location. 321/

440. Military Prison, Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to representatives of the ICRC, a detention facility was established at the military prison in Bihać. ICRC representatives visited this facility on 15 August 1992. No information was provided regarding the ethnicity of the inmates or controlling parties nor the conditions or duration of the facility's existence at this location. 322/

441. Prison/Penitentiary, Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to representatives of the ICRC, a detention facility was established at the local penitentiary in Bihać. ICRC representatives visited this facility on 7 December 1993. No information was provided regarding the ethnicity of the inmates or controlling parties nor the conditions or duration of the facility's existence at this location. 323/

442. Police Station, Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to representatives of the ICRC, a detention facility was established at the local police station in Bihać. ICRC representatives visited this facility on 14 December 1993. No information was provided regarding the ethnicity of the inmates or controlling parties nor the conditions or duration of the facility's existence at this location. 324/

443. Račić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) Račić is reported to be a Serb-run camp near the city of Bihać. 325/ Apparently, it is run by some of the same Serbian "extremists" who established the camp at Ripač. These individuals are identified in the source materials.

444. Ripač: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Thomson CSCE Mission.) Ripač is a village just south of Bihać on the Croatian border. The Serbian "extremists" named above (in connection with the camp at Račić) are said to have also established the camp at Ripač in May 1992. 326/ Apparently, at this time the entire village was closed off and segregated by ethnic background. In this way, the entire village functioned as a detention camp. 327/ Members of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) participated in the arrest of activists of the Party of Democratic Action (SDA) and local Muslim police officers. They also employed strict traffic controls and curfews.

445. Thomson Mission representatives visited the Muslim section of Ripač in late August 1992. The Mission found this Serb-run detention facility and identified some 60 Muslim inmates in detention at that time. 328/

446. According to another source, 60 Muslims and an unknown number of Croats from the village were reportedly detained in Ripač. 329/ At one time, the number was estimated to have reached near 200. 330/ Prisoners were tortured, raped, and sexually abused. Many of them died. One report claims that approximately 140 prisoners were kept at the "tractor station". 331/ Another alleges that much of the sexual abuse took place at a "high school centre". 332/

447. Orašac Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Orašac is located in western Bihać province on the Croatian border. There is a report that the JNA held Muslim prisoners at the primary school there. 333/

448. Jedinstvo Soccer Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Permanent Mission of Germany.) There are a few reports that the Bosnian Government held Serbs at the Jedinstvo Stadium. 334/ Apparently, as many as 900 prisoners were detained. 335/

449. BiH Government-run camp in Bihać: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) There are also reports from the ICRC that its representatives visited a BiH Government-run camp in Bihać. Representatives visited this camp on 4 and 5 July, 15 August, 20 November 1992, and 5 June 1993. In July, they saw two prisoners, in August they saw 13, in November they saw seven, and finally, in June 1993 they saw three. 336/

450. Unidentified Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Thomson CSCE Mission.) Thomson Mission representatives visited a detention facility in Bihać on 30 August 1992. The facility was reportedly controlled by unidentified Muslim forces. On the occasion of their visit, the Mission identified 30 Serbian detainees. 337/

451. Croatian and Muslim "Bordellos": (The existence of these detention facilities has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) Finally, there are reports of "bordellos" operated by Muslim units. 338/ Here, Serbian women and girls were raped by members of Muslim and Croat forces who visited the camps in late 1991 and 1992. 339/ Detainees who became pregnant were not permitted to leave to get abortions.

452. According to the Serbian News Agency, there were 15 bordellos in Bihać. Among them were those owned or operated by the following individuals: Mustafa Vuković, Abdulah Alijagić, Senad Hadžiabdić, Rizvan Zujkić or Zjakić, Husein Lipovača, Hasan Zirić, Alija Džeferović, Ala Besić, Smajo Murtić, Jasmin Harbas, Ekrem Abazij, Huković, Civić, Deganović, and Murtić. 340/

453. The only specific information regarding these bordellos is that 30 women were estimated to be housed at the Vuković bordello. 341/ Also, according to the Information Service of the 2nd Krajiški Corps, UN Peace-keeping forces were aware of the activities at the Lipovača camp. 342/

454. Abdić Camp at Poultry Farm near Croatian border: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Agence France Presse.) Apparently, civilians are being held at a poultry farm near the Croatian border by Muslim secessionist forces led by Fikret Abdić. 343/ According to the Agence France Presse, between 400 and 700 civilians have been arrested and detained for opposing the war effort. These prisoners include women, teenagers and elderly people, relief officials and others. 344/ While their exact ethnic make-up is unidentified, it has been established that a large number of them include troops loyal to the Bosnian president as well as Muslim inhabitants who have refused to join Abdić's forces.

455. Rumours have been circulating in the region of Velika Kladuša, where many Bihać inhabitants have fled, that the prisoners of Abdić are being mistreated and deprived of food. 345/ Relatives say that they are being forced to dig trenches on the front lines. At the end of June, a group of civilians were seen on the front lines near the hamlet of Hasići with picks and shovels. There were soldiers watching over them, but there was no way to confirm their status as prisoners. 346/

456. A member of the ICRC gained access to the camp in early June after nearly a week of pressuring authorities. Following his visit, he related that

"[The prisoners] are men who refused to serve in the military, and political dissidents, but what is worse, their relatives have also been arrested, including women, adolescents and elderly people." 347/

457. Apparently, many of the detainees were arrested and taken away from their homes when they would not actively support Abdić's secessionist effort.

One report claims that the arrests began on 10 June, the day that the BiH Army launched a strong military offensive against Bihać. These troops have been attempting to defend the Bihać enclave against attacks by the BiH Army since this time.

458. They are commanded by Fikret Abdić, a millionaire businessman who broke with the Muslim-led government in Sarajevo over his willingness to negotiate with BiH's Serbs. 348/ He declared the region of Bihać autonomous in September of last year, and fighting between his forces and the army began a month later. The one-month cease-fire agreed to by Muslims and Serbs on 10 June does not cover Bihać since Abdić did not sign the truce. Abdić's forces are reported to be highly outnumbered in the fighting -- 500 versus 15,000 army men. 349/

459. The speaker of Bihać's self-proclaimed parliament, Božidar Šicel, admitted that 150 people had been arrested, but dismissed them as "spies or agents spreading disinformation". 350/

460. In addition to these reports, there is also an earlier press release that these forces and troops loyal to Bosnian President Alija Izetbegović participated in a prisoner exchange around 25 April. 351/ This exchange followed the signing of an agreement between the two sides on 23 April. According to the ICRC, forces led by Abdić freed 280 prisoners and troops loyal to the BiH government freed 76. 352/

461. The report does not positively identify the poultry farm as the place of detention for the prisoners held by Abdić, so it is possible that there is another camp. At the same time, it also failed to include information about where the 76 prisoners of BiH government forces had been held. 353/

3. Bijeljina

462. The municipality of Bijeljina is located in eastern Bosnia and is bordered by Vojvodina and Serbia to the north and east. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of Bijeljina was 96,796; of which 59.4 per cent were Serbs, 31.3 per cent were Muslims, 0.5 per cent were Croats and the remaining 8.8 per cent were described as "other".

463. Batković: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UN Special Rapporteur Mazowiecki, Helsinki Watch, and the US Department of State.) Allegedly, Batković camp was established in mid-June, 1992. 354/ It was located approximately 12 kilometres north of Bijeljina, three kilometres north of the town of Batković, 355/ two to three kilometres from the Sava river, 356/ in what used to be an agricultural facility.

464. The main detention buildings were described as two barns 357/ or warehouses used for grain storage 358/, 50 metres by 20 metres. 359/ They were described as hangars by one witness. 360/ Two tents were used to feed prisoners. 361/ Showers and field toilets were located outside. 362/ The facility was surrounded on three sides by a barbed wire fence two metres high, and on the south side was a sheet-metal wall. 363/ People were kept from looking either into or out of the compound by piles of hay and straw. 364/ The main pedestrian entrance was

situated on the west side, adjacent to a building which was used both as a barracks and as an administrative office. 365/ A vehicle entrance was located on the west side. 366/ A guard tower with spotlights was situated within the perimeter, on the eastern side of the compound. 367/ According to a different prisoner, this seven metre tall tower, and one outside as well, were always occupied by guards. 368/

465. The camp was operated by paramilitary forces involved with the Serbian Democratic Party, 369/ with "Četnik" guards. 370/ It is claimed that on 13 July 1992, the director of Batković was an officer, who is identified in the materials. 371/ The Batković director's superior was alleged to be JNA Colonel Petar Dmitrović, the camp commander. 372/ It is reported that as of late August 1992, one Major Mauzer was the camp commander. 373/ It is also reported by the US State Department that Ljubiša Savić was known as "Mauser". 374/ In a US State Department submission, it is claimed by a former prisoner that one Lieutenant Colonel Vasiljević became the commander of the camp in August or September. 375/ On 1 September Major Sćvic, an information officer, introduced a Lieutenant Colonel as the director of the camp, but did not give the Colonel's name. 376/

466. In addition to guards, witnesses also described Muslim trustees, or "Kapos", the term used for German prisoners who assisted guards in World War II. 377/

467. Prisoner movements to and from Batković occurred both often and on a large scale. Because of this, and probably because of faulty estimates, the reported numbers of the population vary widely. Prisoners from the Sušica River valley were alleged to have been detained in Batković as early as 30 June 1992. 378/ It is reported that there were 740 prisoners in the camp on 1 July. 379/ On 5 July, 84 of the more healthy prisoners in a facility in Zvornik were transferred to Batković. 380/ Approximately 450 Muslims and Croats were brought to Batković on 9 July from Zvornik. 381/ There were reported to be 700 prisoners already there on that date. 382/ On 15 July, another group was transferred in from Zvornik, this time numbering at least 60. 383/ It is claimed that three buses, with 70 to 80 men from elopek, also arrived on this date. 384/ This transfer was arranged by Zoran Rekić, a Serb military leader, and reportedly improved the situation of these prisoners. 385/ About this time, the population was estimated to be between 1,500 386/ and 2,000 prisoners. 387/ It was reported by one man, held there from 18 July until 20 August, that 1,200 men were kept in his building, and the total population during his stay was about 1,700. 388/ Early in August, there were reportedly 1,600 detainees. 389/ In late August, 1,200 prisoners were held, according to by Major Mauzer himself, two-thirds being former combatants, and the rest being held "for their own protection". 390/ On 1 September, there was reported to be 1,280 men held because of their ethnicity. 391/ There was a reported population of 1,000 on 19 September. 392/

468. Food was scarce. One former detainee reported that for breakfast, prisoners received bread with butter, or an egg. Lunch and dinner were bread with soup or stew. Although they were served three meals, the witness claimed that the meals consisted only of one and one-half to two portions. 393/ Another prisoner reported that the soup was "funny smelling" and watery. 394/

469. Abuse is invariably indicated in accounts regarding treatment of prisoners prior to September. According to one detainee, prisoners were forced to perform sexual acts with each other, and sometimes with guards. 395/ Detainees were beaten regularly until new guards arrived in September. 396/ Reports of the frequency of beatings vary from daily beatings 397/ to beatings 10 times each day. 398/ Prisoners arriving from Sušica were beaten upon exiting their bus. 399/ Upon arrival on 15 July, another group of prisoners were beaten with sticks. 400/ Thereafter, they were beaten regularly. 401/ Thirty-five guards "had a go" at each member of a group brought in July. 402/ Beginning in July,

15 Muslims, considered to be extremists, were beaten every day until they were transferred to Doboј in September. 403/ In one incident, four men were beaten outside of the camp. Two of them managed to get into the camp, one was beaten so much that he could later not recognize his own father (a fellow prisoner), and the fourth man, about 20 years old, was killed. 404/

470. Prisoners were also forced to labour. This did not excuse them from other abuse, and, as one prisoner reported, they were beaten while at work to make them work harder. 405/

471. One detainee reported that it was not the guards, but rather soldiers going to or coming from the front that abused the prisoners. 406/ This same man claimed that POWs received that worst treatment, whereas civilian prisoners were not treated as badly. 407/ Another prisoner alleged that those prisoners from areas in which Serbs had suffered losses were most harshly treated. 408/

472. Because of the level of mistreatment, many prisoners died. One man stated that during his stay, mid-July to mid-August, 13 prisoners were beaten to death. 409/ Another prisoner died because he had gangrene which went untreated. 410/ Five more may have died from hunger. 411/ Allegedly, 20 prisoners died prior to September. 412/

473. The ICRC visited Batković twice between 15 July and 23 September. One of these visits was on 15 August. 413/ US Congressman Frank Wolf visited on 1 September. 414/ Allegedly, guards hid prisoners under 18 years of age or older than 60 before delegations visited. 415/ The ICRC could not register prisoners. 416/

474. However, beginning in September, the situation changed. Local Serb villagers, hearing reports and rumours of activity in the camp, protested. 417/ The villagers, led by Ilija Gajić, owner of a vegetable farm and leader of the village assembly, demanded that the prisoners in Batković be treated as they wished Serb detainees were treated. 418/ Reports claim that by January 1993, Lieutenant Colonel Petar Dmitrović was the camp commander. 419/

475. Prisoner movement continued. Dmitrović admitted that all of the detainees were civilians. 420/ On 1 October 1992, there was a prisoner exchange. 421/ Another reportedly took place on 6 October. 422/ There was an exchange of approximately 600 prisoners on 17 October for Serb POWs. 423/ Late in October, the UN Special Rapporteur reported the camp held 1,000 Muslims. 424/ Upon one prisoner's departure, on 24 November, there were reportedly 800 detainees. 425/ This prisoner claimed that 150 prisoners were exchanged on this date. 426/ On 1 December, a 450-prisoner exchange took place. 427/ On the same day, 174 prisoners arrived at Batković, making the total number of detainees reportedly 620. 428/ All of the prisoners were male, except two females who refused to leave their husbands and sons. 429/ On 13 December, 532 prisoners arrived from Manjača. 430/ These prisoners were 159 Croats, 242 Muslims from Kozarac, Prijedor, and Ljubija, and 131 Muslims from Grapska and Doboј. 431/ Serbs claim that 131 of these were immediately taken to Sarajevo and exchanged, leaving 401 in the camp at Batković. 432/ However, as of January 1993, the ICRC was unable to confirm this exchange. 433/ On 27 December, 700 prisoners from Bosanski Šamac came to Batković. 434/

476. On 7 January 1993, in Dragolić, 30 prisoners were exchanged as the result of direct negotiations between Croatian and Bosnian Serb forces. 435/ As of 10 February, there were alleged to have been 1,163 prisoners. 436/ Another 18 were brought from Zvornik on 12 February. 437/ It was claimed by one prisoner that he was transferred to Batković on 21 February from a prison in Zvornik. 438/ After he spent 10 days in Batković, he was exchanged with 47 other Muslims for 24 Serbs imprisoned in Zenica. 439/ It is also reported by him that there were

2,000 prisoners in Batković. 440/ On 15 March, there were said to have been 700 prisoners in the camp. 441/

477. Treatment of the prisoners by the camp authorities apparently improved. The Special Rapporteur noted that, during his visit to Batković in October, the prisoners did not complain of ill-treatment and appeared well. 442/ One newspaper article claims that the prisoners complimented the new guards. 443/ One new guard said that he felt he did not need to beat the prisoners. 444/ Detainees could wash with the faucets outside if the weather permitted. 445/ In December, prisoners "were not forced to work, but generally agreed to do so in order to combat boredom". 446/ On New Years Day, they received slivovitz, and soon also had televisions in the warehouses. 447/ Reportedly, several hundred prisoners were working six days a week in January, because they would receive better meals at work sites. 448/ By March, 300 were working outside of the camp. 449/ Some prisoners who had received money from relatives shopped in local stores. 450/ By March, any fence that had enclosed the camp was gone. 451/ However, 17 may have died on 26 March when their vehicle was ambushed on the way to work. 452/

478. None the less, conditions at the camp were still lacking. The Special Rapporteur described the buildings as "cavernous" and "unheated", 453/ and there was no electric lighting. 454/ Dysentery raged, and sanitation was poor. 455/ In the winter of 1992-1993, the outdoor latrines froze. 456/

479. There was no medical attention given to the prisoners. One source estimated average weight loss among the prisoners to be 20 kilograms. 457/ An elderly man died, and both prisoners and guards, unaware, left his body lying in the building for two days. 458/ Allegedly, eight prisoners died due to lack of medical attention, 459/ including one diabetic who did not receive any insulin. 460/ However, medical personnel appeared before ICRC visits. 461/

480. It is not known if the camp was closed, nor what happened to the prisoners who were last reported to be there.

481. Agricultural School, Bijeljina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) On Tuesday, 6 July 1993, 48 Muslims were taken from Doboј to Bijeljina. They had volunteered to be exchanged in order to be reunited with their families. They were fed and well treated in an agricultural school on the outskirts of town, where they spent three to four days. They were locked up only at night and were guarded by policemen during the day. Those who could afford to spend the night in a hotel were allowed to do so. 462/

482. On Saturday, 10 July, they each had to pay 50 to 60 deutsche marks to leave, instead of the 30 that the Red Cross in Doboј had indicated. They paid Major Vojkan Djurković, the representative of the Government Commission for Exchange, who was reportedly working with Arkan. 463/

483. From Bijeljina they were taken to the front at Šatorovići, where they had to walk across the front-line. There they were met by the BiH Army. 464/

484. It is also reported that another group of 11 came as far as Bijeljina with the group of 48. These 11 paid DM 200 to go to Hungary. Major Djurković reportedly also received this money. They crossed into Serbia at Rača. 465/ Nothing further is known.

485. Village School, Donja Mahala: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) There is alleged to be a Muslim run "private prison" which held nine prisoners in the village school in Donja Mahala, near Orašje. It is also claimed that a body of a man

imprisoned on 28 December 1992, is buried behind the school. 466/

486. Village Camp, Janja: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The village of Janja is 12 kilometres south of Bijeljina. It is reported that in May 1992, the whole village was turned into a camp, guarded by Serbian "Četniks". 467/

487. Allegedly, there were approximately 5,000 people there, mostly women and children, held in poor conditions. There was a lack of medicine and clothing. There was also a severe shortage of food. Pregnant women received a piece of bread and a glass of water for the day. The old gave their rations to children. Radio Sarajevo reported that 18 people had died from hunger and/or cold. Reportedly, women also suffered rape. One 65 year-old woman, after being raped, bled to death. There were also cases in which fetuses were cut out of wombs. 468/

488. A source reported that a Serbian man charged DM 1,000 to get people out of the camp. He, in turn, had to pay the soldiers at both Janja and Raja. Another "contact person" was a Muslim doctor. 469/

489. Storage Facility, Klis: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) It is reported that a former agricultural produce storage facility in Klis was used as a detention facility. The camp was opened at least as early as 26 September 1992. The only information provided about the guards is that they wore solid green uniforms. 470/

490. One prisoner was a Bosnian Muslim male, who was arrested in his hometown of Bijeljina at the end of September. On the second night that the 48 year-old was there, guards took several prisoners at different times to an adjacent facility, from which there came much screaming. All but one man, a coffee trader, eventually returned. The witness' neighbor, a gold trader, died from his wounds on the fifth night. According to a man imprisoned with the witness, another "wealthy" man died from beating. It appears that these men were singled out because of their wealth. 471/

491. Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) It is reported that the old military barracks on Maršala Tita street near the bus station was used as a detention facility from at least 8 April to 8 May 1992. Four or five buildings were used. 472/

492. Although no group is explicitly named as being in control of the barracks, Serb forces were in control of the town at that time. Between 8 April and 8 May, 200 to 300 people were held at any one time. The facility was also reported to be notorious for torturing prisoners. 473/

493. Members of the Thomson CSCE Mission visited the Stepa Stepanović Casern (Military Barracks) on 2 September 1992 and, after walking the length of the grounds, found no evidence suggesting that detainees were being held in the army barracks in Bijeljina. 474/

494. Petkovići: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) It is alleged that Serbian forces detained people in the village of Petkovići. On or about 13 May 1992, 120 people were taken to Petkovići from the Luka camp in the Prijedor region. 475/ The women's group "Trešnjevka" also named Petkovići in a list of rape-death camps, but gave no details. 476/

495. Popovi: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated

by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) There was reported to have been a camp between the villages of Popovi and Jasmajlice, in the Bijeljina area. 477/ It was a new facility 478/, built specifically to be a detention centre and capable of holding up to 1,000 prisoners 479/.

496. Although no group was explicitly named as running the camp, a US government report says that Serbian forces were in control of the area. Allegedly, Muslims were held hostage there, and would be killed if the Bijeljina area was attacked by Muslim forces. 480/

497. Secondary School Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The women's group "Trešnjevka" names a secondary school centre in Bijeljina in a list of rape-death camps. However, they give no further information. 481/

498. Slaughterhouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Allegedly, a slaughterhouse located between Caffee Sezam and the Serb village of Obarska, 12 kilometres north-west of Bijeljina, was used as a detention facility. The building, 70 metres by 20 metres, reportedly held at least 200 Muslims and Croats, probably residents of Bijeljina. The guards were Serbs. 482/

499. Španac JNA Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to the US government, the Španac JNA Barracks, located in Bijeljina, was used as a detention facility from 5 May 1992 until 13 May 1992. The barracks supported an unidentified armor unit and an unidentified pontoon unit. The barracks' sports hall held the prisoners. 483/

500. The guards at the barracks were allegedly JNA military police. An unnamed Lieutenant Colonel interrogated the prisoners. He was from Tuzla, and wore a camouflage uniform with a Serbian flag on his arm. 484/

501. Forty-seven males from Bosanski Šamac were brought to the JNA casern in Brčko after Bosanski Šamac fell to Serb forces. 485/ These prisoners were Muslim, with perhaps a few Croats. 486/ There were four unidentified prisoners in the Brčko casern when the group from Bosanski Šamac arrived. On 5 May, all 51 of these prisoners were transferred to Španac. 487/ In the group of 51, one 70 year-old man was a member of the Croatian Democratic Union. 488/

502. When the group left Brčko, an unidentified man was placed in the trucks with the prisoners. This man was accused of raping Serbian girls. When the group arrived at the barracks, this man was thrown from the truck and shot dead. 489/

503. It is reported that at the camp, prisoners were forced to clean the pontoon unit's equipment, including the boats. For food, the prisoners were given leftovers from the soldiers' kitchen. They were interrogated. They were also made to sit with their heads bowed and were beaten while in this position. 490/

504. On 9 or 10 May, six prisoners were transferred out of Španac. Five were sent to a camp in Batajnica, and one was sent to the prison in Sremska Mitrovica. 491/ On 13 May, the remaining prisoners were bused back to Bosanski Šamac, where they were allegedly held in the Secondary School centre. 492/

505. Velika Obarska: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) It is reported that a former slaughterhouse in Velika Obarska was used as a detention facility. 493/ The prisoners were kept in one four metre by five metre room. 494/ One guard was always stationed outside the room. 495/ There may have

been one or two office rooms in the same building, which were occupied by guards. 496/

506. The room held 15 to 20 Muslim prisoners. 497/ The number often changed. One prisoner was arrested on 25 June 1992, held for 15 days, and released on 10 July. 498/ He still suffers back pains and has poor memory because of torture. 499/

507. The prisoners were forced to sleep on the concrete floor without any blankets. They were served two pieces of bread and one cup of weak soup once each day. Diarrhea was caused by the water that was available. Several prisoners were interrogated each day. The interrogations lasted about 10 minutes, and the prisoners were beaten regardless of what their answers were. The questions were generally about political and military affiliations. One prisoner from Bijeljina died in July as a result of torture. 500/

4. Bileća

508. Bileća is located in eastern Herzegovina. Pre-war population of the county of Bileća was reported as 13,269. Approximately 80.3 per cent of the population was Serb, 14.7 per cent Muslim, and 5 per cent "others". 501/

509. Apparently, in May 1992, an American witness stated that he saw Serbian soldiers torture a Croatian soldier to death in a camp near Bileća. He saw the same soldiers torture another group of Croatian prisoners resulting in the death of one of those prisoners. 502/

510. Unidentified Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Büro für Notleidende Menschen in Osteuropa.) One witness reported that on or about 9 June 1992, six prisoners captured by Serb forces in Mostar and held in the North Camp for a night were thereafter transferred to Bileća. They were first taken to some sort of hall. The captors, who had threatened to cut their throats, placed them against a wall and questioned them. After this questioning, they were detained in the building basement for one week. 503/

511. The guards told those detained that there were prisoners being held in rooms upstairs. The above-mentioned witness pleaded with the guards to be placed in such a room. Finally, the captors placed them in the above-stated room. 504/

512. There were approximately 50 individuals detained in one room. The guards would move the prisoners between rooms and the basement from time to time. Groups of three to four men described as "Četniks" would occasionally question and beat individual prisoners in the presence of the other prisoners. The prisoners were forced to participate in group exercises and were required to follow orders exactly as instructed. 505/

513. This routine continued until 4 July 1992, when the reporting witness and others heard their names called out and told they could go home. While being transported to Stolac, they were required to keep their heads down or they would be beaten. 506/

514. One source reported that there appeared to have been three rounds of arrests by Serbs in Bileća from June to December, 1992. The first round took place the week of 10 June 1992. The second around 5 October (apparently after the release of the Sutomore group). The third round of arrests occurred during the first week of December when, for the first time, women and children were detained. 507/

515. Police Station/Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) The Serbs reportedly took many to the police station first. The captors never told those detained the purpose of their arrest and many believed they were arrested because they were Muslim. Apparently, during the first round of arrests, Muslim men were detained at the police detention centre in small groups of six to seven for about a week and were then transferred to a boarding school that had been converted into a detention centre. It seems that the majority of those detained in June were later transferred back to the police detention centre about four months later after the release of what was referred to as the Sutomore group on 15 October 1992. Many complained of severe beatings and interrogation. 508/

516. Boarding school: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a detention facility existed at an unspecified boarding school in the region. No information was provided regarding the location of this facility, however the report suggests that the Muslim detainees were transferred to this location from the police station, detained here for an unspecified period of time and then transferred back to the police station detention facility. 509/

517. The same source describes the treatment of prisoners in Bileća. However, the exact place of detention, whether the police station or boarding school, is not clear. Some detainees were reportedly held in cells measuring nine square metres and others were held in cells measuring 12 to 16 square metres. The smaller cells contained 13 people, the larger held 16. The captors did not provide food. Family members and friends were allowed to bring meals directly to the detainees except when the detainees had been subjected to harsh beatings. On those occasions the guards brought the meals. 510/

518. Harsh beatings were apparently not uncommon. Many stated that most of the beatings took place on the first day of detention. Most were kicked on the chest and back after being pushed to the floor. They were also beaten on the head with plastic pipes and were hit in the face. Several showed signs of such beatings and others complained of lasting physical trauma caused by such beatings. 511/

519. It was reported that in August, 1992, just prior to a visit of Conference on European Security and Cooperation representatives, individuals who had been the most severely beaten were hospitalized for a period of seven to 10 days. 512/

520. According to the ICRC, Red Cross representatives first visited the police station on 19 August 1992. 513/

521. Apparently, one 30 year-old man died of injuries suffered as a result of beating. Although fellow detainees brought the victim to the hospital, there was no doctor to treat the man. 514/

522. A few of the detainees claimed they were tortured with electric shock. Their thumbs were tied to wires and electricity to shock them was generated manually with a telephone like apparatus. 515/

523. The report states that on 18 November 1992, some detainees suffered harsh physical treatment during a visit of uniformed personnel from Trebinje. 516/

524. One former detainee stated that some detainees were asked to load food and personal possessions from Muslim homes onto trucks and unload the same at a Red Cross warehouse. Allegedly, the goods were then transferred to the army. 517/

525. On 5 December 1992, women and children were reportedly rounded up and detained for three days. Several men turned themselves in to be with their families. The men, however, were not released with the women and children. 518/

526. After meeting with an individual unidentified in the report collected, the prison commander on 17 December 1992, informed the detainees that they were free to leave if they wished but that he could not guarantee their safety outside the detention centre in Bileća. 519/

527. It seems that on 19 December 1992, 51 detainees who had been held at the police station and boarding school were transferred from Bileća to Montenegro under ICRC supervision. 520/

528. Civilian jails: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the US Government.) Another individual reported that her husband, a Muslim, had been impressed into military service, later escaped and returned to Bileća. There, in mid-June 1992, he was arrested and detained in what is described as one of two civilian jails in Bileća. He was detained there for five months and released on 5 October 1992. 521/

529. According to the same individual, Muslim civilians from all over eastern Herzegovina were being held at the jails in Bileća. Allegedly, the Bileća chief of police, Miroslav Dukov, was responsible for the jails. 522/

530. The prisoners' families were allowed to bring them food. Women made daily treks to the jails in order to feed the men there held. They would have to stand in line and remain silent, or else, their husbands would not receive the food that they carried. 523/

531. One wife declared that she witnessed cells designed to hold five people holding 50. On one visit she noticed a bruised prisoner. 524/

532. Apparently, the women of Bileća banded together and requested the ICRC in Trebinje to inspect the prison. ICRC representatives visited twice. In June, 1992, the ICRC representative was turned away at the Opština President's door and told that no camps existed in Bileća. The same thing happened the second time. The women continued to report the existence of detention camps for Muslim men in Bileća and demand that the ICRC visit them. In August, 1992, the individual reports that the European Peace Union visited the jail and managed to get all of the sick, wounded and tortured prisoners transferred to the hospital. 525/

533. In July, an ICRC representative was able to visit the jails, register the prisoners and issue them refugee cards. 526/

534. Reportedly, between this representative's first and second visits, White Eagles teargassed and fired into the Bileća jail cells with automatic weapons. Some of the prisoners were apparently wounded and taken to a hospital but returned to the jails after two days. ICRC representatives were not allowed to visit the wounded in the hospital. 527/

535. A document received 27 May 1994, states that the ICRC first visited a prison/penitentiary in Bileća on 7 November 1991. 528/

536. Another source reported that as of 12 June 1992, the Militia Station in Bileća held 38 prisoners. The militia commander was identified in the source materials. The source also states that a prisoner was killed during captivity. 529/

537. Djački Dom (Students' Home): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) A camp was reported to exist here as of 12 June 1992. 530/

538. A CSCE mission to detention camps in BiH visited a student dormitory on 2 September 1992 and found 74 Muslim detainees held by Serbian authorities. 531/

539. Cellar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Mazowiecki.) Serbs reportedly imprisoned 170 Croats and Muslims in a cellar in Bileća. The cellar measured 120 square metres and had three small windows. 532/

540. The Serb guards reportedly beat the detainees three times on the night of their arrival. One detainee was reported to have died as a result 10 days later. Detainees were also beaten by three or four soldiers as they went to the toilet. The witness reporting claimed that from 1 June to 10 August 1992 he was allowed to bathe once and never allowed a change of clothes. Apparently, at night, the guards closed the cellar windows and turned on 2,000 watt reflectors. The stifling heat caused the prisoners to dehydrate. The prisoners' dehydration was aggravated by the fact that they would not receive water until late in the afternoon on the following day. Supposedly, one prisoner went into a coma and died as a result. The witness also reports that everything improved when the ICRC arrived and the detainees were registered. 533/

541. Unidentified Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) There are a few reports of a number of Muslims taken prisoner in Gacko by Serb forces then later transferred to a camp in Bileća. 534/ One witness claims that he was included in a group of 100 prisoners being held in Gacko and transferred by truck to a camp in Bileća around 4 July 1992. According to this witness 200 young people from Bileća had been taken to this camp 10 days prior. Immediately upon arrival the prisoners were maltreated. Eighty were held in a small room. They had three meals a day, though the witness complains that the food was awful. No medical help was available. The witness also claims that they were allowed to bathe only twice in 37 days. The room was stuffy because the windows were locked at all times. The prisoners were allowed to use the toilet twice a day, at 5:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Over a period of 38 days the witness claims that three prisoners in his room died because of malnutrition, the living conditions and torture. Apparently, he was in a room with elderly men, while the younger men were held on the ground floor. 535/

542. After a visit by representatives of the ICRC, he reports that conditions at the camp improved. After 38 days in the camp, the witness reports that the captors placed those detained in two buses and drove them to a place 78 kilometres from Stolac where they were left. 536/

543. Another individual reports being arrested at Gacko and transported by truck to a camp in Bileća where he was held for 80 days. He describes being held in a barrack with 160 men. The barrack measured approximately 120 square metres. On the floor were wooden planks covered with thin office carpeting. He describes being packed so tightly that their legs dove-tailed into each other when they all lay down. 537/

544. They received meals three times a day: one boiled egg in the morning and at 2:00 p.m. a mixture of potatoes and mackerel. The witness did not provide a description of the third meal. Other inmates, assigned the task, delivered the meals to the gate. The captors provided each prisoner a half a litre of water per day. The water was provided at about 5:00 p.m. when the prisoners were allowed to go to the latrines. 538/

545. Prisoners were allowed about five minutes in the latrine. The witness claims there was no time for any ablutions. In the barracks, there were two tin cans to urinate in. The cans were constantly overflowing. 539/

546. Prisoners were not allowed to exercise outside. They were often required to assume a crouching position on the floor. 540/

547. At one point, about 10 prisoners were taken out for questioning. The people taken were from the surrounding villages and were suspected of possessing weapons or arms deals. They returned at the end of the day with signs of a severe beating. 541/

548. A guard once kicked the witness in the ribs for no apparent reason. Once, the guards beat the entire barrack population when they found the latrine dirty. The guards ordered the prisoners to stand against the walls with their arms and legs outstretched. The guards then reportedly beat the prisoners indiscriminately with belts, sticks, and gun butts. 542/

549. The witness believes that two inmates died from causes unrelated to the treatment received. He also reports that 12 men once taken for questioning never returned. He claims that the Serbs listed those 12 as having escaped from custody at a POW exchange when he was liberated. 543/

550. Reserve Officers School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Reported to be located on the west side of the road from Bileća to Trebinje at the "entrance" to Bileća and in use as a camp as of 12 June 1992. This facility was surrounded by a wall. 544/

551. A source claims that the commander of the camp in January 1992 was an ex-State Security Service (SDB) officer. He was reportedly scheduled to return to Belgrade after his tour of duty as camp commander. However, he was allegedly killed by his own men because they believed he may reveal atrocities to Belgrade authorities. 545/

552. Another commander of this camp was reported to be a General Stubičević. He was allegedly succeeded by a General Stanković. Supposedly the original designee to replace Stubičević was a General Vujević who refused to serve after seeing women and children in the camp. He supposedly pretended to have suffered a heart attack and withdrew. 546/

553. The camp was apparently controlled by a paramilitary group. 547/

554. Approximately 130 prisoners from this camp were reportedly moved to Sutomore on the Adriatic Coast, south-east of Titograd. Thirty-eight were reportedly moved to the militia station in Bileća. 548/

555. The ICRC reported that on 5 October 1992, 109 detainees from Bileća were transferred to Montenegro. 549/

556. Army Barracks/Former Yugoslav Army Officer Training School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A British Defence Debriefing team assessed that reports of camps at the army barracks and a former Yugoslav Army officer training school were referring to the same camp, although, the reports of prisoner treatment vary significantly. 550/

557. In relation to the training school, it reportedly held at least 3,000 Muslim and Croat men and was heavily guarded. 551/ Serbs reportedly used the training school only to hold prisoners to be exchanged for Serbian prisoners of war. In July 1992, a large number of the detainees there were supposedly transferred to Titograd.

558. According to another source, the Serb prisoner of war camp in the army barracks at Bileća was the site of gross prisoner maltreatment. Allegedly,

prisoners were beaten in their cells. They were frequently beaten to death. In order to conceal the screams, camp personnel would park trucks at the back of the camp and rev the engines. 552/

559. Supposedly, 13 people were beaten to death in their cells on the night of 27 April 1992. The bodies were then taken to a bunker and put in large plastic sacks which were weighted with stones. Helicopters reportedly arrived early the next morning and carried the bodies to be dumped in the sea off of Dubrovnik.

560. Prisoners reportedly slept in their underwear on cement floors with no mattresses or blankets. Those prisoners being prepared for exchange for Serb prisoners were held in the fitness centre. 553/

561. A BBC monitoring unit provided the text of a transmission apparently from Bosnia Hercegovina Radio, Sarajevo Studio that included the claim that 170 Muslims were imprisoned in one military and two civilian prisons in Bileća from the beginning of June until mid-December 1992. 554/

562. That transmission declared that the Bileća mayor Milorad Vujović and the head of the public security station Goran Vuković authorized the torture of prisoners in Bileća. 555/

5. Bosanska Dubica

563. A United Nations memorandum states that mayors, police and local territorial defence units in Serbian controlled areas in Croatia have been cooperating with their counterparts in Serbian controlled sections of northern Bosnia, including Bosanska Dubica, in an effort to ethnically cleanse the area of non-Serbs, primarily Muslims. 556/

564. Additional reports suggest that the population of this northern BiH county has been reduced by one-third since the beginning of the conflict. 557/ Many residents fled the area with the onset of the aggression between the warring factions. Still others were coerced into captivity. As Serbian forces advanced they began arresting area residents and interning them in detention facilities, including: the local gymnasium, the Kooper building, the sports hall, and a bordello established in nearby Mesetnica-Duboki Jarak. Reports from the Bosanska Dubica area allude to the complete dehumanization of the area's non-Serbian population facilitated to a large degree by the establishment of these concentration camps. 558/

565. United Nations personnel report that individuals have been fleeing northern BiH and seeking protection in UNPA's. A UN memo dated 3 July stated that "one Mustafa Ogorinac swam across the river Una at 8 in the morning on 2 July from a camp in Bosanska Dubica . . . he showed signs of physical abuse and punishment". 559/

566. Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The local gymnasium's purpose appears to have been the containment of non-Serbian prisoners of war following interrogation at the local police headquarters. 560/ Specifics as to the operation and length of average detention was not made available.

567. Kooper Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) While very little information regarding this location was available, the communication that was provided suggests that internment at this facility necessarily included severe physical mistreatment. Reportedly the citizens interned here were

brutally beaten, most commonly with iron rods. 561/ Following the beatings the victims were reportedly taken to the medical centre where they were allegedly given infusion solutions and then returned to the Kooper facility. 562/

568. Sports Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly a number of inmates were held at this location but only for a few hours at a time. Reports suggest that they were occasionally used as forced labour in the town and for other tasks desired by Serbian forces. 563/ Allegedly the inmates were given no food or water and on some occasions were reportedly forced to stay in the sports hall through the night. 564/

569. Mesetnica-Duboki Jarak bordello: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Following the occupation of the Bosanska Dubica area by Serb forces, a bordello was established which reportedly housed 11 year-old girls. The girls were reportedly subjected to sexual abuse throughout their detention. 565/ The report accuses the Serbian forces of premeditating the acts of rape in an attempt to humiliate and degrade a race of people while simultaneously destroying its biological reproductive potential. 566/

6. Bosanska Gradiška

570. On 18 August 1992, the Bosnian town of Bosanska Gradiška was attacked by Serbian forces using multi-rocket launchers, artillery and tanks. 567/ The bombardment started early in the morning and after several hours of vigorous shelling, the poorly armed defenders of the town were captured by the Serbian forces. 568/

571. Within a few days, the Serbian corps, going house-to-house, rounded up civilians and divided them into groups. 569/ Women and children were sent to camps in Uskoci and Donja Varoš. Men were sent to locations throughout Bosanska Gradiška including: the Stara Gradiška prison--where as many as 200 prisoners were interned at once, the Red Cross building, a local school, a facility called the Praktikum, a school in Podgrace and a facility in Donja Nova Topola, which also reportedly interned some 300 individuals. 570/

572. Stara Gradiška Prison: 571/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Following skirmishes between Croatian and Serbian forces in northern BiH villages, and the ensuing capture of Croatian forces by the Serbs, Croatian soldiers were taken to the Serb-run prison at Stara Gradiška, formerly known as Bosanska Gradiška. 572/

573. The Serbs organized the facility for optimal control. The anterior building of the facility was designated the administrative quarters as well as the lodgings for Serbian forces. 573/ The prison was a single, two-story, L-shaped building with approximately 17 rooms. 574/

574. The Serbs compactly contained their prisoners in the left side of the building. Those cells intended to accommodate two inmates were filled with as many as 10. 575/ Other cells which measured approximately eight by 10 metres were filled with almost 50 men each. 576/ The inmates had to sleep on their sides on the concrete floor and were reportedly fed a piece of bread every four to five days. 577/

575. The reports state that although only half of the prison was full, prisoners were separated into two groups with one group occupying rooms on the second floor and one group occupying rooms on the first floor. 578/ According to the reports,

the prisoners were either Muslim or Croat, and all were men. 579/ There appears, however, to have been no clear criteria used in separating the prisoners. 580/

576. On their first night in the prison, inmates were commonly held in a tiny room on the second floor called a Samica. The Samica measured approximately two by three metres and was allegedly used to emotionally and psychologically weaken the prisoners, thereby decreasing their capability to resist interrogations. 581/

577. Thereafter, the prisoners were interrogated two times per day, once in the morning and once at night. Prior to each interrogation, they were usually put into a Samica. 582/ The investigations lasted an average of 30 minutes and consisted of beatings with hands and sticks, especially on sensitive areas such as recently obtained battle wounds. 583/

578. The Serb in charge was a former corrections officer at the penitentiary and currently a unit leader of the paramilitary White Eagles (Beli orlovi). This individual reportedly told the prisoners that they would all be killed. 584/

579. Additionally, the identified leader allegedly ordered the torturing and killing deaths of three Croatian brothers. Their bodies were thrown into the facility's well which was located between the buildings. Fifty to 60 corpses were reportedly also thrown into the camps' well. 585/

580. Among the methods utilized by the Serbs in torturing their victims at the facility was the setting of guard dogs upon the inmates and watching the ensuing destruction of helpless victims. 586/ Reportedly, the Serb commander claimed that those killed in this manner were to be cut into small pieces and force-fed to other starving inmates. 587/

581. Red Cross Community Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) During the assault on the villages in northern BiH, a group of Bosnian Serb soldiers known as the Scorpions occupied the Red Cross building in Bosanska Gradiška and reportedly operated a camp at this location. 588/ This group wore a combination of camouflage and JNA uniforms and appeared to have been Bosnian Serbs who had been mobilized into paramilitary units. 589/ This paramilitary group was comprised of 200-300 Bosnian Serbs, organized in April 1992. These soldiers wore a patch depicting a scorpion on the left shoulder of their uniforms. 590/

582. The Scorpions were commanded by a former JNA. 591/ Local unidentified police personnel assisted the Scorpions in the apprehension and detention of Muslims and Croats in Bosanska Gradiška from April to December 1992. 592/ Detainees were first brought to the facility for screening and interrogation. They were held at this location for up to four days, after which they were either released and told to leave or taken to area detention facilities. 593/

583. Local school: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A detention facility was established at a school just north of the Red Cross building and some 400 metres from the town's Roman Catholic Church. 594/ This facility was operated by the above-mentioned Scorpion paramilitary unit. 595/ The school was reportedly used for internment during those times when the students were on holiday. 596/

584. The Praktikum: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Another facility which may possibly have been an internment facility was located adjacent to the above-mentioned school. This site known as the Praktikum was said to have been used for interrogations which involved torture. 597/ It was also allegedly used for the training of individuals in the operation of various textile

machinery. 598/

585. Podgrace School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Scorpions also operated a facility in the village of Podgrace, which was just east of Jelići on the way to Bosanska Gradiška. The detention facility was located at the village school. 599/ The seven by eight metre, two-story school building used as a detention facility was called the old school and was adjacent to the main road. A newer, larger, three-story school building which had an asphalt playground existed just south of the old building. 600/

586. Approximately 10 soldiers from Bosanska Gradiška were transported to the old school building on a daily basis to relieve the previous day's guard component. An unknown number of Muslims were routinely detained at the facility. 601/ Some Muslim residents of Bosanska Gradiška believed that many of the detainees were sent to other camps in Bosnia from Podgrace, and that Muslims were being held in the building as of late December 1992. 602/

587. Donja Nova Topola Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Scorpions were said to operate yet another facility just 10 kilometres south of Bosanska Gradiška in the town of Donja Nova Topola. Approximately 300-400 individuals were housed at an unidentified location in the town in December 1992. Reportedly some of the prisoners were transferees from the camps in Podgrace, Omarska, and Prijedor. 603/ Reports suggest that the majority of the citizens before April 1992 had been of Muslim nationality. 604/

7. Bosanska Krupa

588. Bosanska Krupa is located in north-western BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a population of 58,212. 74.5 per cent were Muslim, 23.6 per cent Serb, and 1.9 per cent "other".

589. There are reports of six Serbian-run camps in this region. They are as follows: Bosanska Krupa, the elementary school at Gorinja, Jasenica, the camp in the forest near Jasenica, Petar Kočić Primary School, and the elementary school at Suvaja. These camps allegedly contain Muslim civilians who were unable to escape the region upon Serbian attacks of their villages in May, June, and July 1992. Apparently, those that were able to escape fled to the villages of Cazin and Bužim. 605/ There is also one report which suggests the existence of a detention facility in the village of Bužim. The source is silent with respect to information regarding the identity of those controlling this facility.

590. Military Prison, Bužim: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) This report was provided by the ICRC, whose representatives visited this detention facility on 7 January 1994. No information was provided regarding the conditions at this facility or the identity of those in residence. 606/ This is the only report of a facility in this village, the remaining sites of detention appear to be located within the city limits of Bosanska Krupa.

591. According to witness testimonies, prisoners were transferred between the camps of Bosanska Krupa, Jasenica and the Petar Kočić School. The camp in the forest near Jasenica and the elementary schools in Gorinja and Suvaja are not mentioned in connection with any other camps.

592. Unidentified Facility, Bosanska Krupa: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This camp is located in the city of Bosanska Krupa. Its specific whereabouts and dates of existence

are not reported although one witness describes his short detention at Bosanska Krupa following the attack of his village in early June 1992. 607/ He was taken to Bosanska Krupa from the camp in the surrounding area, and later transferred from there to the Petar Kočić Elementary School. 608/

593. This unidentified facility is reportedly run by Serbs, yet the only group specifically named in connection with the camp are the White Eagles, a Serbian paramilitary organization. 609/ While there is no evidence that the White Eagles actually managed the camp, there is witness testimony that they actively participated in the beating of prisoners there. 610/

594. In one instance, the White Eagles beat prisoners with sticks, baseball bats, metal rods, and a thick rope soaked in water. Then, after letting the prisoners rest a bit, they took them to a place where 20 men beat them again, this time to the point of unconsciousness.

595. Gorinja elementary school: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are reports that a Serb-run camp was established at the elementary school in Gorinja. Apparently, Muslim prisoners were forced to do hard labor there. 611/

596. Jasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however, none among them are neutral.) Jasenica is a detention camp near Bosanska Krupa which was established in May 1992. 612/ There is no indication whether it is still in existence or not. There is one report that suggests it is at a "high school centre". 613/ It is described as a "transit camp" where non-Serbs are interrogated and then sent on to Petar Kočić school for long-term detention. 614/ It is run by the Serbian Army, and apparently, Martić's Četniks from Knin have also taken part in beatings and killings at the camp. 615/

597. The prisoner population consists of Muslims from Bosanska Krupa, Cazin, and the surrounding region that were captured upon the Serbian attacks of their villages. 616/ One report specifically states that 100 Muslims captured at Bosanska Krupa were arrested and taken to this camp. 617/

598. Once at the camp, prisoners were interrogated, beaten, and raped. 618/ One witness describes having his teeth knocked out and ribs broken during a beating there. 619/ There are also reports that prisoners are forced to do hard labor. 620/

599. Camp in forest near Jasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Defence Debriefing Team.) There is one report of a Serb-run prisoner-of-war camp located in the forest near Jasenica. This camp is described as having been "built from nothing", and was supposedly established to hold Muslim men from Sanski Most. 621/ It is not clear from the report whether this camp is part of the central camp at Jasenica or managed by the Serbian Army. There is no further information.

600. Petar Kočić Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however, none among them are neutral.) This school is in Bosanska Krupa. While there are no precise dates of existence for this camp, an ex-prisoner alleges that he was detained here for two and a half months starting sometime after 10 June 1992. 622/ One report estimated that at one point 4,000 prisoners were detained at this camp and an additional 3,000 had passed through it. 623/ Apparently, some prisoners were transferred to Petar Kočić from the camp at Bosanska Krupa and the camp at Jasenica. 624/

601. Prisoners were severely beaten and raped at the school. 625/ Serbian guards extinguished cigarettes on prisoners' foreheads, chests, and other

sensitive parts of the body. They cut crosses in their backs with sticks. Finally, one report alleges they painted the prisoners at the school, dressed them in folk dresses and fezes, and made them sing anti-Muslim songs. 626/

602. Pero Sunić is alleged to be the commander of this camp. 627/ One of the perpetrators assisting here reportedly brought poison to the camp which guards then gave to the prisoners. One ex-prisoner describes the death of a man he was detained with by poisoning. 628/ This witness also reports the visit of a certain captain to the school who came with Captain Zdravko Narandžić, the commander of the military police department, and killed many prisoners. There are no further details about how either of these men were involved with the camp at Petar Kočić School. 629/

603. Suvaja elementary school: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however, none among them are neutral.) This is a Serbian-run camp in Suvaja where Muslim prisoners are reported to be put to hard labor. 630/ There is no additional information about this camp.

604. According to the Sarajevo-Radio BiH Network, Radovan Karadžić and other members of the Serbian Ministry called a meeting in response to the well-publicized human rights violations committed by the Serbian Army in February 1993. Apparently, they agreed that Miroslav Vještica should answer for the events taking place in Bosanska Krupa. 631/

8. Bosanski Brod

605. The municipality of Bosanski Brod is located in northern BiH and is bordered by Croatia to the north and the municipalities of Derventa, Modriča and Odžak to the south. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this municipality was 33,962, of which 41 per cent were Croats, 12.2 per cent were Muslims, 33.8 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 13 per cent were described as "other".

606. Bosanski Brod Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) This facility is reportedly a Croatian-run camp with a sizeable containment capacity. Sources suggest that, at one time, as many as 1,000 Serbs from the surrounding area were contained here. 632/

607. The detainees were reportedly beaten every day and some had broken arms and legs as a result. 633/

608. The guards reportedly moved the severely beaten detainees from this location when the ICRC and UN Peacekeepers visited the camp. 634/ The ICRC visited this facility on 20 July 1992. No additional information regarding the conditions or duration of the camp's existence was provided. 635/

609. Bosanski Brod Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) This stadium appears to have been used by both Serb and Croatians as a detention centre when in control of the region.

610. Initially, Croatian forces exercised dominion over the stadium facility. Reportedly throughout the period of Croatian control, the Croatian Military Police arrested men and women from the Bosanski Brod region and detained them at the stadium facility. 636/

611. Male detainees were contained in the facility's men's room. 637/ At night, Croatian soldiers, who returned from the front, were reportedly permitted to take

the male detainees to the terrace, the basement, and into the corridors of the stadium where the inmates were then subjected to severe beatings. 638/ During the day, the male detainees were relegated to forced labor groups and made to perform tasks which included washing Croatian cars and digging trenches. 639/

612. Reportedly one incident involved the shooting death of 12 male detainees and the disposing of their bodies in nylon bags and dumping them into the Sava River. 640/

613. About 13 women were placed in the ladies' room at the stadium. 641/ The women were reportedly raped. 642/ Muslim and Croatians raped the women in a bathroom where the women were allowed to shower. 643/ The women were raped by as many as six or seven men in the same night. 644/ The older women were forced to perform fellatio on the soldiers. 645/ The younger women were reportedly taken off-site and raped. 646/ The victims were returned to the camp the following morning. 647/

614. When UNPROFOR representatives came to Bosanski Brod, the women were reportedly taken to a kayak club on the Sava River for three days until the representatives departed. 648/

615. The detainees from the Bosanski Brod stadium were transferred to the Tulek Warehouse in August and later exchanged. 649/

616. In October, 1992, when Serbs forces succeeded in control of the Bosanski Brod, they reportedly loaded the remaining area residents onto trucks and took them to the stadium detention facility. 650/

617. Although rather scant information was made available regarding Serb activities at the stadium, reports suggest that women were taken from the stadium to nearby apartments and raped. 651/ Sources suggest that they were also kicked and beaten. 652/

618. Liješće: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however, none among them are neutral.) The detention camp consisted of small rooms behind a school. 653/

619. The camp was run by the "White Eagles" that were from Belgrade. 654/ Their commander was identified in the materials. 655/ At least a couple of Serbian women were with the White Eagles. 656/ In addition, some men from Jović and Šešelj paramilitary groups were at the camp. 657/

620. The White Eagles entered the rooms one at a time, beat the detainees, and then interrogate them about the number of Croatians in neighboring areas. 658/ The White Eagles threatened to kill the detainees. 659/

621. Local Serbs also beat the detainees. The beatings occurred in dark rooms. 660/

622. Male detainees from Tulek Warehouse may have been transferred to Liješće after inquiries at Tulek by ICRC and UNPROFOR. 661/

623. School Bosanski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the list of detention places visited by ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, a detention facility was established at an unidentified school in Bosanski Brod. Representatives of the ICRC visited this facility on 12 August 1992. No information regarding conditions, duration, the ethnicity of detainees nor the identities of the controlling parties was provided. 662/

624. Bosanski Brod Warehouses: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however, none among them are neutral.) This detention camp was located in a warehouse at the Tulek housing estate. 663/ Detainees interned at this located were from Novi Grad, Donja Dubica, Trnjak and Lipik. 664/ Most of the detainees were transferred from other camps in the area to this facility. 665/ The detainees slept on planks under the eaves of a shed containing lime and cement. 666/

625. The male detainees were sent to the front to dig trenches and many died. 667/ The women held in the camp were taken to the warehouse offices and were raped. 668/ The detainees were beaten, burned with cigarettes and brutalized. 669/ At least one, Milan Jagodić from Donja Dubica, died from his injuries. 670/

626. Forced Brothels: (The existence of this type of detention has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Croatian forces reportedly held Serb women in Bosanski Brod where they were physically abused and raped between January and April, 1992. 671/

627. Prison/Penitentiary, Bosanski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the list of detention places visited by ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, a detention facility was established at an unidentified prison in Bosanski Brod. Representatives of the ICRC visited this facility on 9 July 1992. No information regarding conditions, duration, ethnicity of detainees nor the identities of the controlling party was provided. 672/

628. Hospital, Bosanski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the list of detention places visited by ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, a detention facility was established at an unidentified prison in Bosanski Brod. Representatives of the ICRC visited this facility on 9 July 1992. No information regarding conditions, duration, ethnicity of detainees nor the identities of the controlling party was provided. 673/

9. Bosanski Novi

629. The area along the Una River in north-west BiH--which includes the communities of Sanski Most, Ključ, Prijedor and Bosanski Novi--is said to have been the site of concerted Serbian action intended to bring about an undiluted Serbian Republic. 674/

630. Serb occupation in the region began in July 1991. 675/ It was then that the community of Bosanski Novi became a vital Serbian military base from which Croatian targets were attacked. 676/ By June 1992, the strategic function of the mostly Muslim area had changed and the Serbs began to rid the area of the remaining Croats as well as its large Muslim citizenry. 677/ Accordingly, on a daily basis, "unrestrained formations of SDS" engaged in looting and burning of non-Serbian homes. 678/ The Serbs then collected the citizens and, separating the men from the women and children, sent the former to concentration camps in Bosanski Novi and the latter to camps in Dobojo. 679/

631. Reports suggest that men were detained primarily at the sports stadium 680/ but other detention facilities were erected throughout Bosanski Novi to facilitate the Serb expulsion process, including the police station, the Hotel Una, the local fire station, a secondary school, and an area factory. Reportedly some 6,000 inmates were processed through one facility.

632. Stadium Mlakve: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International and Helsinki Watch.) As early as May 1992, the sports stadium was used as a detention facility. 681/ Some witnesses report being held there for as few as two days while others report being held for as many as two months. 682/ The conditions at this location were conspicuously deficient. The detainees were made to sleep in changing rooms, on the floor in corridors and in other spaces under the grandstand. 683/ During daylight hours inmates were kept outside in a roughly marked area of the football pitch. 684/ On one occasion an inmate fell unconscious, reportedly resulting from the combination of heat and the lack of food. 685/

633. According to one witness:

"We received food twice a day, usually a seventh of a kilo of bread and gruel with beans and peas; but only the luckiest got that, most of the others got just the watery soup. The men guarding us were reservists of the 'Army of the Serbian Republic'. The guards changed every seven days. When a captain of the 'Serbian Army' was killed on the front, they reduced our meals to only one a day. It was hot, conditions were bad and older men began to collapse." 686/

634. All of the ex-inmates interviewed stated that they were poorly fed and that the stadium conditions were grossly overcrowded. 687/ The Stadium was home to both non-Serbian military and civilian police as well as civilians from the surrounding areas. 688/ One report suggests that all the men in the villages of Blagaj and Bosanski Novi, aged 15 and older, were collected by Serbian military police and taken to the sports stadium in Bosanski Novi. 689/

635. There were reportedly more than 6,000 detainees at the sports stadium all of whom were subjected to physical mistreatment. 690/

636. On 22 July 1992, a large number of inmates were released from the stadium and taken to Croatia in a convoy arranged by international agencies. 691/ The survivors were allegedly able to identify many of their captors. 692/

637. Hotel Una: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch and Amnesty International.) Sources suggest that camp inmates were transferred between the facilities following interrogations by their captors. 693/ Some were transferred to the Hotel Una from the stadium and others to the stadium from the hotel. 694/ Regardless of the location, the conditions at both appear uniformly harsh.

638. In one account, the victim was blindfolded and beaten both with truncheons and what he believes were bags of sand. 695/ The beatings occurred in conjunction with interrogations regarding the victims knowledge of the identities of "extremists" in the area as well as the reason why the victim had not been mobilized to fight against the Serbs. 696/

639. Following a two hour interrogation, the victim was taken to a cellar where 17 other men were held in a room of about 15 square metres. 697/ All were reportedly interrogated, but not all were beaten. 698/ On 11 June 1992, the other detainees were released, and the victim was transferred to the sports stadium for further interrogation. 699/

640. In another account, 16 inmates were transferred from the sports stadium to the hotel. 700/ The reporting inmate noted that prisoners were contained in rather poor facilities which consisted of one room in the cellar without windows and which was completely dark. 701/ The room reportedly measured four by three square metres, and four men were already detained therein when they arrived. 702/

According to the witness, the four inmates were Muslims. 703/ One was a soldier, another had been accused of trading arms on the black market and the alleged crimes of the third and fourth were unknown. 704/

641. The witness noted that there was a candle but not enough air to sustain the flame. It was reportedly also difficult to breathe. 705/ There was a pipe and a sink in the corner. The sink was used as a toilet and the pipe was used for water. The detainees defecated into a nylon bag and then stored the bag in the corner of the room. The bag remained in the room with the prisoners because the guards refused to remove it. 706/ The victims were also poorly fed, receiving no food for the first three days. 707/

642. On the day after their arrival at the hotel on 23 July, they learned that a convoy had evacuated the men held at the stadium. 708/ On the seventh day of their detention at the hotel, the men were removed from the cellar and transferred to another detention facility. 709/

643. Fire Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Reportedly, the local fire station was among the possible facilities in Bosanski Novi where men from the surrounding area were interned. According to one witness, conditions at the fire station were much better than those at other sites in Bosanski Novi. 710/ Although the inmates were required to work at this location, 711/ they were fed twice daily and received the same food as the military police. 712/ Nineteen inmates were kept in one room which reportedly measured six by four metres in size. They were given pallets of board or cardboard to sleep on but no blankets. Some of the detainees were beaten from time to time, and all were interrogated. One witness recalled that he was released from the fire station on 10 August 1992. 713/

644. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International and Helsinki Watch.) Several reports refer to a detention facility at the local police station, but specific information regarding its description, operation and control were not made available. The reports allege that only men from the villages and towns in the area of Bosanski Novi were detained at the site 714/ and that some inmates were only held here long enough to be interrogated, after which they were transferred to other area facilities. 715/

645. Secondary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the International Society for Human Rights, British Section.) According to one report, Serbian military and Serbian police collected members of Muslim families from the area of Bosanski Novi and detained them in the local secondary school. The report states that the Muslim detainees were forced to wear white bands around their arms. 716/ No information was available as to the conditions at this site.

646. Ustaša Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is only one report of a Croatian-controlled detention facility in the Bosanski Novi area and no specific information regarding location was given. 717/ The report alludes to the activities of one of the alleged perpetrators including his culpability in torturing Serbs in this Ustaša camp. He was said to have brutally beaten four named inmates including battering one inmate about the testicles. 718/ The report also suggests his responsibility for the killing of another inmate. 719/

647. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Only one report makes reference to a detention facility at a factory site. This allegation was made by a Muslim girl who stated that she was detained at this site along with several other Muslim men

and women from her village of Blagaj. She stated that while at this location she watched her Serbian captors shoot a man in the stomach and then cut off his head with a knife. She stated further that only unarmed civilian victims were detained at this facility. 720/

10. Bosanski Petrovac

648. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, this county had a population of 15,552, of which 75.2 per cent were Serbs, 21.1 per cent were Muslims and the remaining 3.7 per cent were described as "other". 721/ The village of Bosanski Petrovac is located at the intersection of two highways just 20 air miles east of the Croatian/Bosnian border. 722/ Information of reported internment facilities include camps at Jasikovac, 723/ in the village of Vrtoče 724/ and at Kozile. There is however no descriptive information regarding the operation or control of the facilities at Jasikovac nor Vrtoče. What follows are several accounts from former detainees in camp Kozile.

649. Kozile: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This prison camp was reportedly located just east of the village of Bosanski Petrovac. The facility was erected along the site of what was formerly a horse farm. 725/ Reports suggest that the camp may have come in to operation some time prior to July 1992, but was of rather limited duration. 726/

650. The report suggests that men from nearby villages were routinely sent to Kozile. 727/ Some inmates were said to have come from Sanica, others from Orašac and still others from Bosanska Krupa. 728/ The camp was very small, reportedly only capable of containing 200 men at a time. 729/ Allegedly, an identified Serbian soldier was said to have acted as chief of interrogations and torture at the facility. 730/

651. On 6 August 1992, the Serbs discontinued camp activities and transferred all prisoners directly to a camp in Kamenica. 731/ Kozile was allegedly closed because unidentified representatives from the ICRC were scheduled to visit the area the following day, and the Serbian forces were concerned that the representatives may have discovered the camp and requested an inspection. 732/

652. Another ex-detainee recalls that Kozile 733/ was situated in an old factory in the woods where some 70 Muslim men were detained. The conditions were poor. The facility contained no beds or blankets. 734/ There were no medicines to assist the infirm, and the detainees were frequently beaten and used as forced labor. 735/

653. In still another account, a former detainee recalled being arrested by militiamen of the Serbian district of the county and taken to the local police station. After a few hours, he and several other prisoners were taken to Kozile by bus. 736/ At the camp, the bus was met by 30 armed men. 737/ The prisoners were instructed to stand in a line adjacent to an iron fence while the apparent leader called the inmates one at a time. Once identified, the personal articles were reportedly removed from the prisoners. 738/

654. The former detainee recalls that the facility was essentially a "hut". 739/ The hut was made up of six rooms with an adjoining hallway. 740/ On their first evening, the inmates were placed into a small room where they remained for the night. 741/ Because of the size of the room and the lack of ventilation, the inmates experienced difficulty breathing. 742/

655. The following day, the prisoners were divided up and placed in different rooms. 743/ There were 16 prisoners in the room 744/ with the witness. They

received no food the first day. On the second day, the prisoners were beaten and eventually given food. They were, however, not permitted to use the toilet. 745/
656. Following the beatings, they were made to walk on all fours to a trough and to lie down in front of the trough for two hours. They were also forced to bark like dogs and sing etnik songs. 746/

657. According to the witness, guards were on duty at all times. Approximately 10-15 among them were "head guards". 747/ They were professionals from the Correctional Institution of Bihać. 748/ The above-mentioned perpetrator was reportedly a warden at that institution and was, in the witness' estimation, the most abusive of the guards. 749/ The perpetrator reportedly removed from the camp some 43 prisoners whose names appeared on a list. The witness believed that a number of these prisoners were killed on his command. 750/

658. The remaining 42, including the witness, were reportedly released when the ICRC announced their plans to visit the location. 751/ Following their release the detainees were required to report to the police station twice daily. 752/

11. Bosanski Šamac

659. Bosanski Samac is located in northern Bosnia on the banks of the Sava River. It is bordered to the east by Orašje and to the west by Odak. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this municipality was 32,835. Of that number, 44.7 per cent were Croat, 41.5 per cent were Serbs, 6.8 per cent were Muslims and the remaining 7 per cent were described as "others".

660. Bosanski Šamac T.O. Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to reports, approximately 800 civilian Croats, Muslims, and Albanians were detained in the Bosanski Šamac Territorial Defence Building. 753/ The detainees were kept in two large warehouses adjacent to the central police station. 754/ The buildings had previously been used to store and service territorial defence force equipment and vehicles. 755/

661. When the Serbian Territory Defence entered the area, they arrested all the Muslims and Croats who were politically active. 756/ The local members of the Bosnian Muslim political party (SDA) were all held in this facility. 757/ Next, the Serbs arrested all the intellectuals, and then everyone else who did not have working obligations. 758/ The detainees were not charged with any offences. 759/
662. The detainees were interrogated and beaten primarily in the police headquarters basement. 760/ After an initial period, the detainees were then moved to the T.O. Warehouse or to the School. 761/

663. At the T.O., the detainees were beaten, denied drinking water, denied use of the toilet and proper food. 762/ They were given only one meal a day consisting of a small slice of bread with jam. 763/ However, some of the local Serb guards were sympathetic and would smuggle in food packets, letters and other items from the wives of local detainees. 764/

664. The Serbian Special Forces beat detainees at first. 765/ Later, the local Serb police guards beat the detainees and were more brutal than the Special Forces. 766/ The beatings varied in instruments and number of perpetrators. 767/ The detainees were beaten with iron bars, wood planks, and truncheons by between one and 10 men. 768/

665. For example, one perpetrator reportedly beat detainees with an old automobile shock absorber and stabbed detainees with a bayonet. 769/ This

perpetrator was also responsible for pouring salt into the deep knife wounds he inflicted. 770/ In another instance, another perpetrator killed Father Jozo Puškarić, a religious figure, by picking him up and throwing him to the ground. 771/ This perpetrator reportedly injured many detainees in this manner. 772/

666. The Serbian Special Forces usually beat the detainees during the day in the room in which they were housed or in the yard. 773/ The police guards would beat the detainees at night and attack in the dark. 774/ When the beaten detainees would fall unconscious as a result of the blows, fellow detainees would have to carry them back to the detention area. 775/ A doctor was allowed to treat some of the detainees at the camp for their injuries that resulted from the beatings and mistreatment. 776/

667. The police guards also forced some detainees to eat sand and forced one prisoner to swallow his own feces. 777/ According to one report, the police guards forced one detainee to perform sex acts on a fellow detainee. 778/

668. In April 1992, 47 detainees from the T.O. Building were transferred by two trucks to the JNA Casern Barracks in Brčko. 779/ Some detainees were sent to different detention facilities in the region but were then later returned to this detention camp. 780/

669. Farmers' Cooperative Storeroom: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Approximately 45 non-Serb people were detained in the Farmer's Cooperative Storerooms in Crkvina. 781/ Crkvina is situated about three miles from Bosanski Šamac. 782/

670. On 7 or 8 May 1992, the Serbian Special Force Squad came to the detention centre and ordered the detainees to line up along one side of the room. 783/ A soldier shined a flashlight on each of the detainees. 784/ He then hit one detainee on the head with his gun and shot the detainee as he was falling to the floor. 785/ This procedure was repeated along the line of detainees. 786/

671. When the soldiers finished going down the line killing certain detainees, they ordered the remaining detainees to line up on the other side of the room. 787/ While going down the line this time, the soldiers asked the detainees their names and occupations. 788/ The killings were based on the detainees' answers. 789/

672. After going through the line the second time, the soldiers ordered the remaining detainees to line up on the next wall. 790/ The soldiers ordered the younger detainees to place the dead bodies on a truck which was backed up to the doorway. 791/ The detainees then had to clean the blood off the floor. 792/ Fifteen from among the 45 detainees were reportedly killed. 793/ At least one of the survivors was transferred to the Bosanski Šamac Jail. 794/

673. Bosanski Šamac Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The camp was located in the Bosanski Šamac School. 795/ The camp consisted of three buildings. 796/ The gymnasium held between 300 and 500 detainees ranging in age from 18 to 85 years old. 797/ The Osnovna Škola (Primary School) Building held approximately 80 detainees that were Muslim and Croatians ranging in age from 18 to 65 years old. 798/ The third building was the Spomen Dom (Memorial) Building which held approximately 40 detainees. 799/

674. Area residents, including women and children, were taken by truck to the school gymnasium. 800/ For the first three days, the detainees were not provided with food. 801/ After the fourth day at the camp, one loaf of bread per day was distributed for every 12 people. 802/ The guards never provided any

blankets or bedding to the detainees. 803/

675. The detainees in the Osnovna Škola Building were reportedly beaten, tortured and some were killed. 804/ Although some severe beatings occurred in the gynasium, they were reportedly uncommon. 805/

676. Initially all the guards were local civilian policemen. 806/ In July 1992, the local guards were replaced or supervised by Serbian Reserve Soldiers and the treatment of the detainees became worse. 807/ The Serbian soldiers beat the detainees with sticks and burned them with cigarettes. 808/ The soldiers threw cold water on the detainees and beat them further.

677. The detainees received one meal a day that consisted of a half slice of bread and an egg. 809/

678. The camp commander was a former civilian policeman. 810/ The camp was controlled by the military police of the Serbian army. 811/

679. The most feared individual at the camp was named in the source materials. 812/ Although this individual was not a guard at the camp, he visited whenever he wanted and would proceed to beat and kill detainees. 813/ The killings took place in the gymnasium in front of all the detainees. 814/

680. At times, Serbian Troops would take groups of 15 to 20 men to dig trenches at the front. 815/ At least three men from the camp were seriously wounded by cross-fire. 816/

681. On or about 20 August 1992, 100 detainees from the school were transferred to the T.O. Building in Bosanski Šamac in anticipation of an exchange. 817/ Some of these detainees were tied up and threatened prior to the exchange. 818/

682. Bosanski Šamac Secondary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Detainees from Bijeljina were taken to this school where they spent three days. 819/ At this time, they were the only detainees in the school. 820/ Later, 10 men and two women were brought to the school from the Bosanski Šamac Police Jail. 821/ A Red Cross visit to the jail prompted the transfer. 822/

683. The detainees were later transferred to the Bosanski Šamac School Gymnasium. 823/

684. Old Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) A detention facility was located in Bosanski Šamac in the Old Police Building on Titova Street. 824/

685. When the Serbian Territory Defence entered the area, they arrested all the Muslims and Croats who were politically active. 825/ The local members of the Bosnian Muslim political party (SDA) were all held in this facility. 826/ Next, the Serbs arrested all the intellectuals, and then everyone else who did not have working obligations. 827/

686. The detainees were interrogated and beaten primarily in the police headquarters basement. 828/ After an initial period where they were beaten every day, the detainees were then moved to the T.O. Warehouse or to the School. 829/

687. Five of the detainees were civilians who had surrendered arms to a Serbian Paramilitary Unit. 830/ Although they were told by the police that they were to be treated as POWs, these men were tortured and beaten. 831/ Detainees were forced to lie face down while guards sliced their knuckles and beat them with wooden and rubber clubs. 832/

688. The Serbian military would come to the jail at random times each day and force the detainees to sing etnik songs for an hour. 833/ Detainees who were leaders in the political communities of the Muslims or Croats were taken out of the chorus and beaten while the others continued to sing. 834/ Those who had relatives fighting in the Croatian Army were also singled out for harsh treatment, often death. 835/ In some cases, Serbs came from the front after fighting to beat the detainees. 836/

689. Detainees were taken to dark rooms in the upper floor of the jail and beaten from behind. 837/ Detainees were forced to eat hot chili peppers to cause additional pain to the cuts they had from the beatings. 838/ Reportedly some detainees died or disappeared during their internment at the jail. 839/

690. The camps were controlled by the military police of the Serbian army. 840/

691. According to the list of detention places visited by ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, a detention facility was established at a local police station in Bosanski Šamac. Representatives of the ICRC visited this facility on 13 May 1992. No information regarding conditions, duration, the ethnicity of detainees nor the identities of the controlling parties was provided. 841/

692. House Arrest: (The existence of this type of detention has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The women and children from the Bosanski Šamac area were detained in houses in the village of Zasavica. The village was policed by Serbian Soldiers and Serbian irregulars. 842/

693. Sources suggest that the women were repeatedly raped while detained under house arrest. 843/

12. Bratunac

694. This municipality is located in the central eastern part of BiH, bordered on the east by Serbia. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, there was a population of 33,575 before the war. Of that number, Muslims constituted the majority with 64.2 per cent, Serbs made up 34.2 per cent, and the remaining 1.6 per cent described themselves as "other".

695. At the end of April 1992, Bratunac was occupied by former JNA Novi Sad corps and the Šešelj and Arkan formation from Serbia. The majority Muslim population failed to resist occupation, mostly out of fear of Serb retaliatory action. 844/ Two weeks later, the process of "ethnic cleansing" began, and was reportedly completed in less than one week. 845/

696. By early May, Serb forces had robbed, burned, destroyed, and ethnically cleansed the villages of Hrančić, Glogova, Biječevo, Krasnopolj, Miholjevići and a large part of Bratunac itself. 846/ The Serbian extremists and aggressors have effectively forced 20,332 Muslim citizens, or 92 per cent of the Muslim population from the Bratunac area, into exile. 847/

697. Serbian extremists arrested Muslims en masse. Many were taken to the stadium or sport grounds and stripped of their possessions. 848/ The men were separated from the women and children and then transferred to other detention facilities. 849/ A camp whose location is unknown is alleged to exist in one report. 850/

698. FK "Bratstvo" Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission.) According to one report, "Četniks" from Serbia instituted a manhunt throughout the area inspecting one house at a time, collecting residents and sending them to the

local stadium for "consultations with the new authorities". 851/ When the citizens arrived, their names were read off, they were divided into groups, and the men were transferred to the gymnasium of the local elementary school. 852/

699. According to another report, some 6,000 to 7,000 Muslims were interned at the stadium by "Četniks" on 10 June 1992. 853/ They were reportedly forced to serve as blood donors, and some did not survive because so much blood had been withdrawn. 854/ Reportedly, the bodies of hundreds of individuals have been burned or thrown into the Drina River. 855/ This camp is also reported in a list of camps. 856/ Other reports also allege the existence of this camp. 857/

700. "Vuk Stefanović Karadić" Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission.) Muslim men were detained at this location in the centre of the village following "consultation" and assignment at the stadium. Many were subjected to beatings. Several were reportedly tortured and killed. 858/ Allegedly the richest among the detainees were killed first. According to one report, detainees numbered approximately 800. Four hundred among them were later transported to Pale for prisoner exchange. 859/

701. Many of the allegations concerning this camp are corroborated in the Special Rapporteur's report of 10 February 1993. It was reported that after the mass arrest of about 2,000 Muslims by Serb police in Bratunac on 9 May 1992, 500 to 600 men were detained in the hall of an elementary school. Those who could not fit inside were reportedly shot with automatic weapons in front of the hall. Beatings were carried out according to lists naming the most influential in the community. Between 30 to 50 people died from injuries the first night while nine others suffocated in the crush as the 500 to 600 struggled to escape the beatings. An Imam was allegedly beaten and stabbed to death after refusing to take the Christian faith and raise three fingers in the Serb manner. After three days of beatings, the group was transferred to Pale. 860/

702. In another report, some 600-700 male Muslims were brutally tortured and killed by Serb paramilitary units and local "Četniks". Some victims were beaten with wooden and iron poles, others were taken to the "so-called investigation" room which was full of dead bodies where they were made to jump up and down on the bodies of the dead. 861/ Witnesses claimed that the corpses were "butchered", with noses, ears and genitals cut off and crosses cut into their skin. 862/

703. According to another report, on 12 May 1992, several individuals from the village of Rakovac were arrested by Serb police 863/ and detained at this location. Their personal effects were removed, they were beaten and then made to remain in a squatting position without food or water for some 30 hours. 864/ Two among them were reportedly set afire. Two other detainees were also killed. 865/ In the witness' estimation, some 21 individuals were killed during the course of the evening. Some days later, several prisoners were taken to Pale where they were exchanged. 866/

704. In another report, a witness/victim was brought to this location in early April 1992. Reportedly hundreds of men between the ages of 16 and 50 were interned here. 867/ Every day a group of inmates were removed from the camp, and never returned. The witness was detained at this location until mid-May, at which time he was transported to Pale. 868/ During his detention at the school, he witnessed summary executions and arbitrary killings of other prisoners. 869/ Several individuals suffered from starvation. The witness was reportedly forced to bury many of the dead and was made to clean up the bloodstains left behind with his clothing. 870/ Another witness testimony provides similar details and it is unclear if it is the same witness. 871/

705. In another report, after being transferred to the school from the stadium, some 500-600 men were forced into one main hall. 872/ The aggressors beat the detainees to try to squeeze them all into the hall. Those who could not fit, were shot in the doorway with automatic weapons. 873/ Consequently, many died from the suffocation which resulted from individuals squeezing others into the corners of the room to escape death. According to the report, those men who survived were beaten throughout the night. 874/

706. In the days that followed, inmates were reportedly taken outside, beaten, placed into garbage containers, and burned alive. 875/ The open containers were then placed under the windows of the containment area causing the smoke to fill the room. The dead were later transported by trucks and disposed of in the river Drina. 876/

707. According to several reports, the Imam, Mustafa Mojkanović, from Bratunac was killed by Serb extremists on 10 June before thousands of Muslim citizens. 877/ Reportedly, the Serb extremists ordered the Imam to cross himself, when he refused they beat him. They reportedly also stuffed his mouth with sawdust, poured beer in his mouth and then cut his throat. 878/ That same evening some 200 other Muslims were also killed, but not before being subjected to extreme abuses and physical mistreatment. 879/

708. One witness reported that he and 120 other inmates from this camp were due to be exchanged for "etnik" prisoners at Kladanj on 14 May 1992. The source believed that they were actually taken to the village of Donja Vratnica, near Visoko, where they were untied and handed over to Bosnian soldiers wearing "fleurs de lis" badges. The source did not see any of the "etnik" prisoners they were to be swapped with. 880/

709. This camp is also reported in a list of camps. 881/ Other reports also allege the existence of a camp here. 882/

710. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the ICRC, there is a camp in the Military Prison in Bratunac. The ICRC first visited the Military Prison on 14 October 1993. 883/

13. Brčko

711. Serbs have used and may still be using detention camps to facilitate the destruction and expulsion of non-Serbs from Brčko. Serbian conquest of Brčko is strategically significant in that it provides one link in a chain ensuring contiguous borders and access to FRY for Bosnian Serbs. Brčko lies on the southern bank of the Sava river which serves as the boundary between BiH and Croatia. Pre-war population of the city and county of Brčko was about 87,000, 40,000 in the city. Approximately 44 per cent were Muslim, 25 per cent Croat, 21 per cent Serb, six per cent Yugoslavs and 3 per cent "others". The county is part of the Sava River valley and supports mixed farming. 884/ The city was a light industrial centre. 885/

712. The political and military objectives of the Bosnian Serbs are clear. The creation and preservation of Serbian dominated and controlled territory within what had become BiH and its direct geographic and political link with FRY. Brčko Serbs expressed their intention toward the end of April 1992. SDS Assemblyman Ristanić declared that Bosnia's Serbs wanted to be part of Yugoslavia. He announced that Brčko's Serbs wanted the city broken into three parts, one each for Muslims, Serbs, and Croats. This announcement was covered on local television and in the newspapers Gradiet and Brčanske Novine. He insisted that division must take place by 3 May or there would be war. 886/

713. Their demand for ethnic division either unanswered, unmet, or unimportant, Serbian forces destroyed the two bridges over the Sava River, on or about April 30, 1992. Fifty to 100 people were killed by the explosions. Body parts were scattered nearby and windows in downtown Brčko were shattered. The Serbs bombarded Muslim areas with artillery. After about a day, Serb forces secured downtown Brčko and the predominantly Serb areas east of the main road to Tuzla. The Serbs also began to round up Muslim residents. 887/

714. For several months before April 1992, JNA equipment (including artillery, tanks, and small arms) from Slovenia and Croatia was brought into the Brčko area for storage. Buses carrying Serb forces (probably paramilitary) reportedly moved from Bijeljina toward Brčko in the days just before the end of April. By late April, the Serb leadership in Brčko appears to have had both experienced forces and a ready stockpile of arms at hand. 888/

715. Reportedly, the JNA had begun to patrol around the city and county of Brčko in January and February 1992. The reserves were called up in February, soldiers were told they would fight in the Osijek area. Most Croats and Muslims left their units and escaped to Croatia. At that time, the JNA confiscated all of the weapons and matériel of the Bosnian Territorial Defence Force and began to arm local Serbian civilians. Small squares were placed on every house and apartment building to identify the ethnicity of its inhabitants. Ethnic lists were compiled for every village and town in the area. 889/

716. As described above, Serb forces commenced their attack upon Brčko with the destruction of the two bridges (road and rail) that cross the Sava at Brčko, on April 30 or very early in the morning of 1 May 1992. 890/ The Serbian forces proceeded to bombard Brčko with artillery. Fighting reached the centre of the city on 1 May, when Serbian reservists from Bijeljina positioned artillery around the train station and began firing into Muslim parts of the city. The shells landed at a rate of 75 every 45 minutes. In some parts of town, local Serbs who had obtained weapons beforehand began arresting their Muslim and Croatian neighbors. 891/ After the bombardment, Colonel Pavle Milinković and his garrison troops occupied the city with help from local mobilized Serbs. Muslim men were placed under house arrest. 892/

717. The battle for the city of Brčko was over for all practical purposes by 4 May 1992. Victorious Serb forces began rounding up Muslim and Croat residents. The captives were taken to several holding areas, including the Brčko police station, the local bus depot, a former sand and gravel depository, the hospital, a former textile factory, a mosque, a hotel, and a pig farm south-east of the city. Killings and beatings allegedly took place in each. 893/

718. A Bosnian Serb from a village populated entirely by ethnic Serbs, who participated in the takeover of Brčko provided the following account: Bosnian Serbs in Lukavac received a shipment of weapons from the JNA base in Brčko at the end of April 1992. The weapons, mostly AK-47's and M-48's, were delivered by JNA military trucks to a house in the village. The owner of the house, his brother and their friend then reportedly distributed the weapons in Lukavac. 894/

719. On April 30, 1992, JNA forces stationed in Brčko destroyed the two bridges over the Sava. Approximately 3,000 paramilitary troops from Serbia came from Bijeljina and attacked Brčko from the south-east. Bosnian Serb irregulars from Gornji Bukvik and the surrounding area attacked from the west. The two attacking forces met at the JNA military base in Brčko to further coordinate the takeover of Brčko with local JNA forces. 895/

720. The president of the local Serbian Democratic Party then allegedly announced the mobilization of all Bosnian Serbian male residents of military age. On 7 May, about 600 gathered. According to this witness, within the next seven

days all Muslim and Croatian residents were rounded up and taken to the Luka port camp. 896/

721. Another witness reported that in the first half of May, Serbs searched for weapons, registered the local population and restricted movement in the city. 897/

722. According to the same witness, successive waves of military and paramilitary forces came to Brčko. Every few days a different group appeared to be in charge. At one time or another, the men of Dragan Kalinić, Arkan (eljko Ranjatović) or Vojislav Šešelj were in charge. Martić's people from Bosanska Krajina were supposedly the last to hold the city. 898/

723. Each weekend groups of Serbian "weekenders" (vikendaši), armed Serbian men, not necessarily soldiers, allegedly descended upon the area from Bijeljina to plunder and vandalize. 899/

724. Reportedly, during the first few days of May, the local Serbs established what was called the "War Presidency", a committee of local leaders representing important sources of authority in the region. These allegedly included: the chief of uniformed police, Veselin Veselić, the commander of the military garrison, Colonel Pavle Milinković, the commander of the Luka camp, Dokić, the commander of the fire brigade, Kristo Purić, the head of health, Milenko Vojinović, aka Dr. Beli and reportedly in the Bosnian Serb Assembly in Pale, the head of the judiciary, Todor Gavrić, the information director, Boško Lomović, the head of defence, Milutinović and the police commander, Drago Vesiljević. Djordje Ristanić was reported to be the head of the executive body. The War Presidency may now call itself the "Executive Committee". 900/

725. JNA Casern: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State and Helsinki Watch.) As stated previously, the collection and imprisonment of non-Serbian residents began immediately after Serb conquest of the city. In fact, there is at least one report of Muslim detention at the JNA casern prior to the outbreak of armed hostilities in the city. 901/

726. Allegedly, on 26 April 1992, 47 prisoners from the Bosanski Šamac T.O. Building were transferred by two trucks, one civilian and one military, to the JNA casern in Brčko. The casern was still a JNA installation and supported an unidentified armour unit and an unidentified infantry unit. Some soldiers wore a star on their uniforms, while others had a star with the Serbian tri-colour in the middle. The detention facility took up half the casern and it already supposedly contained four unidentified civilians from the Brčko area. 902/

727. The alleged camp commander was a JNA counter-intelligence major who wore civilian clothes. Guards were JNA military police. 903/

728. The prisoners were reportedly interrogated and beaten. Interrogators included the camp commander and the commander of the Bosanski Šamac fourth detachment who was also a member of the city's crisis headquarters, who traveled to Brčko on at least two occasions for the purpose of interrogating prisoners. The goal was collection of information regarding Muslim/Croatian military posture and capabilities. 904/

729. One prisoner was allegedly maltreated because he was a member of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) in Bosanski Šamac. 905/

730. On 5 May, all 51 prisoners were reportedly transferred to the Španac JNA barracks territory in Bijeljina. 906/

731. It was also reported that on about 1 May 1992 about 200 men were held in the casern movie theatre from an ethnically mixed apartment building. 907/

732. Many were placed under a sort of house arrest, ordered to stay within their homes or a small area around their homes. It was reported that bands of Serbs entered Muslim homes, took away young females, raped them and returned them after two or three days. 908/ Most who found themselves alive and subject to the authority of Serbian forces were put in a number of places for several days before being shipped to the primary detention camp in Brčko, at the Luka port facilities.

733. The number of detainees was reported to have grown so rapidly that a number of facilities in and around Brčko were designated as holding areas. Accounts of the locations of these holding areas vary, but the following have appeared in a variety of reports and interviews received.

734. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch and the US Mission.) Reports suggest the detention and execution of hundreds of people at the Brčko police station probably located on Majevička Brigada Road in Brčko. 909/

735. One man claims to have been held there for seven days in May 1992. He stated that Serbian forces used this police station as a killing centre from 7 May 1992 until 1 June 1992. He may have loaded bodies into trucks during his seven day period of incarceration at the rate of 100 bodies per day. He claims to have survived only because of the intervention of a Serbian Orthodox priest who apparently secured his transfer to the Luka camp, which was located in a quarry and brickyard outside Brčko. The witness claims that he was later transferred to a camp in Serbia; where after a period of time he obtained his release. 910/

736. Apparently, the same individual recalls the execution of several Muslim teenage boys after they had been ordered to sing a Serbian song. He was also told that specific rooms in the police station were used for torture and execution. A guard at the facility supposedly claimed that 300 people were killed each day. The majority of killings seemed to take place around a series of stalls or elevators. 911/ A second individual apparently detained at the same place declared that he was responsible for unloading bodies from an elevator. He estimated that he loaded about 500 bodies onto trucks over a three day period. 912/

737. Several individuals were also reportedly beaten, interrogated, and forced to work. 913/

738. Slaughterhouse/Abattoir: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) According to a British report, the Abattoir, adjacent to the wharf complex in Brčko, was set up as a torture camp where the slaughter equipment was used on the inmates. 914/

739. The fact is, the slaughterhouse may have been used by the Serbs in conjunction with the police station as a detention and execution complex. Apparently, a slaughterhouse is located next to the police station. 915/ Also, another individual reported that he visited a cattle slaughterhouse near Brčko, near the Luka camp. He heard screams and shots. He also spoke with an alleged survivor of the facility who said that 100-300 people were killed there each day from 7 to 14 May 1992. 916/

740. A Former Sand and Gravel Depository: 917/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Mission.) It was reported that in late April 1992, the former sand and gravel depository "Luka-Skladište Šljunka i Peska" was turned into a detention camp where, within 30 days, more than 1,000 Muslims were sent. Inmates were fed once every two or three days. Every night a group of prisoners was taken away and not seen again. In late June, this camp allegedly held over 5,000. In a two day period in late June-early July, over 2,000 people from this camp were allegedly killed. New arrivals in the camp kept the population at roughly 5000. 918/

741. Former Textile Factory Interplet: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Mission.) Over 2,000 people, mostly women, were reportedly held in a former textile factory in Brčko. About 1,000 women there were allegedly subject to constant rape by Serb gangs. 919/

742. The Fesfema Restaurant: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Fesfema restaurant was reported as a place of detention in Brčko. 920/ No additional information was provided regarding its operation or control.

743. The Fraser (or Faser) Car Service Company: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This facility was reportedly operated as a place of detention in Brčko. 921/ No additional information was provided regarding its operation or control.

744. Sports Hall/Stadium complex "Partizan": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State and the Danish Helsinki Committee.) A sports hall and/or stadium complex called Partizan allegedly held over 500 people.

745. Reportedly a group of 96 Muslims were transported to this location immediately after which two were killed and the remainder were forced to beat each other. A Major Dragan was said to have cut one prisoners' ear off and forced another prisoner to lick the wound. A machine-gun was supposedly placed in the middle of the hall and the guards threatened to kill everybody on the spot. Allegedly some guards placed pistols in prisoners' mouths, while others combed prisoners' hair with bloody combs. The report states that of the original 96, 26 survived two days of torture. Some were then reportedly taken to Bijeljina, others to the Luka camp. 922/

746. The Hotel Galija: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Mission.) Where more than 500 female Muslims were allegedly held for the sexual entertainment of Serb forces. 923/

747. Luka: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Mazowiecki and the British Defence Debriefing Team.) The brick factory and port facilities located on the Sava River; the primary detention camp in Brčko, notorious as a death and torture camp. 924/

748. The Serbs detained prisoners at the Luka port facility from at least 8 May 1992 until late July or August 1992, when, it seems, the Luka camp was shut down, and surviving prisoners were transferred elsewhere. Reports suggest that the camp population ranged from 1,000 to 5,000 inmates with the total number of people who passed through unknown. Supposedly about 95 per cent were ethnic Muslims and the remainder Croatian; however, there are reports of Serbs held and killed at the Luka camp also. Additionally, it seems that all those detained at the Luka camp were from around Brčko. 925/

749. During the camp's operation, many prisoners were released, some bribed their way out and others were saved by personal intervention of influential Serbs. Up to three thousand prisoners may have been killed in the Luka detention complex and all inmates were subjected to inhumane living conditions and a variety of brutal assaults, including rape and torture. The perpetrators of such acts were guards, administrators, soldiers and paramilitaries. Many survivors have rendered statements and may be available to testify. 926/

750. The Luka camp had five main parts: an administration building, which included barracks, offices, interrogation rooms, and rooms where women were held to be raped; a large warehouse divided into three compartments, where the detainees were held; a police barracks; a small building used as barracks by groups of front-line soldiers who visited the complex; and a second large warehouse, where visiting soldiers could obtain small arms and equipment. (The warehouse held a new model of rifle manufactured by the company in Serbia that usually supplied the JNA; some trucks making deliveries to the warehouse had license plates from Serbia.) The visiting soldiers, especially members of Arkan's forces, appear to have been responsible for many of the beatings and killings. 927/

751. From early May, Luka's commander was reportedly Major Petar Djokić; the Deputy Commander was an identified Captain. Both men wore JNA uniforms. The Major was known by locals to be the richest man in the Semberi region of Bosnia and had a house in Dvorovi. 928/ They appeared before the prisoners sparingly. Djokić reportedly oversaw or participated in some beatings and at least one killing of prisoners. They did not inform prisoners of their rights and responsibilities, nor did they apparently take necessary steps to maintain discipline within the Luka camp. They were directly involved in arranging for the transfer to the "Serbian Republic" of the property of at least some Muslims interned in the camp, in concert with representatives of the Arkanovci. They appear to have had repeated, direct contacts with various paramilitary leaders (including Arkan, Captain Dragan, and Captain Mauser, a local paramilitary). 929/

752. Until late May, the commander of the halls in which prisoners were held was an identified individual who reportedly committed numerous beatings and killings and was present for many others. This man had keys to the second warehouse, where arms were stored. He was reportedly succeeded as commander by a young man. This young man was from Brčko, was well known to detainees, and had worked in Luka from early May. After assuming command, he registered detainees; which the former commander had not. Both men were members of the local police (SUP). Nearly all guards in the camp (and all those seen after Kosta took command) wore blue SUP uniforms. Paramilitaries, in particular the Arkanovci and Draganovci, participated in the transportation of detainees to and from Luka. 930/

753. A Bosnian Muslim from Brčko provided an account of his arrest and imprisonment at Luka from the inception of its use as a camp. He stated that Serbian forces stormed into the suburb of Novo Brčko. "Četniks", including White Eagle forces, shot rifles into the windows of residences and drove people into the street. All residents were put into six trucks, which made about three trips to ferry the people to an area where three schools were collocated. 931/

754. The residents of Novo Brčko were gathered onto the combined athletic fields of the schools. With megaphones, the captors directed Serbs to one part of the field, Croats to another, and Muslims to yet another. Members of mixed marriages and children were not permitted to remain together. Along with a group of males aged 13 and older, the witness was among the first prisoners taken to the Luka camp. He was forced to sign documents "selling" his property in Novo Brčko at a low price to a Serb. 932/

755. During his first days at the camp, the captors called out names of

prisoners from electoral rolls. All those who were members of the SDA (a Bosnian, primarily Muslim, political party) or who had held positions of leadership in business or industry were killed. Shootings often occurred at 4:00 a.m. The witness estimates that during his first week at Luka more than 2,000 men were killed and thrown into the Sava River. 933/

756. After four days of mass shootings, there was a lull. From the fifth day, prisoners who were ethnic Serbs and were accused of being disloyal to the "etnik" cause were taken for interrogation and beatings. 934/

757. The witness was interrogated on the seventh day of his captivity. This was the stage when detainees with property or money were subjected to questioning and torture. The witness, who was affluent, would not describe his own beating. By this point, all prisoners known to have been politically active had already been killed. 935/

758. Following his second week in the Luka facility, the witness saw guards torture or kill Serbs who had hidden or helped Muslims. The camp commander designated a Bosnian Serb who had been a waiter at a Brčko hotel to seek out specific ethnic Serb prisoners for interrogation because he knew most of the Brčko area residents by name. 936/

759. After the witness had been interrogated, he was taken with other prisoners to Hanger Two of the loading dock, where they were forced to look at a pile of more than 200 corpses or torsos. Most of the body parts had been chopped off: hands, arms, and genitals. The prisoners standing outside Hanger Two were told they would end up like that if they told lies while being interrogated. 937/

760. Looking out the window during one of his interrogations, the witness saw the soldiers gang-rape a woman whom he had known since his high school days, and murder her husband. A Brčko school teacher among the guards, an ethnic Serb, was shot dead for refusing to join in the torture and killing of this couple. 938/

761. The witness identified the second camp commander, among others as responsible for the atrocities at Luka. This commander showed serious concern over the fact that some guards carried out their "duties" with knives. Most other guards at Luka were also visibly afraid of the knife-wielding guards, who were regularly seen castrating male prisoners. 939/

762. He also observed the beating of "handsome" male prisoners, aged 20 to 30, on the genitals repeatedly and for extended periods of time. 940/

763. The witness reported that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, guards raped teen-aged girls. Also, certain other guards routinely lined up handsome young men, Croat against Muslim, in rows of three or four. The male prisoners were forced to perform sodomy on one another while being taunted by laughing guards. 941/

764. According to the witness, the younger handsome males at Luka suffered the most horrific abuses by far of any group of prisoners. 942/

765. This witness observed eight to 10 teen-age girls brought to the camp commander's office building on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between about 1,400 and 1,800 hours. The teenagers came only two days of the week. 943/

766. The camp commander would take his time selecting a girl, who was then escorted upstairs. Once the commander had made his choice, three or four guards selected one girl to share among them, and so on. Only the commander was permitted a girl to himself. 944/

767. The witness identified one perpetrator as the well-known daughter of

Brčko's leading prostitute. She bragged about her job of going around town to "buy and prepare" the girls, and she was assisted by three men who participated in the "delivery service", as well as serving as "police" at the Luka camp. The witness identified all of the aforementioned people, and provided names of girls known to be dead and presumed to have died from being gang-raped at the Luka camp. 945/

768. The female perpetrator reportedly brought a nurse to Luka to "prepare the girls and make them calm". The girls apparently had no idea what was going to happen to them because they were only slightly frightened. The witness implied that the nurse was coerced into "treating" the girls. 946/

769. The nurse, also a fellow refugee, said that this female perpetrator had stabbed one girl, who had resisted being sent to the soldiers, on the breast and in the vagina with the broken neck of a glass bottle; the girl bled to death. The nurse personally witnessed this incident. 947/

770. He reported that in the first week of June, the bodies of most of the 2,000 that he estimates were killed were thrown down a well and emerged later floating down the Sava River, surfacing at Brezovo Polje and even as far away as Belgrade. As Luka guards became aware of the surfacing corpses, they took to cutting open the bodies and packing them with sand to keep them submerged. This effort did not always succeed. The third approach was to chop up corpses and burn the bodies. 948/

771. It seems that upon arrival at the Luka-Brčko camp, all internees were questioned by one of the three inspectors, who then decided their fate. Internees who were members of the SDA or HDZ political parties were usually executed at the camp. The internees were also questioned as to whether they, or their neighbors, possessed any currency, gold, or weapons. Prisoners could only be released by a signature from either the police chief at the camp or from the major or captain in charge. The Inspectors themselves did not have such authority. Approximately 1,000 prisoners were released though, by having a Serbian person vouch, with his or her life, that the internee would not leave Brčko, not discuss politics, and not own any weapons, and by having these Serbian sponsors sign a document to this effect. 949/

772. Allegedly, a Serbian police officer, provided his signature to authorize some executions; however, it is understood that many killings reportedly occurred without any such signature being provided, required or even sought. 950/

773. The Serbian police seemed to have administrative control of the camp, and it was reported that Serbian police officers were always present when atrocities occurred. One witness, saw camp guards at Luka-Brčko wearing black berets, which at that time indicated membership in units belonging to eljko "Arkan" Ranjatović. However, the witness also described the administration of Luka-Brčko as changing at least once a month. 951/

774. Apparently, the camp itself measured approximately 230 by 150 metres and was enclosed by an electrified fence constructed by the detainees. Mines were supposedly buried around the exterior of the camp. The internees lived in one of three hangers: the first, 20 millimetres by 28 millimetres in size, housed 650-700 Muslim men from Brezovo Polje; the second 20 millimetres by 40 millimetres, housed 120-180 men; and the third 20 millimetres by 40 millimetres housed 300 men, women and children. Women and children were also held in one other undisclosed area. 952/

775. The second and third hangers were connected by a large door through which the internees could see each other. Internees in the first hanger usually slept standing up because of the limited space. In the other two hangers the internees

were allowed to sit along the wall, but their legs had to remain straight out along the ground. The internees were allowed to use the toilet, located in a different building, only once a day and for no longer than one minute. 953/ After 25 May 1992, each hanger was given five 10 litre buckets, which then served as their toilets. As of June 1992, goats were also placed in the hangers and lived with the internees. It was reported that combined stench of goat and human excrement, and dead internees from behind the third hanger, was overpowering. Blood was also reported to be ankle deep from behind the third hanger where the dead bodies were usually kept until later disposed. 954/

776. It was reported that in the beginning of May 1992, each intern received food rations of 50 grams of bread and .15 litres of thin bean soup each day. This ration was later changed to 80 grams of bread per day and .08 litres of spoiled bean porridge soup per week and later drastically cut to 70-80 grams of bread only every four to five days. 955/

777. Apparently, murder and torture were a daily occurrence. Such activity often appeared to be random. Reports received describe a plethora of various acts of violence and degradation. For example, witnesses reported ears and noses cut off and eyes gouged out. Some of the internees were killed for such slight infractions of camp rules as raising a leg off the ground. Many prisoners were killed by being shot in the back of the head. Such killings were usually carried out near floor drains which emptied into the Sava river. Knives were reported to be used to cut into the skin of the internees all the way to the bone and others had their fingers cut off. 956/

778. Guards regularly beat prisoners with different types of clubs. Some prisoners were reportedly beaten with clubs to the point that their faces caved in and were then simply left to die. Another form of maltreatment was to jump from tables onto internees breaking their ribs and other bones. Many men were allegedly castrated. Such atrocities were almost always reported to have been committed in front of other detainees. The bodies of the dead, or dying internees, were often taken to the camp dump or moved behind the prisoner hangars. Other internees were required to move the bodies. Sometimes the prisoners who carried the dead were killed while carrying such bodies to the dump. The dead were also taken and dumped outside the Serbian Police Station located on Majevička Brigada Road in Brčko. 957/

779. One source indicates that these daily atrocities were committed by 10-15 Serbian paramilitary soldiers and an unknown number of Arkanovci, Šešeljovci, and Yugoslavian Federal Specijalci soldiers, as well as by Serbian police. Internees were often told to sing and those that did not sing loud enough were shot point blank. After the singing started the guards would often come in and start randomly shooting the internees. In one undated incident, approximately 50 men, women and children were killed. The internees were told that this was in retaliation for the deaths of 12 Serbian paramilitary soldiers killed at the front. This type of random shooting was reported to have occurred on a daily basis with anywhere from 15-50 victims. 958/

780. There was also reported to be a torture room at the camp, and those internees taken there never returned. Those tortured were either killed immediately or left to bleed to death in pools of their own blood. No other prisoners were allowed to help them and if they did not die on their own within two to three days, they too were then shot to death. 959/

781. It was reported that dozens of Muslim prisoners had crosses engraved into their foreheads with knives and were then given Orthodox names such as Aleksander and then required to repeat, for example, "I am Aleksander". 960/

782. Apparently, several camp guards would enter the third hanger on a daily

basis and force a prisoner to drink some sort of alcoholic beverage and swallow white pills. They would then order the prisoner to beat his fellow prisoners. 961/

783. One report estimated that "Četniks" were involved with approximately 70 per cent of the tortures at the camp. Fifty to 60 per cent of the killings were estimated to be done by Arkanovci; however, other Serbian paramilitary forces such as, Šešeljovci, Specijalci, and Draganovci were also involved in the killing and torture and Serbian Police were often present. 962/

784. According to the report "Četniks" and "STDF" forces guarded the camp and internees often unloaded ammunition from civilian trucks which was stored directly next to where the detainee's were housed. This ammunition was reported to have been used by Serbian forces belonging to the Brčko garrison. 963/

785. A Bosnian Serb who joined Serb forces and worked as a guard at the Luka-Brčko port facilities provides one of the most detailed descriptions of the camp located on the west bank of the Sava River. This description both corroborates and contradicts certain aspects of other reports on the camp. He stated that the camp was approximately 500 metres long and 100 metres wide and was surrounded by a two metre high chain-link fence with barbed wire outriggers (fence appeared part of the original port facilities). 964/

786. A single gate was located on the north-west side and provided vehicular and pedestrian access. The INA-Luka gas station was located immediately adjacent to the gate and on the same side of the road as the camp. Facing the gate from the outside of the camp, the gas station was to the left of the gate. The gate was five or six metres wide and consisted of two hinged doors, made of spaced vertical metal rods mounted on a metal frame, which moved on rollers. The gatehouse was located on the outside of the gate. The camp accommodations consisted of two one-story warehouse buildings, each measuring approximately 40 metres long and 20 metres wide. Between the two warehouses but closer to the river were the ruins of a building. 965/

787. The outside perimeter was guarded by six guards who worked in pairs in two hour shifts. These guards were lodged in a nearby house outside the camp perimeter. All six were Bosnian Serbs from the Brčko area and were ordered to participate in some of the rapes, torture and killing of male and female prisoners held at the camp. 966/

788. Male and female prisoners, no children, were delivered to the camp in military trucks and unloaded in the warehouses. No effort was made to segregate the sexes. Between 300 and 400 prisoners were confined inside each of the two warehouses, where they were kept at all times. The prisoners were provided one meal a day and forced to sleep on concrete floors. No bedding or blankets were provided. 967/

789. Between 100 and 150 Serbs from Belgrade worked in shifts of about 50 men inside the camp. They wore green camouflage uniforms and green berets bearing two white eagles. They were armed with AK-47's with folding stocks and knives that they carried either at their waists or in their boots. They were the only Serbs allowed to operate within the camp. Every day, they carried out the interrogation, torture and killing of prisoners in the small office rooms at the inside end of each of the two warehouses. 968/

790. The rapes of young female prisoners were carried out in a room known as the rape room that was an annex, measuring 2.5 by three metres, at the corner of one of the warehouses. 969/

791. The screams of prisoners and sound of shots being fired from the warehouses

were very common. Bodies of killed prisoners were immediately loaded onto military trucks and taken to the Kafilerija Farm for disposal. Some were buried in mass graves; some were placed in a garbage truck, compressed, and dumped at a dump site; some were processed for use as livestock feed. 970/

792. The witness also stated that the camp was visited daily by two or three high ranking civilian officials, in civilian cars, who remained on the camp premises for approximately two hours before leaving. Twenty-four hours a day, trucks, in convoys of two to four, brought new prisoners in while other trucks took prisoners out. Some prisoners were taken in civilian cars to the JNA base in Brčko for additional interrogation. He reports that an identified individual was in charge of the "S" Local Community in Brčko. The "S" Local Community was the fourth of four administrative divisions in Brčko. The first was the Serbian Varoš Community; the second was the Tuzla Road Community; the third was the Bijeljina Road Community. Brčko camp was located within the jurisdiction of the "S" Local Community. 971/

793. One of the more notorious incidents to have occurred at the Luka-Brčko camp was related by a Bosnian Serb who joined the Serbian forces and worked as a guard at the camp. On 17 May 1992, in the afternoon, six guards at the Serb detention camp in Brčko, selected 12 female prisoners between the ages of 12 and 25 and took them to what was known as the rape room. A small room attached to the corner of one of the two warehouses used for housing prisoners at the camp. The room had no furnishings. Part of the floor was covered with cardboard. Five of the guards were from a group of guards that had come from Belgrade. The sixth was from Bosnia. Once inside the room, the girls were forced against one of the walls. Two of the guards grabbed a 12 year-old girl, removed her clothes and pinned her to the floor. One held her hands while the other held her legs. The Bosnian guard was ordered to rape her. The other guards watched to ensure compliance with the order. After the rape, the victim dressed and the prisoners were removed. 972/

794. About an hour after the rape, a group of 80 male Bosnian prisoners, Serbs and Croats, between the ages of 20 and 50 were lined up against the wall of a ruined building located close to the river and in line with a point halfway between the two warehouses. Three prisoners between the ages of 35 and 40 who were standing closest to the guards, were separated from the group and brought to the Bosnian guard about 20 metres away. One of the other guards gave the Bosnian guard a knife about 30-35 centimetres long and ordered him to kill all three by slashing their throats. The Bosnian hesitated. The other guard grabbed his hand and forced the knife through one prisoner's neck below the ear. The knife was pulled out and the victim fell into convulsions for 30 seconds before death. The Bosnian guard was ordered to kill another prisoner in the same manner, he again hesitated so another guard pushed the knife into the prisoner's neck killing the man instantly. The Bosnian guard then tried to kill the third prisoner with the knife, failed, so finished him off with his rifle. The three bodies were loaded onto a military truck. The Bosnian guard was then ordered to kill the remaining 77. He did so with his rifle. The bodies were placed on trucks and brought to the Kafilerija farm for disposal. 973/

795. A Bosnian Serb forcibly conscripted into the Reserve Contingent of the Serbian Territorial Military Police by "Specijalci" described a situation indicative of the atmosphere at the Luka camp and amongst the guards. He was assigned to the camp on 15 May 1992, because of a shortage of guards. Upon arrival at the camp, he was picked up by a "specijalci" 974/ soldier in a camouflage uniform and posted on an open street about 50 metres from the warehouses. He replaced another guard who left with the "specijalci". After about two hours on guard, around 9:00 a.m., another soldier in camouflage came to the guard post and told him to follow. This soldier appeared to be one of those in charge. About 10 metres from a hangar, the other soldier told him it was time

to have some fun. He was told that as a Serb it's his duty to rape several Bosnian Croatian or Bosnian Muslim women to show his patriotism to the government in Belgrade that had sent "Specijalci" to Brčko to liberate local Serbs. He was told that unless he got his hands dirty like the rest he would be shot as a traitor. After threatened with death, he agreed to commit rape. 975/

796. He failed in his first attempt to rape a young woman about 25 who seemed to be Muslim. He successfully raped a 15 year-old girl who fought back and had to be held down by four soldiers. Ten to 12 "specijalci" stood outside the warehouse indifferent or bored, jeering and cursing the conscript when he protested. Over a period of one hour, he raped five women between the ages of 15 and 22. Not totally convinced of his loyalty and saying the rapes were just for fun the soldiers informed him that he must now do something more serious. 976/

797. At about 1,000, two well dressed men between the ages of 30 and 50 were brought out from one of the warehouses and placed in front of its wall. The conscript was ordered to shoot. He resisted. He was then threatened with a pointed rifle, at which time he did the job. Then to further prove his loyalty to the Serbian cause he was told to cut some throats. He couldn't do it so the soldiers guided his hand to cut the two throats of the prisoners. 977/

798. The following account of a Bosnian Muslim civilian male from Brčko who was arrested by Bosnian Serb Forces on 10 May 1992 displays the humiliation and degradation commonly reported as being suffered by prisoners at the Luka camp.

799. The man was ordered into one of a series of connected warehouses each approximately 20 by 50 metres in size. There were already about 100 prisoners there. For the first 15 minutes, the prisoners were forced to sit with their heads down while Bosnian Serb Army soldiers hit them with rifle butts and executed several of the men by shooting them in the head. After about 15 minutes, the man's name was called for a hearing. When he entered the room he saw another man on the floor pressing a cloth to his bleeding head and a pool of blood on the floor. He was immediately hit from behind with a rubber truncheon and fell on top of the other man. He was asked where his video camera was hidden. He was accused of filming events for Croatian TV. When he responded that he never had a camera, he was kicked and beaten by guards who were all from Bijeljina. The guards then asked him where they had hidden arms. He responded that he did not have any. The guards then beat and kicked him until he bled from the ears. He was next ordered to make the orthodox sign of the cross. He genuflected several times. When he made a mistake a guard kicked one of his teeth out. When he left, other prisoners were brought in. A prisoner unable to walk was killed. He was returned to the warehouse. 978/

800. A policeman from Bijeljina entered the warehouse and told the prisoners to pair off and then punch one another in the face. Other policemen would stand behind the prisoners and beat them if they did not hit hard enough. This lasted about two hours. The witness was severely beaten by the younger and stronger man he had paired off with. The guards then arranged forced boxing matches. In one case a 70 year-old had to fight a 20 year-old. For the rest of the evening, so-called Četniks would enter the darkened warehouse and beat people randomly. At about 2,200, four men referred to by the witness as Četniks entered and took all valuables to be found on the prisoners. 979/

801. The next night and each proceeding night for the rest of this man's time in Luka, men he referred to as "Četniks" came in with flashlights and took 20 to 30 prisoners. Shouts and screams would then be heard. In the days that followed, groups of four men were taken either to load bodies into refrigerator trucks or to throw them into the Sava River. 980/

802. The witness recalled that one prisoner was beaten by 12 "Četniks" clad with black baseball bats. They systematically broke his fingers, arms and knees. Then one man, who the witness calls one of the main "Četniks" from Brčko, killed that prisoner with a pistol. 981/

803. The witness reported that two days later, the "etnik Captain", who had worked in the same factory as the witness, requested that seven men from among the detainees go over to the medical clinic to clean up broken glass. The witness volunteered. Upon his arrival at the clinic, the witness found 70, so-called, "Četniks" waiting in two rows to beat the male detainees. 982/ The witness recalled seeing a number of men already beaten who were unable to stand. One of these "Četniks" refused to allow them to be hit more than once. This "etnik" retrieved the witness from Luka on 14 May and put him under house arrest until 14 July when, the witness reported, all Muslim men from Brčko were taken in three buses to the Batković camp. 983/

804. Another alleged prisoner at the Luka camp reported that he was never registered, interrogated, beaten or tortured while there. However, the prisoner reported that he witnessed the gross maltreatment of other prisoners, including killing, on a daily basis. 984/

805. According to this witness, he was transferred from "the military headquarters" in Brčko to the Luka camp on 7 May 1992. He remained there until 12 July 1992 when he was transferred to Brezovo Polje. He states that at Luka his personal documents were taken away from him and he was placed in Hall 2. He could witness the events going on in front of the halls through a large gate in his hall that was open during the day. Because of what he witnessed he lived in constant fear. 985/

806. He reported that "Četniks" tortured and killed prisoners with an iron spiked mace. He also reported that prisoners loaded 200-300 dead bodies onto refrigerated trucks every day from 4:00 to 5:00 a.m. According to this witness the bodies were taken to the Kafilerija food factory to be burned. 986/

807. He states that he was assigned to load dead bodies twice. He claims that 80 per cent of the dead had had their throats cut while 20 per cent had been shot or had been beaten or tortured to death. He said that almost all of the victims had been inhabitants of Brčko. 987/

808. He also provided some specific examples of brutality committed in the camp. Once, guards entered Hall 2 and randomly picked five prisoners. The guards ordered the five men to stand facing a wall. A guard or some sort of military member then drove a truck inside the hall and crushed the men up against the wall. The driver put the truck in reverse and repeated this maneuver until all five were dead. While this was going on, the 150-200 other prisoners in the hall were forced to sit down and avert their eyes. 988/

809. This witness also claims that on about 10 May 1992, "Četniks" delivered a truckload of 30-40 Muslims and Croats to Hall 2. One of the "Četniks" called out the name of a family, a husband, wife and their five year-old daughter, and took them outside in front of the hall. The "etnik" then held the daughter by the hair and allegedly cut her throat. The mother fainted. The father then had his throat cut. Other guards revived the mother, and then she was killed in the same way. When this was going on, the witness describes a sort of chaotic situation in the camp. Guards were drunk and drinking and firing shots into the air. 989/

810. The prisoner claimed that a Serbian front line soldier visited the camp almost every other day. On each visit, the soldier allegedly shot and killed four or five detainees in the back of the head with his pistol while the

detainees sat on the ground with their heads down. He describes another front line soldier visiting the camp on at least three occasions and executing prisoners he had apparently known and had identified to be executed before his arrival. 990/

811. The same prisoner claims that his brother was also detained at the Luka camp and informed him of other acts of brutality. For example, on 12 or 13 May 1992, the brother supposedly claimed that "Četniks" ordered about five detainees to lie down in a line on the tar road in front of Hall 1 inside the camp. A Serbian guard then allegedly drove a truck filled with sacks of sand over their necks, killing them instantly. 991/

812. The brother also supposedly reported that on four or five different evenings in the middle of May, 1992, approximately 15 young prisoners (from 15 to 20 years old) were forced to get into a closed delivery van and transported away. The next morning, prisoners who were assigned to load dead bodies on to the refrigerated trucks noticed that among the dead bodies were the 15 young men taken away three or four hours earlier. The bodies were naked and each had two openings cut into their backs. 992/

813. Many of the prisoners killed in Luka-Brčko were allegedly buried in a series of four mass graves situated behind a local drinking establishment on the road between Brčko and the village of Brezovo Polje. The road runs parallel to and is about 500 metres from the Sava River. The mass graves lie in a wooded area between the road and the river. 993/

814. The bodies of internees from the Luka-Brčko camp were also reported to have been transported to and burned at the old "Kafilerija" animal feed and rendering factory in Brčko. 994/ This factory was approximately four miles from the camp and located where Bijeljinska Cesta ended and Vase Pelagica street began. Refrigerated and TAM-110 trucks were reported to leave Luka-Brčko camp at 4:00 a.m. each morning with approximately 20 bodies each. Additional refrigerated trucks, from other unknown locations, also arrived at this factory. When the bodies arrived at the factory they were first dumped by 10-12 internees inside a building where three large furnaces were located. Unnamed Serbian paramilitary forces then stripped the bodies of valuables before dumping them into the furnaces. This facility was also guarded by unnamed "Šešeljs" forces. The burning of the bodies started in May 1992 and prior to this time the bodies had been dumped into the Sava river until the number of bodies needing to be disposed of became too high. 995/

815. Apparently, the ECMM reported an allegation that Serbs in Brčko destroyed the cadavers of their Muslim victims by throwing them into machines designed to grind up dead animals to make animal feed for cattle. Other Muslims were allegedly forced to operate this machine and later allegedly also killed. This may very well be a description of the Kafilerija plant. 996/

816. It seems that yet another source had heard that children at the Luka camp had been killed and then thrown into cement mixers; their remains used as food for poultry. 997/

817. There was also reported to be a mass grave located on the southern side of of a local street, in the eastern part of Brčko. 998/

818. Another witness who allegedly spent some time at the Luka camp claimed that from nine to 11 May 1992, he and three other Luka prisoners were taken to the Brčko hospital to load dead bodies into a furnace. According to this witness, the bodies had been cut into pieces and placed into 50 kilogram nylon sacks. He saw body parts from men, women, and children, most with civilian clothing. The sacks were brought to the hospital in small trucks. The witness claims that he

personally loaded about 200 such sacks into the furnace over the two day period. When his group left, they were replaced by another group of four men. The men were always under armed guard.

819. Other unnamed sources have stated that as of August, 1993 there were over 3,000 ex-detainees in the free territory of Brčko (not counting detainees who have left the area already), 1,200 of whom are women and 500-600 of whom are children. Approximately 500 of these women have been reported to have been raped while imprisoned. 999/

820. The Bimex Agricultural Complex: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State and the US Mission.) A pig farm south-east of the city, about three kilometres from Brčko, was reportedly used as an interrogation and torture centre for Muslims. Those sent there never returned. 1000/ However, several Luka prisoners were transferred to the pig farm where they were required to work and continued to be subject to maltreatment at the hands of their captors. One witness reported that between about 18 May 1992 and the Spring of 1993, 32 Muslims and six Croats performed forced labour there. The men worked day and night and were allowed to sleep four to five hours a night. The prisoners were often beaten. A mass grave is reported to be located there. 1001/

821. Another witness reported three mass graves on the way to the farm. He said that he often passed three large pits, at least 15 metres long, to which bodies were taken in a certain TAM truck. He passed these pits on the way to the Bimex swine breeding farm from Brčko, three kilometres east of Brčko. 1002/

822. A mass grave was also reported to be located not far from the pig farm. Refrigerated meat transportation trucks were reportedly used to haul bodies to this mass grave. 1003/

823. Unidentified Detention Facilities: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Mission.) Two other unidentified Serbian detention facilities, near the Bimex pig farm, were reportedly located about 200 metres further west of an area restaurant at a small river port on the river Sava. 1004/

824. The Laser Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) One witness was hiding with neighbors at home when Serbs came to his neighborhood with a TAM truck, saying they were to take everyone to a factory called "Laser". Because there was not room enough to carry everyone in the neighborhood, the Serbs took only men. They took them to the restaurant at the Laser factory where there were already 200 men, women and children. The next day, 7 May buses arrived. Women, children and the elderly were taken away. One bus headed toward Čelić, the other toward Brezovo Polje. That night, two individuals and a Serb from Brčko allegedly came in to the factory, took out four prisoners, beat them and took their valuables. On 8 May, the prisoners were given the choice of going to Čelić or Brezovo Polje. Most chose Čelić because it was located in the "free territory". The witness boarded a bus and was taken to the Luka camp. 1005/

825. Another witness describes a group of 100-120 people being held at the Laser factory restaurant, on or about 6 May 1992. He reports that at night a Serb arrived. This Serb supposedly called out people's names and killed those he called out in front of the building. The other prisoners were told to keep their heads down inside the building and not to look out. Those killed had their throats cut. In a room next door about 10 women of different ages were held. This Serb reportedly raped a woman in front of her mother. 1006/

826. The Hotel Bosna: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Committee on Foreign Relations of the US Senate.) Thirty-three civilians from Brčko were reportedly held in the attic of the Hotel Bosna in Brčko for seven days. Neighbors served as their guards. After seven days they were transferred to the Luka camp. 1007/

827. Three Mosques of Brčko: (The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by multiple sources, including US Department of State and Helsinki Watch.) The three mosques in Brčko were also reported as places where Serbs housed prisoners. 1008/ One witness reported that between 100 and 150 men ages 15-80 were held in a mosque for a night after the town fell to the Serbs. According to this witness, the prisoners were forced to sing "etnik" songs. They were ordered to squat in a single line and told that if they fell asleep they would never wake up. During the night, local Serbs from Brčko who were dressed in "etnik" uniforms would arrive and beat the prisoners with their boots. Men, including some old men, were beaten at random by groups of three or four Serbs who entered every 10 minutes. They beat each person for about 10 minutes. One man had his teeth knocked out. Seven or eight men were taken out of the mosque never to return. A paramilitary called "Mauzer" from Bijeljina seemed to be in command. JNA recruits responded to his orders and the witness reported the visit of JNA generals to the mosque who surveyed the situation and left the paramilitaries in control. The paramilitary captors also supposedly tied a white ribbon around a prisoner's arm and sent him out of the mosque to see whether he would draw the fire of a Muslim sniper. In the morning, the prisoners were taken to the basement of the local hospital. 1009/

828. Some of the women reported to have been held at the Hotel Bosna were also later transferred to a mosque. 1010/ Another witness reported that a group of 180-200 men were held in "the" mosque for four days where they were forced to go to the bathroom on the "abdesthana", a place for religious ritual. 1011/

829. Hospital/Health Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Those that were reportedly held in the mosque for a night were taken to the basement of the local hospital the next morning, where they were interrogated. According to the same witness the prisoners were questioned every two hours for two days. The interrogators were two Serb men from Brčko and two other men. The interrogators first beat the prisoners then asked them questions. They wanted to know who had weapons in the area and who had shot at Serb forces. The witness was beaten until unconscious, revived and beaten again. 1012/

830. At the time of this captivity, Muslim forces, trying to retake the town, attacked the hospital. Serb defenders placed the witness in front of a window vulnerable to fire from the Muslim forces. A Serb paramilitary held a gun on the witness at all times. The witness reports that the Muslims stopped firing after they saw him standing in the window. The witness escaped torture at the hospital by trading his watch to a paramilitary for transport to Brezovo Polje. 1013/

831. Another witness described punishment for the smallest remarks ranging from beating on the palm of the hands with a truncheon to cutting off ears and noses and jumping from a table on to prisoners' chests. This occurred at the Brčko Health Centre. 1014/

832. Es Naselje Ghetto: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) On 13 July, 1992, Serbian forces swept through the Es Naselje Ghetto, a block of apartment buildings that they regularly patrolled, located near the casern, and that Serbs had turned into a small ghetto for Muslims and Croats. The Serbs collected about 450 Muslims and Croats and bused them to the Batković camp. 1015/

833. An Ethnically Mixed Apartment Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Local Serbs held Muslim and Croat residents of the building in the basement for six days then turned them over to Arkanovci. They were then transferred to the JNA casern. 1016/

834. The Hotel Posavina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Serbs reportedly took some of the Muslims and Croats that they had rounded up to the Hotel Posavina in Brčko. A massacre is also reported to have occurred there. 1017/

835. The Village of Brezovo Polje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serbs occupied the village of Brezovo Polje on 15 April 1992. Allegedly, the entire village became a concentration camp for two months, after which, on 17 June the Muslim and Croatian populations were evacuated. The Serbian force that occupied Brezovo Polje consisted primarily of paramilitary forces, Arkanovci, Šešeljovci, White Eagles and the Srpska Garda (Mausarovci). The commander of the latter and some regular JNA troops was identified in the report. 1018/

836. Serbian forces immediately declared martial law and confined the citizens to certain areas within the village. Apparently, about 2,750 Muslims were held prisoner. Male Muslims were interrogated at the local police station, where some were also beaten and one or two killed. Food in town ran low. Electricity and telephone service were cut off. 1019/

837. According to one source approximately 1,500 people were detained in Brezovo Polje from around 7 May 1992 to 1 June 1992. That witness also states that four or five people were taken away daily never to be seen again. According to two witnesses, the JNA was in charge to begin with; however, Serbian paramilitaries soon assumed command and the local JNA soldiers appeared to subordinate themselves to the paramilitaries, most of whom were members of the White Eagles. 1020/

838. Another report declares that some Muslim and Croatian prisoners first taken to the Luka camp were then selected for transfer to Brezovo Polje and there tortured. 1021/

839. Another witness claimed that about 1,000 people were held at Brezovo Polje. Some later removed to Tuzla. The witness also reports that 150 girls ages 12 and above were raped by gangs of 30 or more men at a time. 1022/

840. The greatest number of prisoners claimed was 5,000 Muslims. That report also alleges the occurrence of massacres and other violence visited upon the Muslim prisoners. 1023/

841. Apparently, On 17 June 1992, the men between 18 and 50 were transferred to the Luka-Brčko camp. Women, children and some old men were transferred to Lončari 1024/, a village north of the city of Brčko.

842. Automobile Maintenance Shop, Lončari: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Once in Lončari, 70 old men and two boys were placed in an automobile maintenance shop. All 72 slept on the concrete floor of a room five by six metres in size. 1025/

843. Elementary School, Lončari: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Twelve hundred women and children were placed in three rooms of a small

elementary school next to the car shop. The two boys mentioned above were later transferred to the school. There was not enough room for all in the school, so some had to sleep outside on the sidewalk in front of the school. Everyone else had to sleep on the floor with no blankets. 1026/

844. It was an old school with no water supply or toilet. Two latrines were set up in the field next to the school. Guards brought water for the prisoners to drink. Food was delivered twice a day from a local farm, at 1,100 and 1,900 hours. Each prisoner received a small portion of bread with butter or lard. Sometimes, boiled eggs, hot tea or hot watery soup were provided. 1027/

845. Twice, a local Serbian Orthodox priest brought the 250 children fresh milk. Otherwise, children received no special ration. 1028/

846. Prisoners were generally hungry. They were required to work in the fields of a local farm and otherwise told to remain in the car shop, school and police station. Guards warned the prisoners not to wander because mines were located outside the perimeter (A statement later discovered to be false). 1029/

847. Six guards of the local police (SUP) watched the area at all times. Captain Dragan was the SUP commander in Lončari.

848. No prisoners in Lončari were ever questioned, tortured, killed or raped. 1030/

849. On 20 June 1992, 48 females between the ages of 13 and 30 were selected and taken away by bus to Karakaj where they were reportedly raped in the Glinica factory. On the same day, approximately 900 of the remaining women and children were loaded on buses and transported to a place near Tuzla. There, about 150 girls aged 12 and older were allegedly raped by gangs of 30 or more men at a time. 1031/ After 20 June, only about 300 old men and women and some younger women remained in Lončari.

850. On 29 June 1992, Lončari was abandoned as a place of detention and all remaining prisoners were transferred to Ugljevik. 1032/

851. The Restaurant "Westphalia": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Westphalia restaurant was reportedly located near Stolina across from the Bimex Pig Farm and Agricultural Complex on the road between Brčko and Brezovo Polje. Supposedly, Serbs began using the restaurant as a place of detention immediately after the occupation of Brčko. The detainees were reportedly from East and West Bosnia. From this camp, women and girls were reportedly distributed to other Serb run brothels. Girls as young as 15 were reported to be held and abused there. Those who resist the sexual acts are said to be tortured. For example, womens' breasts were cut and crosses were carved into their bodies with knives. 1033/

852. A Coffee House Near Skijana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Skijana is a Brčko suburb in the direction of Bijeljina, where a large number of girls were allegedly held and abused by Serbian soldiers. 1034/

853. A Coffee House Near Stolina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) This alleged place of detention may be the same as the restaurant Westfalia. 1035/

854. A Private House in Grčica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Grčica is an intercity neighborhood of Brčko. A detention facility was reportedly established in a house which was located 20 metres from an unidentified paint shop. This location was reportedly a site where Serbs detained females for rape. 1036/

855. Another source describes a detention facility in a home in Grčica used as a residence and headquarters by a Captain who served as the head of the Draganovci in Brčko. She also stated that a Lieutenant Colonel who was the garrison commander, often attended parties there. She states that she was raped repeatedly and forced to keep house for the four men who lived there. 1037/

856. Dragan Training Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) One witness claims that her teenage daughter had been detained at the Dragan training camp for local Dragan supporters at a storehouse complex near the old Kafilerija. Her daughter allegedly watched repeatedly as Muslims were brought to an area in front of the camp and killed with a gunshot to the back of the head. These and other bodies transported to the area were buried in a hole called the "rupa", dug by bulldozers. The bodies were then covered with truckloads of refuse and dirt. 1038/

857. The Hotel Elvis: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This hotel is also identified as a place used by Serbs immediately after the occupation of Brčko to hold women and girls from east and west Bosnia for the purpose of rape. 1039/

858. The Hotel Galeb: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This facility was identified as a place used by Serbs to hold females for the purpose of rape. 1040/

859. Private House Behind SUP Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) After a few days detention at the Luka camp, a woman reports being transferred to a house behind SUP headquarters in Brčko on 17 May 1992. There she was detained several weeks, and then she was moved to a home in Grčica. 1041/

860. She claims that the house was occupied by 14 Draganovci who were part of a special unit that carried out arrests for the SUP. 1042/

861. The Tanjug news service reported on 29 September 1992 that the Serbian leadership in Brčko denied an allegation by the United States administration that there were concentration camps for Muslims in Brčko. According to the report, the Brčko Serbian leadership requested international organizations to send their officials to the Muslim part of Brčko where, again according to the report, approximately 1,500 Serb women, children, and old people were being held prisoner. Also, the Serbian leadership of Brčko apparently asked international organizations to visit Brčko and see for themselves that there were no concentration camps for Muslims and that Muslims who remained in the Serbian part of Brčko lived normally. 1043/

862. According to another report, Radovan Karadžić rejected as completely unfounded the American accusations that 3,000 Muslims were killed at the Brčko Luka camp. In addition, the report states that an American from Brčko inquired amongst friends and family in Brčko of such allegations and discovered that they were not true. 1044/

863. A Bosnian Serb Army officer believes the initial apprehension of Muslims legitimate. He concedes that later confinement may have become illegitimate. BSA forces apprehended civilian Muslim men of fighting age. Any such Muslim man found in the "combat area" around Brčko was taken into custody and delivered over to the civilian authorities. The purpose of such detention was two-fold. First, the Serbs defended themselves against potential adversaries, and second, the Serbs protected the non-combatants from the dangers of combat.

864. The Serb Captain described a situation in Brčko conducive to lawless activity and victimization of civilians. With regular army units busy on the front lines, ill-disciplined and criminal paramilitaries were free to wreak havoc in the town. Effective and law-abiding civilian authority was absent. Arkan's men, other volunteers from Serbia and local toughs took advantage of the situation, and innocent people suffered. He corroborates the stories of several alleged victims that an identified individual murdered more than a hundred Muslims. He denies the allegation of 3,000 killed at Luka, believing perhaps 600 killed at the camp and in the town between May and July 1992. 1045/

865. Gornji Rahić: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, Bosnian Croat forces took the village of Bukvik, county of Brčko, in mid-September 1992. Allegedly, commanders of the 108th HVO Brigade issued orders to effect the transport of the entire Serbian population there to a camp in Gornji Rahić and to other camps. They also allegedly ordered the torture and inhuman treatment of the civilians detained. The source identifies three who then tortured and beat up civilians detained at the camp in Gornji Rahić. Apparently, they inflicted severe injuries on several people. 1046/

14. Breza

866. This county is located in the centre of BiH, just north-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of this municipality was 17,266, of which 75.6 per cent were Muslims, 12.3 per cent were Serbs, 7.1 per cent were described as "other", and 5 per cent were Croatians.

867. Breza Camp: 1047/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report, three young women from Ilijas and Visoko were captured by 10 Bosnian Muslims 1048/ on 26 May 1992, and taken to an unspecified location in Breza.

868. Initially, they were detained in a basement room of a facility containing small windows. It was reportedly cold, damp, and dirty.

869. According to the report, upon the women's arrival their captors began to rape them. The women were repeatedly raped at this location where their detention lasted two days. 1049/

870. The victims were then transferred to another room in a different building, apparently a part of the same camp, wherein five other women were interned. Conditions in the new location were almost as bleak. There was a bathroom, but the women were not permitted to shower or bathe. 1050/ They were permitted to use the washbasin, on occasion, but only for very brief periods. They were fed pieces of moldy bread or macaroni, some leftovers and soup. The women were never able to speak to one another as there was always a guard present. 1051/

871. In the new location, the women were reportedly raped by as many as 20 men at a time, one after another. When the women fainted from the abuse, their captors simply doused them with water to revive them and continued the raping. 1052/

872. The women remained in the room the majority of the time except on those occasions when they were taken out to watch the male prisoners being beaten or killed. 1053/ According to the report, the mistreatment of the men consisted of beatings, drowning, or the "tearing" of their bodies "bit by bit". 1054/

873. On one occasion, they tried to make a father rape his 17 year old daughter. Both father and daughter were beaten when they refused to obey. When the Muslims put a knife to the father's throat, he relented. 1055/

874. According to the witness, the male Serb inmates were subjected to forced labour. They were frequently taken to construction sites and made to dig. 1056/ The male workers were of all ages, there were even children among them, some as young as five. 1057/ When the men were beaten, the women were brought to watch. When the women were raped, the men were reportedly also made to watch. 1058/

875. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a factory in Breza. The ICRC first visited the camp on 11 November 1993. 1059/ Information regarding the operation or control of the facility was not provided.

876. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the military prison in Breza. The ICRC first visited the camp on 27 November 1992. 1060/ Information regarding the operation or control of the facility was not provided.

877. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the military prison in Breza. The ICRC first visited the camp on 3 March 1993. 1061/ Information regarding the operation or control of the facility was not provided.

15. Bugojno

878. The municipality of Bugojno is located in the west-central section of BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a population of 46,843 prior to the war. Muslims comprised the majority of the population at 47.1 per cent, Croats comprised 44.1 per cent, Serbs were 18.9 per cent, and 4.9 per cent were described as "other". One source reported that 10,000 eastern BiH refugees and several thousand refugees from Jajce arrived in Bugojno before the summer of 1993, the majority of which were Bosnian Muslims. Between 18 July and 22 July 1993, the BiH Army established control over the city of Bugojno. All HVO (Bosnian Croatian Defence Council) troops were disarmed at that time. 1062/

879. There are reports of independently verified Muslim controlled camps in Bugojno where Croatian prisoners are being held. 1063/ According to one report, 2,500 Croatian civilians and 750 members of the HVO were imprisoned in several concentration camps in the county of Bugojno. 1064/ This source did not provide the exact location or identity of any of the reported camps. There was one report of a Bosnian Croat and Muslim controlled camp where Serbian prisoners were being held. 1065/

880. BiH Hospital Bugojno: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) The town of Bugojno is located in the centre of the county of Bugojno. On 6 August 1993, UN forces reportedly visited five Croatian prisoners held in the BiH hospital in Bugojno. They observed that the prisoners had been beaten on their backs and that one had died as a result of the beatings. 1066/

881. Bugojno Brothel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) One report indicated that a Muslim and Croat controlled brothel exists in the town of Bugojno, but did not specify the location within the city. 1067/ According to this source, Serbian women are being forcibly held and subjected to repeated sexual abuse. Those who become pregnant as a result of the rapes are held captive at the brothel until they are five months pregnant, and if released, are prohibited from leaving their homes to prevent them from getting an abortion. According to this source, members of Muslim and Croatian units who are infected with the AIDS virus or other communicable diseases are deliberately brought to the brothels to rape the Serbian women. It was reported that 12 year-old girls have been raped at this brothel. 1068/

882. The 1st Krajina Corps in Banja Luka reported that Serbian women of all ages were imprisoned and subjected to rape in private prisons belonging to several Bosnian Muslims. 1069/

883. Iskra Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The main detention centre in the city of Bugojno was reportedly located at the Iskra Stadium. 1070/ According to one source the camp is under the control of the BiH Army. Three hundred twenty prisoners were held at Iskra at its "peak" during the summer of 1993. 1071/ During this time 19 prisoners allegedly died or were killed at the camp. One hundred fifty prisoners were reportedly released before August 1993 due to a shortage of food. 1072/

884. The ICRC reportedly visited the Iskra camp and interviewed prisoners in preparation for a possible exchange. The report did not provide the exact date of the visit, but it is believed to have occurred between August and November 1993. As of November 1993, 150 prisoners were still being held at the camp, and no prisoner exchange had been reported. 1073/

885. According to one report, on 20 September there were 300 civilians held prisoner in the Sports Stadium in the city of Bugojno. 1074/ As of 23 August 1993, the Bosnian civil police in Bugojno continued to detain an unknown number of HVO civil police. According to this source, some of the prisoners were transferred to the Sports Stadium and the primary school. 1075/

886. Bugojno Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) As of 23 August 1993, the Bosnian civil police in Bugojno continued to detain an unknown number of HVO civil police. According to this source, some of the prisoners were transferred to the Sports Stadium and the primary school. 1076/

887. According to one report, members of the ICRC visited a detention facility at a school in Bugojno on 7 September 1993. The report was, however, silent as to the conditions existing at this facility as well as the duration of its existence. 1077/

888. Prušac Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) It has been reported that the Prušac Detention Centre is located just outside the city of Bugojno. According to one source, 15 disarmed HVO (Bosnian Croatian

Defence Council) soldiers were imprisoned at Prušac from 18 July-23 July 1993. Several of the prisoners were released and allowed to return to their homes, and the rest of the prisoners were transferred to a detention centre at Iskra Stadium. 1078/

889. Another source reported that UN troops discovered the camp on 10 August 1993. At that time, approximately 40 HVO soldiers were imprisoned in the camp. The prisoners were reportedly well treated, and family members were allowed to visit the camp. 1079/

890. Privredna Banka Building Basement: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to one report, a temporary detention facility for disarmed HVO soldiers was set up in the Privredna Banka Building in the city of Bugojno during the summer of 1993. At the end of the summer, prisoners held here were either released or transferred to the camp at Iskra Stadium. No other information concerning the camp was provided by the report. 1080/

891. Kalin Motel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was alleged that a brothel is located at Ravno Rostovo in the county of Bugojno. One report stated that the brothel was Muslim-controlled and the women detained there were Croatian. 1081/ No other information concerning the brothel was provided.

892. Rostovo Ski Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to a report compiled in 1992, 150 Serbian prisoners were held at the ski centre, and 30 of those prisoners were reportedly Serbian women. 1082/ This camp may be the same as the Kalin Motel brothel located at Ravno Rostovo. 1083/

893. House of Relja Lukić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one source, the home of Relja Lukić, a Serb allegedly killed by Muslim or Croat forces, was used as a concentration camp for 50 Serbian prisoners. 1084/ One report estimated that 15 Serbian women were being held at this house. 1085/ The exact location of the camp within Bugojno was not provided. The report indicated that either the Army of BiH or the Army of the Republic of Croatia was in control of the camp. 1086/

894. Slavko Rodić Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The Commission has received a report of a concentration camp controlled by the Army of the BiH or the Army of the Republic of Croatia, located in the Slavko Rodić Factory. There are reportedly 700 Serbian prisoners being held at the factory. 1087/ According to one report, the ICRC visited a detention facility established at a factory in Bugojno on 28 September 1993. No information was provided regarding numbers of detainees or the conditions then existing at the prison. 1088/

895. Bugojno Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a report compiled in 1992, approximately 200 Serbians are being held prisoner in the Bugojno Gymnasium building. 1089/

896. Coal Mine-Village of Bračnica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a report compiled in 1992, 250 Serbian prisoners were reportedly being held in a coal mine in Bračnica. 1090/

16. Busovača

897. This county is located in the centre of BiH, surrounded by Zenica, Vitez, Fojnica and Kakanj. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Busovača's population was 18,883, of which 48.1 per cent were Croats, 44.9 per cent were Muslims, 3.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 3.6 per cent were described as "other".

898. Kaonik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) The only detention centre of note in Busovača is the Kaonik Prison. 1091/ Busovača is controlled by Croatian forces and the Kaonik Prison which is run by the HVO, is under the jurisdiction of the military court in Travnik. 1092/ Most of the information concerning this prison was provided to ECMM officials by the Director of the Kaonik Prison, Zlatko Aleksovski. 1093/ This facility is the military prison for the whole region of Central Bosnia and it apparently served this function before the outbreak of hostilities. Muslims arrested during the conflict are the charge of the Busovača and Vitez HVO. 1094/ It is an open question how long the prison has been in operation or whether the facility is still in operation.

899. On 15 May 1993, the prison held 79 military and civilian Muslim prisoners; neither women nor children were detained here. 1095/ On 19 June 1993, the ECMM secured the release of 31 Muslim prisoner from Kaonik Prison. 1096/ These prisoners were probably civilians. Soldiers that are detained are POWs, while the civilians are purportedly detained for their own protection. 1097/ The Director claims that the ICRC visits the prison regularly and that the ICRC is informed when additional prisoners arrive.

900. The Director outlined several factors affecting the quality of prison life. First, there is a lack of food for prisoners. Second, there is a lack of security at the prison because most of the prison staff was mobilized and taken to the front lines. Third, the Director claims that he is compelled by the HVO brigade commanders to put the prisoners to work (he is aware that this is a violation of the Geneva Conventions). Prisoners made statements to the ECMM to the effect that they were treated well and that they had no complaints about the conditions there. 1098/

901. There are no explicit allegations of mistreatment of prisoners. However, there are indications in the report that prison guards and Busovača residents would sometimes drink too much and abuse the Muslim prisoners. The Director claimed that it was difficult to restrain those abusing Muslim prisoners, in light of the fact that prison guards do not usually carry weapons. 1099/ The only other mistreatment alleged concerns the use of prisoners to dig trenches for military defence purposes. 1100/ The ICRC has attempted to intervene with local military officials on behalf of the prisoners to resolve this question.

17. ajniče

902. The municipality of ajniče is situated in south-eastern Bosnia. It borders Montenegro to the south and Gorade and Rudo to its north and east. The 1991 Yugoslav census reports that the population of ajniče was 8,919. A translation of that figure reveals that 52.9 per cent were Serbs, 44.9 per cent were Muslim, .1 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.1 per cent were described as "other".

903. Allegedly, four detention facilities were located in ajniče. Each facility reportedly was controlled by Serbian or Bosnian Serb forces, and the

majority, if not all of the prisoners, were Muslims. Reports indicate that at least 83 people have been detained at these sites.

904. Elementary School in ajniče: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Serbian forces allegedly used the elementary school in ajniče as a "bordello", where several Muslim women were imprisoned and raped daily. 1101/

905. Mostina Hunting Lodge: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission and the US Mission.) The Mostina hunting lodge, also described as a hotel, was located in the forest between ajniče and Metaljka. 1102/ Reports indicate that Serbian forces controlled the Mostina hunting lodge and used it to detain Muslims. 1103/ One report states 50 Muslim men were held in the lodge. 1104/ Another report states that Serbian forces took 40 people to the camp, and ordered them to cut trees for the firm named Stakorina. 1105/ Following their work, it is unclear whether they were taken from the camp to another location. 1106/ Consequently, these reports may describe the same prisoners.

906. Additionally, a Bosnian Muslim from reported that a Serb from the village of Stakorina entered the lodge at about 5:00 p.m. and opened fire on the prisoners. 1107/ The firing reportedly lasted for 10 minutes; 1108/ however, the evidence does not state how many prisoners were killed or wounded. According to another report, an identified individual and his assistants killed 34 civilians at the Mostina lodge. 1109/ It is unclear whether this second report is related to the shooting incident.

907. Police Station in ajniče: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Members of the Bosnian Serb militia allegedly used a police station in ajniče to detain several Muslim villagers. 1110/ The evidence suggests that the Serbian controlled police station was used for at least several weeks to imprison Muslim villagers from Ravno and Selište. 1111/ Forces of the Bosnian Serb militia reportedly imprisoned at the police station several Muslim villagers abducted from Ravno on 16 February 1993. 1112/ At least six of these detainees were held until 17 March 1993. 1113/ However, about five other Muslims from the village of Selište were still believed to be detained as of July 1993. 1114/ While at the police station, members of the Bosnian Serb militia questioned and threatened the detainees. 1115/ The detainees also were given little to eat, and one woman was strip searched. 1116/

908. Shipping Container: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Mission.) There are two reports of a shipping container, or simply a container, that was used as a detention facility. 1117/ One report describes the shipping container as being near ajniče. 1118/ The second report locates the container at the Mostina hunting lodge. 1119/ Both reports might describe the same container and the second report might duplicate some of the evidence from the first report. It also is possible that the container was moveable or that more than one container existed.

909. The evidence states that the container was five or six square metres in size and that there was a barrel of petrol inside. 1120/ Serbian forces controlled the container, and at least 22 people allegedly were held inside the container at one time. 1121/ Several of the prisoners were Muslim; however, it is unclear whether all of the prisoners were Muslims. 1122/

910. According to a report, Serbian forces detained a witness and then took him to a containment area where 11 others were already imprisoned. 1123/ On 5

May, 10 more people were shepherded into the above-referenced containment facility. 1124/ On both nights, Serbs reportedly tortured the prisoners, and on the second night, the prisoners kept fainting. 1125/ The witness also reports that he was beaten by the brother of the town's Serbian Democratic Party leader. 1126/ This perpetrator is allegedly responsible for breaking the witness' teeth and pushing a knife deep into his throat. 1127/

18. Čapljina

911. Čapljina is located in southern BiH, near Mostar. The total pre-war population of Čapljina was 27,852, of which Croats were a majority with 53.9 per cent, Muslims comprised 27.7 per cent, Serbs 13.5 per cent, and 4.9 per cent were described as "other". 1128/

912. According to the ICRC, as of 1 October 1992 all of the detainees formerly held in Čapljina were transferred to Mostar prison. 1129/

913. One report indicated that, according to figures available from eye-witness sources and international humanitarian agencies, 4,000 men had been arrested in Čapljina since July 1993. HVO authorities told the Special Rapporteur's field officers that the arrests had been carried out for "security" reasons and admitted that due process had not been observed. From the information available to the Special Rapporteur it appears that only a small number of these detainees were prisoners of war. Most appear to have been arrested because they were suspected of hostility to the HVO, or to provide a pool of prisoners to exchange for Bosnian Croats held as prisoners of war, or for use on the front-line as forced labour or as "human shields" to protect the army's advance. 1130/

914. Detention Facility, Gabela: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) The Gabela detention camp is located near Čapljina. 1131/ The Gabela camp was formerly used as a logistics base by the JNA. Bosnian Croat authorities allegedly operated the camp under the command of Boko Brevišić. Brevišić was reportedly an HVO military police officer.

915. Reports indicated that the camp was overcrowded and the inmates were physically abused and mistreated. Additionally food was scarce and facilities for personal hygiene were lacking. Many inmates reportedly suffered from malnutrition. 1132/ Bosnian Croat authorities who allegedly ran the camps admitted to Helsinki Watch representatives that conditions at the camps were substandard. They blamed overcrowding as the reason for the substandard conditions. 1133/

916. Conflicting reports of the physical description of the camp were received. There are reports that at any one time between 1,500 and 3,000 men were held in two hangars. 1134/ However there also are reports that the prisoners were housed in three large storage sheds and that approximately 650 prisoners were housed in at least one of the sheds. 1135/

917. The prisoners were allegedly fed once a day. The daily meal consisted of a small portion of rice, beans, macaroni soup, and bread. 1136/ The prisoners received 650 grams of bread to be shared between 16 prisoners. 1137/ When HVO forces suffered defeats the prisoners received no food. 1138/

918. Outside observers were not allowed to visit Gabela until August, 1993. 1139/ At this time the ICRC registered 1,100 inmates. 1140/

919. Munitions Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been

corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Reports indicated that women were confined in an overheated metal shed that was a former munitions warehouse at an abandoned JNA barracks outside of Čapljina. The camp was allegedly run by a Major of the Croatian Defence Association of the Party of Rights (HOS). Another report stated that a former JNA ammunition warehouse in Gabela, south of Čapljina, was one of the main detention centres in Čapljina. 1141/

920. Dretelj Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) The Dretelj camp is located between three and 15 kilometres outside of Čapljina and is a one and a half hour drive from Mostar, opposite Počitelj. 1142/ Prior to the war, the camp was the site of JNA barracks. 1143/ More recently, the location was used as a prison camp, first by Bosnian Croat HOS forces and then by the HVO. 1144/

921. The camp was reportedly overcrowded and the inmates were physically abused. There was a lack of food and many inmates suffered from malnutrition. There was also a general lack of hygiene at this camp. Bosnian Croat authorities who allegedly ran the camp admitted to Helsinki Watch representatives that the camp conditions were substandard. They blamed overcrowding as the reason for the substandard conditions. 1145/

922. Reports indicated that as many as 1,500 Serbs were detained here. 1146/ Both men and women were imprisoned at this camp. 1147/

923. Several women initially were housed in a two by three metre cell. After a month at the camp, all prisoners, both male and female, were placed in five separate hangers where they slept on concrete floors. 1148/

924. Available reports suggest that one of the hangars housed approximately 400 people and another hangar--which was approximately 260 square metres--housed approximately 540 people. 1149/ Some 70 women of different ages were reportedly housed in at least one other hangar. 1150/

925. The camp's physical plant was contained under tin roofs, which became extremely hot in the warm weather months. Several prisoners died from dehydration brought on by the heat. 1151/ Others were forced to drink urine to avoid dehydration. 1152/

926. Allegedly prisoners were also detained in four tunnels, in complete darkness. The only light seen, crept in when the prisoners were fed the slice of bread and the few spoonfuls of soup that they received each day. Up to 600 people were reported to be in each of these tunnels which were only big enough to accommodate 170 people. 1153/

927. It is possible that the treatment of the inmates was not uniform throughout the facility. Conflicting testimony concerning whether the prisoners were fed once or twice a day was received. 1154/ For some, the meals consisted of rice, beans or macaroni, and one slice of bread. In some cases, the inmates' families were permitted to bring them food. Deprivation of food was reportedly also used as a form of control and punishment. For example, between 13 and 15 July 1993, sources suggest that none of the prisoners were fed, in response to losses suffered by HVO forces in Dubrave. 1155/

928. There are reports that the inmates were regularly beaten and subjected to torture. 1156/ All men were reportedly beaten with sticks, wood, rifle butts and fists upon their arrival at the camp and also during interrogations. Beatings usually occurred at night. 1157/ Additionally, the prisoners were

forced to engage in fisticuffs, and if the beatings were not to the guards' satisfaction, the guards would intercede, imposing severe beatings. 1158/

929. The inmates were reportedly subjected to various forms of torture including having needles pushed under their finger and toe nails, being burned with candles and cigarettes, having their tongues impaled with knives, being forced to give guards rides on their backs, and being forced to eat grass and drink their own urine. 1159/ Other prisoners were forced to lick the toilets clean. 1160/ At least two prisoners were reported to have been scalped. 1161/ Several others were reportedly made to wear JNA uniforms when western reporters were given access to the camp, although witnesses report that none of the inmates were combatants. 1162/ During this visit, any prisoner with visible signs of abuse were hidden in separate rooms. 1163/ The soldiers reportedly threatened to kill any inmate who refused to confess to foreign reporters that the reason for his imprisonment was because he was a combatant. 1164/

930. Reports indicated that the women were also interrogated and tortured. They were allegedly beaten during interrogations. The torture included needles stuck under their finger nails and cuts to their breasts. They were reportedly raped and forced to watch the soldiers beat the men. 1165/

931. The inmates were also subjected to a variety of sexual abuses. Women, at least for a period of time, were raped daily by groups of men and were also forced to engage in same-sex sexual intercourse. 1166/ The rapes were committed in front of the other prisoners, including their relatives. 1167/ Reportedly, the rapes of the female detainees stopped after approximately 10 days, although the physical mistreatment of all inmates continued throughout their detention at the facility. 1168/ Male detainees were forced to perform same-sex sexual acts upon one another while other prisoners watched, 1169/ as well as being forced to engage in acts of necrophilia. 1170/

932. According to one report, several prisoners managed to survive detention at this facility, 1171/ although an undetermined number of prisoners were tortured and killed at Dretelj. 1172/

933. Meanwhile, another report insists that only a few of the people detained at this location survived. 1173/ This information, however, seems unlikely based upon several reports detailing the release of hundreds of prisoners. For example, in one account occurring on 10 July 1993, approximately 400 civilian men between the ages of 18 and 60 were transferred from Dretelj prison to the Rodoc detention facility in Mostar. 1174/ Other prisoners were transferred to the Grebovina prison near Mostar on 17 August 1992 and ultimately released from Rodoč camp as part of a prisoner exchange. 1175/

934. Additionally, on 28 August 1993, a group of approximately 400 prisoners were released from Dretelj and expelled to Jablanica. The sources suggest that these former prisoners were in poor physical condition resulting from the physical mistreatment and lack of food at the Dretelj camp. 1176/ Outside observers were not allowed to visit Dretelj until September 1993. 1177/ On 1 September 1993, 350 prisoners were released. 1178/ On 6 September 1993 the ICRC registered 1,200 Muslim prisoners at this camp. 1179/ The Dretelj camp reportedly was partially closed in early October, 1993 when a number of prisoners were released. 1180/

935. The Dretelj camp was allegedly run by Mr. Aničić, the commander of the HVO military police in Čapljina. 1181/ His nickname was Dida. 1182/ In August, 1993, another individual reportedly replaced Mr. Aničić as the commander of the Dretelj camp. Allegedly conditions at the camp, particularly with regard to beatings, became much better when the new commander took over.

Inmates report that this new commander tried to prevent the beatings. 1183/ There was also a report that a completely different individual was the commander of the detention facility in mid-1992. 1184/ 936. Reports allegedly that the camp was operated by the HOS who handed it over to the HVO in September, 1993. The HOS guards dressed in black Ustaše uniforms, carried Ustaše flags and saluted the way Ustaše did. They were heavily armed with machine-guns and daggers. This information is not entirely consistent with the reported change in command in August, 1993. 1185/ A commander of the Croatian armed forces from Ljubuški allegedly visited the prison often. 1186/

937. A young investigating officer, reportedly supervised interrogations at the Dretelj camp. 1187/ On his order, beatings and other abuses were inflicted upon the prisoners. The abuses included the removal of tips of the inmates' fingers or the crushing of the bones in their hands. During one period, this officer allegedly believed the prisoners had become somewhat indifferent to the beatings and the camp commander then order the beatings to be stopped for a 10 day period. During this period other forms of punishment were implemented. For example, one man was forced to bark like a dog while a noose was around his neck and his captors kicked him. The man then was forced to eat a pack of cigarettes and to drink a half liter of oil. 1188/

938. Several sources identified guards who allegedly participated in the torture reap and murder of the inmates at the detention facility. 1189/

939. Tobacco Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian women and some men were arrested and allegedly taken to a tobacco processing station in Čapljina, reportedly the headquarters of the HOS. 1190/ The prisoners were subjected to torture. 1191/ Reports indicated that women were raped at this camp and subjected to daily abuse. 1192/ The guards placed a hot iron on at least one woman's bare flesh. The women were forced to walk naked in the street where they were called etnik prostitutes. 1193/ Several women tried to kill themselves. The guards told one woman that she would not die until she gave birth to an "Ustaša". 1194/

940. Several male prisoners were put in a hermetically sealed cell that was filled with tobacco dust. After a period of time, the guards entered the room and beat the men. These men were subsequently transferred to the Poduh tobacco processing plant at Metković and from there to several other camps. 1195/

941. Gasnice Camp: 1196/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, on 3 August 1993 the entire remaining Muslim population of Stolac, including approximately 4,000 women, children and elderly were arrested and imprisoned at the Gasnice camp in Čapljina. 1197/ Although this report was provided by official sources, the veracity of this very serious allegation has not been confirmed. UN representatives attempted to verify this information, but were unsuccessful in doing so. 1198/

942. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a police station in Čapljina 1199/ on 31 July 1992. 1200/ No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility.

19. Cazin

943. Cazin is located in the north-west corner of BiH. As of 1991, its population was 63,406, of which 97.6 per cent were Muslim and 2.4 per cent were classified as "other".

944. Detention Facility, Cazin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) There are reports of a Muslim-run detention facility in Cazin, but no information regarding its exact location nor dates of existence. There are simply reports that Team Hotel of the ICRC monitored the release of 25 Serbian prisoners held by "Muslim forces" in Bihać and Cazin on 3 November 1992. 1201/ These 25 prisoners were ultimately transferred to Belgrade. 1202/

945. The ICRC then visited the camp on 11 March 1993; they found no prisoners at this time. 1203/

946. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a factory in Cazin on 28 March 1992. 1204/ No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility.

947. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a prison in Cazin on 13 August 1992. 1205/ No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility.

20. Čelinac

948. Čapljina is located approximately 12 kilometres east of Banja Luka in BiH. The territory had a pre-war population of approximately 7,000 residents, of whom 88.9 per cent were Serbs, 7.7 per cent were Muslims, and 3.4 per cent were Croats and others. 1206/

949. In April 1992, the Serbs took affirmative steps to completely occupy the territory. 1207/ They began by firing all Muslims and Croats from their jobs. 1208/ This was followed by the setting of a 24-hour curfew--the violation of which was punishable by death. 1209/

950. The Serbs also established detention facilities to effectively manage the non-Serbian population, whom the Serbs "evaluated as individuals who have been carrying out negative activities". 1210/ Detention sites included "home ghettos", the Miloš Đujić Elementary school (some 1,200 individuals were reportedly detained there), the Stanari Coal Mine and the Mramor company. 1211/

951. "Home Ghettos": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ECMM.) The creation of home ghettos in the territory in Čapljina was evidence of a new method employed by the Serbs to ethnically cleanse the region of non-Serbians. 1212/ The non-Serbian community was small by comparison. Muslim and Croatian homes were concentrated in one area of Čapljina with the majority of the population of both groups residing on two adjoining streets. 1213/

952. On 23 July 1992, following a meeting of the Serbian War Presidency of the Municipality of Čapljina, the War Presidency issued an official "Decision" regarding the management of the territory's non-Serbian citizenry. 1214/ The decree pronounced that all non-Serbs were subject to a 24-hour curfew; 1215/ that

non-Serbs were not permitted to use telephones or any telecommunications devices; that they were not permitted contact with their neighbours; that they were not permitted to walk out of doors and not permitted in the streets, restaurants or any other public places. 1216/ They were also not permitted to travel to other towns without appropriate authorization and further not permitted to communicate with relatives who were non-residents of Čapljina. 1217/ In effect, the non-Serbian population were prisoners in their own homes.

953. Occasionally the Serbs allowed the non-Serbian women to buy permission to shop for food. 1218/ The only time that Muslim and Croatian men were permitted to leave their homes was to complete "the tasks of compulsory work" assigned them. 1219/ When so obligated, the men were escorted by Čapljina police to the locations to perform their assigned tasks. 1220/ Additionally, while the men were working, masked Serbs searched the homes of non-Serbians in an effort to recover any and all possessions of firearms. 1221/

954. There was reportedly a battle in Derвента, on or about 13 August 1992, in which several Serbians were killed. Allegedly in retaliation, the Serbs burned 20 homes in Čapljina belonging to Muslims and Croats. 1222/ They reportedly also threw grenades into other Muslim and Croat homes which resulted in injury to four children and two women. 1223/ When one man tried to carry his wounded child out of the house, he and his child were reportedly killed by machine-gun fire. 1224/ Reportedly, following this incident, Muslims and Croats attempted to leave the area, however, the Serbs would not permit their departure. Instead the Serb captors detained them in the Miloš Đujić Elementary School. 1225/

955. Miloš Đujić Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) According to a report issued by the United Nations, 17 Muslim homes in the village of Čapljina were destroyed following accounts that local Serbian soldiers had been killed in combat. 1226/ Due to the difficulty in fleeing the region, some 650 Muslims were reported to have sought refuge in the local school. 1227/ The report stated that the ICRC was not permitted to visit the school despite their communicated concerns regarding possible starvation and famine suffered by Čapljina Muslims. 1228/ United Nations representatives visiting the area were also denied an opportunity to visit the school. 1229/

956. In one report, some 1,200 individuals were held at the local school for seven days. Reprieve was only granted to women, who were allowed to leave the school to buy food. 1230/ The report alleges that four brothers were taken away and not seen again when the Serbs learned that their fifth brother was serving in the Croatian Army. 1231/

957. At one point the detainees allegedly demanded to see the ICRC, but the Serbs refused to accommodate their request. After approximately a week in detention, the inmates were allowed to return to their homes. 1232/ Reportedly, the Serbs then permitted the ICRC to come and see the empty school. 1233/ The Serbs reportedly would not allow the ICRC to distribute food to the Muslims and Croats. 1234/

958. Stanari Coal Mine: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A refugee from Čapljina reported the existence of a detention facility at the coal mine in Stanari. 1235/ The facility was allegedly operational "because coal was still available even though the Serbian men who had worked there were fighting at the front". 1236/ The refugee surmised that prisoners were being used as forced labour to obtain the coal. 1237/

959. Mramor Company: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to an unofficial report provided to the UN, a group of eight Serbian reservists forced all the Muslims from the village of Čapljina into the centre of town. 1238/ The women, children, and the elderly, totalling 56, were forced at gunpoint to walk back and forth across the Vrbanja River. 1239/ A group of the men were detained in an "improvised" facility established at the Mramor company. 1240/ No further information was given regarding the length of duration, nor the operation or control of the facility.

21. itluk

960. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of itluk county was 14,709. Of that number 98.9 per cent were Croats, .7 per cent were Muslims, .1 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining .3 per cent were described as "others".

961. Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Information from this county in southern Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding the existence of concentration camps and prison camps is rather slim. One report makes reference to the existence of a prison camp in the village of itluk. 1241/ The report states that on 15 September, 1242/ a humanitarian team visited the prison and found no prisoners of war. 1243/919 No other information regarding location, operation or control was made available.

962. Gabela: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Another report indicates that on 2 July 1244/, all Muslim HVO soldiers in the area of Stolac, a reportedly Muslim-dominated community, were demobilized and interned in Gabela. 1245/ The report estimates that as many as 10,000-15,000 individuals may have been interned "under very difficult circumstances" at Rodoč and in Dretelj and Gabela. 1246/

22. Derventa

963. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the municipality of Derventa had a population of 56,328. Of that number 40.8 per cent were Serbs, 39 per cent were Croats, 12.6 per cent were Muslims, and the remaining 7.6 per cent were described as "others".

964. Derventa is one among the eight municipalities which comprise the Bosanska Posavina region in northern BiH. The region is situated along the Sava river which borders the Republic of Croatia. 1247/ On 11 and 12 July 1993, Serbian forces occupied Derventa, forcing thousands of Croats to flee the region and seek refuge in Bosanski Brod and Croatia. 1248/

965. Reports suggest that the Serbian objective was to control this vital northern corridor and expel or destroy its non-Serbian citizens. 1249/ Accordingly, between April and November 1992, Serbians "ethnically cleansed" Croats from Derventa and the surrounding Posavina area. 1250/

966. Derventa Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Derventa was the site of one of BiH's most notorious concentration camps. Several thousand individuals were noted to have passed through this camp. 1251/

967. The inmates at this facility were reportedly subjected to severe physical abuses. Among the forms of mistreatment used by Serbian forces at this and other area camps were the summary execution and slaughter of detained civilians. 1252/

968. Shoe Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) SDS extremists and military government personnel had reportedly organized a camp for over 100 persons of Muslim descent in the shoe factory "Sloga". The factory was located in Prnjavor near Derventa. 1253/

969. Grain Mill: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Another report alleges the existence of an additional camp in Prnjavor. This one was said to have been established in an abandoned grain mill. 1254/ Reportedly some 50 men and 10 women were initially interned at the facility. 1255/

970. The physical plant was only one level and reportedly surrounded by a fence and mines. The inmates were made to sleep on wooden pallets and were not permitted to wash for 60 days at a time. 1256/ There were no toilets, and the detainees urinated and defecated in the common area of containment. Food was also scarce. Reportedly, one tin of beans was shared between 12 to 14 people. 1257/

971. The report suggests that the facility was controlled by members of Šešelj's military police, who, one witness recalls, conducted the interrogations. The witness identified them as having had special etnik cockades and were either White Eagles or White Wolves. 1258/

972. The procedure for interrogations included beatings applied by heavy electric cable, truncheons and the flat side of swords. 1259/ The reporter witnessed the death of two fellow inmates as the result of these beatings. 1260/ One report states that a father and son were arrested. The captors forced the father to beat the son and vice versa. This witness also recalled that there was a paralysed man who was beaten until unconscious. 1261/

973. Omeragići Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One report alleges the existence of a camp in Omeragići which interns Croats. The village of Omeragići is located just west of Derventa. The report alleges that one inmate who was granted official permission to leave was denied exit by his Serbian captors. 1262/

23. Doboj

974. Forced deportations from the county of Doboj were not unusual. Many village inhabitants and former camp detainees were taken by train from their previous location to Doboj and forced to migrate to Croatian/Muslim controlled territories. During their trip to Doboj, many encountered a variety of hardships at the hands of Serbian soldiers and guards.

975. In May 1992, the residents that remained after the Serbians took control of Grapska and Sjenina were forced to march to Doboj. Along the way, people were periodically pulled out of the column and shot. 1263/

976. Individuals formerly held in the Sanski Most Sports Centre and Krinks Factory were loaded into freight trains and taken to Doboj. After being unloaded, the detainees were forced to walk across the bridge over the Spreča River and drop all their personal belongings and documents into the river. 1264/ At the other side, the detainees were turned over to the Territorial Defence. 1265/

977. The inhabitants of Blagaj, located in north-western BiH, were taken to Doboj in cattle cars. 1266/ The trains left at 7:00 p.m. and arrived in Doboj

the next morning. 1267/ The cars were overcrowded and the air vents were closed. 1268/ At Doboj, the people were given water. 1269/ The women and children were allowed to flee to Travnik in south-central BiH. 1270/ The men were sent to a detention facility at the stadium in Bosanski Novi, also located in north-western BiH. 1271/

978. Some former detainees from the Trnopolje detention centre in north-western BiH were put on rail cars and sent to Doboj. 1272/ The first convoy that left Trnopolje consisted of five cattle trucks filled with 1,800 people. 1273/ During the two day trip, the detainees were not given any food. 1274/ In addition, the cars did not have any ventilation. 1275/ The detainees collected money which they gave to the soldiers to purchase food for the children but the soldiers never came back. 1276/ In some instances, the soldiers required that a ransom be paid by a specific car of detainees to ensure that the children contained within would not be killed. 1277/ At Doboj, the detainees were marched along a mined road. 1278/ Then, the detainees crossed the bridge where they were met by HVO troops and Muslim soldiers. 1279/

979. In early July, 1992, another account records Trnopolje detention centre detainees that were released and taken by cattle cars to Doboj. On the way to Doboj, soldiers stopped the train and demanded money, gold and jewelry from the detainees. Upon arrival in Doboj, the men whose ages ranged from 18 to 60 were separated from the others. The remaining detainees were told to walk over a clothing-covered bridge. Serbian soldiers used young boys as shields to stop the Croatian and Muslim gunfire in the crossing. 1280/

980. Doboj School Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the New York Times and Helsinki Watch.) After villages in the Doboj region were taken over by Serbians, the men and women were separated and sent to different detention facilities. 1281/ The women were taken to a school in Doboj. 1282/ Between 600 and 2,000 women and girls were held at this detention centre. 1283/ When the women arrived at the school, they were "classified" according to their education, financial status and appearance. 1284/ The ugly and poor women disappeared. 1285/

981. The school centre was a three story gray building with a large sports hall, connected by a corridor to the school. 1286/ The school's second floor was designed to look down on the first floor from a railing. 1287/ The third floor was comprised of enclosed classrooms. 1288/

982. The female detainees were kept in the gymnasium at the school. 1289/ The gymnasium was very large with a main playing floor and various smaller courts with spectators' seats and even a balcony. 1290/ Women sat in all the areas. 1291/

983. Four different types of soldiers were known to be at the camp, the local Serbian militia, the JNA, the police forces from the Knin, and members of the paramilitary group, "White Eagles". 1292/

984. Upon arrival, the young women were taken to the gymnasium where they were physically abused. 1293/ The Serbian "etnik" soldiers tore off the women's clothes, cut their breasts and the bellies of women who wore traditional Muslim baggy trousers. 1294/ In addition, the women were raped in front of all the other detainees. 1295/ Some women were shot and killed. 1296/ Their bodies were left in the gymnasium where the other detainees could see them. 1297/ The next day the bodies were thrown into the river. 1298/

985. During the day, the women were forced to sit in the hall with their knees pulled up to their chests and their heads down. 1299/ They were told not to look at the soldiers so that they would not be able to identify them. 1300/ The women

were not allowed to talk with each other. 1301/ If a woman was caught talking, the soldiers would beat her, and more than the usual number of men would rape her. 1302/ The women were not allowed to change their clothes or to wash themselves. 1303/

986. The detainees were fed every two or three days. 1304/ The guards would just drop the food at the entrance to the hall. 1305/ The women close to the food ate and those women at the back of the hall often did not get anything. 1306/

987. At night the women were raped by as many as 10 men. 1307/ The women would be forced to have both oral and vaginal sex at the same time with the different men. 1308/ Often the local Serbian soldiers wore black stockings or paint over their faces as a disguise. 1309/

988. The women were removed from the gymnasium in groups of 40 each day. 1310/ They were led to individual classrooms in the school and raped. 1311/ The guards told the women they were being held to "make etnik babies". 1312/

989. If the Serbian soldiers were physically unable to rape, they raped the women with guns, beat them, and urinated on them. 1313/ The Serbian soldiers also brought non-Serbian male detainees to the detention centre and threatened to shoot anyone who would not rape the women detainees. 1314/

990. The Serbs who guarded the women would accept money for the release of a detainee. 1315/

991. Many of the women became pregnant as a result of being raped at the Doboj School Gymnasium. 1316/ Pregnant women were not exchanged but were transferred to a hospital and fed well so that they could bear the soldiers' offspring. 1317/

992. Occasionally, the daily routine of rapes would break when the Serbian paramilitaries went off to fight, leaving the women under the guard of local Serbs. 1318/ When the paramilitaries came back after losing a battle, they would be particularly brutal to the women. 1319/

993. Red Cross Refugee Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Government.) A Serbian Red Cross refugee centre was established at a high school in Doboj. 1320/ In the spring of 1992, the camp contained approximately 160 Serbian refugees and 20 Muslims and Croats. 1321/ The non-Serbs at the camp were treated as prisoners. 1322/ Food was denied to the non-Serbian refugees. 1323/

994. Soldiers, in fatigues with the insignia "SMP," would come to the camp in the evening and take the non-Serbian women to apartments in the surrounding area where the women would be repeatedly raped. 1324/ Different groups of soldiers, usually four at a time, came to the camp for women every three to four days. 1325/

995. Bare Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) The Bare Military Barracks/Warehouse consisted of a number of military warehouses that each held approximately 200 detainees. 1326/ The detainees were primarily from the villages of Taravci, Dobruja, Oteza, and Kladari. 1327/ The camp was run by Bosnian Serbs and Montenegrins, some of whom wore yellow hats with etnik symbols. 1328/ The detainees were men and women between the ages of 30 and 55. 1329/

996. Each structure held approximately 200 detainees. 1330/ The detainees were primarily from the villages of Taravci, Dobruja, Oteza, and Kladari. 1331/ The

camp was run by Bosnian Serbs and Montenegrins, some of whom wore yellow hats with etnik symbols. 1332/ The detainees were men and women between the ages of 30 and 55. 1333/

997. At first, the detainees slept on concrete floors, but then they were eventually provided with wooden pallets. 1334/ The detainees were given meager portions of bread to eat and had to dig outside for corn to have additional food. 1335/ The detainees were allowed outside only from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. 1336/

998. At night, the detainees were forced to relieve themselves inside the warehouses. 1337/ In the daytime, the detainees were permitted to construct and use latrines outside the warehouses. 1338/

999. Some former detainees describe the two Serbian camp managers as "good men". 1339/ However, on weekends when they were not present, the detainees were beaten by the Serbian prisoners. 1340/ The Serbian guards allowed the beatings but did not participate. 1341/

1000. In June, 1992, the Red Cross removed the women and children from this facility but left the men of military age. 1342/

1001. The men appeared to receive different treatment than the women. Serbians beat the male detainees with police batons, axe handles and the butts of rifles. 1343/ The male detainees were also forced to dig shelters at the front lines for the Serbian soldiers. 1344/ In addition, the detainees were forced to farm, load trucks and plunder the villages around Doboj for livestock and furniture for the Serbians. 1345/

1002. Usora Military Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The military camp was located near the Usora river and the Bosanka juice factory in Doboj. 1346/ Three hangers were established at this location to house all the people from the area that were detained when Doboj was taken by the Serbians. 1347/ The first hanger was for the Muslims and Croats arrested by the military police. 1348/ The second hanger was for Muslims and Croats that were arrested by the civil police. 1349/ The third hanger was for Serbians that were found to be disloyal to the occupying authority. 1350/

1003. The women detained at this camp were routinely raped. The Serbs had a man who professed to be a gynecologist at the camp to give the women medical examinations. 1351/ If a woman was found to be pregnant, she was prohibited from buying release or exchange until late pregnancy. 1352/ Women who did not get pregnant were beaten more often and their release was put up for ransom. 1353/

1004. Central Prison in Doboj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Canadian Mission.) The Central Prison in Doboj was used as a detention centre for men of the region. 1354/ Approximately 250 detainees were confined in a room that was 16 metres by 20 metres with cement floors. 1355/ The detainees had to use hand held cans for toilets. 1356/ The detainees were interrogated and beaten, usually two or three times a day. 1357/ Some men died from the beatings. 1358/

1005. Military Barracks at Ševarlije Kod Doboja: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Starting in early June, 1992, approximately 300 men, women and children were detained in a basement under military barracks outside Doboj. 1359/ The room was about 30 metres long and 10 metres wide. 1360/

1006. All the detainees could not sleep at the same time because the room was too small. 1361/ As a result, the men slept during the day, and the women and

children slept at night. 1362/

1007. The detainees were fed toast and sugar. 1363/

1008. The detainees were not allowed to leave the premises. 1364/ On 18 June 1992, after 18 days, the women and children were released. 1365/

1009. SUP Building Complex: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The SUP Building was the Headquarters for the Serbian Police and Investigative Service. 1366/ In the adjacent annex, the Serb police detained individuals that they deemed of high interest. 1367/

1010. The detainees were brought from the annex to the main building for interrogations. 1368/ The detainees were subjected to torture during questioning. 1369/

1011. Poljoremont Repair Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A warehouse built as part of a plan for extending the Poljoremont Repair Plant was converted into a detention centre. Approximately 2,000 Muslims from Doboj were detained at this location. 1370/

1012. Vila Disco Bar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serbs detained between 200 to 412 Muslims in a building/bar in Vila. 1371/ The building was owned by Kasim Perco, a Muslim who fled during the hostilities. 1372/

1013. The detainees were interrogated and beaten. At least one detainee was beaten for six hours and stabbed with a knife. 1373/

1014. Approximately 50 detainees were removed from the camp to be used as a "living shield" by soldiers. Twenty-three of the detainees were killed. 1374/

1015. etvrti Juli: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Canadian Mission.) An army barracks in Doboj called etvrti Juli was used as an interrogation and detention centre. 1375/

1016. Stanari Mine: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Committee for Refugees.) Detainees were interned at the Stanari Mine in Doboj. 1376/ They were forced to dig coal. 1377/ Even the women and children detainees had to dig coal with their bare hands. 1378/

1017. All the men up to age 55 from the village of Omeragići were taken to Stanari. 1379/

1018. Kovinotehna: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Croatian and Muslims from Grapska were detained at a detention centre called "Kovinotehna". The Serbs detained an equal number of Croats and Muslims, however, the Serbs released or exchanged a majority of the Croatian detainees. The Muslim detainees were all that remained. 1380/

1019. The detainees would get one piece of bread every three days. 1381/

1020. Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established at a hospital in Doboj

on 25 June 1993. 1382/ No additional information was provided regarding the operation or control of this facility.

24. Donji Vakuf

1021. The municipality of Donji Vakuf is located in west-central BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Bugojno, Pucarevo, Fojnica, Prozor, and Kupres. According to the 1991 census, this county had a population of 24,232. The county was predominantly Muslim and Serb, the Muslims comprising 55.3 per cent of the population and Serbs comprising 38.7 per cent, and the remaining 6 per cent were described only as "other".

1022. Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) in Donji Vakuf: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A civilian detention facility for Bosnian Muslim males was located in the Secretariat for Internal Affairs building in the city of Donji Vakuf. The city of Donji Vakuf is located in the centre of the municipality of Donji Vakuf. In May 1992, Bosnian Serbs reportedly took control of the city of Donji Vakuf. 1383/ According to one report, many Muslim residents fled the city at that time and approximately 700 Bosnian Muslims remained. This source stated that on 30 May 1992, Bosnian Serb forces arrested an unspecified number of Bosnian Muslim males. The soldiers took the prisoners to the building of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs where they were imprisoned from 30 May 1992 until 10 June 1992. 1384/

1023. The report indicated that the detention facility was operated by Bosnian Serbs but does not state whether the prison was run by military or civilian personnel. Two Bosnian Serbs, the Chief of the Police station and a Senior Inspector, were identified in connection with the administration of the facility. 1385/ According to the report, several Bosnian Serb "Četniks" reportedly visited the camps, carried out the executions, beatings and torture of prisoners. These individuals are identified in the source materials. 1386/

1024. The prisoners held at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs were Bosnian Muslim males from the city of Donji Vakuf arrested in late May 1992 when Bosnian Serbs conducted searches of all Muslim homes in the city. It was reported that during the 10 days the prisoners were held, an additional 21 Bosnian Muslim prisoners arrived at the prison. 1387/ An estimated 90-100 prisoners were held at the facility between 30 May and 10 June 1992. 1388/

1025. The prisoners regarded as "intellectuals" and those prisoners who had "confessed" to committing crimes against the Serbs were transferred to Manjača. 1389/ The report did not indicate the date the transfer occurred. On 10 June 1992, five prisoners were transferred to the Vrbas-Promet detention camp located in the city of Donji Vakuf. 1390/

1026. The prisoners held at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs were subjected to interrogations and torture at the detention facility. The report indicated that several prisoners were beaten to death and others were executed. 1391/

1027. Vrbas-Promet Detention Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The Vrbas-Promet detention camp was a civilian camp in the city of Donji Vakuf. The city of Donji Vakuf is located in the centre of the municipality of Donji Vakuf. The camp was a former warehouse that had been converted into a detention facility by the Bosnian Serbs when they took control of the city in May 1992. 1392/

1028. Male Muslim prisoners that had been held since 30 May 1992 in the building which housed the Secretariat for Internal Affairs were transferred to Vrbas-Promet on 10 June 1992. The report provides no information concerning the length of time the prisoners were held. 1393/ One report received by the Commission of Experts stated that 860 prisoners were held at the camp as of October 1992. 1394/

1029. Donji Vakuf Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to one report, prisoners were held and beaten at the police station in the city of Donji Vakuf. 1395/

1030. The report identified two Serbian police officers responsible for the arrest and beating death of at least one Muslim woman. The first officer was identified as a commander of the police station. 1396/ The second officer was identified as the old Deputy Police Chief. 1397/

1031. The report indicated that at least one prisoner was selected for arrest based on her Muslim ethnicity and the fact that her son was in the Bosnian forces defending Sarajevo. 1398/

1032. House in Donji Vakuf: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report submitted by an examining physician indicated that six women were detained and raped in an unidentified house in the city of Donji Vakuf. The report stated that the house was located near a gas station in the city but did not provide any other identifying information. One young woman was imprisoned in the house and raped from 27 April to 1 October 1992. 1399/

1033. The report stated that the women were travelling by bus from Donji Vakuf to Bugojno when the bus was stopped by JNA soldiers. The soldiers ordered six young women and 10 young men off the bus and took them to a house near the gas station. The source reported that these young people were detained and raped by a Serbian civilian and a JNA soldier. Both were reported to be between 28-30 years old. 1400/

1034. Warehouse on Omladinska Street: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) The Commission has received reports concerning the location of a camp at an unidentified warehouse somewhere on Omlad Street in the city of Donji Vakuf where 440 prisoners were reportedly being held in 1992. The reports specify neither the ethnicity of the prisoners nor that of the controlling party. 1401/

25. Foča

1035. The city and county of Foča are located approximately 35 miles to the south-east of Sarajevo, in BiH. The Drina River runs north to south through the middle of the county which borders FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) on the west. The city of Foča lies on the eastern bank of the Drina River. Pre-war population of the region was approximately 41,000. About 52 per cent of the population was Muslim, 45 per cent Serb, and 3 per cent were described as "other". Foča is hilly and forested. 1402/

1036. The attack on Foča began in April 1992. Apparently, members of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) issued an ultimatum to Muslim representatives of the local area demanding an ethnic division of the region. The ultimatum rejected, violence ensued. After artillery bombardment, Serbian infantry forces moved in and quickly gained control of the town. 1403/

1037. Several individuals have been identified in the source materials as those primarily responsible for the attack upon and ethnic cleansing of Foča. 1404/ One of them apparently called in additional forces from Nikšić, Montenegro. Bringing the total number of Serbian forces in and around Foča to about 4,000 by the end of April. 1405/

1038. Some suspect that a Major General planned the attack, or at least served as a significant actor in the planning of the attack because many residents noticed his frequent visits to the Bosnian Serb military headquarters in Miljevina, a few kilometres west of the city, in the weeks just prior to the attack. Another individual, with the same name but unrelated to the general, was present during the apprehension of many Muslims after the Serbs gained control of the area. He was, at the time, a lieutenant colonel and former JNA officer. 1406/

1039. The Serb forces (former JNA, paramilitaries, and armed and mobilized local Serbs) quickly gained control of the area and continued their assault upon the villages of the region throughout the following months as late as July and August 1992. During this campaign, Serbian forces employed the same basic strategy. They would deliver an ultimatum. That ultimatum unmet, bombardment with artillery would commence followed by infantry and/or paramilitary assault.

1040. A Muslim school teacher from Foča related the following account of events in the city. On 7 April 1992 it was unusually quiet. Serbian children did not go to school and Muslim children were turned away at school. A Serb nurse warned a Muslim colleague to go home as there would be an attack upon the city. On the eighth, unidentified Bosnian Serb units attacked. Military and civilian vehicles were used to block all roads into Foča. Muslims and Croats attempting entry were turned away. Some were apprehended. 1407/

1041. The attack upon the village of Jeleč was typical of Serbian tactics throughout the region. Bosnian Serb soldiers blocked roads leading to Jeleč and its surrounding villages on 18 April 1992. This area contained a population of about 1,200 Muslims. A Bosnian Serb delegation entered Jeleč and demanded that the Muslims turn over their weapons to the military complex in Miljevina by 12 noon on 22 April. All members of the delegation were dressed in civilian clothes except one who wore a JNA uniform with the old emblem replaced by a Serbian Republic of BiH flag. 1408/

1042. The deadline passed and no weapons had been turned in. Small arms fire was heard in the hills surrounding Jeleč on 23 April. Many Muslims fled. Most took up residence in nearby hills and waited to see if military action would actually occur. Between 1 and 3 May, the Serbian military bombarded the Jeleč area with artillery and one unidentified military aircraft dropped bombs on various targets. On 4 May, paramilitary troops from various units arrived in seven military buses and began a systematic roundup of Muslims left in the area. These units, according to a soldier involved with the witness' apprehension, included White Eagles, the Montenegro Guard, and the Vukovar unit, commanded by Pero Elez. An unknown number of Muslims were captured and transported to detention facilities. Many found in remote areas were simply lined up and shot. 1409/

1043. According to one female witness who lived in the predominantly Serbian area of ukovac, Foča located on the banks of the Drina, Radovan Karadžić's wife Linda and a Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) leader, Biljana Plavšić, visited the town and appeared at a rally in the stadium to congratulate the fighters, especially the White Eagles, responsible for the delivery of Foča. Although the town was occupied she reported that was not forced to leave her home immediately because it was a predominantly Serbian area.

1044. In July, she reported, the Serbs began killing the Muslims of ukovac. Many were allegedly killed at a "Tito" sign on a hill overlooking Foča and thrown into the Drina. Several times over a four to five day period a yellow mini-van coming from the direction of the Foča prison (KP Dom) delivered a number of men who were disposed of in like manner. This witness reported that she was later abducted and raped. She reported that she spent a number of days in a rape house. The house was owned by a man reportedly imprisoned by the Serbs in KP Dom and apparently still alive and interned there as of December 1992. 1410/

1045. Collection of non-Serbian peoples of the Foča region commenced and continued contemporaneously with the battle. In the city, uniformed Serbs, many masked, turned residents out of their homes and delivered them to various places where a screening took place. Serbian residents were advised to move to certain outlying villages for their own protection against the possibility of future fighting in the area and Muslims were transferred to various detention centres. The initial screening stations included a civil defence bunker located under a large apartment building. 1411/

1046. One witness stated that shortly after BiH declared its independence on 8 April 1992, the head of the local branch of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) ordered that the Muslim population of the city be rounded up and deported to various camps. He claimed that Muslims and Croats were picked up 100-200 at a time and held for a few hours at local high schools before being sent to various camps. He stated that the first taken were intellectuals, city officials, and police officers. 1412/

1047. Solana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) After these screenings, a number of Muslims were moved and held in two warehouses known as Solana because they were formerly used to store salt. As Solana filled up, Muslims intended for detention there were instead held in various houses and apartments. 1413/

1048. KP Dom: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The primary place of detention was, and may still be, the Foča Prison, also known as Kazneno Popravni (KP) Dom (House of Criminal Rehabilitation). 1414/ The prison had been one of the largest in the former Yugoslavia with a 2,000 inmate capacity. On or about 1 April 1992, Foča prison guards allegedly set an unknown number of inmates free. All but 20 of the original inmates reportedly left the prison compound. Some time later in April, the mobilized Serbian residents of Foča took control of the prison. On or about 10 May, control was transferred to the Foča Police.

1049. About 35 people worked at the prison in three shifts. Seven guards on duty during the day and three or four during the night. Extra guards were posted when fighting increased in the surrounding area. Most guards were prison employees, although the Muslim guards had been dismissed in early April. Prison personnel traditionally wore blue-gray uniforms and caps; after April, 1992, the cap emblem was changed from a red star to the Serbian flag.

1050. The prison reportedly served as part of a "crisis headquarters". 1415/

1051. The Foča Prison complex reportedly consists of two four story buildings and one L-shaped one story building. All three buildings are surrounded by two walls: an inner wall 3.5 metres high and an outer wall five metres high. Four steel guardshacks are positioned on the corners of the outer wall. At night the prison grounds are well illuminated with lights affixed to the outer wall and the grounds outside the wall. The westernmost building was reportedly used for administration and interrogation. Two rooms used for interrogation were located on the ground floor. The eastern building housed the detainees. The administration and detention buildings were eight metres apart. The L-shaped building was a prison workshop. The administration and detention buildings have

sloped, bricked roofs and the workshop building had a sloped aluminum roof. An inner wall separated the buildings from a courtyard that reportedly contained antipersonnel mines. 1416/

1052. One source reported that on 19 May 1992, there were 130 Muslim detainees in the Foča men's prison, and between 19 and 25 May, 400 new detainees were brought in. Inmates estimated at least 36 prisoners were killed by guards in June. Guards would typically enter a cell between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., call out inmates' names, inform them that they were to be exchanged, and take them away. These prisoners were never heard from again. 1417/

1053. Approximately 200 inmates were taken from the prison for unknown reasons in late August, most inmates believed they were killed by guards. Thirty-five prisoners were taken away on 15 September and 12 more at the end of the same month, allegedly for a prisoner exchange. Prisoners released since that time failed to locate any of these men. Prisoners on the fourth floor observed guards carrying blankets containing what seemed to be human bodies and dumping them in the Drina River. Thirty-six blankets from May to October. Muslim inmates estimated that in early August the prison held 570 inmates, and that by 13 October it held 130 detainees. 1418/

1054. Each new prisoner brought into Foča prison was interrogated and spent time in a solitary confinement cell. Periods of confinement varied but the average stay was 30 days. Some prisoners were placed in solitary before interrogation, and some afterwards. Interrogations also varied with some conducted immediately after a detainee's arrival and others conducted up to three months later. During interrogation a detainee was questioned about his political affiliation, his property holdings and the status of Muslim defence forces in his area of residence. At the end of the interrogation each detainee was required to sign a statement detailing the subjects discussed during interrogation. Personnel files, which included biographical data and circumstances of apprehension were kept on all detainees. On 30 September, Red Cross files were opened on all inmates, but the Red Cross had not visited as of April 1993. 1419/

1055. Apparently, the ICRC first visited the KP Dom on 23 June 1993 and found 70 detainees. They reportedly visited again on 4 August 1993 when they found 52 detainees. 1420/

1056. Reportedly, many Muslims who earlier fled to Serbia and Montenegro believing it was safe, were later tracked down and returned to the Foča prison. 1421/

1057. Helsinki Watch reported the stories of two men who claimed they were detained at the Foča KP Dom and not mistreated. According to one, Serbian forces arrested him and 27 other men in Foča at the end of April 1992. The Serbs told those arrested that they were being taken to a place where they would be required to make a statement. 1422/

1058. All those arrested with this man were later questioned. According to the witness, his interrogator told him that he did not know what he was supposed to ask him and that he had a paper which required an interrogation. The witness was then required to sign a document. As the man arrested walked out of the office, he reported that another guard walked into the office and asked the interrogator whether the witness had confessed. The interrogator then supposedly replied, "Did he confess to what?" The guard then reportedly said that if the special forces arrived the arrested man would confess to everything. 1423/

1059. The 28 reportedly arrested were detained at the prison four months. According to the same witness, approximately 560 men were detained in the prison throughout his detention. The number detained fluctuated depending on whether

or not prisoner exchanges took place or if new inmates were brought to the prison. 1424/

1060. This witness was detained in a room with 74 others. The room was divided into quarters. The prisoners were given a place to sleep, some socks, and sponges to wash themselves. He reported that others were held in jail cells. 1425/

1061. He reported that prisoners were fed three times a day. He stated that they received cabbage, macaroni and water daily. According to this and another witness, the prisoners also received 15 decagrams of bread a day to be shared among 20 prisoners. 1426/

1062. Helsinki Watch reported the story of another witness who stated that he was placed in room number 22 with 44 other men, after which, they were individually questioned. The questions primarily concerned membership of the SDA and the number of weapons in his village. He stated that cots and blankets were provided to the prisoners and that neither he nor his son were mistreated. 1427/

1063. Both of the above men were reportedly released from the KP Dom and deported from the region on or about 30 August 1992. One of the men claimed that 250 men remained in the prison at the time of his release. 1428/

1064. Helsinki Watch included the story of another alleged prisoner of Serb forces in Foča. He reported that detainees were beaten in the prison. This individual claims that all those interrogated were also threatened. He states that for three and a half months he was held in one room. The number of prisoners in that room, he stated, gradually increased from about 30 to 75. According to this man, a police officer would come to the room in the evening and read out the names of some men who would then be taken from the room and beaten. Although he was not beaten, he claims that some were beaten severely. Some men who were taken out reportedly never returned.

1065. The above witness was released from the Foča prison on 29 August 1992. They were to be taken to Nikšić, Montenegro. On the way, Pero Elez stopped the bus and ordered it back to the prison. There, two police officers identified 20 of the prisoners and took them away. The remainder returned to the bus and left for Montenegro. 1429/

1066. Probably the same Muslim school teacher from Foča mentioned above described the murder of prisoners at the Foča Prison. 1430/ Bosnian Serbs captured him and interned him in the men's prison from May to December 1992, when he was released in a prisoner exchange. 1431/ Between 12 June and 20 June 1992, at least five or six prisoners were taken nightly from their cells and interrogated in the administration building opposite the detention building. Prisoners could see their fellow inmates taken into the two interrogation rooms on the ground floor of the administration building opposite and were able to see individuals from the waist up through windows looking into the two rooms. Two prisoners were taken into the interrogation rooms while the others waited outside under guard. Prisoners in the detention building heard screams for 20 minutes, after which a second pair of prisoners were brought into the two rooms.

1067. Prisoners on the third floor of the detention facility could see over the administration building to the road and the river. They watched as guards carried blanket wrapped bundles of what appeared to be bodies to the river, where they were dumped. Guards carried such bundles to the river only after such interrogation. Those brought to interrogation were never seen again. This witness identified 13 victims. 1432/

1068. Another man reported being arrested with his son and 18 other men in his neighbourhood and taken to the KP Dom on 27 April 1992. He stated that 560 Muslim men from the Foča area were interned there. He claimed that the Serbs running the camp maintained written records and biographic files on all those interned. Interrogations reportedly focused on discovering which Muslims in town had weapons. According to this man, about four prisoners were beaten each night between midnight and 1:00 a.m. 1433/

1069. A Muslim woman from Foča reported that on 18 April 1992, she was arrested by masked men calling themselves "Četniks". She was taken to the KP Dom and interrogated. After the interrogation, she alleged that she was beaten with a rifle butt until she bled from the mouth and ears. She then states that she was thrown into a cell holding men. A half an hour later, a Muslim man who had a bullet wound and who had been beaten on the head was thrown into the cell. Other beaten prisoners were later thrown in and she was threatened and forced to surrender her wedding ring before being eventually released. 1434/

1070. Another teacher at the school in Foča was treated well as a prisoner. Unidentified individuals from Foča frequently visited this teacher, who would then relay information to the other prisoners. For example, a Bosnian Serb soldier, a former teacher at a school in Foča, told the teacher/inmate that an identified prisoner was killed on 18 June 1992. This information was then passed along to others. 1435/

1071. Several witnesses describe bodies dumped into the Drina River and washing up on the shores of Gorade. Many, former inmates of the KP Dom. 1436/ Corpses which are believed to be those of Muslims executed in Foča prison camp were seen daily in the River Drina at Gorade. Amongst them were children as young as seven. Corpses were frequently mutilated and carried signs of torture. There were seven to eight corpses a day as late as end of July 1992, although Serbs claimed Foča ethnically clean. 1437/

1072. Another source claimed that she and her daughter were arrested by Serbs in her house in the middle of August 1992 and taken to the KP Dom where they were both raped. She states that she was raped twice and her daughter several times. According to this witness, she and her daughter spent 10 days imprisoned at the KP Dom, 10 days "in another place" and seven days in a camp before they escaped. 1438/

1073. White Eagles surrounded the village of Kremaluša on 5 May 1992. They opened fire with mortars and machine-guns and continued firing until 6 May when they moved into the village and began to search the houses and round up the residents. A Muslim Kremaluša villager detained at the KP Dom until mid-December, 1992, when he was exchanged near Sarajevo, reported the greatest number of prisoners held there at one time was 586, all male, during the period of June to September 1992. 1439/

1074. According to this witness, interrogators wanted the names of people who possessed weapons, the location of weapons caches, and the identities of members of the Muslim Party (SDA). Interrogators also attempted to extract confessions of "crimes committed against the Serbs". Alleged torture was common and committed in the same building where interrogations took place. Each day three to five prisoners who had confessed to such crimes were removed to the Drina River, executed and dumped into the water. Prisoners had one meal a day. The meal consisted of water diluted leftovers from the guards' meals. This witness also provided a list of inmates as of December 1992. 1440/

1075. According to one of the teachers detained, there were 95 prisoners in Foča Prison on 12 December 1992. Ninety-three Muslims, one Croat, and one Slovenian journalist who had been on assignment for an unidentified French media

company. 1441/ However, one heard rumours that as late as May, 1993 there were 500 men still detained in the prison. 1442/

1076. A BBC reporter apparently interviewed the Deputy President of the (Serbian) Municipality of Foča, Ljubomir Todović and a Muslim prisoner held at the KP Dom on 26 and 27 August 1993. 1443/ The reporter saw KP Dom. He was not allowed to know how many prisoners were there. The Commandant was identified by name in the source materials.

1077. According to the Deputy President, as reported:

"Check wherever you want, but during the fighting and after the fighting in Foča, there were no prisons for civilians, i.e. for women, children and other people. Only for people who were capable of fighting . . . and I haven't heard anybody saying that they have taken in women, children and old people. . . . As far as I know, none such actions took place here, because the military/government/police didn't authorise such actions. In fact the authorities were the buffer zone for the Muslim civilians here, until the Muslims decided to go." 1444/

1078. The reporter was allowed to interview a Muslim soldier captured by Serb forces in the summer of 1993 and held at the KP Dom. Apparently, the prisoner participated in an attack upon Serb civilians in the Jošanica valley. He provides no other information relating to his incarceration. 1445/

1079. Miljevina Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) Miljevina is a village in the Foča province, located a few kilometres to the west of the city of Foča. Bosnian Serb military headquarters were supposedly located there prior to the conflict and witnesses often referred to the Miljevina Motel as a Serb Headquarters. 1446/

1080. As in all other villages conquered by the Serb forces, Muslims were rounded up and placed in detention for various amounts of time. Reportedly, Serbs used the Miljevina jailhouse to imprison all the men of the village on 11 June 1992. 1447/

1081. A woman reported that on 6 August 1992, a Serbian police officer took her and her 11 month old son, her mother-in-law and her two children to the prison in Miljevina. Although the others were released she was held in a cell with another man and a woman. After four hours the police officer took her to another room and raped her. He then released her. 1448/

1082. On 20 June 1992, a man was imprisoned at the Miljevina jail and held for seven days and beaten after which he was used to clear mines. He was forced to drive a car in front of a convoy to clear a path or at least ensure the location of a safe path through minefields for Serb forces. He was later imprisoned at the KP Dom. 1449/

1083. On or about 18 August 1992, 20 men in uniforms of Serbian nationality arrested five men and a girl and took them to the house of Nusret Karaman. After spending a night there, they were taken to the Miljevina police station where the girl was questioned and released. The men spent 15 days at the police station when they were transferred to the KP Dom. 1450/

1084. Elementary School in Donje epče: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 16 April 1992, Serbs ambushed a truck carrying 45 soldiers committed to the defence of Foča near the village of Donje epče. Three Muslims were wounded; the others taken prisoner and placed in the elementary school in Donje epče. The wounded were taken to

the Foča hospital. Eight prisoners were immediately released. Later, the Serb captors released another two Muslim prisoners because they looked exhausted. Those who remained in custody were reportedly beaten by three identified men. Upon request of the Muslim defence forces it was agreed to release the remaining prisoners on 18 April 1992. At the time of the release two prisoners were accidentally killed crossing the Muslim barricades. 1451/

1085. Foča Police Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One man claims to have been captured by Serbian irregular forces in the village of Zubovići and detained from 14 April to 3 May 1992 when he was paroled. According to this man, two other men repeatedly interrogated him and other prisoners at police headquarters in Foča. He states that he was not maltreated but claims that a number of inmates lost weight because they were not given enough to eat. 1452/

1086. Bug/Buk Bijelo Workers Barracks/Construction Site: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) On or about 3 July 1992, some local Serbs and some Montenegrins reportedly held some women from the village of Mesaje for one night in the workers' barracks. They were interrogated about possession of weapons. 1453/

1087. Various Houses and Apartments in Foča: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) After arrest by a group of 26 Serbian soldiers claiming to be Šešeljovci from Trebinje, a group of women and children were separated into four groups at the police station and taken to separate houses confiscated from Muslim owners. A soldier told one of the women that women, children and old people were being taken to these homes because they were not worth a bullet. 1454/

1088. This woman was placed in a group of 28 women and kept in a house for 27 days. The prisoners ranged in age from 12 to 60 years-old. Four to five local Serbs stood guard at all times. Soldiers came to the house day and night to select women and girls for beating and rape. Frequently, the soldiers sought mother-daughter combinations. The captors also forced some of the prisoners to drink alcohol and eat pork. Many women threw up and were then beaten for getting sick. On 18 August 1992, the women were allowed to leave on a convoy evacuating Muslims from Foča. 1455/

1089. A woman who had been imprisoned for one month at the Kalinovik High School was allegedly taken from there by two Montenegrins to a house in Foča occupied by an individual from Trnovača. She was held there five days then taken to the Miljevina Bordello by the same two men. 1456/

1090. In Miljevina, the apartments of Zoran Samardić and Nedo Samardić were reported to be places where women and girls were detained for the purpose of rape. Each holding two or three women or girls and including at least one transfer of a prisoner from Zoran's apartment to Nedo's apartment. In fact, a number of apartments seem to have been maintained by a group of soldiers and paramilitaries led by Pero Elez. 1457/

1091. Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report claimed that the women and children of Miljevina were imprisoned in a gymnasium for about three days. In that time, the report alleges that all of the females between the ages of 12 and 35 were taken out every evening and raped. After three days, the women and children were taken to Gorade and left there. 1458/

1092. Another source reported the story of a woman who claimed to have been held in a gymnasium in Foča with 30 women and children. She and her daughter were allegedly raped there, her daughter several times. After 10 days at the

gymnasium the witness reported being moved to a school in Kalinovik. 1459/

1093. Foča High School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A woman from the village of Mesaje describes the typical roundup and separation of Muslim men, women and children by Serbian forces around 15 April 1992. Taking the men to prison in Foča and leaving the women and children behind. On or about 3 July, 500 "Četniks" surrounded the forest near Mesaje, where the remaining Muslims had fled, and killed and captured those within. Approximately 70 women and children and five old men were taken to a collection camp located in the High School in Foča. 1460/

1094. The witness describes the school as a woman's transit camp at the high school, Ahmeda Fetahovića Street, Foča-Aladja. All 70 were kept there from 3 July to 17 July 1992. All were forced to stay in a former classroom 10 metres by 10 metres. They were able to use mattresses and blankets left behind by Serbian soldiers who had occupied the school earlier. Toilets and water were available. The food was very bad. The first week they received no warm food. Twice a day a loaf of bread was given to 10 persons. A warm soup of potatoes or peas was occasionally received later in the day. Believed soup a mixture of leftovers from a military mess hall. The military guard consisting of two soldiers standing outside was changed every eight hours. All women between ages 15 and 45 were continuously raped by Serbian military members. 1461/ This happened in other rooms at the school or outside in empty formerly Muslim homes in the town. 1462/

1095. On 8 July 1992, the source and seven other women were raped by 10 "Četniks" in another room in the building. She resisted and therefore struck on her back with the butt of a rifle. A former acquaintance ("etnik") interfered on her behalf and rescued her from rape and any further abuse, escorting her back to the detention room. The guards frequently raped the women they guarded. 1463/

1096. Partizan Sports Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) On 17 July all those detained at the high school were transferred to the Partizan Sports Hall in the centre of Foča on Samoborska Street. 1464/ There the above witness and her relatives were detained until 13 August 1992 when all were transferred by bus to Roaj, Montenegro where they lived with local Muslim families until 9 May 1993. Almost all of the prisoners were from Mesaje with a few from Foča. They stayed in the former gym which was 15 metres by eight metres in size. They slept on the floor without mattresses or blankets. Toilets and water were available inside the building. They were unable to take a bath or shower. They had no soap or other hygienic utensils. The food situation was as bad as at the school. Children received no milk, fruit, or vegetables, and everyone was always hungry. They were forbidden to leave their billets or receive visitors. "Četniks" continued to rape women as they did earlier at the school. 1465/ As there were no other rooms available in the building, women were occasionally raped in the gym in front of all the detainees, including children, or outside the building on the meadow. Most of the time, however, women were taken out and driven in a car to empty, former Moslem, apartments or houses in town. Each time they were kept all night. On several occasions, several women were kept several days and nights at one place and raped every night by a different group of "Četniks". 1466/

1097. As far as this witness knew, no women or children were killed at either place. Women were not tortured but were beaten if they refused sex. Often, especially at the beginning, women who resisted returned in the morning with bloody faces. Many women became pregnant. Several weeks later many aborted the fetuses in Rozaj. Three Muslim girls from Mesaje were not released on 13 August. They were forced to stay in a brothel in Foča as objects of pleasure for Serbian soldiers. These women were identified by name in the report. 1467/

1098. Velečevo Women's Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serb forces allegedly used the Velečevo Women's Prison in Foča as a concentration camp for Muslim women. 1468/ Women were reportedly held there as late as April 1993. 1469/

1099. According to one source, the prison contained approximately 500 female inmates prior to the conflict; another source indicates 50. 1470/ The first source claims that younger Muslims were imprisoned with the criminals there after the Serb attack and round-up of Muslims in the area. The same source believed that most of the criminal inmates were later killed, leaving 120 females from Velečevo's original prison population surviving. 1471/ The second source reported that the 50 female inmates who had been housed in the prison before April 1992 were moved to an unidentified facility in Puz on 12 April 1992. 1472/

1100. Velečevo prison is four kilometres south of the KP Dom in Foča. It is a multi-storied building surrounded by wire fencing covering an area of about 200 by 200 metres. 1473/

1101. BiH Government authorities claimed that the girls and young women held there were tortured, raped, often killed, and otherwise maltreated. 1474/

1102. Sources reported that the mobilized Serbs of Foča set up their headquarters in or next to the Velečevo Women's Prison. 1475/ Radovan Karadžić said that he was unaware of any such headquarters. He also said he had not known that Velečevo was the site of a women's prison. 1476/

1103. Miljevina Motel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One girl describes being captured by three men dressed in camouflage uniforms with the insignia of Serbian Voluntary Guard. They brought her to a place she described as Serb headquarters at a motel in Miljevina where she spent one night. She was then taken to Ismet Bašić's apartment. 1477/

1104. Ismet Bašić's Apartment: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The girl mentioned above was kept in Ismet Bašić's apartment from about 10 June 1992 to November 1992. After two months of detention, Pero Elez reportedly raped her. She alleges he raped her continually until he was killed in December of 1992 when she was transferred to Nedo Samardić's apartment. 1478/

1105. Miljevina Bordello: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Several sources described a bordello in Miljevina which could be the same place described as the Miljevina Motel or Serb Headquarters in Miljevina. 1479/ According to one woman, Pero Elez was the "main etnik" in Miljevina. According to her, he knew everyone in the village and therefore did no harm; however, his soldiers were criminal, and among them the Montenegrins were supposedly the worst. She stated, though, that it was understood that Elez took five 12 year old girls from Kalinovik and brought them to what the witness reported as Elez's bordello in Miljevina where they were kept as concubines. 1480/

1106. Another woman describes being taken to a Nusret Karaman's house and held there six months with other young women and raped. 1481/ According to another woman, the Miljevina Bordello was located in a three story white house with an orange tile roof, owned by Nusret Karaman, a Muslim who worked in Germany. The bordello was 50 metres from her window across the Bistrica River. 1482/ Another woman confirmed the existence of the bordello. She, too, could see it from her home. 1483/ According to another source, by 3 September 1992, the only Muslims left in Miljevina were bordello girls. 1484/

1107. Another source reported that on or about 2 September 1992, 10 girls 12 years-old or less were being held in the brothel in Miljevina. 1485/

1108. Former Prison for Underage Delinquents: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One source reported 131 Muslims held in the former prison for under-age delinquents in Foča on or about 2 September 1992. According to the report there had been as many as 600 prisoners held there in June and July of 1992. Many had purportedly died as a result of beatings and abuse. Many were allegedly shot or taken away to the mines of Miljevina, Gacko, Montenegro, Serbia or to unknown locations. 1486/

1109. Identification of Perpetrators: The perpetrators were identified by name in the source materials.

26. Fojnica

1110. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the county of Fojnica had a population of 16,227, of which 40.9 per cent were Croats, 49.4 per cent were Muslims, .9 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 8.8 per cent were described as "others".

1111. Fojnica is located in the southern region of BiH, approximately 50 miles south of Sarajevo. One report received from this area described a Muslim controlled facility in or about which several Croatian soldiers and civilians are buried. 1487/

1112. According to the report, Croatian civilians are presently living and detained in the community, however the conditions of their detention were not specified. 1488/

1113. On 29 September 1993, a prisoner exchange between Fojnica and Kiseljak was arranged. Additional information regarding future prisoner of war exchanges suggested that five Croats would be released for Kiseljak and a team would be permitted to exhume the bodies of the buried Croats. 1489/

1114. Fojnica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report alleges the existence of a camp in Fojnica. There are no details provided in the report. 1490/

1115. Fojnica School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a school in Fojnica. The ICRC first visited the camp on 3 August 1993. 1491/

27. Gacko

1116. The municipality of Gacko is located in south-eastern BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Bileća, Nevesinje, Kalinovik, Foča and FRY. According to the 1991 census, Gacko had a prewar population of 10,844. Serbs comprised the majority of the population at 62.4 per cent, Muslims comprised 35.3 per cent, and Croats 2.3 per cent. In 1992, 37 per cent of the region's 10,000 population was Muslim who formed the middle classes and constituted a majority inside the town of Gacko. 1492/ Serbian forces began arresting young men in the Gacko area in early June and July of 1992 and began to incarcerate the civilian population in camps. Approximately 136 people were killed in the town and many were sent to a camp in Bileća. 1493/ One source provided a list of all prisoners transferred from the municipality of Gacko to Bileća. 1494/

1117. According to one source, a witness from Bileća reported that over 200 refugees who had escaped from Bileća to Gacko. In Gacko, the refugees were imprisoned by commanding officers Popović and alasan. 1495/ The report did not indicate the exact location in Gacko the refugees were held. The witness also recounted an incident in which a female prisoner was pushed while alive into a fire. 1496/

1118. According to one source, former detainees from Gacko and Bileća fled to the Dubrovnik area. One man, an employee of the thermoelectric power station of Gacko, was reportedly arrested on 1 June 1992 because of his ethnicity as a Muslim. 1497/ He was imprisoned for 15 days, released, and then arrested again seven days later. He was then transferred to a camp in Bileća. 1498/

1119. Military Casern Avtovac: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) It was reported that a Serbian controlled concentration camp was located 4 miles south-east of the town of Gacko in Avtovac. 1499/ One hundred and ten Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Muslim males were captured by Bosnian Serb forces and imprisoned from 1-5 June 1992 at the military casern in Avtovac. 1500/ On 5 June 1992, the prisoners were transferred to a processing centre in the basement of the Samački Hotel. 1501/ It was reported that 1,000 people were held at this camp as of November 1992. 1502/

1120. A separate report described the ethnic cleansing and imprisonment of Muslim civilians in the city of Gacko in March through July 1992. 1503/ A Muslim witness reported that the Serbian Army initially entered Gacko in March 1992 on the way to the front in Mostar. 1504/ Local members of the "White Eagles" paramilitary group allegedly destroyed Muslim owned cafes, apartments and shops. In the middle of May the "White Eagles" began shooting into homes and making arrests. 1505/

1121. According to an eyewitness, on 1 June, Serbian soldiers arrested Muslim men at the Gacko Power Plant as they finished their shift. One hundred prisoners were placed in military transport and taken to the military prison in Avtovac, five kilometres from Gacko. 1506/ Serbian soldiers then moved from house to house arresting more Muslim men and taking them to Avtovac and then to Hotel Terma, outside Gacko. 1507/ On 4 July, Serbian forces reportedly went from house to house for any remaining Muslims. The soldiers entered the home of the reporting witness and told her that she had two minutes to leave the house. The witness and 980 Muslim residents were taken by bus and train to the Serbian-Macedonian border. A Muslim relief organization took them to Skopje. 1508/

1122. Hotel Terma: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Male Muslim prisoners from the city of Gacko were transferred from Avtovac to the hotel. The report provided no other information concerning a camp at this location. 1509/

1123. Gacko Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) In the beginning of June 1992, Serbian forces in Gacko arrested 200 Muslims that had been held (the report is unclear about this point) on the ground floor of the hotel. 1510/ Fifteen Muslim male prisoners were killed by the Serbian captors which caused the rest of the prisoners to panic. The witness reported that the Serbians began robbing and torturing the prisoners, extorting money and seizing property and cars. 1511/ The prisoners were mistreated the entire month of June. The prisoners were reportedly beaten if they refused the demands of the soldiers. Beginning of 18 June, all the Muslim villages near Gacko were set on fire. The burning and looting continued until 1 July. Some of the Muslim inhabitants, older men and women, were brought to Gacko. 1512/ Some of them were allegedly killed at Kula. 1513/ On 4 July, all prisoners held

at the hotel were taken to the TE Hotel. 1514/

1124. TE Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) According to one report, one hundred male civilians were separated from their families and transferred to the TE Hotel from the Gacko Hotel on 4 July 1992. 1515/ Women and children were put onto 11 buses and driven to Macedonia via Montenegro. 1516/

1125. TPP Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In April 1992, the city of Gacko and surrounding Muslim villages were attacked by Serbian forces. According to one report, some of the Muslim residents were held in this hotel before being transferred to a concentration camp in Bileća. 1517/ Bosnian Muslim women and children were allegedly transported to a camp in Kalinovik where they were reportedly subjected to physical mistreatment and rape. 1518/ The report stated that 10 minor women were transferred to a bordello in Miljevina. 1519/

1126. The report provided the names of Serbians who allegedly took part in the crimes committed against Muslims in Gacko. 1520/

1127. Samački Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Samački Hotel was located in the south-east end of town of Gacko. 1521/ On 5 June 1992, prisoners from the military casern in Avtovac were transferred to a processing centre in the basement of the Samački Hotel in Gacko. 1522/ The conditions in the basement were poor as a significant amount of water had reportedly leaked in. 1523/

1128. Male Bosnian Muslim prisoners who were captured by Serbian "White Eagles" paramilitary forces near the Košuta Motel on 18 June 1992, and imprisoned at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) building in Gacko were transferred to the basement of the Samački Hotel sometime after 18 June. At least six prisoners were killed at the hotel before 136 prisoners were transferred on 1 July 1992 to a prison in Bileća. Four prisoners were shot and killed by Serbian forces as they were being loaded into trucks for transport. 1524/

1129. Another report stated that the Serbian offensive in the city of Gacko began in the beginning of June 1992. The "Četniks" reportedly captured as many Muslim males as they could. Those residents of Gacko who were not captured escaped with their families into the mountains and Borovina woods on the east side of the city. The male prisoners were then reportedly taken to a "prison in the basement of a hotel in a Gacko suburb". 1525/

1130. A separate witness statement stated that Serbian forces shelled the villages around the town of Gacko on 18 or 19 June 1992. 1526/ The reporting witness fled to Basici west of Gacko after leaving Gacko. Those who survived the shelling on 18-19 June were captured by Serbian forces and taken to a prison in "a hotel in the suburbs of Gacko". 1527/ This appears to be consistent with previous descriptions of the Samački Hotel. 1528/

1131. Another witness reported that sometime in early June 1992, "Četniks" took 320 men prisoners to a prison in the basement of a hotel in a Gacko suburb. 1529/ Eleven men reportedly died within 15 days of confinement after being subjected to interrogation, physical abuse and deprivation of food and water. 1530/ The prisoners were transferred to the town of Bileća, between Gacko and Trebinje to the military camp which was converted into a concentration camp and to the police station. 1531/ On 28 June 1992 the Muslim village Patorci was destroyed.

1132. Gacko Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been

corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) Serbian forces attacking the city of Gacko in June 1992 positioned themselves approximately two kilometres from the city on a small hill called Glavice, in a house belonging to Zejnil Tanović. The Serbian forces reportedly positioned an anti-aircraft machine-gun at the top of the hill and launched attacks on the refugees who had fled into the mountains east of the city. 1532/ The leader of the Serbian forces at Glavice reportedly also worked at the Steam Power Plant in Gacko. He was appointed by the Serbs after the former plant director, Branko Grk, refused to give Serbian forces a list of employed Muslim males born in 1973 and 1974 during the JNA mobilization of new recruits in June 1992. Those who resisted conscription were reportedly imprisoned. 1533/

1133. The reporting witness and family were part of a group of 200 Muslim and Croatian refugees who surrendered to Serbian forces on 12 July 1992. The refugees were loaded into trucks and taken off the mountain. At Bohuša near the city of Gacko the refugees were taken out of the trucks and detained for three or four hours. The Serbs interrogated the refugees about the location of the men from the city. One group of civilians were sent back to the mountain and the other group of refugees were taken to the Gacko police station. 1534/

1134. The refugees were held at the police station until 4:00 p.m. on 12 July. The witness stated that the police station was filled with items that had been plundered from Muslim homes. 1535/ The younger women were reportedly questioned by Vitomir Popić. 1536/ The reporting witness and her cousin were interrogated regarding the whereabouts of their fathers, brothers and neighbours. 1537/ The prisoners were then loaded into trucks and transported to Trebinje and then Bileća. 1538/

1135. Another witness reported a Serbian assault on the city of Gacko in April 1992. 1539/ Inhabitants of the city fled into the mountains near the village of Meduljići where they remained for 22 days. The witness and her children were captured along with 100 civilians and taken to the Gacko police station. 1540/ At the police station, the prisoners were reportedly interrogated for several hours. 1541/ The report did not indicate how long the prisoners were held at the police station before they were transported by truck to Trebinje. 1542/

1136. Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Commission has received a report from the U.S. Department of State that Bosnian Muslim males were held prisoner by Bosnian Serb forces at the Secretariat of Internal Affairs building in the town of Gacko. 1543/ The report stated that on 18 June 1992, the Bosnian Serbs controlling Gacko announced that all Bosnian Muslim and Croat residents could leave town. One hundred men, women and children left Gacko in a convoy heading towards Montenegro. Serbian paramilitary member of the "White Eagles" intercepted the convoy approximately seven kilometres south of Gacko near the Košuta Motel in Zborna Gomila. 1544/ All able-bodied male prisoners were taken from the convoy, forced to lie down on the road, and searched by the paramilitary members. 1545/ The men were stripped of their valuables, and the women and children were forced into several military trucks and taken back to Gacko. 1546/ An identified Serbian soldier from Gacko was allegedly responsible for the shooting death of at least one prisoner. 1547/ The male prisoners were transported by military truck to the Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) building in Gacko. 1548/

1137. An identified Serbian was reportedly in charge of the SUP in Gacko. 1549/ The prisoners were interrogated and tortured by two inspectors who were identified in the materials, both from Gacko. 1550/ After the prisoners had been tortured, the Serb leader transferred the prisoners to the basement of the Samački Hotel. 1551/

1138. The BiH War Crimes Commission published the names of men accused of committing war crimes in Gacko. Their identities are available in the source materials. 1552/

1139. Gacko Electric Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A Serb-controlled camp was located at the Gacko Electric Plant in the city of Gacko. 1553/ The camp was reportedly established under the direction of the SDS (Serbian Democratic Party) Commander in Eastern Hercegovina. 1554/ The report stated that Muslim and Croatian prisoners were held at the camp. 1555/

1140. Gacko Power Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UN Economic and Social Council.) Muslim and Croat men were reportedly imprisoned by Serbian forces in the Gacko Power Plant in June 1992. 1556/ The prisoners were allegedly beaten repeatedly, especially at night, to prevent them from sleeping. Ten of these prisoners have reportedly disappeared after guards called them by name. One former prisoner is reported to have witnessed the arbitrary executions of five prisoners on separate occasions. 1557/

1141. Fazlagić Tower: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Bosnian Muslim witness described the "ethnic cleansing" of a cluster of villages referred to as Fazlagića Kula in the Gacko area. 1558/ On 19 June 1992 Serbian forces from the villages Miholjače, Srdjevići and Medjulić entered Fazlagić Kula, reportedly looted the homes and stole livestock. Approximately 200 to 300 village residents fled into the surrounding mountains and remained there for 27 days. 1559/ Serbian forces allegedly bombed the mountain in an attempt to force the villagers out. On 25 July, the Serbian forces communicated with the villagers by megaphone demanding that they give themselves up and promising them protection. Approximately 200 to 300 women and children reportedly responded and came out of the mountains. 1560/ The women were taken to Gacko by Serbian forces and then loaded in four military convoys and transported through Bileća to Trebinje. The transport was rejected at Trebinje so they were dropped off at Bileća. 1561/ After 15 days in Bileća, the witness fled to Montenegro. 1562/ A Serbian controlled camp was located at the Fazlagić Tower. The report did not indicate which city in the municipality of Gacko the camp was located. 1563/

1142. Hotel Košuta: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Government.) Hotel Košuta was located 10 kilometres south of Gacko, 500 kilometres from the road. 1564/ Part of the Serbian headquarters were reportedly located at the hotel, and the other part were located at the Gacko police station. 1565/ According to one source, Muslim residents who had remained in the city of Gacko during the Serbian shelling of the city had been issued written passes from Serbian authorities which permitted them to leave the city. As a group of the Muslims attempted to leave the city, they were intercepted by members of the "White Eagles" paramilitary group. 1566/ The Muslim males were beaten and "dragged by hands, heads or legs all over the parking lot" in front of the hotel before being taken back to prison in Gacko. 1567/ The men and women were robbed of personal possessions, and their cars were stolen. 1568/ The Serbian forces set prisoners on fire after dousing them with gas and beat prisoners on their heads with rifle butts. 1569/ The women and children were forced to watch the incident from the cars. 1570/ The Muslim women were raped at the hotel and then taken into the woods a few kilometres from the hotel and murdered. 1571/

1143. One female Muslim prisoner who was among the group of Muslim prisoners ambushed by the "White Eagles" near the Hotel Košuta. 1572/ The soldiers reportedly entered the cars of the prisoners and drove the women to the hotel. The witness stated that some of the men who had been arrested by the Serbs were

at the hotel when the women arrived, and that they were so bloody and beaten that they were unrecognizable. The witness stated that the soldiers began beating the men again forcing the women and children to watch. 1573/ After conducting the beatings, the soldiers began to search the women. The women were reportedly taken to a large room in the hotel and robbed of jewelry and any other valuables in their possession. 1574/ After being robbed, some of the female prisoners were reportedly taken into various hotel rooms and raped. 1575/ The men were taken to the Gacko prison for 10 days and the women were sent back to Gacko. 1576/

1144. Unidentified Hotel in Gacko: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Government.) Another witness was reportedly arrested at his home by one identified individual and two unidentified Serbians. According to the witness, he and his wife were beaten and robbed before being taken to a hotel in Gacko. 1577/ One of the perpetrators was an unidentified Montenegrin who threatened to kill those who had not responded to the draft. 1578/ The male and female prisoners were separated and the men were taken to the basement of the hotel and the women were sent to Macedonia. 1579/ Several prisoners were allegedly killed in the basement of the prison. 1580/ After what appears from the report to be a brief detention, the male prisoners were transported to Bileća in two trucks by military police. 1581/

1145. A separate report stated that the witness was confined in the basement of a hotel in Gacko. 1582/ A Bosnian Muslim male from south of Banja Luka reported that in late April and early May 1992 Serbian infantry forces attacked Mostar. 1583/ The city residents reportedly fled into the hills surrounding the city. Serbian forces captured 15 refugees and transported them by truck convoy to a hotel in Gacko on 1 June. 1584/ The prisoners were reportedly beaten by the Serbian soldiers before being imprisoned in the basement of the hotel. 1585/

1146. When the prisoners arrived at the hotel, 100 prominent Bosnian Muslim citizens of Gacko were imprisoned in the basement of the hotel. 1586/ These included wealthy businessmen, civic leaders and teachers. One Croat citizen was among the prisoners. Each night, eight or nine prisoners were taken upstairs and interrogated about military information and beaten for two to three hours. Fifteen prisoners disappeared. It was alleged that those who disappeared were buried in a mass grave in Gacko's World War II Partisan Cemetery. 1587/

1147. During the night of 28 June, a Serbian guard from Gacko reportedly fired into the basement killing one Muslim prisoner and wounding another. 1588/ In July, 1,100 prisoners were taken out of the basement in groups of 10 and beaten as they passed through a gauntlet of Serbian guards. The prisoners were told that they were being taken for exchange. Three prisoners were shot as guards loaded the prisoners into a large truck. 1589/ Instead of being exchanged, the prisoners were taken to a former JNA Reserve Officer training academy in Bileća commanded by a Serb from the Sarajevo area. 1590/

1148. Hotel Rudnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One report indicated that the Gacko prison was located in the Hotel Rudnik Basement and the Gacko Power Plant. 1591/ Muslim and Croat men were reportedly imprisoned by Serbian forces in the Gacko Power Plant in June 1992. 1592/ The prisoners were allegedly beaten repeatedly, especially at night, to prevent them from sleeping. Ten of these prisoners have reportedly disappeared after guards called them by name. One former prisoner is reported to have witnessed the arbitrary executions of five prisoners on separate occasions. 1593/

1149. One male Muslim prisoner who had been captured by the Serbs at Hotel Košuta was among male prisoners taken to the part of the Gacko prison located at Hotel Rudnik. The witness reported that the prisoners were beaten continuously and

that the worst period of the day was from 5:00 p.m. until midnight because the soldiers beat the prisoners to prevent them from sleeping. 1594/

1150. In the rooms of Hotel Rudnik the "Interviewing Platoons" which reportedly guarded the prisoners. 1595/ Their commander was an active duty officer who the reporting witness was unable to identify. His deputy was identified. 1596/ The head officers or main soldiers in the platoon were also identified. 1597/ It was reported that they acted on the orders of the Ministry of the Interior (SUP) in Gacko. 1598/ Those in charge at the SUP were an individual identified as the Chief of Police, another described as the Commander, a third who was said to be the Inspector, and one simply described as a policeman. 1599/ The witness stated that those men and another man also identified were ideological leaders of the Serbian population.

1151. A male Muslim prisoner reported that members of the "White Eagles" and JNA soldiers reportedly conducted most of the beatings at the prison. 1600/ The witness stated that the prisoners were beaten until the soldiers tired. 1601/ Prisoners reportedly began to disappear from the hotel. Some were beaten by soldiers and returned to the prison, while others disappeared permanently. 1602/ The witness reported that one evening a drunk Serbian soldier entered an area where prisoners were being held and demanded that the prisoners identify persons whose pictures he was carrying. When none of the prisoners identified these people, Sušić took out his gun and began firing at the prisoners randomly. One prisoner was shot in the head and died from his wounds and one prisoner was shot in the colon and survived. 1603/

1152. The prisoners were taken from the cellar of the hotel, loaded into trucks and transported to a camp in Bileća. Serbian soldiers beat the prisoners as they entered the truck. 1604/

1153. Gacko Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) On 19 July 1992, Serbian forces shelled the mountains east of Gacko where the Muslim and Croatian residents of Gacko had fled. 1605/ Six Muslim women were arrested and taken to the Gacko prison, interrogated and then released. The report did not provide any other identifying information concerning the Gacko prison or its location. Another report stated that the Gacko Prison was located at the Hotel Rudnik and the Gacko Power Plant. 1606/ The Serbians who had detained the women demanded that the women give the men a message to surrender. 1607/

28. Glamoč

1154. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the municipality of Glamoč had a population of 12,421. Of that number 79.3 per cent were Serbs, 18.1 per cent were Muslims, 1.5 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 1.1 per cent were described as "others".

1155. Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The one report available from this area suggests that members of Serbian and Montenegrin paramilitary units and nationalist members of the Serbian Democratic Party were responsible for the creation and control of a concentration camp in Glamoč. 1608/ The report states that some 400 of the areas most respected Muslims were imprisoned in the camp established at the stadium. 1609/

1156. The above-mentioned extremists were reportedly also responsible for abuses suffered by the Muslim detainees. 1610/ The author noted that included among the examples of atrocities committed against the Muslim people was the drawing of vital quantities of blood from detainees for use in Serbian hospitals in the

treatment of Serbs. No regard was given to the fact that this loss of blood necessarily resulted in loss of life to the donors. 1611/

29. Gorade

1157. The village of Gorade is a strategically and pragmatically important village for Serbs. It is located adjacent to a highway linking the Serbian capital of Belgrade with Serb held villages to the south-east. The village of Gorade has a population of approximately 65,000. Its status currently is that of a UN protected area and is safe haven for hundreds of refugees from some eight surrounding villages. Gorade is also one of the few remaining Muslim enclaves along the Drina river valley. 1612/

1158. In Gorade, there allegedly are four camps for detaining mainly Serb civilians, 1613/ but the evidence only provides names for three of the four detention facilities. BiH Government or Muslim forces reportedly operated the three named facilities. Reports indicate that at least 480 Serbs were detained in these camps. However, the report from the ICRC's visit to Gorade on 2 August 1993 states that the Government of BiH held 24 prisoners. 1614/ Additionally, previous Red Cross reports from 6 May 1993 and 22 June 1993 indicate that the BiH Government held 29 prisoners in Gorade. 1615/

1159. Caves de Ville: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Muslim forces allegedly operated a prison for Serbs at Caves de Ville in Gorade. 1616/ No additional information was provided regarding the location, operation or conditions at this facility.

1160. Šašići Village: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports indicate that BiH Government forces detained as many as 100 Serbs in the village of Šašići. 1617/ No additional information was provided regarding the location, operation or conditions at this facility.

1161. Vitkovići: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Reports indicate that BiH Government forces detained as many as 380 Serbs in the village of Vitkovići. 1618/ One report also alleges that Serbs detained at Vitkovići were tortured. 1619/ Additionally, between 3 and 5 May 1992, Muslim "Green Berets" from Gorade, a former waiter among them, reportedly killed several Serbs from Vitkovići. 1620/ The report also alleges that Serbian women were raped and Serbian children were killed. 1621/

30. Gornji Vakuf

1162. Gornji Vakuf is located in west-central BiH. The pre-war population of the city and province of Gornji Vakuf was about 25,130. Approximately 56.1 per cent Muslim, 42.6 per cent Croat, and 1.3 per cent others. 1622/

1163. On 17 May 1993, UNPROFOR reported that the continued detention of 45 Muslim prisoners in Gornji Vakuf illustrated the direct control of HVO military police within brigades by the OZ commander. Apparently the MP commander refused to obey the orders of the brigade commander in Gornji Vakuf. He only took orders from the OZ Commander. 1623/

1164. After intervention by UN and ECMM teams, the above-mentioned 45 Muslim prisoners were reportedly released. 1624/

1165. The ECMM actively monitored the situation in relation to prisoners of war

in Gornji Vakuf. On 26 July 1993, BiH forces reported to an ECMM team that it held 300 to 500 POWs from Bugojno. 1625/

1166. On 10 September 1993, an ECMM team reported that after clashes between BiH troops and HVO troops, there were about 500 POWs and at that time more than 300 had been released. The Croats however claimed that there were more than 300 POWs still being held by BiH authorities at the time. ECMM personnel expected more POWs to be released within seven days. 1626/

1167. On 10 September 1993, the "Civil Police" reported to an ECMM team that 70 Muslim POWs were being held in Trnovača. It seems that the same "civil police" admitted that they let Croat POWs dig trenches. 1627/

1168. On 16 September 1993, the ECMM reported that BiH forces continued to use POWs to build earth works on the front lines. In fact, on 15 September 1993, one HVO prisoner was wounded while digging trenches at BiH positions near Gornji Vakuf. He was evacuated to the hospital in Bugojno. 1628/

1169. Private House: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reported the existence of a detention facility in a private home in Gornji Vakuf. Their first visit to this facility was reported to have been on 12 March 1994. No additional details were made available regarding the operation, control nor conditions of this facility. 1629/

1170. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reported the existence of a detention facility in a private home in Gornji Vakuf. Their first visit to this facility was reported to have been on 29 March 1994. No additional details were made available regarding the operation, control, nor conditions of this facility. 1630/

1171. On 22 March 1994, the ICRC announced that BiH forces handed over six Croat captives at a camp in Gornji Vakuf. 1631/

31. Gradačac

1172. The municipality of Gradačac is located in northern Bosnia and bordered by Modriča to the west, Bosanski Šamac to the north, Brčko to the east and Srebrenik to the south. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Gradač had a population of 56,378; of that 60.2 per cent were Muslim, 19.8 per cent were Serb, 15.1 per cent were Croat and the remaining 4.9 per cent were described as "other".

1173. Srnice Sports Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Srnice was the only Serbian village in the vicinity of Gradačac. After the HVO forces surrounded the village, most of the Serb inhabitants were evacuated. Approximately 94 Serbs remained. These individuals were taken to the Sports Hall. They remained there for a few days. 1632/

1174. Gradačac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) A number of Serbs were arrested in July 1992 and held in the prison in Gradačac. The detainees were never charged with an offence. 1633/

1175. They were released only to labour for the Croats, for example, agriculture, wood-cutting, and digging trenches. If the detainees refuse to work they were sent back to the prison. 1634/

1176. According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established at a prison in Gradačac on 17 July 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the conditions or the length of the facility's existence. 1635/

1177. House Arrest: (The existence of this type of detention has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Different groups of Serbian detainees were held in homes. At first, the detainees were held in the homes under guard. Later, the detainees were placed without a guard but with certain families that kept watch over them. 1636/

1178. Gornja Tramošnjica School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Area Serbians were arrested and detained in a school building in Gornja Tramošnjica. The detainees were forced to work in the fields. 1637/

32. Grude

1179. The municipality of Grude is located in south-western BiH, on the Croatian border. It bounds Posušje to the north and Ljubuški to the south. Grude's prewar population was 15,976, of which 99.8 per cent were Croats, .1 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining .1 per cent were described as "others".

1180. Farm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) According to reports, a farm in Grude was used as a camp to detain male and female individuals from the region. 1638/

1181. No additional information regarding this facility was made available, consequently, the identity of witnesses, victims and perpetrators as well as conditions existing during detention remain unknown.

1182. Garage: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) The Commission has received reports that approximately 300 Serbs were detained in a garage in Grude. 1639/ The camp was operated by members of the Croatian-Muslim armed forces. 1640/ The ICRC visited the Grude camp on 16 September 1993 and reported that no POWs were found. 1641/

1183. At least one Serbian man, Aleksa Janjić 1642/, reportedly died as a result of injuries incurred while detained at this camp.

33. Han Pijesak

1184. Han Pijesak is located north-east of Sarajevo. According to 1991 census data, the population was 6,346. At that time, the population was reportedly 58.3 per cent Serb, 40.1 per cent Muslim, and 1.6 per cent were described as "other". 1643/

1185. Unidentified Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Reportedly, there was a detention facility in Han Pijesak where men were killed and women and young children raped. It has been previously reported that many people are also buried there. 1644/ The reports, however, did not provide information regarding the operation, control nor the length of the facility's existence.

34. Jablanica

1186. This county is in the south-west quarter of BiH, south-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, Jablanica had a population of 12,664, of which 72.1 per cent were Muslims, 17.8 per cent were Croats, 6.1 per cent were described as "other", and 4 per cent were Serbs.

1187. As a result of Muslim military aggression, the HVO or Croatian forces lost a great deal of territory. 1645/ Reportedly, after 14 April 1993, telephone lines were cut and the Croats of Jablanica were not permitted to work. 1646/ They were reportedly assigned to "work brigades" and used as forced labour to cut wood and dig trenches. 1647/

1188. Museum of the Revolution: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Defence Debriefing Team.) According to sources, 800 Croats reportedly were, and may still be, interned in this Muslim-run detention centre. 1648/ All the prisoners slept on concrete floors, without blankets, were insufficiently clothed and were reportedly kept in appalling hygienic conditions. 1649/

1189. According to another report, as of 28 June 1993, some 200 Croatian civilians have been imprisoned in the museum. 1650/ The new detainees are, reportedly, in addition to the 500 civilians already said to have been detained here by members of the BiH Army. 1651/

1190. One report was offered by an employee of the power plant in Grabavica who was detained in the area for several days. The witness was transported to this location in the afternoon of 11 May 1993. 1652/ The witness was interrogated and reportedly not physically mistreated. By 9:00 p.m. that evening, he was allowed to leave. 1653/ Reportedly, because he was unable to return to his home, he remained overnight in the prison. Throughout the night, he heard others being beaten. It was his opinion that the individuals being beaten were members of the HVO. He recalled that the people administering the beatings were from Sandak. 1654/

1191. According to one source, 500 Croats have reportedly been interned at Jablanica since March 1993. 1655/ There is strong evidence of a food shortage in the area which brings into question the fate of those detained. There are also reports of the detainees being used as human shields and forced labour. 1656/ One source suggests that Croatian prisoners are made to dig trenches in mine fields in the immediate vicinity of the front lines. 1657/

1192. Jablanica Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is only one report which refers to a detention facility at this location. 1658/ According to the report, two of four HVO soldiers, who were in Doljani at the time of the Armija attack, were reportedly incarcerated in the Jablanica prison. 1659/

1193. Jablanica Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a factory in Jablanica. The ICRC first visited the camp on 21 April 1993. 1660/

1194. House in Doljani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) It was reported that during a battle between Muslim and Croatian soldiers in the village of Doljani on 27 July 1993, about five armed and uniformed HVO soldiers, an armed male civilian and five unarmed civilians fled the village. Upon reaching a meadow they were shouted at to lie on the ground and as the group dropped they were shot at from two opposite directions. They were then approached by about 20 Muslim

soldiers. The wounded and an HVO soldier were ordered to remain behind 1661/ while the two women and a civilian man were taken to a house by two of the Muslim soldiers, where they were imprisoned on the ground floor. A wounded HVO soldier was already being detained in the house when the three civilians arrived and the four remained incarcerated in the same room. 1662/

1195. Unknown Jablanica Camp(s): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including an official UN source.) The Special Rapporteur, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, reported being aware of appalling conditions in a detention camp in Jablanica where many civilians are held. Reportedly, among the detainees are a number suffering from psychiatric illness. There is no specific location given and no details are provided. 1663/ Several other reports also refer to the existence of a camp in Jablanica. 1664/

35. Jajce

1196. Jajce is located in west-central BiH. The pre-war population of the city and province of Jajce was 44,903. Approximately 38.8 per cent Muslim, 35.1 per cent Croat, 19.3 per cent Serb, and 6.8 per cent were described as "others". 1665/

1197. Old Town Fortress: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There were reports that Muslim forces ran a camp holding about 500 Serbs in the old fortress or Old Town Fortress in Jajce. 1666/

1198. The ICRC reported a place of detention in Jajce under common Bosnian Croat control as of 1 October 1992. 1667/

1199. On 11 August 1993, the President of the LRC Jajce met with an ECMM team in Livno and asked for assistance in relation to a group of Croats probably being held prisoner by Serbs, who occupied Jajce, in the Berta Kučar School in Jajce. 1668/

36. Kakanj

1200. This county is located in central BiH, north-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the county had a population of 55,847. Muslims constituted 54.5 per cent of the population, Croats were 29.8 per cent, Serbs were 8.8 per cent, and the remaining 6.9 per cent were described as "other".

1201. House in Kakanj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A number of sources refer to an incident involving a young woman from Kakanj who was detained for almost a month in her grandmother's home by two Muslim soldiers. The soldiers reportedly raped her on a daily basis, eventually impregnating her. 1669/

1202. Power Plant in Katići-Termoelektrana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to one report, more than 500 Croatian men are being detained at this location just outside of Kakanj. The report suggested that the location was being monitored by UNPROFOR, but that the detainees were not permitted to leave the facility. 1670/

1203. Kakanj Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a factory in Kakanj. The ICRC first visited this camp on

28 September 1993. 1671/

37. Kalesija

1204. The county of Kalesija is located in north-eastern BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 41,795, of which 79.5 per cent were Muslim, 18.3 per cent were Serb, and 2.2 per cent were described as "other". 1672/

1205. Caparde "Bordello": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) It is reported that 40 young Muslim women from the town of Brezovo Polje were held and systematically raped in a makeshift bordello in a furniture warehouse in Caparde following the capture of the town by Serb forces in early summer 1992. 1673/ On 17 June 1992 1674/, about 1,000 women, children and old people were taken away from the village by Serbian forces, arriving in the town of Caparde several days later. 1675/ At Caparde, the older women were separated from the younger women (15-25) 1676/. The younger women were then held for several nights in a furniture warehouse and repeatedly raped before rejoining the older women and later being released. 1677/

1206. Warehouse, Gornje Vukovlje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) A woman 1678/ was beaten and raped in her home on 18 May 1992 by two Muslim men. 1679/ She was then taken to Gornje Vukovlje where she was detained for seven days, without toilet or washing facilities and without bedding. 1680/ She was questioned about having a radio station in her house to contact the Serbian Army and was threatened but was not mistreated. 1681/ There is no indication that there were others held here.

1207. Osmaci Village Camp: 1682/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp is reported to exist or have existed in Osmaci Village in Kalesija. 1683/ No additional information was provided regarding operation, control nor the duration of the facility's existence.

1208. Camp at Unknown Location in Kalesija: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A Muslim woman 1684/ from Zvornik reported being taken by Serbs on Sunday, 31 May 1685/ with about 150 women and children in two buses in the direction of Tuzla. 1686/ The woman and two others were sent to Tuzla and Kalesija while other women and children were kept to be exchanged for captured Serbs. 1687/

1209. Camp at Unknown Location in Kalesija: 1688/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It is reported that between 17 and 19 June, "extremists" bussed non-Serbian civilians in 12 buses from Brčko to Bijeljina. These people were allegedly tortured for several days at Majevisa, and then some of them returned to Bijeljina, while some were taken to Caparde in Kalesija county, where after two days of torture, they were released and managed to flee to Kladanj and Tuzla. 1689/

38. Kalinovik

1210. The municipality of Kalinovik is located in south-eastern BiH and is bordered by the municipalities of Trnovo, Foča, Gacko, Nevesinje and Konjic. According to the 1991 census, the population of Kalinovik was 4,657. The ethnic majority in the municipality were Serbs at 60.6 per cent, Muslims comprised 37.1 per cent, and Croats 2.3 per cent.

1211. Kalinovik Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) It was reported that a concentration camp was located in the city village of Kalinovik. The Serbian controlled camp reportedly held 60 civilian prisoners. The prisoners were men and women of all ages. 1690/

1212. A refugee from the town of Gacko reported that 1,000 Bosnian Muslims fled Gacko when Serbian soldiers entered Kalinovik and began destroying Muslim homes. 1691/ The refugees stayed at an unidentified location on Zelengora Mountain until "Četniks" began shelling the area on 1 July 1992. Some of the refugees were killed immediately and others were reportedly pushed down the "Previla Cliff" by Serbian soldiers. One hundred eighty-seven of the refugees were captured by the soldiers and taken to the Kalinovik Elementary School. 1692/

1213. All prisoners were allegedly physically and psychologically mistreated by the Serbian soldiers. 1693/ One former prisoner reported that he and his family were imprisoned in the school without food for one month. 1694/ before being transferred from the school to a Muslim house in the town of Foča where he was held for three days. 1695/ One former prisoner stated that women of all ages were raped in front of their relatives, and many disappeared. 1696/ On 1 August 1992, 12 young women age 12-19 were taken from the school and were never seen again. 1697/ Another former prisoner reported that young girls were subjected to severe torture at the camp and many were repeatedly raped. 1698/

1214. Two Serbian perpetrators were identified in the report. The first was identified as Pero Elez, and the second was also identified in the source materials. 1699/ This report identified a Montenegrin perpetrator who wore a camouflage uniform. 1700/ A Bosnian Muslim female from Gacko, arrested in a nearby village, along with her family, by Serbian forces at the end of June 1992, was reportedly held at the school for one month. 1701/ She reported that two armed Montenegrins dressed in camouflage uniforms came to the school at the end of July. 1702/ The witness identified one of the men by both his name and his nickname. 1703/ The second man was identified only by his nickname. 1704/ The witness stated that she and her family were taken to a house in the town of Miljevina in the municipality of Foča by the two men. 1705/

1215. Yet another report refers to a concentration camp located in a school in Kalinovik. 1706/ A Bosnian Muslim family from Jeleč was reportedly taken prisoner by "Četniks" from Miljevina. The family was detained in the police station for two hours and then taken by truck to Foča. 1707/ They were imprisoned in "Partizan Hall" in Foča for 10 days and then loaded into trucks with several other families and brought to the Kalinovik School. The former prisoner's wife and daughter were allegedly raped at the Kalinovik School. 1708/

1216. According to a female victim from the village of Berač, she and her family attempted to escape the aggression in the area by going in the direction of Konjic. 1709/ They were allegedly arrested by the Serbian army and detained for a few days in Ulog, just outside of Konjic, after which, they were taken to and detained at this school in Kalinovik for a month. 1710/

1217. The witness reported that she and others received very little food over the course of the month. The witness was reportedly then taken by two Montenegrins to a private home in Foča where she was raped repeatedly. 1711/

1218. Barutni Magazin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Commission has received one report of a concentration camp located in Jelašaćko Polje where 150 civilians were held at the a gunpowder store called "Baratni Magazin". 1712/ One witness reported that on 2 August 1992, four prisoners were taken out of the camp. The report stated that their bodies were discovered 10

days later in the town of Rugoj. 1713/ The report stated that the bodies had been mutilated and the hands of the victims were tied together. It is unclear from the report who found the bodies. The bodies were reportedly buried in the village of Dujmovići. 1714/ On 5 August 1992, 14 prisoners disappeared from the camp and never returned. 1715/

1219. On 5 August 1992, 23 prisoners were taken from the camp to the village of Ratine to a stable owned by Mustafa Tuzlak where they were shot by soldiers. 1716/ A witness who survived the killings stated that the victims were brought in to the stable, doused in gasoline and set on fire. 1717/

1220. Camp Kalinovik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Commission received one brief report concerning the location of a Serbian run camp in the village of Kalinovik where Muslim women were allegedly subjected to rape and torture. Local "Četniks" and members of local Serbian paramilitary reportedly controlled the camp. The female Muslim prisoners were from the municipality of Kalinovik, and from Nevesinje, Gacko, Podrinje and the Drina River valley region. 1718/ According to the report, a former 12 year old female prisoner from the village of Jeleč near Foča stated on video tape that she had been raped by Serbian soldiers on nine occasions, and on each occasion she was raped multiple times. 1719/

1221. The Serbian soldiers released male prisoners from the camp and detained 50 female prisoners. 1720/

1222. Kalinovik Powder Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the BBC.) The Commission of Experts has received one report of a concentration camp located at the Kalinovik Powder Plant where 10 Muslim prisoners were held. 1721/ The report mentions two "local Četniks" responsible for taking male and female prisoners from the camp.

1223. Kalinovik Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Independent). The only hotel in Kalinovik was used as a rape camp for Muslim women being held at the Kalinovik camp. Various reports use the names "Kalinovik camp" the Kalinovik Elementary School," the "Kalinovik School" and the "school gymnasium" interchangeably so that it appears that all refer to the same camp. The witness was among Muslim refugees from the town of Gacko and other towns in the area who fled to the Zelengora Mountains after Serbian forces began arresting and murdering Muslim inhabitants. 1722/ The Serbs captured 105 Muslim women and transported them in open trucks to Kalinovik where they were imprisoned in the gymnasium. 1723/

1224. The reporting witness stated that initially the women were not mistreated by the Serbian guards. However, in early August those guards were replaced by Šešelji's "White Eagles" paramilitary forces. 1724/ The witness described the men as "filthy" and stated that they shouted obscenities at the female prisoners. 1725/ A woman with long brown hair who identified herself as a member of the "White Eagles" ordered the female prisoners to examine their babies to see if they had been circumcised. 1726/

1225. On 2 August 1992 the reporting witness and 11 other young women being detained in the Kalinovik Elementary School with 100 young Muslim women were taken by Serbian militiamen from the camp to the only hotel in Kalinovik where they were subjected to systematic rape. 1727/ The women were allegedly chosen based upon their child bearing potential and those who were already pregnant were left alone. 1728/ The witness reported that she was raped by two "Četniks" who told her she would be killed if she did not comply with their demands. She stated that she was repeatedly raped by Serbian soldiers for one month. 1729/

1226. A former prisoner who escaped being raped by convincing the Serbian militiamen that she was pregnant reported that the Serbs came to the gymnasium each night and took several young women by force to the hotel to be raped. Many of the women were in their early teens, and the militiamen selected certain girls repeatedly. 1730/ The witness identified three of the militiamen responsible for the rapes. The first, who she described as the worst of the three men, was named Pero Elez from Miljevina. 1731/ The second was also identified. 1732/ The women held at the gymnasium were released on 28 August 1992 for Serbian prisoners in Croatian hands. 1733/ At least 15 of the women who became pregnant as a result of being raped by the militiamen obtained abortions in Mostar and Jablanica. 1734/

1227. During the day, the women were forced to clean the hotel, after which they were returned to the camp. Rapes began on 2 August 1992 and by 28 August. All but 10 of the 105 female Muslim prisoners held at the Kalinovik camp had allegedly been gang-raped by Serbian soldiers. 1735/ The women identified the perpetrators as Serbian members of Vojislav Šešelj's "White Eagles" paramilitary group. 1736/ Several of the victims stated that Serbian militiamen placed four and five year old children on a table with knives held to their throats to persuade the mothers to relinquish jewelry and money. 1737/

39. Kiseljak

1228. The county of Kiseljak is located in central BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Kiseljak was 24,081. At the time, the population was 51.7 per cent Croatian, 40.9 per cent Muslim, and 7.4 per cent were referred to as "other". 1738/

1229. Kiseljak Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that ICRC has been denied access to the prison in Kiseljak. 1739/ The ICRC provided a list of camps visited including a camp in a prison which was first visited on 28 February 1994. 1740/

1230. Barracks, Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established in a barracks on 25 April 1993. The report was silent as to the identity of both the detainees and the controlling party as well as the conditions at the facility. 1741/

1231. Hospital, Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established in a hospital on 20 July 1993. The report was silent as to the identity of both the detainees and the controlling party as well as the conditions at the facility. 1742/

1232. Duhri Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It is reported that all males are detained by the HVO in the Muslim village of Duhri near Kiseljak. They were taken to a municipal building in Kiseljak on 7 July 1743/ where they are forced to dig ditches at night. 1744/

1233. Concrete Hangar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Deputy Commander of 3 Corps in BiH, Ramiz Dugalić, reported a camp holding 150 Muslims in a concrete hangar in the HVO barracks in Kiseljak. 1745/

1234. Unknown Camp in Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Five people are reported to be detained by Croatian forces in an unidentified camp in the area of Kiseljak. 1746/

1235. On 10 June 1993, an "Agreement among the parties to halt the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina" was signed. Article II concerned the release of prisoners/detainees and displaced persons. A Joint Humanitarian Commission (JHC) was established on 14 June. The JHC agreed to release all prisoners and displaced persons step by step, and it was agreed that BiH should start to release all prisoners from the prison in the Zenica area, presuming that HVO would release all prisoners from Kiseljak, Busovača, and Vitez. 1747/

1236. Town Jail, Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) It was reported that on 20 June 1993, a total of 66 prisoners were released from the town jail. 1748/

1237. It was reported that on 23 June 1993, a convoy of 19 buses was observed crossing from Serb-held territory to Kiseljak. It is felt that the most likely explanation is that they were prisoners being released in the latest example of BSA/HVO liaison. 1749/

40. Kladanj

1238. The municipality of Kladanj is located in eastern Bosnia. The pre-war population of Kladanj was 16,028. Muslims comprised the majority of the population at 73.3 per cent, Serbs comprised 23.9 per cent, and 2.8 per cent were listed as "other".

1239. The Commission received a report that stated that 95 Serbian civilians and one child were imprisoned since May 1992 in the village of Stupari, eight kilometres north of the town of Kladanj. 1750/ The report quoted the Mayor of Kladanj, stating that the prisoners were being held "for their own security, to protect them from retaliation by the Muslim population." 1751/ A team from the ECMM reported that they visited the three buildings in the town of Stupari where the prisoners were held. 1752/

1240. According to the report, the prisoner's homes had been burned by Muslim forces. The prisoners were guarded by five armed soldiers who allowed them to go outside for one hour a day. The prisoners sometimes were not given anything to eat for three days. The prisoners reported that guards were frequently violent toward them and that no medical care was provided. The ICRC reported that the prisoners appeared to be "psychologically worn out and very weak". 1753/

1241. Stupari Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In early August 1992, Serbian prisoners who had been exchanged in Malinjak, reported that approximately 1,000 Serbs from the villages of Lupoglava, Matijevići, Majdan, and Kočajevići were detained in the Stupari Elementary School. 1754/ Conditions in the camp were reportedly very poor. According to the report, an identified physician forcibly took blood from the Serbian prisoners for wounded Muslims and Croats. 1755/

41. Ključ

1242. Ključ is a province in north-west BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a total population of 37,233, of whom 49.5 per cent were Serbian, 47.6 per cent Muslim, and 2.9 per cent were described as "other".

1243. There are reports of four Serb-run camps in the region: the sports hall at Ključ, the Jedinstvo School in Tomina, Jezerce, and the Sanica Elementary School. Many of the prisoners from these camps were ultimately sent on to the Manjača Camp in Banja Luka. Others were sent to Sanski Most and Stara Gradiška, Croatia. 1756/

1244. There is also one report of a camp controlled by the BiH government in Ključ, but no precise information about where it is located or who it holds. 1757/

1245. Sports Hall at Ključ: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Defence Debriefing Team.) The sports hall located in the centre of Ključ was established by Serbian forces. The prisoners kept there are Muslim villagers from the region who were arrested upon the siege of their villages. In particular, there are reports that men, women and children from Velagići and Vukovska Brda were taken to the sports hall in May and June 1992. 1758/ It appears that the camp was first founded somewhere near this time. 1759/

1246. These reports describe the sports hall as a sort of "collecting centre" where prisoners were interrogated and stripped of their valuables before being sent off to another camp. 1760/ Apparently, men between the ages of 16 and 60 were to be taken to Manjača. 1761/ The ex-prisoners of the reports here describe being detained for only one or two days before they were sent somewhere else.

1247. One report describes the shelling of the village of Velagići and the arrest of its inhabitants on 27 May 1992. 1762/ At this time, many women and children escaped by foot to the nearby village of Pastajre. Those that remained were arrested and taken to the sports hall at Ključ. Approximately 70 men and a number of women, children and the elderly were captured. According to the witness, the men were interrogated at the sports hall during the evening of 28 May and the morning of 29 May. They were asked about the locations of weapons and positions of Croatian and Muslim special forces. During these interrogations, they received harsh beatings with wooden and rubber sticks. They were also beaten and kicked by a group of civilians and soldiers who lined the corridor leading to the interrogation room. 1763/

1248. The Serbs in charge of the camp are not named, but it is reported that the local Serbs responsible for the attack of Velagići itself were assigned to the Sixth Krajina Brigade based two kilometres north of Velagici along the Sanica River. 1764/

1249. In this case, the male prisoners were transferred to the prison at Stara Gradiška in Croatia after interrogation. 1765/ In the late afternoon of 28 May 1992, about 400 of them were put on three buses and left for the camp. The women and children remained at the sports hall for another two days and were then released. 1766/ Apparently, those that remained at the camp were forced to work in the fields. 1767/ The exact character of their duties is not explained.

1250. A second report about the camp at the Ključ sports hall comes from a man who was arrested on 26 June 1992. 1768/ He was arrested with 14 other men and brought to the sports hall. There, he and the others were interrogated and beaten. Three men died as a result of these beatings.

1251. The witness does not mention precisely who ran the camp but claims that the men who arrested him were either members of the Serbian police or army. 1769/ They wore camouflage or olive uniforms and were accompanied by men in civilian clothes with beards.

1252. After one day at the sports hall, the witness was transferred with 120 other prisoners to the Manjača Camp in Banja Luka. 1770/

1253. Jedinstvo School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Jedinstvo School is in Tomina. Tomina is in between Sanica Donja and Sanski Most in the Ključ province. Apparently, this school held Muslims who had been defending the towns of Tomina, Vrhpolje, and Hrustovo, yet it is also described mentioned in some detail in a report about the Muslim prisoners of Sanica Donja. 1771/

1254. Apparently, the 6th Krajina Brigade of the JNA started shelling the village of Sanica Donja on 29 May 1992. The Muslim villagers successfully defended themselves for about a month, but were ultimately defeated in late June. They were arrested and taken to Jezerce. 1772/ From there, they were sent on to Sanski Most by truck. En route, they stopped at the Jedinstvo School. Here, the driver of the truck talked to a camp guard and told him that he was bringing more prisoners. The guard told him that they should be taken to Sanski Most.

1255. Before continuing on their journey, the prisoners waited outside the camp. During this time, they witnessed the decapitation of nearly 100 prisoners in front of the school. Male prisoners were brought out of the school three at a time. They were walked over to three soldiers who laid them down and cut their heads off with a curved knife about 30 centimetres in length. Four men in civilian clothes, presumably prisoners, then loaded the heads onto one truck and put the decapitated corpses onto another. 1773/

1256. The prisoners in the truck described Jedinstvo School as a three-story building with all of the windows covered over or opaqued. Two livestock transport trucks were parked on the square at the time that they were there. 1774/

1257. Jezerce: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Jezerce is a village near Sanica Donja. Villagers of Sanica Donja were initially detained at Jezerce upon their arrest in late June 1992. They were accounted for by name and loaded onto a truck heading for Sanski Most. 1775/ They stopped en route at Jedinstvo School as described above.

1258. Sanica Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is also a report of a camp at the Sanica Elementary School. 1776/ From the report, it appears that the school is somewhere in the Ključ region, but there is no indication of its exact whereabouts. Apparently, villagers from Batonjići, Crnolići, and Gornji Budelj were held there. The witness explains that sometime near the end of June 1992, every man from the village of Gornja Sanica was arrested by "Serbian soldiers" and taken to Sanica Elementary School. There, they were held for two nights. During this time, they were not given any food and were beaten and tortured. Then, he and 250 other men held at the school were transferred to Manjača. 1777/

42. Konjic

1259. The county of Konjic is located the central part of BiH. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Konjic was 43,636. Of that number, 54.5 per cent were Muslim, 26 per cent were Croatian, 15.2 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 4.3 per cent described themselves as "other". While the Serbs comprised a minority of the total population in the district, they made up the majority in the following villages: Bjelovčina, Blace, Borci, Bradina, Cerići

Čičevo, Dolovi, Donje Selo, Dubravice, Jezero, Kula, Sitnik and Zagorice. 1778/

1260. By Bosnian Serb historical accounts, several aggressive measures have been taken since the second World War to discourage Serbian presence in the area. 1779/ On 30 October 1990, the desecration of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Konjic marked the beginning of what Serbs believed to be renewed attempts to reduce Serbian presence even further. 1780/

1261. Reportedly, on 19 April 1992, joint Bosnian Croat-Bosnian Muslim forces attacked the JNA military facilities at Čelebići. 1781/ The grossly outnumbered Bosnian Serb forces were rendered powerless and compelled to retreat. Serbian soldiers were then arrested, paving the way for full Croat-Muslim occupation of Čelebići and, from there, of the greater Konjic municipality. 1782/

1262. According to Bosnian Croat chronicles, in early 1992, Serbs began shelling Konjic from the villages above the region. 1783/ As the battles with Serbs developed, Croats organized themselves, forming the HVO, and shortly thereafter Muslims organized into the BiH Army. 1784/ The HVO and BiH forces positioned themselves in the hills above the villages of Konjic and, by joint effort, successfully resisted Serb occupation. 1785/

1263. Regardless of which historical position is adopted, by March 1993, the political rampart constructed by Croat and Muslim forces had begun to crumble, and on 14 April 1993, fighting broke out between Muslim and Croatian forces in Klis. 1786/ The Muslims, assisted by Mujahedin, were a formidable force in the region, and Croatian villages came under siege and eventually under Muslim occupation. 1787/

1264. By 16 April, BiH forces attacked Croatian HVO positions in Konjic, resulting in the overthrow of Croatian forces and the complete Muslim occupation of Konjic. 1788/

1265. In the following accounts, the first 16 camp descriptions detail those locations cooperatively controlled by Croatian and Muslim forces. The subsequent 11 accounts describe facilities controlled solely by Muslims, and the two remaining locations fall under undetermined authority. There are also several reports that allege the existence of a camp or camps in Konjic without supplying enough detail to determine the exact location or by whom they were controlled. 1789/

1266. Čelebići Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the Thomson Mission.) In May 1992, following the withdrawal of the JNA from its barracks in the village of Čelebići, Croatian-Muslim forces assumed control of the barracks and transformed them into a detention centre for Serbian prisoners. 1790/

1267. Immediately after its creation on 4 May 1992 and continuing through to the suspension of operations in December 1992, camp Čelebići interned several hundred citizens from the municipality of Konjic. 1791/ The number of detainees changed regularly.

1268. Men and women were separated, with men interned in several locations including a concrete tunnel called hangar Number 9, a sheet metal hangar called Number 6, a depot called Number 22 and, on occasion, in concrete manholes believed to be oil storage sites. 1792/ Women were imprisoned either in an administrative building, located at the camp entrance, or in a shaft excavated in the ground next to the tunnel at hangar Number 9. 1793/

1269. The detainees were brought to Čelebići from all corners of Konjic. 1794/ On 22 May 1992, Croatian and Muslim forces allegedly attacked the Serb villages

of Bjelovina, Ceri¹i, and Donje Selo. Reportedly all surviving members of the Serb population in these villages were taken to camp Čelebi¹i. 1795/ In another report, members of the "TO B-H" invaded the village of Brdjani on 15 June 1992 and ordered all the men to surrender. Forty-eight Serbian prisoners were put on trucks and taken to Čelebi¹i. Some 200 individuals from Bradina were already in residence when they arrived. 1796/

1270. In another report, a Serbian resident from the village of Bradina recalled that he and some 50 other men were instructed by Croatian and Muslim forces to report to headquarters in Podorašac. Upon arrival, the witness and others were loaded onto a tarpaulin-covered truck and transported to Čelebi¹i concentration camp. 1797/

1271. According to several reports the conditions at the camp were deplorable. Hangar Number 9, which was an abandoned atomic shelter/ventilation tunnel, measured approximately 120 centimetres in width, 30 metres in length and 2.5 metres in height. Air entered through a small glass window in the door, and there was absolutely no illumination. Reportedly, because of the construction of the tunnel, it was impossible for an individual to stand upright. 1798/

1272. The 50 or so detainees in the tunnel defecated in a bucket that was emptied infrequently. Human waste accumulated up to 10 centimetres at one end of the tunnel. The detainees were not permitted to wash during the first 20 days of their internment, and for the first three days they were not provided with food. 1799/

1273. According to one inmate, throughout the first one and a half months of detention, the inmates were fed small pieces of stale bread and some vegetables three times daily. In the two months that followed, they were fed only bread. 1800/ He recalled that the men had no choice but to perform all bodily functions in one corner inside the hangar. Muslim soldiers often placed the prisoners food in the same locations and often times dropped the plates, spoons, or bread into the excrement. 1801/

1274. The several reports detailing the initial acts of mistreatment suffered by the inmates at the hands of their captors appear to be in agreement. Upon arrival at Čelebi¹i, Muslim soldiers were lined up at the entrance in two rows. 1802/ The detainees were made to pass between the rows of soldiers with their hands clasped behind their necks. As the inmates passed, the soldiers beat them with blunt objects, iron bars, shovels, pickaxes, thick electric cables, and rubber truncheons. 1803/

1275. The prisoners were then placed in manholes for several hours at a time. 1804/ These manholes were formerly oil storage reservoirs. The lids were replaced on the manholes serving to cut off the flow of air. As a consequence, men collapsed from suffocation. 1805/

1276. For those inmates assigned to hangar Number 9, once removed from the manholes they were subjected to additional beatings at the entrance to hangar Number 9. In one report, the guards beat 25 inmates with shovels so severely that 12 shovels were broken in the process. 1806/ After a period of time spent in Number 9, the inmates were then transferred to Number 6. 1807/ In some cases, due to the space limitations in hangar Number 9, some detainees were sent directly to Number 6.

1277. For those assigned to hangar Number 6, the guards came and collected all the valuables from the inmates. 1808/ The inmates were then taken in groups of 10 to a nearby building called "the Command"--which was so-called because the JNA command had previously been located there. 1809/ Once inside the Command, the prisoners were ordered to stand on tip-toe facing the wall with their hands

raised high above their heads. Muslim soldiers then conducted interrogations regarding alleged "etnik" activity, strategy and weapons locations. 1810/

1278. Following the initial, somewhat routine abuses, the specific acts of mistreatment appear from the reports, to some degree, to be haphazard. The variation on the methods of mistreatment included beatings with batons, wooden clubs, truncheons, chains, iron rods; imprisonment in drainage shafts; scorching and cutting by hot knives pressed to the inmates' faces, bodies and chests; spraining with gunpowder and setting alight; binding male genitals with low-burning fuses, the breaking of ribs, arms and legs; and the cutting off of ears and fingers. 1811/ Some inmates report being detained in manholes filled with water for 24 hour periods. Occasionally, using their feet, the Muslim guards forced the inmates under water and held them there to near suffocation. 1812/

1279. The inmates detained in the sheet metal hangar, Number 6, noted that in August 1992, when the day's heat was at its worst, the doors and windows of their containment facility remained closed. Temperatures reportedly reached 50 degrees Celsius or 148 degrees Fahrenheit. 1813/

1280. In another report, two male detainees had their trouser-legs--below the knee--doused with a flammable liquid and then ignited. As the men's legs began to burn their Muslim captors reportedly forced them to sit down and forbade them to extinguish the flames. 1814/

1281. Reports also suggest that all imprisoned women were systematically raped. Women were usually raped by more than one guard. 1815/ Serbian women were reportedly housed in or near the Command building and ushered to the appropriate locations when required. 1816/ Male prisoners were also sexually molested by forcing them into same-sex anal intercourse or oral sex. 1817/

1282. The entire Čelebići facility was initially controlled by Croatian forces and manned by Muslim guards. Due to shifting political winds, Muslim forces later assumed control. However, before this change, Croatian, "Š", was the commander of the camp, and "□" 1818/, a Muslim, was his deputy. A number of reports suggest that "□" was directly responsible for the mistreatment, torture and murder of a great many of the inmates. 1819/ Prisoners were abused or killed on the orders of deputy commander "□". "□" ordered prisoners to fight each other. If "□" did not feel satisfied that the blows were severe enough, he ordered the guards to beat both prisoners. 1820/

1283. Reportedly, prisoners were forbidden to sleep. "□" selected one prisoner to keep the others awake. If "□" found anyone asleep the prisoner in charge was severely punished. 1821/

1284. In another report, a female prisoner at Čelebići alleged being raped by "□". She alleged that she was beaten and kicked during several interrogations regarding the whereabouts of her son and husband. 1822/

1285. Additionally, the witness alleged that she was stripped naked by young men who held knives to her throat and held lit cigarettes to her eyelashes, burning her eyelids when she screamed. 1823/ She was subjected to multiple rapes by a variety of men, many of whom she was unable to recognize because of the dark night. She alleged that she was taken to an office where the rapes lasted from three to four hours at a time. 1824/

1286. The witness stated that she was detained in a room near hangar Number 9. 1825/ She recalled that some 39 men were held there, and she witnessed the men being beaten, kicked and tortured. She recalled that the tunnel was poorly lit and poorly ventilated. She stated further that she witnessed "□" kill one of the inmates. 1826/ It was her understanding that "□" raped every woman brought

into the prison. 1827/ She alleged that some 120 women were raped by "□". 1828/ Women were reportedly set aside solely for his pleasure. 1829/

1287. Several reports note that although "□" was notorious for his cruel actions, a young guard called "š" 1830/ was worse. 1831/ He was said to have participated in all the murders and a great many of the rapes in the camp.

1288. "š" reportedly beat prisoners with baseball bats and made them kneel while he beat them about their breasts and stomachs. 1832/

1289. "š" is noted for wrapping slow-burning fuses around the legs or waist of inmates, putting another end between the inmate's legs or in his pants and then lighting the fuse. 1833/ The burning fuse which was wrapped in plastic, clung to the victim's body as it melted. The victim's family was usually forced to watch this torture. 1834/

1290. Another inmate was made to wear a gas mask with the air filter sealed so that he was unable to breathe. 1835/ "š" forced him to wear it for an hour while standing in the hot summer heat. Consequently, the victim collapsed several times. 1836/

1291. In still another report, prior to a visit by an Arab TV crew, "š" selected three prisoners to tell about their "crimes" against Muslims. One among them was ordered to say that he had killed Muslims and Croats in Mostar and burned down their homes. 1837/ When the man refused, "š" beat him with a soldier's belt until he bled. 1838/ "š" reportedly doused the prisoners with gas and gunpowder and then set them alight, causing severe burns and wounds. 1839/

1292. In another incident, "š" subjected two young brothers to severe mistreatment. He reportedly deformed their faces, then put gas masks over their heads and closed the air filters. 1840/ Thereafter, he compelled the brothers to engage in oral sex with one another and also to strike each other about the genitals. 1841/

1293. In one report a detainee from Čelebići witnessed "□" and "š" beat 15 or 16 Serbs to death. 1842/ Another witness reported that the two ordered inmates to run away. When the inmates complied and attempted to escape, they were beaten. If an inmate continued running after receiving the beating, he was killed. 1843/

1294. Čelebići camp was temporarily closed in December 1992 and was re-opened on 20 April 1993, with a smaller number of Serbs in detention at the camp and a greater number of Croats imprisoned as a result of the collapse of the Croat-Muslim coalition and the ensuing conflicts that arose between the two groups throughout BiH. 1844/

1295. Several other reports corroborate the existence of the camp at Čelebići. 1845/

1296. Members of the Thomson Mission visited this facility on 3 September 1992. Mission members identified 109 Serb individuals detained in the oil storage area of this Muslim-controlled facility. The majority of the detainees were reportedly from the villages of Bradina and Donje Selo. The report goes on to state that "neutral sources report executions in Konjic, and a wooden wall at the entrance with extensive bullet holes suggests a sinister purpose." 1846/

1297. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC.) According to one report, an elderly Bosnian Serb farmer was arrested on 9 May 1992, in his village of Idbar, near Konjic. He was taken to the police station in Konjic where he was detained for 21 days. Thereafter, he was removed to the camp at Čelebići, some six

kilometres away. 1847/ No additional information was available regarding his treatment, the facility nor its operation or control.

1298. The ICRC reported the existence of the camp in the Police Station in Konjic. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 4 November 1992. 1848/

1299. Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP) building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Although all relevant reports agree that this facility was controlled by Muslim forces, there is considerable disagreement regarding the inmate composition. According to one report, all arrested Bosnian Serb civilians from Konjic and Bradina were taken to this location and later transferred to the camp at Čelebići. 1849/ Another source suggests that only in some cases were detainees brought to this facility, beaten, and then transferred to designated detention facilities. 1850/ Another report suggests that only women, children, and the elderly were interned at this location. 1851/

1300. Village of Donje Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports suggest that on 22 June 1992, Croat and Muslim authorities transformed the village into a prison camp for Bosnian Serbs. 1852/ Guards were set up around the periphery of the village to discourage Serb detainees from leaving the area. 1853/ The reports suggest that although men were resident prisoners at this location, women and children were either interned in greater numbers or abused in greater numbers. 1854/ While no specific numbers were made available, the vast majority of the documented accounts of atrocities have been offered by or concern women and children. These sources suggest that women were raped on a daily basis. 1855/

1301. One report from a male detainee at Donje Selo reveals that men were subjected to considerably less abuse and mistreatment than women. 1856/ Each night the Muslim soldiers arrived in groups and barged into the homes containing women, raping all the women and girls. 1857/ According to the witness, during the day the guards did nothing more than walk around "monitoring" the situation. Quite frequently ex-camp inmates were re-arrested and sent back to one of the camps in Konjic without warning or provocation. 1858/ Prisoner swapping of some Donje Selo inmates occasionally took place in the village of Trnovo. 1859/ Other reports also alleged the existence of a detention facility in the village of Donje Selo. 1860/

1302. Devetka Tunnel in Bradina: (The existence of this detention facility as well as the number of alleged individuals hereby detained has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) Bradina was reportedly the largest Serbian village in the Konjic area with 750 inhabitants. Following the taking of this village on 25 May 1992 by Croat-Muslim forces, the village was renamed Donji Repovci and a great many of the Serbs were expelled. Many of the Serbs who steadfastly remained were reportedly either killed by paramilitary forces or interned in various detention camps. 1861/

1303. One of the largest Serb inhabited detention facilities in the Konjic area was located at the Devetka Tunnel. According to reports, some 3,000 Serbs were detained at this location. 1862/ The Serbs were reportedly lined up against the wall, made to remove their clothing, and then tortured and beaten for several hours at a time. 1863/ The detainees were reportedly forced to participate in Muslim prayer and song and to learn the Koran. Those who refused were beaten and in some cases killed. 1864/ Although no dates were provided, several reports suggest that the facility was eventually closed and the prisoners were released. 1865/ Another report also alleges the existence of this camp. 1866/

1304. Musala ("Sportska sala") sports centre: 1867/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Thomson Mission.) According to several reports, Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat prisoners were detained at this facility. Reports suggest that as few as 110 and as many as 170 Serbs were detained at the sports hall beginning in May 1992. 1868/

1305. On 15 June 1992, 13 Serbs were reportedly killed and 12 wounded when Muslim forces from the hills above Prevalj shelled the sports hall. 1869/ The attack on these prisoners was reportedly wilful. 1870/

1306. By May 1993, following the eruption of fighting between Muslims and Croats, the total number of Bosnian Croats detained in the sports hall reached 400. 1871/ Bosnian Croat prisoners detained here were organized into forced labour groups. One such group was reportedly made to dig trenches for the BiH Army across from HVO lines south of Konjic. 1872/ Other Croatian detainees were made to serve as human shields and still others were forced at gunpoint to serve as blood donors. One report suggests that over the course of two days, some 50 detainees were forced by Muslim medical personnel to serve as blood donors. 1873/

1307. Sources suggest that conditions at the sports hall were insufferable. The prisoners were poorly fed, some even went without food for weeks at a time. 1874/ When they were fed, one report suggests that half the meal of one Muslim guard was used to feed as many as eight inmates. 1875/ There were no beds. The prisoners were made to sleep on carpets that originally belonged to the gym. 1876/

1308. There are also reported incidents of rape at the facility. One report states that on the night of 27 May 1992, Muslim soldiers raped five young women. 1877/ According to one report on the night of 29 May 1992, 10 girls and women imprisoned in the camp were raped. In other report, on 31 August 1992, a Serb man and woman were forced to engage in sexual intercourse while as many as 15 prison guards looked on. 1878/ In still another report, a 25 year-old woman was brought to the camp and raped repeatedly by some 15 Muslims. Her captors apparently then led her, naked, up and down the camp, drew "lilies" on her breasts and stomach with a lit cigar, chopped off her hair, disfigured her and then forced another male inmate to rape her and shove a rifle barrel into her vagina. 1879/

1309. Of the 400 Croats detained, 50 were reportedly exchanged in June 1993, 50 more were exchanged in August 1993 and the remaining 300 were exchanged in Jablanica on 19 October 1993. 1880/

1310. Thomson Mission members also visited this detention facility on 3 September 1992. According to their report, some 167 Serb individuals were detained in the gymnasium. Most were reportedly from the surrounding villages. The conditions of hygiene appeared to be normal. 1881/

1311. "Zvonimir Beliša Nono" Elementary School, Bradina: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The detention facility at this location primarily housed women, children and the elderly. Several reports allege that female Serbian inmates were regularly subjected to rape. 1882/ One report states that on 13 July 1992, 15 women were raped by Muslim Green Berets. 1883/ Reports also state that Muslim and Croatian forces subjected inmates to "severe mistreatment" and threats of death. 1884/

1312. Brothels: (The existence of this type of detention has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Reports suggest that Croat and Muslim-run brothels have been established throughout Konjic. Reports allege the existence of a brothel in Buturović Polje 1885/ and another at the "Amadeus" Cafe. 1886/ Serbian women reportedly were forcibly brought to and

detained in these facilities. The women are impregnated and held captive until the fifth month of their pregnancy and then not permitted to leave the area. One report suggests that "members of Muslim and Croatian units who have contracted AIDS and other communicable diseases are deliberately sent to brothels to sexually abuse Serbian women" and young girls. 1887/

1313. House in Depa: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a house in the village of Depa in the municipality of Konjic, was turned into a rape camp operated by Muslim Green Berets. Women were reportedly tortured at this facility and forcibly impregnated. 1888/

1314. Unidentified facility, Ljuta: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the attack on the Serb village of Bradina on 25 May 1992 by Muslim forces, a great many Serb citizens were captured. 1889/ One Serbian male reported that he was taken to Ljuta and that some 50-100 uniformed men came to interrogate him and those detained with him. 1890/ According to the witness, two or three of the detainees were pushed to the ground and beaten. 1891/ Thereafter their Muslim captors screamed verbal abuses and insults at them. Next their hands were tied behind their backs with wire and they were made to walk four to five hours to Trnovo. 1892/ Each prisoner reportedly had one guard, with the remaining 50 to 100 men following. Upon arriving at Bjelašnica mountain, they were put into two trucks and driven to the Muslim village of Šabići. 1893/

1315. School in Šabići: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report Serb civilians were detained in a school in Šabići. The report alleges that the Serbian inmates were insulted and humiliated by the Muslim guards. From there, they were transferred to Hotel Famos in Bjelas. 1894/

1316. Konjic Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, several prisoners were transferred to this facility on 31 August 1992 from camp Čelebići. The detainees identified Hebibović Ismet, called "Bročeta", as the camp commander. The report states that "Bročeta" was commonly regarded and described as "good". None of the inmates spoke of the conditions at this location. The inmates were released from this facility on 23 December 1992. 1895/

1317. Hotel "Famos": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to reports, civilian prisoners from Bradina were transported to the hotel located in Bjelas 1896/. They were beaten and interrogated in a room in the basement of the hotel by both uniformed and civilian Muslims and Croats. 1897/ The detainees were forced to admit that they were "Četniks", "registered" and then forced to walk through a path with approximately 20 men on either side. 1898/ As the detainees passed, the men beat them with rifle butts. The detainees were then placed on trucks with their hands tied behind their backs and transported to Čelebići. They were reportedly interned at this location from June through 31 August 1992. 1899/

1318. According to another report, upon the arrival of Serb detainees at the hotel, they were made to lie on the floor in a line and beaten and kicked with the soldiers' heavy boots and pistol butts. Some detainees had guns shoved into their mouths and had their lives threatened. 1900/

1319. Following the beatings, they were taken to some sort of dark concrete cellar, where they were beaten by Muslim and Croat guards. 1901/ When they lost consciousness they were revived and beaten again. The next day, the prisoners' hands were again bound, they were blindfolded, and loaded onto trucks. 1902/ As

they boarded the trucks, they received beatings with shovels, blunt objects, iron pipes, or anything that their captors could find. They were then transported to Tarčin. 1903/

1320. Buturović Polje Prison: 1904/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Serb civilians were reportedly detained by Croat-Muslim forces at this location. 1905/ The report does not, however, provide additional information regarding either the conditions or the operation of the facility. Other reports alleged the existence of a detention facility in the village of Buturović Polje. 1906/

1321. Technical High School in Konjic: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Serbian civilians were detained in the gymnasium of the high school. The facility was reportedly controlled by Croat-Muslim forces. 1907/ The report does not provide additional information regarding either the conditions or the operation of the facility.

1322. Hrasnica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports of the existence of a Muslim run camp in this village were not supplemented by information regarding the specific location or duration of existence. The camp was reportedly composed of Serbian prisoners. 1908/

1323. Konjic Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) One report cites the existence of a Muslim-controlled facility at this location as of 11 April 1992. 1909/ However, no additional information was made available regarding conditions or operations at this facility. This detention facility is also alleged to exist in another ICRC report. The ICRC first visited this place of detention on 4 November 1992. 1910/

1324. Konjic Military Police: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) One report cites the existence of a Muslim-controlled facility at this location as of 11 April 1992. 1911/ However, no additional information was made available regarding conditions or operations at this facility.

1325. Gornje Višnjevice: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to reports this village is situated just outside of Konjic. One report alleges that some 192 Croats were or are currently detained at this location. 1912/ No additional information was available regarding the operation or control of the detention facility in this village.

1326. Nevizdraci Prison: 1913/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, civilians from several Croatian villages including Crni Vrh, Donja Vratna Gora, Gornja Vratna Gora, Doštica, Homatlije, Solakova Kula, Lukšije, Donji Prijelog, Gornji Prijelog and Bušak have been imprisoned at this location. 1914/ Members of the BiH Army were said to be responsible for the operation and control of this facility. 1915/

1327. Parsovići Prison: 1916/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, civilians from several Croatian villages including Crni Vrh, Donja Vratna Gora, Gornja Vratna Gora, Doštica, Homatlije, Solakova Kula, Lukšije, Donji Prijelog, Gornji Prijelog and Bušak have been imprisoned at this location. 1917/ The identity of the detainees at this prison is unclear, however one report suggests that primarily women and children were interned at this location. 1918/ Members of the BiH Army

were said to be responsible for the operation and control of this facility. 1919/

1328. Salko Sulti's House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the attack on the village of Trusina, members of the BiH Army detained civilians at the home of Salko Sulti. Army members forced inmates to carry the bodies of dead Croats and threatened detainees with harm for non-compliance. 1920/

1329. Building in Homolj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) On 11 April 1993, approximately 200 men, women, and children from the village of Ovčari attempted to reach the three remaining Croat-controlled villages by crossing the Neretva River at Donje Selo when they were detained by members of the BiH Army. 1921/ Thirty men from among the refugees together with 40 Croats from another group were taken to Homolj, just north of Konjic. 1922/ When the group reached a location just outside of Homolj, 10 prisoners were segregated from the ranks, beaten and shot. 1923/ Those remaining continued on to Homolj and were housed for the evening in the basement of one of the buildings. 1924/ No information was provided regarding the exact location of the building. The following day, the prisoners were removed from the basement and taken to Podorošac where they were later transported to Tarčin. 1925/

1330. Unfinished House in Homolje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Muslim forces 1926/ reportedly invaded the village of Donje Selo and forced citizens to emigrate to the village of Homolj. The more than 200 Croatian civilians were forced to carry the soldiers weapons and walk to the village of Homolj. 1927/ Once there, the report states that the men were placed in an unfinished house and subjected to severe physical mistreatment. Shortly thereafter, the men were transferred to the village of Podorošac. 1928/

1331. House in Trusina: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following an infantry attack, reportedly launched by the BiH Army in the Croatian village of Trusina, Muslim forces detained 28 Croatian civilians in Vida Drljo's home and forced the detainees to carry ammunition and the bodies of the wounded to a nearby hill. The detainees were reportedly fired upon while they performed their required tasks. 1929/

1332. Turija Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ECMM.) According to one report, following the Muslim occupation of the municipality of Konjic, some Croats were expelled from the city and placed in a detention facility in the village of Turija. 1930/ No information regarding exact location, operation or the demographics of the inmates was provided by the report.

1333. Zabrdje i Zaslivlje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ECMM.) According to one report, following the Muslim occupation of the municipality of Konjic, some Croats were expelled from the city and placed in a detention facility in the village of Zabrdje i Zaslivlje. 1931/ No information regarding exact location, operation or the demographics of the inmates was provided by the report.

1334. Boračko Jezero: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report alleges the existence of a detention facility at this location. No information regarding operation, duration, prisoner composition, or control was made available. 1932/ Other reports also alleged the existence of a camp at this location. 1933/

1335. New Residential Suburb, Konjic: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports alleged the existence of a detention facility in the new residential suburb of Konjic holding approximately 1,500 Serbs. 1934/

43. Kotor Varoš

1336. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of the county of Kotor Varoš was 36,670. 1935/ Of that number, 11,161 were Muslims, 13,966 were Serbs, 10,640 were Croats, and 883 were of other nationalities. 1936/ Between April 1992 and July 1992, some 3,000 citizens, or 8.2 per cent of the population were displaced. 1937/ The expulsion doubled in the months that passed.

1337. This displacement is most notably the result of the Serb aggression which occurred on 11 June 1992. 1938/ JOS paramilitary groups from Banja Luka and Knin in cooperation with local Serbian paramilitaries layed siege to and occupied the territory of Kotor Varoš. 1939/

1338. Reports suggest that the Muslim village of Hrvaⁿⁱ was completely destroyed by artillery fire; the Croatian villages of Bilice, Ve^{li}i and Viševice were devastated by toxic and scatter bombs; and the town of Kotorište was destroyed by incendiary grenades. 1940/

1339. One source suggests that on June 11 300-400 corpses were seen laying in the streets. 1941/ Another suggests that over the course of a several days of Serbian occupation, more than 500 people were killed. A large number of dead are reportedly buried in mass graves at Donji Varoš and Vrbanjci. 1942/ According to one of the gravediggers, the estimated minimum number of people buried at one location is 1,000. 1943/

1340. In addition to the wave of bombing and mass killing, the Serbs also established detention facilities throughout the area. With respect to the numbers of individuals interned, and the number of existing detention facilities, the information is unclear.

1341. The reports suggest the establishment of detention facilities at the Kotor Varoš Prison, 1944/ Pilana, 1945/ Maslovare Camp, 1946/ Koza Proletaria Fur Factory, Osnovni Sud Court House, Vrbanja Lumber Factory, the local police station, Bratstvo i jedinstvo primary school, the Kotor Varoš High School, in an open field, at the Borik Hotel, and also at the Kotor Varoš Hospital.

1342. Koza Proletaria Fur Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Between 11 June and 10 October 1992, several Bosnian Muslims were arrested and detained in concentration camps throughout Kotor Varoš. Among them was a Bosnian Muslim who recalled the events of that time.

1343. On 11 June, the witness was captured by 12 Serbian soldiers wearing the insignia of the White Eagles. 1947/ He was taken to the fur factory, interrogated and beaten. The victim recalled that one guard forced a rifle into his mouth, 1948/ and another pulled out two of his teeth with a pair of pliers.

1344. According to the witness, he and the 100 other men, also held captive, were forced to perform sexual acts upon one another. 1949/ He recounted how he had been "sadistically beaten" on several occasions and forced, at gunpoint, to participate in the gang rape and killing of a Muslim woman. 1950/

1345. Osnovni Sud (local courthouse): (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The above referenced Bosnian Muslim was transferred from the fur factory to the local courthouse. He was detained at the courthouse for three and a half months. 1951/ He recalled that some 170 other men were similarly detained in conditions which he described as "extremely oppressive". 1952/

1346. The witness and 70 other men were kept in a room which, in the witness' estimation, measured only three metres by four metres. 1953/ Reportedly, the Serbian guards played loud music while prisoners in adjoining rooms were beaten. 1954/

1347. According to the witness, the conditions were deplorable. The inmates were compelled to eat spoiled or moldy food and were not permitted access to toilet facilities. Reportedly, 10 to 15 men experienced diarrhea at any given time. Several suffered from jaundice. 1955/ The witness recalled that he was not allowed to bathe nor was he given a change of clothing for over three months. 1956/

1348. On 10 October, the witness and two other Muslims were exchanged for one Serb in the village of Vešić but not before being subjected to further degradation. 1957/ They were reportedly tied like captured game to the back of a vehicle and dragged through the streets to the hospital; forced to eat grass like animals and to make animal noises; forced to ingest gun-cleaning fluid; and were subjected to the extinguishing of cigarettes in their skin. 1958/

1349. Vrbanja Lumber Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Mission.) According to a factory worker from a small village between Banja Luka and Doboje, Serbian forces rounded up the residents of her Muslim village, separated the men from the women and children and then killed the men. 1959/

1350. The women and girls, 60 in all, were taken to the lumber factory in Kotor Varoš where they were subjected to gang rape. 1960/ The witness noted that Serb irregulars came to their containment area at night and, by match light, selected women to be taken, and then led them away at knife point. 1961/

1351. According to the witness she was taken to a room where she was raped by two men, released briefly and then taken to another room with a cement floor where the raping continued for several hours. 1962/ The witness estimated that some 20 other women were similarly abused that evening. 1963/

1352. The following day the entire group of 60 women were expelled into the forest. 1964/ They then made their way to Travnik. The witness suffered permanent internal damage as a result of her abuse. 1965/

1353. In a similar report, a Bosnian Muslim from a nearby village recalled that on 13 August 1992, her community, was taken over by Serbian forces. The women and children, who numbered 60, were segregated from the men and transported to the Kotor Varoš lumber factory in a large tarpaulin covered truck. 1966/ She believed it to be the Vrbanja factory. The witness recalled that the women and children were forced into the factory's cafeteria. A similar sized group from another village arrived a short time later, and the two groups were consolidated and moved to an unfinished hall. 1967/

1354. After dark, the guards began selecting women and removing them from the hall. The women selected ranged in age from 16 to 35.

"Some women were taken to an alcove or room off the large hall where she and the others were being held. Though she could not see what was

happening, she said the cries and screams of women were clearly audible, as was the laughter of the guards." 1968/

1355. At one point the witness was taken away and raped by five or six guards. When she was finally returned to the hall, bleeding, she noticed that some 15-20 women were in a similar physical state. 1969/

1356. On another occasion, the witness was taken to the second floor offices of the factory where she was raped by 10 men. She recalled that some of the men were wearing camouflage suits, some were in the local police uniform, and some wore special forces uniforms. She also recognized a high school classmate among the rapists. 1970/

1357. In the evenings, the witness noticed a steady stream of uniformed men coming into the factory. These men went to the alcove or, she believes, into the factory offices. The men were clad in uniforms that differed from those worn by the factory guards. 1971/

1358. The witness and the others detained with her were transferred from Kotor Varoš on the afternoon of 14 August. Two buses transported them to Mount Vlašić from where they were forced to find their way to Travnik. 1972/

1359. The Local Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Croatian man and his wife were arrested and taken naked to the police station. While there, the man was beaten and the other prisoners were forced to rape his wife. The two were released two days later. 1973/

1360. Bratstvo i jedinstvo Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) At least 100 men from the Kotor Varoš region were rounded up at the Bratstvo i jedinstvo School. 1974/ According to one report, at some point following the outbreak of violence in the region, all the non-Serbian men were taken to the primary school. 1975/ According to a Croatian witness, the prisoners were reportedly beaten so severely that one young man, known as Peđa, died as a result of these beatings. 1976/

1361. Kotor Varoš Secondary School Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Several reports refer to the existence of a concentration camp facility at the secondary school. 1977/ One report suggests that just after its creation, the facility was immediately saturated with prisoners. This camp was characterized as one of the three transit camps in Kotor Varoš. 1978/

1362. Open Field: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) According to foreign relief workers and press reports, Serbian Red Cross officials exercised dominion over an internment facility in an open field somewhere in Kotor Varoš. 1979/ The construct of the facility was essentially 6,500 Muslim civilians held within the confines of a barbed wire fence. 1980/

1363. Reports suggest that the facility was formed in mid-October 1992 as a containment area for Muslims awaiting evacuation by international agencies. 1981/ Serbian authorities claim that the camp was an "open reception centre" and that the Muslim civilians came of their own free will in search of an "easy route" to Western Europe. 1982/ When questioned by journalists about why they had left their homes in and around Prijedor, many of the civilians of the camp stated that their villages had been burned down. They made gestures which suggested that they were encouraged by the guns that were pointed at their heads and knives which were put to their throats. 1983/

1364. Sixteen busloads of women and children left the make-shift facility for the town of Travnik. 1984/ Reportedly 60 men on the buses were taken away by armed Serbian guards to an unknown destination. 1985/

1365. Hotel Borik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was not unusual to find make-shift brothels or rape camps set up in hotels throughout BiH. 1986/ In one report, a 17 year old girl was taken to the Hotel Borik by special duty soldiers. She was detained there over night and returned the next day in "terrible physical and mental condition." 1987/

1366. Kotor Varoš Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Two reports refer to the existence of an internment facility at the local hospital. 1988/ One report's findings of peculiar activities occurring at the hospital were supported by the fact that the Muslims and Croatians who were admitted to the hospital rarely came out alive. 1989/ Furthermore, that non-Serbians tended to fall from third and fourth floor windows by, what was always characterized as an, accident. 1990/

44. Kreševo

1367. The county of Kreševo is located in central Bosnia. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 6,699. At that time, 70.7 per cent of the population was Croatian, 22.8 per cent was Muslim and 6.5 per cent was referred to as "other". 1991/

1368. Unidentified Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, three detention facilities were identified in the Kreševo community. One detention centre was reportedly located in a factory and was said to contain Muslim civilians. Some of the inhabitants of this facility were displaced persons who were in the region when the fighting broke out. 1992/ The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 22 September 1993. No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at the site nor the identity of the controlling party. 1993/

1369. Unidentified School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, three detention facilities were identified in the Kreševo community. One detention centre was reportedly established in a local school and was said to contain Muslim civilians. Some of the inhabitants of this facility were displaced persons who were in the region when the fighting broke out. 1994/ The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 22 September 1993. No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at the site nor the identity of the controlling party. 1995/

1370. Unidentified Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, three detention facilities were identified in the Kreševo community. One detention centre was reportedly located in a local prison and was said to contain Muslim civilians. Some of the inhabitants of this facility were displaced persons who were in the region when the fighting broke out. 1996/ The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 8 January 1994. No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at the site nor the identity of the controlling party. 1997/

45. Kupres

1371. The county of Kupres is located in western BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population Kupres was 9,663. At that time, the population was 50.7 per cent Serbian, 39.6 per cent Croatian, 8.4 per cent Muslim, and 1.3 per cent were referred to as "other". 1998/

1372. Unknown Camp in Kupres: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A rumour was reported on 22 December 1992, that 529 people from Manjača are held in camps in three different places including one in Kupres. There is no other information provided concerning this camp. 1999/

46. Laktaši

1373. This county is located in north-central BiH. It is bordered to the west by Bosanska Gradiška and to the east by the municipality of Srbac. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this county was 29,910, the majority of which were ethnically characterized as Serbs.

1374. High School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Very little information is available regarding possible camps in this county located in northern BiH. The one available report refers to the existence of a detention centre which was established at the high school centre. The information suggests only that the centre has been implicated in reports of sexual abuse. 2000/

1375. Unknown Rape Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report cites the existence of a rape/death camp for girls and women up to the age of 25 in Laktaši. 2001/ According to the report, the rape camps were set up as part of an organized system of liquidation or "ethnic cleansing" of Muslims and Croats. 2002/ The report is, silent as to the current status of the camp as well as the operation and control of the facility.

47. Lištica

1376. Lištica, now known as Široki Brijeg, is located in southern BiH and had a reported 1991 population of 26,437. According to the 1991 census 99.2 per cent of the population was Croat. 2003/

1377. Lištica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Debriefing Team.) Reports were received which indicated that a camp was established in Lištica, approximately 20 kilometres west of Mostar. Apparently one of three jails in the town was run by Muslim militia and the HOS. 2004/

48. Livno

1378. This county is located in the central-western part of BiH, bordered on the west and south-west by Croatia. Information from the 1991 Yugoslav census suggests that out of a total population of 39,526, 72 per cent of the residents were Croatian, 15 per cent were Muslim, 9.6 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 3.4 per cent described themselves as "other".

1379. Reports regarding this municipality suggest that there were at least three main detention sites in the area: one at a brothel, another at the police

station, and the third at the local school. According to sources, the brothel is said to have been controlled by Alija's warriors--a Muslim paramilitary group--and peopled with Serbian women and children.

1380. The report regarding the location at the police station suggests that Croatian forces controlled the site, but is silent as to the ethnicity of the detainees. The report regarding the school facility is silent as to the ethnicity of the controlling group but notes that it was peopled with Serb males.

1381. Another report declares that 200-300 Muslims were or are being held by Croats at an unstated location. Still another report states that over 500 Serbs were or are detained and mistreated at an unstated location controlled by Croatian paramilitary units.

1382. Large Luxurious House in Livno: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) In April 1992, a Bosnian Serb woman was taken from her home to a home in Livno by members of Alija's Warriors. 2005/ According to the witness she was the exclusive servant of one soldier, who happened to be her former classmate. 2006/

1383. The witness noted that there were several other women detained at this location. They ranged in age from 18 to 40 and all were Serbian except one, who was Ruthenian. According to the report, very young girls were raped by seven or eight Muslim soldiers at one time. 2007/

1384. The witness was transferred with her former classmate when he was assigned to new locations. Each time the Muslim front moved, she moved. According to her statement, she was finally sent to a brothel in the Ciglane area where she was again reserved solely for her former classmate's purposes. 2008/

1385. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, Croatian paramilitary forces were in control in the Livno area in April. The forces allegedly forbade Serbian citizens to leave the area. 2009/ Several citizens were reportedly detained at the police station in three rooms which were overcrowded and lacked heat as well as other basic necessities. The report states that official sources acquired evidence that the detainees at this location were being beaten. 2010/ The ICRC also reports the existence of a camp in the Livno Police Station. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 16 May 1992. 2011/

1386. Evidence of this camp's existence was also corroborated by members of the Thomson Mission who visited this location on 1 September 1992. Mission members found 40 Serbian detainees in this Croatian controlled facility. The detainees had an average age of 55 and most had been detained at this facility for several months. Mission members saw signs of beatings and abuse. 2012/

1387. Livno School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, this location was the site of the military interrogation centre. 2013/ Some 39 Serbian men and one Serb woman were detained and interrogated here. According to testimony from former detainees at the police station, the conditions at the Livno school were severe. 2014/ The ICRC also reports the existence of a camp in a school in Livno. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 9 September 1993. 2015/ Another ICRC report also mentions the existence of a camp in the Livno school. 2016/

1388. Unidentified Location: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ECMM.) According to one report, the Imam of Livno claimed that some 200-300 Muslim prisoners were being held by

HVO military police in Livno. 2017/ The military police confirmed that some 100 prisoners were being detained, but did not permit United Nations forces to visit the detainees. The information available suggested that the prisoners were being mistreated by their captors. 2018/ Amnesty International reported a camp in Livno. 2019/ Other reports also allege the existence of a camp in Livno. 2020/

1389. In another report, over 500 Serbs including women, children, and the elderly were being mistreated and tortured by Croatian paramilitary units. 2021/ The report suggests that these paramilitary groups detained the individuals at a camp in Livno and another camp in Tomislavgrad. 2022/ The ICRC reported that on 16, 19, and 21 July ICRC delegates supervised the simultaneous release in elebići and near Tuzla of some 800 persons detained in Batkovići, Kamenica, Livno, Tuzla and elsewhere. 2023/

1390. Livno Village: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in Livno village that was first visited by the ICRC on 4 September 1992. There are no details concerning this camp. 2024/ Many different reports provide differing numbers of people in detention at various times. These people are said to be "in assigned residence" or under "house arrest". 2025/

1391. Livno Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Livno Hospital. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 7 April 1992. 2026/

1392. Livno Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Livno Prison. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 8 November 1992. 2027/

1393. Livno Fortress-Old Town: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that about 950 Serbs were held in a fortress in the old town. 2028/

1394. Livno Brothel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that information provided by the 1st Krajina Corps in Banja Luka indicates that a brothel in which Serbian women are held exists in Livno. 2029/

1395. Čelebići Village: 2030/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to several reports, an entire village of Serbian males are in detention. The males were reportedly used for prisoner exchanges between the BiH and Serb armies. 2031/

49. Ljubinje

1396. Ljubinje is located in Herzegovina. The pre-war population of the city and county of Ljubinje was 4,162. Approximately 89.9 per cent Serb, 7.9 per cent Muslim, and 2.2 per cent others. 2032/

1397. Unidentified Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A Serb source reported to the British Defence Debriefing Team that (s)he had heard of a Serbian run camp at Ljubinje where Bosnians were held. A second source may also have made the same report. 2033/

50. Ljubuški

1398. Ljubuški is located in Herzegovina and had a reported 1991 population of 27,182. According to the 1991 census 92.6 per cent of the population was Croat, 5.8 per cent Muslim, and 1.6 per cent other. 2034/

1399. Ljubuški Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp reportedly exists at Ljubuški, approximately 25 kilometres south of Mostar. It is one of three jails run by Muslim militia and the HOS. 2035/ The detention facility was described in one report as the prison at the Ljubuški police station. 2036/ Conflicting testimony concerning the camp commander were received. Either a man from Mostar 2037/ or a Croat 2038/ was the commander of the jail. It is unclear whether these men were in power at different times or whether one acted as deputy commander to the other. Another source indicated that a man from itluk was the warden of the prison as well as other detention facilities in BiH. 2039/

1400. Apparently there were 12 cells at Ljubuški camp, 2040/ and up to 80 Serbs have been detained there allegedly awaiting trial. 2041/ However, when the ICRC visited the Ljubuški camp on 10 June 1993 only six prisoners remained. 2042/ Before the arrival of the ICRC, the guards dressed the Serbs in JNA uniforms so that it would appear that only soldiers were imprisoned here. 2043/ However, many of the detainees were reportedly civilians. 2044/

1401. Reports were received indicating that the guards did not abuse the inmates and that medical treatment was available for the prisoners. 2045/ However, statements from several witnesses indicated that they were subjected to beatings. 2046/ At least one witness reports that guards would come at night at 10:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. and beat the prisoners. 2047/ Another witness claimed that he was beaten five or six times upon his arrival to the detention facility. The guards made the prisoners lie down on top of one another to form a pyramid and beat the prisoner on top so those under him would feel the weight of those above. 2048/

1402. The prisoners were also forced to sing "Ustaše" songs and salute by raising the right hand and shouting "Ready for the homeland". The prisoners were exercised almost every day, allegedly in a humiliating manner such as behaving like animals. They were also forced to write statements that they had taken part in massacres and killings. 2049/ Reportedly inmates were also forced to work. 2050/

1403. The inmates received food in mess kits that went unwashed for months. 2051/

1404. Tobacco Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) Reports stated that the former tobacco station in Ljubuški was used as a transit camp. A plan revealed by Bosnian Croat leaders indicated that Muslim citizens of BiH were to be shipped to Ljubuški and from there, sent to other countries. Approximately 500 detainees were transported to Croatia from 16 July to 18 July 1993 and additional deportations were expected. 2052/

1405. Ljubuški Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In May 1992, a witness was captured as a JNA soldier, he and other members of the JNA were taken to the prison at Ljubuški and held for three weeks. The witness was beaten while in custody with truncheons and umbrellas. He also claimed that he was kicked and punched. The prisoners allegedly received no food for several days and were forced to kneel for hours in the sweltering heat. They were reportedly beaten every time they left the cell to go to the toilet. 2053/

51. Lopare

1406. The municipality of Lopare is located in north-eastern BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Ugljevik, Zvornik, Kalesija, Tuzla, Srebrenica, Brčko, and Bijeljina. The pre-war population of Lopare was 32,400. 55.5 per cent of the population were Serbian, 37.7 per cent Muslim, 3.9 per cent Croat and 2.9 per cent categorized as "other".

1407. Unidentified Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Chicago Tribune.) According to one source, a concentration camp was located in the municipality of Lopare. 2054/ The report did not provide additional information concerning the camp in this community.

1408. ICRC sources reported that Bosnian Serbs took 100 Muslim men from Bijeljina, and imprisoned them in a labour camp in Lopare. 2055/ However, the report gives no further information.

1409. As late as 5 September 1994 Serbs were reported to have imprisoned Muslim draft-age men from Bijeljina in labour camps in Lopare. 2056/

52. Lukavac

1410. The municipality of Lukavac is located. The pre-war population of Lukavac was 56,830. The majority of the population was Muslim at 66.7 per cent of the population, Serbs comprised 21.6 per cent, Croats comprised 3.8 per cent, and 7.9 per cent were categorized as "other." 2057/

1411. Lukavac-Karanovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A detention facility was reported to have existed in Lukavac containing 800 prisoners. 2058/

53. Maglaj

1412. The municipality of Maglaj is located in north-eastern Bosnia and is bordered by Tesanj to the north-west, Gračanica to the north-east, Lukavac to the east and Zavidovići to the south. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of Maglaj was 43,294, of which 45.4 per cent were Muslim, 30.7 per cent were Serb, 19.3 per cent were Croat and the remaining 4.6 per cent were described as "other".

1413. Tunnel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In August 1993, the Bosnian Muslim forces surrendered to HVO in the village of Novi Šeher. Surrounding residents were assembled in front of the Catholic Church in Novi Šeher. From the church, the Muslim residents were transported by HVO trucks to a tunnel near Perkovići. The HVO soldiers separated the men of military age from the other detainees. The HVO instructed the women, children and elderly detainees to walk to Zenica. The male detainees of military age were held in the tunnel. 2059/

1414. Male detainees that were kept in the tunnel were reportedly taken to Teslić and Doboj. 2060/

54. Modriča

1415. The municipality of Modriča is located in northern Bosnia, bordered by Bosanski Brod to the north-west, Odak to the north, Doboј to the south and Gradačac to the east. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of Modriča was 35,413; of that, 35.5 per cent were Serb, 29.5 per cent were Muslim, 27.3 per cent were Croat and the remaining 7.7 per cent were described as "other".

1416. Sutjeska Junior High School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) Approximately 100 to 200 Muslim detainees were interned at the Sutjeska Junior High School on Ulica Maksima Gorka in Srpska Varoš. 2061/

1417. The school was composed of prefabricated buildings that were linked by a corridor. 2062/

1418. Men of military age were held in classrooms. Women, children and the elderly were detained in the school sports hall. 2063/

1419. Local Serbians guarded the detainees; however, Serb paramilitaries from Knin came to the camp for interrogations. 2064/ The detainees were questioned about weapons and political activities. Some detainees were beaten during interrogations. 2065/

1420. The school was hit by shell in mid-May, 1992. The detainees were then transferred to the Doboј military barracks camp. 2066/

1421. Modriča Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbs imprisoned 40 predominantly Muslim policemen from Modriča. 2067/ The policemen were detained in the police station basement. These detainees were interrogated, tortured and, reportedly, later shot. 2068/

1422. Metal Processing Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Metal processing plant in Modriča was converted into a detention camp for approximately 800 Muslims. 2069/

1423. At least some of the detainees were reportedly tortured and killed. 2070/

1424. In late May, 1992, Modriča was retaken briefly by the 102nd Voluntary Brigade who released all the detainees in Modriča. 2071/

1425. Other Modriča Camps: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Camps that contain Muslim detainees in the surrounding area of Modriča are identified as: Miloševac, Garevac, Pelagićevo, Lončar, Turič, Slatina, Vranjak, Ledenice, Donji abar, Crkvina, and Gornji Skurging. 2072/

55. Mostar

1426. Mostar is located in western Herzegovina and had a population of 126,067 according to the 1991 census. The population was 34.8 per cent Muslim, 33.8 per cent Croat, 19.0 per cent Serb, 10 per cent Yugoslav, and 2.4 per cent "other". 2073/ The Neretva River flows through the city. Before the war, Mostar was an ethnically mixed city. 2074/ Commencing in early 1993, however, Bosnian Muslims in Mostar were dismissed from their jobs. In May, approximately 10,000 of the Muslims who had arrived from other cities and who were occupying flats vacated by fleeing Serbs were ordered to leave the city. There are now two

separate sections--a Croatian section on the left bank of the river controlled by the Bosnian Croat Militia (HVO) and a Muslim section controlled by Muslim troops on the right bank. 2075/ Several camps were established in this region. UN Military Observers were allowed access to the Mostar camps in May, 1993. 2076/

1427. Central Mostar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) HVO forces operated a detention facility in the Central Mostar Prison. The Central Mostar Prison is also the site of a heliobrom. 2077/ After HVO assumed control over HOS forces in western Bosnia, many prisoners held by HOS forces were brought to the Mostar prison. Similarly, most of the prisoners held by HVO forces in smaller jails in the area also were transferred to the Mostar prison at approximately the same time. 2078/ Valentin ori is the chief of the HVO military police in Mostar. 2079/

1428. In September 1992, approximately 392 prisoners were interned at the Central Mostar Prison. 2080/ The jail detained mostly men but also a few women. 2081/ In October, 1992 between 51 and 54 women were held in the main Mostar prison. Most of these women were between 30 and 40 years of age. 2082/

1429. Approximately 90 per cent of the prisoners were Serbian civilians. 2083/ However, a number of Croats and Muslims accused of military offences also were detained at this jail. 2084/ The prisoners were divided into five categories: Serbian combatants; enemy collaborators; prisoners kept for exchange purposes; civilian criminals accused of having committed crimes other than war crimes; and Croatian soldiers serving time for disciplinary infractions. 2085/

1430. Some reports indicate that the prisoners slept in two large rooms and have access to a living room. 2086/ There were about 30 men in a room. 2087/

1431. The prisoners at this camp reportedly had more freedom than at some of the more notorious Serbian-run camps. They could freely move about and were allowed to go to the toilet. 2088/ The prisoners were allowed to walk outside for 30 minutes each day. 2089/ However, none of the prisoners had any visitors. 2090/ Some women have children and husbands but were not allowed to contact them unless it is through the ICRC. 2091/

1432. Officially, the prisoners were required to work at least eight hours every other day. 2092/ However, some prisoners state that they were forced to work every day from seven in the morning until nightfall, and occasionally at night as well. 2093/ Guards were present while the prisoners work. 2094/ The work assigned includes miscellaneous labour in the villages, in the city, and in the prison itself, cleaning buildings, loading and unloading various materials, and building bunkers at the front lines. 2095/ Three or four women were responsible for cleaning the Mostar jail. The rest of the women were required to do various other tasks. 2096/ Croatian prisoners did not have to work like the other prisoners. 2097/

1433. The prisoners were fed three small meals a day including breakfast which consisted of two slices of bread and tea, coffee or cocoa; lunch, which consisted of two slices of bread and soup or a souplike food; and dinner, which consisted of two slices of bread and about five or six spoonfuls of soup. 2098/

1434. An investigatory judge, a warden, and others oversaw the main Mostar prison. 2099/ There were between 20 and 25 soldiers on duty at the Mostar prison. 2100/ The guards were reportedly not allowed to talk to the prisoners concerning the reason for their imprisonment. Most of the guards had recently returned from the front lines. Anyone with a criminal record reportedly was disqualified from being a prison guard. 2101/ The commanders at the main Mostar prison did not allow the guards to beat the prisoners. However sometimes

individual guards on duty violated this rule. 2102/ Several prisoners report that they were beaten while imprisoned at the Central Mostar Prison. 2103/ Reportedly, one or two guards would make the prisoners stand at attention and then would randomly beat them. 2104/

1435. The guards at the Mostar jail reportedly treated the women properly; however, two among them reportedly beat at least one woman while they interrogated her. 2105/ However, it was reported that some of the younger women were forced to perform same-sex sexual acts while the others watched. On one occasion, the women were then tied together and ordered onto a truck which reportedly contained a pile of bloody civilian clothes. They were driven through Mostar and beaten and forced to sing Ustaše songs. 2106/

1436. The military prisoners and the civilian prisoners are guarded by the same men. 2107/ Female guards attended the female prisoners in an area separate from the male prisoners. 2108/

1437. Thomson Mission members inspected this facility on 1 September 1992. According to their report, 75 Serb detainees were held at this Bosnian Croat-controlled facility on that date. Thirty-seven of the inmates were women who were classified as political prisoners. The inmates were reportedly detained under fairly good conditions. 2109/

1438. Former JNA Clinic: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) HOS paramilitary forces operated a detention facility in a former JNA clinic in Mostar. 2110/ HVO troops subsequently closed the HOS operated detention facility and transferred the prisoners to the central Mostar jail. 2111/

1439. Aluminum Factory and Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Reuters.) It was reported that Bosnian Croat forces are holding about 1,300 Muslim men, women and children in a factory and gymnasium outside of Mostar. 2112/ This former aluminum factory is located at the foot of a mountain three miles west of Mostar. 2113/ On one occasion, a group of men, women, and children who had been evicted from their homes and bused out of the city were forced at gunpoint to walk to the camp approximately 2.5 miles away. 2114/ HVO forces admitted that they had bused Muslim civilians out of the city but insist that it was for their own safety. 2115/ The Croat commander of this detention camp said approximately 1,000 of these people are civilians, while 300 are being treated as prisoners of war. 2116/ Indications are strong that the people were being held against their will. 2117/ Nevertheless, the detainees said they were being treated well.

1440. The gymnasium houses women and children on one floor and men on another. The prisoners had mats to sleep on but they lacked blankets. The food was scarce, consisting of bread, milk and some army rations. 2118/

1441. Unidentified Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are reports that the Croat forces have established at least one detention facility exclusively for the Muslim civilians of Mostar. 2119/ This camp reportedly has more than 2,000 men, women, and children who are detained by armed guards said to be wearing black uniforms (resembling the uniform of the Croat troops that sided with the Nazis during World War II).

1442. Šantičeva Street Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) There is a report that at one time the HOS operated a prison on Šantičeva Street. This jail previously was used to house common criminals. 2120/

1443. The HOS soldiers reportedly dress in black uniforms with their own insignia. 2121/ It is alleged that during the night guards sometimes beat the prisoners. 2122/ The prisoners were reportedly also mistreated upon arrival at this camp. 2123/ It was reported that the women kept in the Santiceva jail were raped and abused by their HOS captors. 2124/

1444. The prisoners are provided three meals a day but do not receive any meat. 2125/

1445. According to the source, three female detainees remained incarcerated at the jail in Šantićeva Street at the time the report was prepared. 2126/

1446. University: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) There is at least one account that prisoners were also detained at a university in Mostar. Upon arrival there, they are said to have been beaten. One woman reported that the guards at this facility ordered three male prisoners to rape her. She was almost raped a second time but one of the commanders came in and prevented this. 2127/

1447. District Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one source, approximately 300 Serbs were held here in November, 1992. 2128/

1448. Cemetery Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) It was reported that the Serbian irregulars operated an interrogation centre in a building that belonged to the cemetery in Sutine, which is several kilometres north of Zalik and adjacent to the Sutine landfill. The building was used as an interrogation and processing centre for Bosnian Muslim and Croatian prisoners. Two rooms in the building were used for interrogation and torture of the prisoners. It was reported that after the prisoners were interrogated they were summarily executed and their bodies were thrown into the landfill. 2129/

1449. Aircraft Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) It was reported that Croat forces operated a prison for a large number of Muslim and a smaller number of Serbian civilians at a disused aircraft factory south of Mostar town. 2130/ The camp is located one kilometre south of Mostar in the Buna area. The fence surrounding the premises was reinforced and there were bars on the windows. 2131/

1450. In May 1993 outside observers allowed into the camp estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 men and women were imprisoned here. 2132/ The prisoners for the most part are from Mostar and are Serb civilians. They include university professors, doctors, journalists, and students. However, there also are people from some of the surrounding towns imprisoned here. 2133/

1451. The camp consists of four buildings. 2134/ The prisoners are held in a former military prison and two adjacent gymnasium buildings. 2135/ The women and children are housed separately from the men and no communication between the groups is allowed. 2136/ The women are kept downstairs and the men are kept upstairs. 2137/ The conditions at the camp are poor particularly for the male inmates. Up to 60 people are held in one room usually without mattresses or blankets to sleep on. Some rooms in the men's quarters have insufficient space for the men to sleep fully outstretched. 2138/ There are allegations that some of the detainees are being held underground and tortured. However, no investigation of this has been possible. 2139/

1452. The Croat forces running the camp argue that the women and children are free to leave and were brought to the camp to protect them for the heavy fighting

in the city. The Croat forces running the camp have stated that those whose homes have not been destroyed by the fighting will be able to return there when the fighting ceases. The others would be kept at their current location. However, the Croatian neighbours of these inmates were not arrested and the inmates were forcibly removed from their homes and were not allowed to take any possessions with them. 2140/ The inmates reported to the investigators however that they were kept in locked doors and were only allowed outside moments before the investigators arrived. 2141/ The camp is under heavily armed guard and at least some detainees are said to be in fear for their lives. 2142/ The guards wear black uniforms. 2143/ Some of detainees have been removed from the camp and remain to be accounted for. 2144/

1453. Food is reported to be a couple of biscuits and a glass of milk or water per day. 2145/ Basic hygiene necessities such as soap or toilet paper have not been provided. 2146/ The toilet facilities are very small. 2147/

1454. On 12 May 1993 between 1,500 and 2,000 people were held at this camp. 2148/

1455. Mostar-Rodo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) Rodo is located near the heliodrome in Mostar. 2149/ Conditions at the Rodo camp reportedly were difficult but not life threatening. There are isolated reports of abuse but for the most part the inmates state that they were treated kindly by their captors. The most difficult problems facing the inmates are due to overcrowding, insufficient food, and inadequate hygiene. 2150/

1456. It was reported that as of 14 June 1993, Bosnian Croat authorities were detaining 506 prisoners at this camp. 2151/ In July 1993 as many as 2,000 civilians were housed in two buildings at the Rodo heliport detention facility. 2152/ An additional 400 civilians were scheduled to be transferred to Rodo from Dretelj prison on 10 July 1993. The ICRC registered 1,900 inmates at the Rodo camp in August, 1993. 2153/ Most of the inmates were Muslim men between the ages of 18 and 60 although there also were soldiers and common criminals who are being disciplined at camp. 2154/ In September 1993, the camp commander reported 1,300 inmates including two women who refused to leave. 2155/

1457. The heliodrom is a three story building. The men were housed in the basement and on the first and second floors. The number of prisoners in each room varied depending on the size the room. At least in August 1993 the prisoners had bed mattresses to sleep on and also had blankets. 2156/

1458. Prisoners also were housed in a gymnasium. This had two large halls with approximately 250 inmates housed in each hall. The space for each inmate was limited to the area covered by his blanket. There were two shower halls for the entire facility but some showers did not work. There was only one toilet for the entire facility. 2157/

1459. Approximately 1,200 additional prisoners were housed in a four story school building. Three stories of class rooms were used to house 400 people including women and children per story with approximately 15 to 30 people per class room. There were eight toilets functioning on two floors and toilets on the first floor which did not function. There were no showers. 2158/ However, it was reported that in general the sanitary conditions at this camp were sufficient. 2159/

1460. The detainees were given tea and a slice of bread each morning and occasionally macaroni soup in the afternoon. On at least one occasion they were given beans. It was reported that the prisoners were not maltreated with the exception of the lack of food. 2160/

1461. The male prisoners regularly were forced to dig trenches and fill sand bags on the front lines. Reportedly the prisoners receive more food if they volunteered to dig trenches on the front lines and thus many inmates were coerced to these tasks because they are hungry. 2161/

1462. It was reported that HVO forces gave approximately 200 male inmates four hours to decide whether they would leave BiH for a third country. These prisoners were forced to sign papers that stated they were leaving for a third country. They were then given an hour and a half to go to their homes to gather their families and their belongings. The HVO police then took these prisoners and their families to the Croatian border where they were met by Croatian buses and police who escorted them to Gašinci. Several of these prisoners were interviewed in Gašinci. They were in bad physical and mental health. They stated that during their first two days of internment they were not given anything to eat. They were forced to work on the front lines and many stated that although they were not beaten they felt threatened. They agreed to leave Mostar because HVO forces advised them that they could no longer guarantee their safety. They also said that the Mostar Croats were nicer to them than the HVO Croats. 2162/

1463. Mostar-MUP: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that as of 14 June 1993 Bosnian Croat Authorities were detaining one person at this camp. 2163/

1464. Mostar-Left Bank: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that as of 14 June 1993 the Government of BiH held three prisoners at this camp. 2164/

1465. Musala: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that as of September 1993 60 Croatian civilians were being held in the Musala in Mostar. 2165/

1466. Lipno Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A detention facility was reported to exist in the village of Lipno and at least one individual was detained between 7 May 1992 and 11 May 1992. A retired JNA soldier was arrested in his apartment, location unknown, in May 1992, by a Muslim and taken to Lipno. There he was detained in an old school and beaten by the same man who arrested him and HOS members. He was punched, kicked, and beaten with truncheons and rifle butts. Cigarettes were extinguished on his body, and he was forced to eat plaster from the wall and cigarette butts. His hair was set on fire and he was forced to perform fellatio on one of his guards. 2166/

1467. Former Military Dispensary: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report stated that a Serb female was detained in the former military dispensary in Mostar between 21 July 1992 and 24 July 1992. She was incarcerated in the basement of the building in a three by 3.5 metre room with five or six other women. On the first night of her detention she was taken for interrogation at 2:00 a.m.. The interrogator cursed her and threatened her with a knife. The next night she was taken to the same interrogator and he asked her if she would be his mistress. She declined and was transferred to the Dretelj detention facility. 2167/

56. Mrkonjić Grad

1468. Mrkonjić Grad is located in west central BiH. Its neighbours to the west include Titov Drvar and Glamoč, and its neighbours to the east are Skender Vakuf and Jajce. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Mrkonjić Grad had a population of 27,379. Of that number 77.3 per cent were Serbs, 12.0 per cent were Muslims, 7.8 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.9 per cent were described as "others".

1469. According to reports, a policy of "ethnic cleansing" was effectively instituted in Mrkonjić Grad, which the controlling Serbian extremists considered to be their "sports borough". 2168/ The bizarre lightheartedness of the activities carried on this area was exemplified on one occasion by what appeared to be a sort of pep rally like convention of military units held at the local sports stadium. Reportedly, a Serbian commandant and various members of the Serbian government in attendance at the convention promised the soldiers that upon the return of the Serbian troops from the front, all remaining Muslims would be "expelled or liquidated. 2169/ Along with this, they promised war booty in the form of real property of the Muslim citizens of Mrkojnic [sic] Grad". 2170/

1470. "Kula Barracks": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one witness, in early June 1992, members of the Serbian paramilitary group Beli orlovi took 11 young men captive. 2171/ They were bound with rope and transported to the "Kula" barracks in Mrkonjić Grad. 2172/ The sojourn at the Kula barracks appeared to have been for no other reason than to administer beatings to the men before transporting them to yet another concentration camp. 2173/ No additional information was made available regarding the condition or operation of this facility.

1471. Mlinište: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report suggests that just outside Mrkonjić Grad (towards Ključ) there are over 1,000 Muslims in detention. 2174/ Reportedly the conditions in the barracks which housed the prisoners were unbearable. Executions of certain (unspecified) individuals reportedly took place every night. 2175/

1472. Lake Balkan Area: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports suggest the existence of a concentration camp in the area above Mrkonjić Grad, specifically above Lake Balkan. 2176/ This was reportedly the site for the containment of women and children. One witness recalls seeing some 30 buses and trucks with women and children going through Manjača in that direction. 2177/

1473. Unidentified Camp, Mrkonjić Grad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) Medecins Sans Frontieres, the French charity organization, reportedly acquired information from refugees 2178/ regarding the existence of a camp in Mrkonjić Grad. 2179/ The French organization conducted filmed interviews with refugees who stated that their Serb captors were responsible for widespread atrocities including "systematic torture, sexual mutilation, rape and violence against children". 2180/ The report was, silent as to specific information regarding the location, operation or control of the facility.

57. Nevesinje

1474. The municipality of Nevesinje is located in Herzegovina and is neighboured by Mostar to the west and Gacko to the east. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Nevesinje was 14,421, of which 74.5 per cent were Serbs, 23.0 per cent were Muslims, 1.3 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 1.2 per cent were described as "others".

1475. Bačko Jezero Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Following the victory by the Muslim and Croatian defenders of Mostar, Serbian forces plundered the municipality of Nevesinje. Several villages including Sopilja, Hrušta, Lakat, Kljuna, Gornja Bijenja, Donja Bijenja, Postoljani, Presjeka, Borov*ić*i, Luka, and Kruševljani i Odak were burned to the ground. 2181/

1476. According to one report, at least five women from Nevesinje were taken to a camp in Bačko Jezero. The women reportedly were raped during their internment. 2182/ There was no evidence that men also were detained at this camp. The ICRC visited the camp on 21 October 1992 and reported that all prisoners had been released. 2183/

1477. House in Gaj: 2184/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Following the outbreak of tension in late March 1993, in the village of Seonice in Konjic, Croatian women and children were captured by Muslim troops. 2185/ The captives were taken by approximately 60 Muslim soldiers to a home on the periphery of the village of Trusina, in an area known as Gaj. 2186/ The women and children were robbed of their personal possessions and ordered to carry crates of ammunition and weapons to Muslim military personnel in the village. 2187/ The detainees were later released but were told that if they tried to leave the area, they would be shot. 2188/

58. Odak

1478. The municipality of Odak is located in northern BiH. It is bordered by the Sava river to the north, Modriča county to the south, Bosanski Šamac to the east, and Bosanski Brod to the west. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census the population of Odak county was 30,651; 54.2 per cent of which were Croats, 20.3 per cent were Muslim, 19.8 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 5.7 per cent were described as "others".

1479. Odak Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A primary school in Odak was turned into a detention centre. 2189/ The Serbian residents of the villages nearby were rounded up and taken to the school. 2190/ The men were kept in the gymnasium. 2191/ The women and children were kept in classrooms and then later interned in Muslim and Croatian houses in Odak. 2192/

1480. When the men arrived at the camp, they were forced to run through a gauntlet of non-Serbs who beat the Serb detainees as they entered the gymnasium. 2193/

1481. The gymnasium was crowded. 2194/ Approximately 700 men were detained at this camp. 2195/ The floors were very hard and the detainees had only coats or blankets for comfort. 2196/ When permitted, the detainees had to line up for the toilet or a bath. 2197/ Many detainees did not bathe for four months. 2198/ In at least one instance, prior to an ICRC visit, the guards brought a fire truck in and hosed the detainees down so that they appeared clean. 2199/ Many of the detainees fell as a result of the force of the water. 2200/

1482. The food in the camp consisted of one slice of bread and one cup of tea per day. Occasionally, prisoners were fed macaroni. 2201/ Once, the guards forced all the detainees to eat spoiled, stale macaroni. 2202/ The detainees were beaten if they raised their heads before they were finished eating the macaroni. 2203/ The detainees suffered from dysentery as a result. 2204/

1483. During the day, the detainees were forced to sing Ustaše songs for two or three hours at a time. 2205/ The detainees had to greet the Croatian army or members of the paramilitary formations with the greeting "Ready for the Homeland!" 2206/

1484. Some detainees were taken to the front and forced to dig trenches for the Croatian soldiers in the areas of Bosanski Brod and Orašje. Many detainees were wounded or killed. 2207/

1485. On 26 May 1992, a group of Croatian National Guards came to the camp, picked out a group of detainees and beat them. 2208/ This incident triggered the beginning of nightly beatings. 2209/ The guards beat the detainees with their feet, rifles, truncheons and other solid instruments. 2210/ The guards would appear in the hall and single out a dozen detainees at random or call out a year from 1962 to 1972 and all those men born in that year would have to suffer. 2211/

1486. The guards would force the detainees to face a wall and then they would smash the detainees' heads against the wall from behind. 2212/ In addition, the detainees were forced to run up and hit their own head against the blackboard or wall. 2213/ If they did not do it hard enough, they were beaten in the head with a gun. 2214/ After these beatings, the detainees were ordered to lick their own blood from the floor. 2215/

1487. A member of the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia, would usually be the guard to order the detainees to hit their heads against the wall. He also carved the letter "U" in the detainees' chests. 2216/

1488. In addition, other specific mistreatment included forcing the detainees to hold up their fingers as if making a cross and then beating those fingers. 2217/ The guards also left detainees in locked rooms with vicious dogs. 2218/ The guards also forced the detainees to beat each other, including relatives. 2219/ Additionally, the guards forced men to kiss each other. 2220/

1489. The guards beat the detainees until they were too tired to continue. 2221/ The soldiers and guards who beat the detainees were usually drunk. 2222/

1490. The guards then turned to torturing with threats. The guards would order the detainees to pull down their trousers and would threaten to remove their genitals. 2223/ The guards would put guns to detainees' heads and pull the trigger, however, the guns were not loaded. 2224/

1491. Detainees who were able to give money to one of the captors could buy a night without a beating. 2225/ This captor later confiscated all the detainees' money and jewelry. 2226/

1492. Approximately 30 women were interned at this camp. 2227/ These women were taken to adjacent offices and raped. 2228/ If they resisted, they were beaten. 2229/ The women were raped by a different man each night. 2230/ Serbian male detainees of various ages were occasionally brought to the women's area after the rapes and forced to lick the women. 2231/

1493. In one instance, the guards, including two women from the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia, brought a mentally handicapped girl, to the camp and forced some detainees to rape her. 2232/ The male detainees who raped her were

promised a good dinner in exchange. 2233/ The guards also forced detainees to rape a girl who had previously worked at a restaurant in Novi Grad. 2234/

1494. The camp guards also organized a "wedding". They took a woman and man, both detainees, and forced a false marriage ceremony. 2235/ The guards made the detainees who played musical instruments play for the "wedding". 2236/ The detainees were then taken to another room where as "newlyweds" they were forced to perform sexual acts. 2237/

1495. A group of pregnant women from another rape camp were sent to Odak. 2238/ The women continued to be raped, but when they reached an advanced stage of pregnancy the Croatian men would leave them alone. 2239/ The men allegedly considered this respect for the growing Croatian child. 2240/

1496. At least some of the women were allowed to buy their freedom. Members of the "Black Legion" or "Black Coats" came to the camp and told the women that if they turned over money or jewelry they would be freed. 2241/ The women who had money or jewelry sewed in the hems of their clothes were exchanged. 2242/

1497. The soldiers from the 101st Bosanski Brod Brigade, 106th Osijek Brigade, 108th Slavonski Brod Brigade also mistreated the detainees. 2243/ One individual from Donji Hasić was infamous at the camp. 2244/

1498. This camp operated until the ICRC and UNPROFOR representatives began to make inquiries in August 1992. 2245/ The women were then sent to a stockings factory and the men were evacuated to other detention facilities. 2246/

1499. A Serb teacher from Derвента who informed an ICRC representative about the women held at this camp was beaten to death by the guards. 2247/

1500. House Arrest: (The existence of this type of detention has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Serbian residents of Donja Dubica, Struka, Novi Grad, and Trunjak attempted to negotiate a peaceful departure for Bosanski Šamac. 2248/ Instead they were taken into custody. 2249/

1501. The Serbian women and children from the villages surrounding Odak were rounded up with the men and taken to the Odak camp. 2250/ They were then released and detained in Muslim and Croatian homes in the area of Novi Grad. 2251/

1502. While detained in these homes, the women's ordeals began. 2252/ The Serbian women were repeatedly raped. 2253/ They were raped in the detention homes and taken from the homes and raped at other locations. 2254/ Many of the women were raped by their neighbours. 2255/

1503. Paramilitaries/soldiers would come at night and order all the women out of the detention home. 2256/ The soldiers would line them up, shine flashlights on their faces, and choose a few of the women to be taken away and raped. 2257/ The women would be returned in the morning, some naked. 2258/ The rapists told the women that they were to give birth to a young Ustaša. 2259/ Some of the rapists told the women that they were abusing them as the Serbs had abused their women. 2260/

1504. The women were raped by multiple men. 2261/ A few of the alleged rapists were identified as the guards at the detention facilities at Orašje, Donja Mahala, and Odak School. 2262/ The paramilitaries "Horses of Fire" were also identified as perpetrators. 2263/

1505. The Croatian police and other military officers attempted to curb the actions of these roaming groups of paramilitaries, such as the "Horses of Fire," but when arrested or questioned they were equally threatening to the officers. 2264/

1506. Strolit Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Strolit Factory was a detention centre in Odak. 2265/

59. Olovo

1507. The municipality of Olovo is located just north of Sarajevo county, to the east of Vares and the west of Han Pijesak. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Olovo was 16,901. Of that number, 75 per cent were Muslims, 18.9 per cent were Serbs, 3.9 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.2 per cent were described as "others".

1508. Unidentified Village: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Defence Debriefing Team.) According to Muslim refugees and BiH Army officers, Serbian soldiers have detained several men from Rijeka, a village in Olovo. It is unclear where the men were taken, or if they were released. Additionally, there also are reports that Serbian soldiers killed and raped an unspecified number of people in the village. 2266/

60. Orašje

1509. Orašje is located in northern BiH and had a population of 28,201, according to the 1991 census. The population was 75.3 per cent Croat, 6.7 per cent Muslim, 15 per cent Serb, and 3 per cent "other". 2267/

1510. Donja Mahala: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Defence Debriefing Team.) Donja Mahala was a Croatian run camp located in the Bosanska Posavina region near Orašje. 2268/ The camp was a school before the hostilities. 2269/ Detainees were Serbian men from the surrounding regions and captured Serbian milita. 2270/ Many of the detainees had been previously interned in camps located in Odak, Bosanski Brod, and Slavonski Brod. 2271/ Donja Mahala has been described as "the death camp". 2272/ The camp operated from at least May 1992. 2273/ On 9 December 1992, ICRC delegates found 161 detainees at the camp. 2274/

1511. The detainees were fed the same food as the guards, however, they got only one meal every one or two days. 2275/

1512. The detainees were kept in groups of approximately 15 people in different rooms at the camp. 2276/ The detainees designated one room as the "solitary confinement cell". 2277/ Detainees that were moved into this room were killed. 2278/ In the solitary cell, the detainees received only a cup of tea and slice of bread a day. 2279/

1513. The detainees at Donja Mahala were routinely tortured and executed. 2280/ To muffle the screams of those beaten, the guards would stuff rags in their mouths. 2281/

1514. An inmate at the camp described various instances of torture that he endured. One perpetrator burned the inmate's beard off his face and drove screwdrivers through his hands onto a board. Another perpetrator beat him with a heated rod, a wooden oar, stabbed him in the back, and drove a power drill into his head. Still another tied the inmate's testicles with wire and then beat his

genital region. Yet a fourth crushed his fingers so that the inmate would not be able to make a cross in religious services. The inmate considered himself fortunate compared to other detainees at Donja Mahala. 2282/

1515. In another account, the guards removed skin from one detainee's head every day so that he had only bloody wounds instead of hair. This detainee also had his right hand broken. 2283/

1516. The detainees were forced to clean up the blood from the floors, tables and walls after the beatings. 2284/ The guards further punished the detainees if any blood was found. 2285/

1517. While in the camp, some detainees were forced to dig trenches at the front for the regular army of the Republic of Croatia and for paramilitary Ustaše formations. 2286/ Fifteen men were killed while digging trenches at the front. 2287/ At the front, the detainees were forced to climb out of the trenches and shout abuse at the Serb soldiers. 2288/ In addition, the detainees pulled out dead and injured members of both armies. 2289/ The Serb trench diggers were forced to watch as the Serb soldiers' bodies were mutilated. 2290/ In one report, the guards killed a POW when he was too weak to dig a trench; he had been denied food for 13 days. 2291/

1518. Detainees were also beaten on the head, knifed in the legs, arms, and back, and burned with cigarettes. 2292/ On occasion, one of the perpetrators allowed a detainee to see a doctor concerning injuries sustained from a harsh beating, however, the guards would confiscate the medicine given to the detainee. 2293/

1519. Among those particularly brutalized were Serbian militia from Vukovar, including their commander and deputy commander. 2294/ The deputy commander died on the torture table. 2295/ Only eight of the Vukovar militamen survived the camp. 2296/ The guards pulled wire through the POWs earlobes and hung heavy wooden boards of the ends of the wires. The guards also slashed the tongue of one POW. 2297/ While the men were tortured, the guards laughed. 2298/

1520. Some of the detainees were moved to Donja Mahala when the Croatians pulled out of an area. Approximately 100 men were moved to the camp when the Serbs took over Bosanski Brod. 2299/ When the detainees arrived, they were met by one of the captors and then taken to the yard where they were beaten all day. 2300/ These detainees were not allowed water or toilet facilities. 2301/ Some of the men were beaten in the genitals. The guards told them they looked best as corpses floating along the Sava River. 2302/

1521. To further humiliate the detainees, the guards relieved themselves on the detainees' boots and refused to allow the detainees to remove the boots. 2303/ As a result, at least one detainee had open wounds on his feet that subsequently turned into gangrene. 2304/

1522. On the Orthodox Christmas, six or seven members of the Croatian National Guard arrived at Donja Mahala to further victimize the detainees. 2305/ The Croatian soldiers lined up the detainees and beat them. 2306/ The soldiers forced the detainees to admit to killings and rapes of Croatian and Muslim people. 2307/ The soldiers had the detainees repeat the forced confessions to German reporters. 2308/

1523. The guards also coerced some detainees to confess to certain crimes to reporters from Globus and Reuters and to English, Australian, and German reporters by offering an exchange for the confession. 2309/

1524. The camp also held suspected war criminals. 2310/ The alleged war criminals were first held in Bosanski Vlasti and then moved to Orašje. 2311/

They claimed that the Arkan's and Šešelj's Četniks forced them to torture and kill people. 2312/ An exchange was reportedly offered to the suspected war criminals, however, they declined. 2313/ The Serbs feared being considered informants. 2314/

1525. Orašje School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Civilians were detained in a school in Orašje while they waited for prisoner exchanges. 2315/ Some of the detainees had been previously interned in different camps. 2316/

1526. Rape Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) From at least April to October 1992, a detention centre housed women in Orašje. 2317/ The women interned in this camp were repeatedly raped by Muslim militiamen. 2318/

1527. Many women who were raped became pregnant and suffered further as a result of their experiences. 2319/ Women sought abortions or adoptions at a number of hospitals and women's clinics. 2320/

61. Posušje

1528. The county of Posušje is located in south-western BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Posušje was 16,659. At that time, the population was 99.5 per cent Croatian, and .5 per cent were referred to as "other". 2321/

1529. Posušje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It is reported that in January and February 1993, draft age men were picked up in various parts of Croatia by the Croatian police, detained in Rijeka, and then being sent to Posušje. From Posušje they were transferred to Tomislavgrad, where they were allegedly beaten and tortured by the HVO, and finally released to the BiH Army in Jablanica. There are various examples cited in the report with numbers of detained ranging from 10-130. Most of the men detained were Muslim, but at least three were reported to be Serbian. 2322/

62. Prijedor

1530. The province of Prijedor is located in north-western BiH. It is surrounded by the provinces of Bosanski Novi, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanska Gradiška, Banja Luka and Sanski Most. According to a 1991 census, Prijedor's ethnic composition was 44 per cent Muslim, 42.5 per cent ethnic Serb, 5.7 per cent Yugoslav, 5.6 per cent Croat, and 2.2 per cent "other", of a total population of 112,000.

1531. It is reported that although the urban areas and Prijedor town in particular in this part of BiH had largely Muslim majorities, the surrounding villages were mostly ethnically Serb. 2323/

1532. The following excerpt appears in the report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. 2324/ It is helpful background information when addressing the issue of the camps in located in the Prijedor area:

"On 30 April 1992, armed men from Banja Luka took control of strategic positions in Prijedor. Identity checks began, allegedly because of the failure of Muslims to turn in their arms. The elected head of the

district, Mr. Čehajić, a Muslim, was obliged to make a statement on the radio indicating that the political authority had changed, and calling on the populations not to resist and to surrender their arms. He was then removed from office, and his place was taken by a Serb.

The following week most Muslim police and military officials surrendered their arms. The television and radio began to broadcast only programmes from Belgrade. Police identity checks intensified, and Mr. Čehajić and his staff were detained. Threats by armed men became more frequent, and for the first time some Muslims suffered beatings. Later in May many leaders of the Muslim community, such as teachers, physicians and religious leaders, had their homes searched and were detained.

Between 23 and 25 May, the Muslim village of Hambarine, 5 kilometres south of Prijedor, received an ultimatum: all weapons must be surrendered by 11:00 a.m. Then, alleging that a shot was fired at a Serbian patrol, heavy artillery began to shell the village and tanks appeared, firing at homes. The villagers fled to Prijedor. Witnesses reported many deaths, probably as many as 1,000.

Shortly afterwards, on 26, 27, or 28 May, the Muslim village of Kozarac, 20 kilometres east of Prijedor, suffered a similar fate. Citing the same pretext as Hambarine, Serbian heavy artillery began to shell the town, following which an attack was launched by tanks and infantry. Some inhabitants, anticipating the attack, had dug shelters, and a few of them tried to resist with the meagre arms at their disposal. The combat lasted some seven days. Those who fled the village, including women and children were detained in camps in Karmina, Omarska and Trnopolje. Mass arrests also took place, and those arrested were taken away in buses and trucks. The population, estimated at 15,000, suffered a great many executions, possibly as many as 5,000 persons, according to some witnesses.

The night of 29 May, tanks and infantry took up position around Prijedor, citing the same pretext as at Hambarine and Kozarac. When the attack began, Serbs from the village guided the tanks to the homes of certain Muslims, and the inhabitants were asked to come out and show their identity documents. Many of those who did were summarily executed. According to witnesses, some 200 residents of a single street (Partisan Street) were executed, and a hundred homes were destroyed. During the attack the local radio continued to call for the surrender of arms, yet not one shot had been fired by the Muslims.

When the artillery barrage stopped around noon, groups of extremists, probably under the control of the paramilitary leader Arkan, began executing people, taking their victims to the street and slitting their throats, according to witnesses. The bodies of the dead were carried away by truck, which left a trail of blood. Those who were not killed on the spot were taken to hotel, where they were transferred to a convoy which left in the direction of Omarska. In the aftermath, houses which had been too badly damaged were bulldozed, and their foundations covered with fresh earth. Five mosques were destroyed, and the Muslim cemetery was razed.

In mid-July, more villages in the Prijedor area were attacked. Bišani and Rokovahi, located some 5 kilometres to the west of Prijedor, were attacked by artillery and mortars, followed by tanks and infantry. There were many casualties, and the survivors were sent to Omarska and Keraterm. Ljubija, a Croatian village, also suffered many casualties, as did Vugovići-Selo, a Muslim village which was shelled before being

attacked by tanks and infantry. The population of Gornja Puharska was forced to leave by repeated searches, which sometimes culminated in summary executions; the destruction of its mosque led to panic, and caused the population to flee their homes and seek shelter in other buildings until such time as their departure was organized; in contrast to the fate of other villages, few homes were destroyed"

a. Omarska Camp

1533. (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch, US Department of State, UK Defence Debriefing Team, Austrian Government, ICRC, and Newsday.)

1534. Location: Omarska is a predominantly Serbian village in the Prijedor region. 2325/ The Omarska camp was reportedly established on the site of a former iron mine near the village of Omarska, 2326/ which was surrounded by open-pit iron mines. 2327/ The camp was located west of the road leading from Prijedor to Banja Luka, 2328/ approximately two kilometres south of Omarska, 2329/ 17 kilometres east of Prijedor, 2330/ and 25 kilometres west of Banja Luka. 2331/ Office buildings, halls, garages, and tunnels were reportedly used for detention purposes. 2332/ The camp was said to have consisted of several large and smaller buildings formerly used by the mine. 2333/

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1536. Description of the Omarska Camp: Reports vary regarding a physical description of the Omarska camp's facilities, including the number, size, location and use of buildings at the camp. The following descriptions are representative of accounts which appear in the reports reviewed.

1537. One subject who was a prisoner at the Omarska camp and had reportedly worked at the iron ore mine as a young man, described the camp as being comprised of four buildings: two large buildings each of two floors, approximately 60 metres by 30 metres in size; and two smaller buildings each about 12 metres by six metres in size. The camp's structures were reportedly surrounded by fences two metres by two metres high, enclosing an area of about 1,000 metres by 600 metres. 2343/

1538. Reports indicate that a large two-story building was used for the camp's headquarters, a prisoner holding area, a prisoner mess hall, and food storage. 2344/ The subject who worked at the Omarska mine as a young man described this building as being approximately 50 by 30 metres in size. Management and administrative office space had formerly been located on the top floor and worker feeding and changing facilities on the ground floor. The ground floor was reportedly divided into sections, comprising a large kitchen, a changing area for the former mine workers, toilets, and an internal garage 5.5 by 5.5 metres square. There was also an area marked "Garderoba" which was formerly the ore miners' changing room, and a small glass-walled or partitioned room in the centre of the ground floor. The top floor was reportedly divided into eight rooms. 2345/

1539. Other reports reviewed commonly refer to the above structure as the

"administration" building, which was described as a glass and brick structure. 2346/ According to one report, the building had a wing which was a kitchen and another larger two-story section. The ground floor of that section contained vehicle garages and an approximately 30 by 30 metre room in which an estimated 800 prisoners were kept. 2347/ The second floor of the building reportedly contained eight interrogation rooms. 2348/

1540. Reports indicate a second two-story building at the camp, located next to the administration building. 2349/ The subject who had worked at the Omarska mine, described this structure as containing a large hangar on the ground floor, approximately 60 by 30 metres in size, which had previously been used for the storage of four very large, wheeled excavation trucks used in the mine. The top floor of the building reportedly contained office space. According to the subject, the southern end of the ground floor of this building was closed off by a wire fence and was about 150 square metres in size. The northern end of the hangar was said to be similarly fenced-off. The top floor of the building in the south-west corner reportedly contained a 40 square metre room. 2350/

1541. Other reports reviewed commonly refer to a large garage or "hangar-like" building where a great deal of torture took place. 2351/ The reports also describe the hangar-like structure's first floor which contained former vehicle workshops and the second floor, which contained an office and four rooms numbered 26, 15, 24, and 23. 2352/

1542. The third structure at the Omarska camp was referred to as the "red house" and was located across from the main camp building. 2353/ The structure was described as being some distance from the main structures, and it was reported that prisoners did not return alive once they entered the building. 2354/ The subject who had worked at the Omarska mine described this structure as approximately six by seven metres square in size. The structure was also reportedly called the Klaonica (abattoir or slaughterhouse) by the inmates and had previously been used to store the mine's fire fighting equipment. 2355/

1543. The fourth structure, a one-story, 12 metres by six metres building known as the "white house" was reported as being located across from the main camp building. 2356/ It was also reported that the "white house" contained four rooms and a bathroom. 2357/ Two of the rooms were said to house prisoners who were professionals and intellectuals, one room was reportedly for prisoners who had been injured during beatings, and the fourth room reportedly housed prisoners who had possessed weapons and those who were to be exchanged. 2358/ This structure, was reportedly located some distance from the main facilities and was said to be used to torture and kill prisoners over long periods of time. 2359/ The subject who had worked at the Omarska mine similarly described the structure known as the Bijela Kuća ("white house") which was located to the centre-left (west) of the two main structures. He stated that the building was divided into four rooms and contained a central corridor. 2360/

1544. Reports also describe a tarmac area outside the main structures which was used as an open-air detention area, where large groups of men were forced to lie on their stomachs throughout the day. 2361/

1545. Reports conflict as to whether the Omarska camp was surrounded by a fence or barbed wire. One subject reported that the camp was surrounded by fences two metres high, topped with barbed wire. 2362/ It was similarly reported that a two-metres-high barbed wire fence with machine-gun emplacements at unspecified intervals surrounded the entire camp. 2363/

1546. One ex-prisoner who arrived at the camp during the first week of June 1992, stated that at that point the Omarska camp had not yet been built up. He stated that no fencing had been constructed. 2364/ Another subject reported that there were no defined camp perimeters, no barbed wire, watch towers, or any such installations normally associated with prison camps. 2365/

1547. Number of Prisoners: It was generally reported that the camp held between 3,000 and 4,000 men. 2366/ Reports also indicated that between 33 and 38 women were held at the camp. 2367/

1548. One female prisoner reported that the women at the camp were tasked with kitchen work and were in a position to know how many prisoners were being fed at the camp. According to the prisoner, the women drew lines on paper for every group of thirty men who were brought in to eat. She stated that on 14 June 1992, they counted 2,736 men and 33 women. 2368/

1549. There were reports which estimated that the Omarska camp contained a greater number of prisoners. Those estimates which varied greatly in number, included: 4,000 to 5,000; 2369/ 5,000 to 6,000; 2370/ 6,000 to 7,000; 2371/ 8,000; 2372/ and 11,000 prisoners. 2373/ Other reports estimated the total number of women held at Omarska at 58; 2374/ between 50 and 70; 2375/ and approximately 300. 2376/

1550. Sex and Age of the Prisoners: According to reports, men from approximately 16-60 years of age were held at the Omarska camp. 2377/ The camp was also reported to hold some boys, well under the age of 18. 2378/ The camp also held women, most of them belonging to the intellectual upper class: judges, teachers, engineers. 2379/

1551. Ethnicity of Prisoners: Reports generally described the Omarska prisoner population as consisting mainly of Bosnian Muslim and some Croat prisoners. 2380/

1552. Status of Prisoners: The prisoner population at Omarska has been referred to as the political and cultural elite of the city of Prijedor. 2381/ Reports indicate that after Bosnian Serb forces came to power in Prijedor in the spring of 1992, gradually, the Muslim and Croat upper class were taken to the Omarska camp, including: doctors, high government officials, and businessmen. 2382/

1553. The reports also indicate that at least some of the detainees at Omarska took up arms and fought the Bosnian Serb forces which attacked their towns and villages. It was also indicated that the camp was a place where the Bosnian Serb authorities, with the backing of the army, had taken thousands of Bosnian Muslims to be killed. 2383/

1554. Categories of Prisoners: According to Helsinki Watch, Serbian military officials in Banja Luka acknowledged that prisoners were divided into three categories. The first category reportedly included leaders of the predominantly Muslim Party of Democratic Action (SDA) and those "who organized the rebellion against the Serbs". The second category reportedly included Muslim combatants. Both categories of prisoners were reportedly interrogated at the Omarska camp and subsequently transferred to the Manjača camp. The third category of prisoners reportedly included "those who could not be found guilty". Those prisoners were reportedly held at the Trnopolje camp and included women and children, who were interned with other non-Serbs who had sought refuge from actual or potential Serbian attacks on their villages. 2384/

1555. Other reports describe the categorization of Omarska's prisoner

population. One subject reported that inmates at Omarska were divided into three distinct categories: Muslim politicians, who were all shot; those who had either possessed or confessed to having had weapons; and professionals. 2385/

1556. Another subject reported that camp authorities prepared lists of three categories of prisoners, but that it was unclear how those lists were divided. He stated that Category 1 prisoners may have been active-duty military people and intellectuals who were reportedly killed. Category 2 reportedly consisted of about 1,700 prisoners, including the subject, who were sent to the Manjača camp. People in Category 3 were reportedly sent to the Trnopolje camp. According to the subject, the prisoner transfer to Manjača in early August began with a guard reading off a list of prisoner names and, once at Manjača, the commander there would not allow prisoners off the buses until names were available and a roll call could be made. 2386/

1557. In late July 1992, Omarska's guards reportedly began a census of camp inmates. Lists of names were reportedly read out, frequently including names of those who had died, and prisoners were placed in 3 categories: (1) those who fought against the Serbs; (2) those in some way connected with (1); and (3) those who had a "clean sheet". Subject stated that Categories 1 and 2 were sent to the Manjača camp while those in Category 3 were sent to Trnopolje and subsequently released. The subject stated that at the time, there were only a few prisoners left who were in Category 1, since most had already been killed at the camp. 2387/

1558. Organization and Treatment of Female Prisoners: Women at the Omarska camp were reportedly housed on one end of the second floor of the administration building which also contained the camp commander's office 2388/ Other reports confirm that the camp's female prisoners slept in rooms in the administration building. 2389/ The women reportedly slept in two rooms, 2390/ numbered 102 and 103. 2391/ It was reported that those rooms were where the daily interrogations of male prisoners were held. 2392/ It was also reported that female prisoners had special access to the camp command and administrators because they were confined near the camp offices next to the interrogation rooms. 2393/

1559. Many of the women who were detained at Omarska were said to be prominent professionals, including a judge from Prijedor County, a Deputy District Attorney, a County Court Judge, and a member of the Party for Democratic Action Council. 2394/ The women held at the camp reportedly slept on the floor with one blanket for every two women. 2395/ As the women tried to sleep they reportedly heard the screams of prisoners being tortured next door in the interrogation room. 2396/

1560. The women were reportedly woken up at six in the morning and two of them were randomly chosen to clean the interrogation rooms which were covered with blood each morning. 2397/ The women were also reported to have cleaned the commanders' offices on occasion. 2398/

1561. It was reported that women at the camp were also forced to work in the kitchen. 2399/ According to one report, each day the women would see over a hundred new detainees arrive, while the same number vanished. 2400/ After completing their daily kitchen duty, the women reportedly returned to their rooms at night. 2401/

1562. There are reports that the female prisoners at the camp were raped. 2402/ It was reported that male prisoners held in rooms below the women's rooms could often hear cries, shouts, and loud weeping from the female prisoners. 2403/

1563. One male subject stated that the women at the camp were raped nightly by Serb guards and others coming to the camp for that purpose. He added that one Muslim woman was forced to perform oral sex with other prisoners, and that prisoners were also forced to perform sex with her. When they refused she was beaten. 2404/

1564. Women held at Omarska stated that the camp commander would organize the rape and abuse of women at the camp. They stated that he would rape individual women himself, and organize an audience for the others. 2405/ One woman stated that at night they were taken out one by one. She stated that she was taken out four nights running and that the women were exposed to physical, mental, and sexual violence. She stated: "Every guard would pick a woman he was going to abuse. I had the bad luck to be chosen by the head of security at the camp, [name deleted]." 2406/

1565. One woman reported that on 15 June 1992, she and other female prisoners were returned from the "restaurant" to Room 102 at 7:00 p.m. (where they were assigned) and discovered that the room was covered with more blood than before and broken clubs and needles. At about 9:30 p.m. the women in Room 102 reportedly heard shouts in the hallway, calling for two prominent male Croatian Democratic Union Prijedor County officials, and the sounds of beatings. The door to Room 102 was then reportedly opened and a guard grabbed one of the women into the next room. One of the male Croat officials was reportedly laying on the floor in the next room, bleeding about the face. Guards then reportedly beat the woman with the butts of their weapons, mostly on her back, breaking her ribs and injuring her thorax. After she fell, the guards reportedly resumed beating the male prisoner. The woman then reportedly fainted, came to and saw the male official unconscious, was beaten again, fainted, and regained consciousness in the early morning and saw the male official being dragged out of the room by his feet. The woman was reportedly warned by identified perpetrators that she should not tell anyone about the incident. At approximately 6:30 a.m. on 16 June 1992, the woman was reportedly returned to Room 102. Two weeks later the same woman was reportedly called into the camp commander's office and told to be smart and obedient, that a decision was still pending on her future, and that her name was on a list of persons to be interrogated. She was then reportedly ordered to make coffee and thereafter was reportedly dragged into a bathroom, pistol whipped, beaten and raped by an identified officer, and subsequently brought back to the commander's office to finish making coffee. It was reported that this procedure was repeated for three more nights. On the fifth night, the commander asked her if she had ever been mistreated, and out of fear she said nothing. 2407/

1566. One woman, however, stated that she knew of no rapes or extreme beatings of the women at Omarska, although she reported that they were terrorized and used as forced labour. 2408/

1567. Another female prisoner stated that in the beginning, the killing of the prisoner population would be hidden from the women and that bodies would be deposited far away. She stated, however, that at the beginning of July, prisoners were killed before their eyes. 2409/

1568. One male subject reported that it was commonly known among prisoners that at least two identified women at the camp were killed. 2410/

1569. Dates of Operation-Camp Opening: Reports indicate that the Omarska mine was converted into a detention camp in late May 1992. 2411/

1570. Origin and Movement of Prisoners: The following is a summary of reports which indicate the dates of transfers and the points of origin of Omarska's

prisoner population.

1571. Kozarac-Brezi \square ani-Late May-Early June 1992: Reports indicate that on approximately 27 May 1992, following a two-day attack on Kozarac by Serb forces, Muslim survivors from the city were transported to the Omarska and Trnopolje camps. 2412/ One report stated that after the capture of Kozarac by former JNA troops on 25-26 May 1992, the city's Muslim inhabitants were ordered to report to the city centre, and those in possession of weapons were ordered to turn them in. After reporting to the city centre, the Muslim women were reportedly separated from the men and taken by buses to Trnopolje. The men were then reportedly transported to "Brezi \square ani", where they were beaten, kept overnight, and then moved to the Omarska camp. 2413/ Other reports describe the transfer of men from Kozarac to Omarska and to Omarska via Brezi \square ani in late May. 2414/

1572. Keraterm Camp, May-June-July-August 1992: It was reported that following shelling of the village, Serb forces rounded up 200 male inhabitants men from Kozaruša and transported them in buses to the Keraterm camp 2415/ for two days. According to the reports, on or about 23 May 1992, the Serbs emptied Keraterm and bused about 300 captives to Omarska. 2416/

1573. One subject reported that on 27 May 1992, at 10:00 p.m., Keraterm prisoners were ordered out of their cells and onto buses which had previously arrived at the camp. (There were reportedly 17 empty and six full buses) The subject stated that he heard that the prisoners in the occupied buses had been detained at the Brezi \square ani school. At approximately midnight, the buses reportedly departed from the Keraterm camp and later arrived at the Omarska camp. The subject estimated that on that day, a total of 2,000 prisoners were brought to Omarska, 90 per cent of whom were Croat and Muslim civilians, and the remainder of whom were members of the regular and reserve police in Prijedor, and were of Croatian and Muslim nationality. 2417/ Another subject who had been taken to Keraterm from his village on approximately 25 May 1992, stated that on 27 May 1992, he and dozens of other prisoners (including his son), were transferred to Omarska. 2418/ It was reported that prisoners were severely beaten during the transfer of prisoners from Keraterm to Omarska. 2419/

1574. Another subject who had been transported from his village Kozaruša to the Keraterm camp on approximately 24 May 1992, was reportedly interrogated several times, and was then taken to the Omarska camp on 28 May. According to the report, the Keraterm prisoners were taken in crowded and deliberately overheated buses to the Omarska camp. 2420/

1575. One subject stated that after hiding in the woods with several groups after the attack on Kozarac, he and others gave themselves up to Bosnian Serb forces and thereafter were taken by bus to the Keraterm camp. He stated that 120 people spent two nights on a bus parked at the camp gate without fresh air or water and after being abused, spent two nights at the Keraterm camp. On the third day, subject and many other men were called out at 1:00 a.m., told to keep their heads down, and were driven to the Omarska camp. 2421/ Another subject who was involved in the armed resistance of Kozarac, stated that on approximately 29-30 May 1992, he and his "friends" were captured by Serb forces in the nearby woods while sleeping. He stated they were taken to the Keraterm camp for the first night and were transported in a police wagon to the Omarska camp the next day. The subject stated that on the way to Omarska, they passed through Kozarac where an elderly Serbian man was allowed to beat the young prisoners with a stick. 2422/

1576. One subject from Kozarac stated that on 4 June 1992, he was taken to the Keraterm camp, and that on 6 June he was transported to the Omarska camp, and

along with 20 other prisoners, was beaten severely. 2423/

1577. One subject priest stated that he was taken on 16 June 1992, to Keraterm and the next day transferred to Omarska. 2424/

1578. One subject reported that he was transferred to Omarska from Keraterm on approximately 5 July 1992. 2425/ Another subject stated that on 9 July 1992, 30 men, most of whom were Croat, were transferred by bus to Omarska. 2426/

1579. One subject stated that the night before he was transferred from Omarska to Manjača on approximately 4 August 1992, a new group of about 70 prisoners were brought from Keraterm and put into the "white house". He claimed that this was done in order that the ICRC would not see the prisoners who had been more severely abused. 2427/

1580. Prijedor-June-July 1992: It was reported that on 3 June 1992, three large buses carrying Muslim and Croatian male prisoners left the main police station in Prijedor and transported prisoners to Omarska. 2428/

1581. One female attorney reported that on 14 June 1992, she was arrested by armed Serbian police officers, taken to the Prijedor police station, and told to wait in a small, blood-spattered room. She stated that another Prijedor lawyer, a member of the Croatian Democratic Union and two unidentified males were also detained in the room. At about 5:30 p.m. they were driven by auto along back roads to Omarska. They were at one point confronted by paramilitary troops and were taken to the Omarska camp. She stated that upon their arrival at Omarska, the prisoners were pushed out of the vehicle by men in "etnik" and JNA uniforms. 2429/

1582. A subject from Briševo stated that after Prijedor fell on 30 June, he and approximately 20 other men were arrested, taken to the local police station, and then to Omarska. 2430/

1583. One subject reported that he was arrested for the second time in Prijedor and was transported to the Prijedor police station where he was 'slapped about' by two unknown policemen. After two days, on 6 July 1992, the subject was reportedly transported to the Keraterm camp. He stated that he remained at Keraterm for only five hours before being taken by police car to the Omarska camp. 2431/

1584. A subject from Rizvanovići, near Prijedor, stated that on 21 July 1992, the Serbian army surrounded all of the villages in the area and took all of the adult males prisoner. The men were subsequently marched out, abused, and an hour later, one-half of them were transported by bus to the Keraterm camp which was full. The prisoners were then driven 30 minutes to the Omarska camp which was also full, and they were thereafter transported to the Trnopolje camp. At Trnopolje, the subject was reportedly abused by a guard during his intake, and after one night, he was thereafter transferred to the "Serbian police headquarters" in Prijedor where he was questioned for five hours. 2432/ The subject was thereafter transported to the Omarska camp with an unknown number of other prisoners. 2433/

1585. Kevljani (via Prijedor and Keraterm)-Late May 1992: Reports indicate that on approximately 26 May 1992, Kevljani was attacked by Serb forces, and the villagers fled to the woods, but after spending the night under heavy shelling, then surrendered to a Serbian officer 2434/ and other identified individuals. The Croatian and Muslim villagers were taken by bus to Prijedor where the women and children were taken to the youth centre. At 4:00 p.m. the men were taken in 24 buses to the Keraterm factory at the edge of the town. Keraterm, however, was full and the convoy proceeded in a round-about away

through Tomašica to the Omarska Camp where they arrived at 11:00 p.m. 2435/ Another subject repeats essentially the same fact scenario, stating, however, that 400 of the villagers fled to a nearby river bank to escape the attack and that those men who came to the village school to surrender were beaten by Serb fighters and subsequently taken to the Omarska camp. 2436/ Other reports indicate that the transfer of persons from the village of Kevljani to the Omarska camp occurred at the end of May 1992. 2437/

1586. Donji Garevci-Late May 1992: According to one report, at the end of May 1992, Serbian irregular soldiers entered the village of Donji Garevci (six kilometres from Prijedor) and rounded up all of the Bosnian Muslim men for incarceration. The irregulars reportedly told the men that they were going to march to a camp at Trnopolje. They allegedly forced the men to sing patriotic Serbian songs and beat those who refused. Eventually the group reached Trnopolje where they were immediately put on buses and driven to the Omarska camp. En route, uncooperative prisoners were beaten. Upon arrival at Omarska, they found that the camp was "full", and the group was put back on buses and finally off-loaded at the Keraterm camp. 2438/

1587. Gornja Puharska-May-June 1992: It was reported that Gornja Puharska had a population of about 300 Muslim families and six Croat families. On 27 May 1992, JNA forces reportedly surrounded and besieged the village and on about 29 May 1992, Serbian "Red Berets" reportedly entered the village with tanks accompanied by non-uniformed irregular forces. The village's defenders reportedly surrendered, and on 1 June 1992, all of the men were reportedly taken prisoner and transported 23 kilometres south-east to Omarska on two buses and one large cattle truck. 2439/

1588. One subject reported that on 29 May 1992, the people of Gornja Puharska put white flags outside their homes to indicate their surrender. He said that the next day, on 30 May, four to five tanks and 500 soldiers came into the town and rounded up all of the men of military age (about 250 in total). The town's men were reportedly walked to the local mosque and abused. The subject stated that political leaders, policemen, and educated persons were immediately identified and put separately on a bus, along with former soldiers. The subject stated that in total, three buses transported a total of approximately 250 men to the Omarska camp. 2440/

1589. Ljubija-Early June-July 1992: On 10 June 1992, in the village of Kalajevo (approximately three kilometres north-east of Ljubija), "armed Serbs" in uniform reportedly arrested a man and drove in a lorry to the "Rudar" stadium in Ljubija where he was held in a locker room with another six prisoners. He stated that after being held in Ljubija for five days he was transferred to the Omarska camp. 2441/

1590. Another subject stated that he was arrested on 10 July 1992, in his father's yard and taken with two others inside a moving van to the police station in Ljubija where he was held with 15 other men. The men were reportedly interrogated by named individuals and were then taken away in the moving van to the Omarska camp. 2442/

1591. Matričani-4 July 1992: One subject reported that on 4 July 1992, he was arrested in Matričani and subsequently taken to the Omarska camp. 2443/

1592. Bišani-July 1992: One subject reported that on approximately 20 July 1992, Muslim males were taken by Bosnian Serb forces to Omarska from the village of Bišani. However, it was also reported that after arriving at Omarska, the convoy left for Trnopolje after those in charge of transportation were told that no more prisoners would be accepted at Omarska. 2444/

1593. It was reported that on 24 and 25 July 1992, approximately 300 civilians from the villages of Bišani, Rizvanovi, Rakovani, Hambarine, Ćarakovo, and Zecovi were brought in at around 4:00 p.m. and severely beaten. 2445/

1594. Rizvanovi-July 1992: One subject stated that on 20 July 1992, he was taken to the Omarska camp from Rizvanovi. 2446/

1595. Donja Puharska-July 1992: On 13 July 1992, all of the Muslim men who remained in Donja Puharska were reportedly arrested and taken to the Omarska camp. According to one subject, he and at least eight other Muslim men were summoned to the local police station to make a declaration of loyalty and to volunteer for work. The men were reportedly beaten by soldiers, locked in a cell, and later transported to Omarska. 2447/

1596. Transfer of Prisoners-Camp Closing: One subject reported that on approximately 30 May 1992, a group of 168 prisoners were selected for a "prisoner exchange". 2448/

1597. One subject reported that on 3 June 1992, three buses filled with older prisoners were transported from Omarska to the Trnopolje camp. 2449/ Another subject reported that on 3 June 1992, at 7:00 p.m., two buses were brought into the Omarska camp and loaded with 120 prisoners. The prisoners were reportedly told that the first bus was going to Kozarac and the second to Prijedor, but both buses reportedly went to the Trnopolje Camp. 2450/

1598. It was reported that on 25 June 1992, approximately 100 prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. These prisoners were reportedly called by name and included many weak individuals. 2451/

1599. One subject reported that in early July, 200 prisoners, all of whom were considered by the Serbs to have been "important", were taken away from the Omarska camp on a supposed prisoner exchange. Subject stated that none of the prisoners had been seen or heard from since. Other sources reportedly believed that those prisoners were killed. 2452/

1600. It was also reported that in mid-July 1992, camp authorities transferred 30 elderly and infirm patients to the Trnopolje camp. 2453/

1601. Reports indicate that the Omarska camp was closed at the end of August 1992. The closing was attributed to the attention drawn there by the media and the international community. 2454/ The detainees were, however, not released but transferred to other camps such as Trnopolje and Manjača. 2455/

1602. Manjača-Early August 1992: According to most reports, on approximately 6-8 August 1992, a mass-transfer of Omarska's prisoners took place when buses arrived to transport prisoners to the Manjača camp. 2456/ Each of the buses was reportedly crammed with prisoners, with the heat on and the windows sealed shut. The reports of this transfer included accounts where prisoners were abused and killed en route and upon arrival at the Manjača camp: 2457/

1603. Trnopolje-Early August 1992: Subjects reported a mass transfer of prisoners to the Trnopolje camp. One subject stated that 1,000 prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp while 1,300 were transported to Manjača. 2458/ According to one subject, on 6 August, approximately 1,200 inmates of the second category (those who had possessed or confessed to having possessed weapons), were transferred by bus to the Manjača camp and at the same time, 700 prisoners of the third category (professionals) were sent to the Trnopolje camp. The subject was reportedly transferred to Trnopolje. He added that guards killed inmates at random during both of these transfers 2459/ Other reports describe what appears to be the same transfer. 2460/

1604. It was reported that on 3 August 1992, the women at Omarska were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. 2461/ One female prisoner stated that on 3 August 1992, 29 of the camp's 33 women were told to hurry and gather their things and were then taken outside and put onto buses for transfer to Trnopolje. 2462/ A similar report stated that before the camp was closed, 33 of the camp's female prisoners were taken to the Trnopolje camp, while 5 others were left at Omarska. 2463/ Other reports describe what appears to be the same transfer. 2464/

1605. Manjača-Late August 1992: It was reported that while prisoners were transferred to the Manjača camp in early August, approximately 180 prisoners remained at Omarska for another 15 days, after which they joined the others at Manjača. According to one report, the men who remained at Omarska were moved to a room near the kitchen where they were provided with beds and bedding and were given two meals a day of so much food that they could not eat it all. These prisoners reportedly had to clean up the "white house" and the area around it and paint the building white in preparation for a visit by the Red Cross and television crews. According to the subject, some women at the camp were kept out of sight when the Red Cross and the television crew came, but were returned to Omarska after the visit. 2465/

1606. One subject similarly reported that in early August, the Omarska guards became unsettled and moved men from room to room. The subject stated that he and 183 other men were transferred to a garage about 25 metres square, and after three days, 88 of them, including the subject, were taken to the "white house". The subject stated that on 6 August 1992, mass transfers to Manjača and Trnopolje took place, but that 184 men singled out before were left at the Omarska camp. Those prisoners were reportedly led to a large room where they had to assemble and make army beds. Subject stated that he was led away to a nearby room, beaten severely, and made to eat a cockroach. The subject believed that he was the last man severely beaten at the Omarska camp. The subject added that although the prisoners had made 120 beds, they were not allowed to sleep on them, but had to sleep on the floor of the hallway in that building. 2466/

1607. One report stated that of the 179 prisoners left at the Omarska camp, five were women. 2467/ One woman stated that she was among the last five women (out of 38) to leave the camp several days after Omarska was emptied of its last male prisoners. 2468/

1608. It was reported that on 21 August 1992, camp authorities roll-called 172 prisoners who were taken to the Manjača camp. Seven other prisoners, some of whom were women, were reportedly taken to an unknown destination. 2469/ Other reports confirm that the remaining prisoners held at Omarska were transferred to the Manjača camp. 2470/

1609. Visits to Omarska by Outside Organizations and Individuals: It was reported that in early August, a group of journalists arrived at the camp, but that camp officials did not allow them directly inside. One subject stated that the Omarska camp authorities prepared a group of 10-15 prisoners to talk with them. The prisoners were given some bread and were ordered to tell the reporters that conditions at the camp were good and that Omarska was not a concentration camp, but a reception centre. According to the subject, about three days after the visit, prisoners began to be dispersed to other camps. 2471/ Other reports described the process by which Omarska was prepared for the journalists' visits. Almost all of the female prisoners were reportedly transferred, the corpses on the lawn disappeared, and so did the prisoners marked by torture. 2472/ One subject reported that he remained at Omarska to take part in a clean-up of the camp while most of the other prisoners were transferred to the Manjača camp. The subject stated that there had been blood

everywhere, and that marks of shooting on internal walls were covered with cupboards. The subject also reported that those involved in the clean up were told to tell journalists that nobody stayed in the camp for more than a day, and that Omarska was only a transit centre. He added that beds arrived the day before a visit from journalists but that prisoners were not allowed to use them. 2473/ Other reports contain similar descriptions of the events during this time period. 2474/

1610. It was reported that before the first journalists arrived at Omarska, about 200 men in one sleeping room were moved to another room already at overcapacity. The prisoners were then told to remain quiet and to keep their heads below the window. According to the report, there was only enough room for the men to sit with their knees against their chests. The other room was reportedly cleaned and 30 new prisoners from the Keraterm camp were reportedly put there and shown to reporters. 2475/

1611. On the 5th or 6th of August 1992, Independent Television News (ITN) reporters Penny Marshall and Ian Williams visited the Omarska and Trnopolje camps. 2476/ In their report they visited the camp and were shown only several hundred of the camp's prisoners, all Muslim men. ITN was reportedly told by authorities that those men were there to be interrogated. The authorities stated further that those men found guilty of fighting Serbs were sent to prisoner of war camps, and the innocents, to refugee camps. Reporter Marshall spoke to a woman identified as Nada Balaban, 2477/ the camp's administrator, who stated, "No, this is not a camp, this is a centre, a transit centre, Omarska and Trnopolje, both centres, not camps." When Marshall asked to see the prisoners' living accommodations, 2478/ the request was denied by Ms. Balaban. 2479/ When Marshall visited Omarska's cafeteria, she commented that the prisoners were silent and that the only voices heard were those of guards ordering the men to eat faster and leave. When a prisoner was asked by Marshall how he was treated, he reportedly responded, "I don't want to tell lies. I can't speak the truth. Thank you for coming." Marshall reported that ITN was told that the army did not control the Omarska camp and that its prisoners were the responsibility of the civil authorities and the local militia.

1612. Helsinki Watch reported that after the ITN television crew filmed the Omarska camp, the Serbian military began taking journalists and others on arranged tours of the camps in the area. The military reportedly drove the journalists from Banja Luka to Trnopolje and three other camps in the area: Omarska, Keraterm, and Manjača. Helsinki Watch reportedly visited the four camps in August 1992, and saw that they had recently been painted and cleaned. Most of the prisoners were reportedly terrified and refused to speak to the visitors. One prisoner, however, reportedly stated: "Don't believe what you see. They have made this place into a tourist attraction." 2480/

1613. One press report described the observations made by journalists who visited the Omarska camp: "Western journalists arrived at Omarska this week, only 175 men were still there. Crude attempts had been made to clean up the camp. Bunk beds were lined up in a room in which inmates said as many as 1,300 men had slept before." 2481/

1614. The ICRC was reported to have first visited the Omarska camp on 12 August 1992. 2482/ It was reported that due to the mass-transfer of prisoners to the Manjača and Trnopolje camps in early August, the ICRC was able to register only 173 prisoners during its visit. 2483/ One subject reported that on 12 August 1992, international journalists arrived at Omarska and that camp authorities told them that the prisoners there had been held for two or three weeks for interrogation. The journalists had reportedly brought ICRC registration cards and registered all of the prisoners. The subject stated

that the reporters told them that they were now citizens of the United Nations. 2484/

1615. One subject reported that on 15 August 1992, the ICRC registered only male prisoners because camp authorities had hidden female prisoners from the ICRC representatives. 2485/

1616. Link Between the Omarska Camp and the Authorities in Prijedor and Banja Luka: Milomir Stakić, the man identified as the mayor of Prijedor after Muhamed ehajić was removed, reportedly acknowledged the link between civil authorities in Prijedor and the Omarska, Keraterm, and Trnopolje camps. Stakić stated in a translated statement that "[T]hose places like Omarska, Keraterm and Trnopolje were the necessity of the moment and were formed on decision of the Prijedor civil authorities." With regard to the issue of beatings at the camps, Stakić reportedly stated, "According to the information there was no mistreatment and physical violence in the centres themselves." Specifically addressing reports that persons had been killed at Omarska, Stakić said, "There were cases as the commander let me know--natural deaths with the medical documentation of death, not murder." Stakić stated that he did not know how many persons had died, but that there were "not many". 2486/

1617. Milan Kovačević, the Prijedor city manager in Prijedor, reportedly stated that the Omarska camp was an investigative facility set up "to see who did what during the war, to find the guilty one, and to establish the innocent so that they didn't bear the consequences". He reportedly said that the camp was closed when the investigation was completed. 2487/

1618. A man identified as "Drljača", who reportedly became the Prijedor police chief when Serb forces took power, reportedly stated that 3,334 persons were arrested on suspicion of resisting or plotting against the new authorities and were taken to Omarska. He reportedly insisted that no one had been killed at Omarska, and that only two prisoners died between 25 May and mid-August, both of "natural causes". He also stated that another 49 had "disappeared", including the lord mayor of Prijedor, Muhamed ehajić, and were presumed dead. He stated that detainees were interrogated for four days and shipped out. He said that 800 detainees who were alleged to have "organized the whole thing", among them "rich Muslims who financed" the Muslim SDA political party, were taken to Manjača, which was operated by the Bosnian Serb army as a prisoner-of-war camp, to await criminal trial. Taken with them were 600 people who reputedly commanded units of the Muslim and Croat resistance. The remaining 1,999 were found innocent and taken immediately to Trnopolje, which officials said was a transit camp, Drljača reportedly said. 2488/

1619. Reports indicate that the civilian and police authorities of Prijedor administered the Omarska camp. Helsinki Watch reported that during its visit to the camp in August 1992, Serbian authorities acknowledged that approximately 3,500 persons had entered and left the camp. The authorities referred to the camp as an "interrogation centre". The camp authorities claimed that, although the "centre" was guarded by soldiers of the "Army of the Serbian Republic", prisoners were interrogated by the local police. 2489/

1620. One news report contains a photograph of the camp's alleged administrator, Nada Balaban, who was pictured with a man identified as the Prijedor chief of police. 2490/ Another report contains the same photograph of the same two individuals, with the man who was said to be the chief commander of all camps in the region. 2491/

1621. One subject reported that in early July 1992, two prominent Serbian politicians from the Banja Luka council visited the camp. He said that a man who he identified as Vojo Kuprešanin and his deputy by the last name of

Glamocanin, arrived in a limousine escorted by a blue colored APC. 2492/

1622. One subject reported that in mid-July 1992, the prime minister of the Serbian Republic, identified as Brdjanin, 2493/ came to Omarska that the prisoners were paraded before him and made to sing a Serbian national song and do the three-finger salute. Brdjanin reportedly arrived in luxury car which was followed by helicopters. 2494/

1623. One woman who was held at the camp characterized the guards as uneducated persons from the hills around Omarska. She stated that everything was done on orders from the Prijedor police. She stated that they got their orders directly from Prijedor. She added that most of the inspectors at the camp came from Prijedor and that she knew them personally. 2495/

1624. One former prisoner stated that the strategy at Omarska was to beat prisoners who were considered privileged. He added that there was a camp priority for execution, which was: a) To execute those Muslims with party affiliations when the parties did not include Serbs; b) to execute those Muslims who had been caught in battle or had been arrested in possession of guns; c) to execute civilians; and d) random killings. He stated that at Omarska, legal cases were opened up against prisoners. One such case reportedly involved 35 Muslims and Croats from Prijedor. The subject stated that all 35 were found guilty of unknown charges and were forced to sign statements admitting their guilt and accepting their fate. Those papers were then reportedly filed away, and the individuals were executed. 2496/ The subject stated that orders for executions came down through the Omarska camp command from identified officials in Prijedor. 2497/

1625. Two reports from Prijedor lawyers who were held at Omarska also alleged that a "court" was used to legitimize the executions at the Omarska camp. 2498/ The subjects identified and implicated a Serbian judge and a lawyer who reportedly headed the "court". 2499/ The subjects also identified and implicated two other men who were involved in the "court", the chief prosecutor and his deputy. 2500/ One subject stated that court also consisted of a lawyer and a secretary. 2501/ One subject stated that on the days that the judge came to Omarska, liquidations and executions began. He commented that the judge and the other man heading the court, came to Omarska to sign "death warrants". 2502/

1626. According to one report from a prisoner who was a lawyer from Prijedor, the "war court" members came to Omarska to oversee findings of the MUP inspectors on an irregular basis. 2503/ The subject reported that the Prijedor MUP inspectors handled most of the interrogations at the camp; however, on occasion, either inspectors from Banja Luka or the army reportedly came to conduct interrogations on unidentified important cases. The subject identified the alleged Prijedor MUP inspectors and staff. 2504/

1627. One subject reported information on the organization of the Prijedor Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP), including the organizational relationship to the camps (including Omarska) and the police. The Prijedor MUP reportedly fell under the control of the Banja Luka MUP. However, parallel with the Prijedor and Banja Luka MUPs were their respective Emergency Operation Centres 2505/ Under the Prijedor MUP's control was reportedly the Prijedor Civilian Police, the Omarska Civilian Police, the Omarska Camp, the Trnopolje camp, the Keraterm camp, the "war courts", and the MUP inspectors. 2506/ The subject stated that the Prijedor Chief of Police was a member of the MUP and possibly its director. 2507/

1628. According to one report, permission to enter the Omarska camp in early August was granted by local police officials and not by the military

authorities. 2508/ It was reported that the camp was run by a mix of militias and that no one group seemed to be in charge. Some of the most extreme of the local Serb population was said to be at Omarska. 2509/

1629. Intake Procedures: It was reported that upon arrival at Omarska, prisoners were forced to run through lines of soldiers, during which time they were beaten and abused. A youth from Kozarac, who was reportedly taken to the camp one evening at the end of June 1992, described how he and other prisoners with him had to pass through two lines of soldiers who formed a passage between the bus and the shed into which they were first taken. He said that they were beaten with rifle butts, truncheons and a whip as they ran the distance of about 10 metres between the bus and the shed. 2510/ Another subject similarly reported that upon disembarkment from the bus, the prisoners were brought through a 30 metre "corridor" where all were seriously beaten and abused. He stated that this "ceremony" was called the "wedding party" by the prison guards and that the prisoners were forced to the ground and badly beaten, following which they were forced to sing Serbian nationalistic songs. 2511/

1630. One subject reported that after being transported to the camp on approximately 31 May 1992, he and other prisoners were made to pass through a "gauntlet" involving beatings by Serb soldiers. He stated that the garage facility in which they were going to be taken already held about 700 prisoners and that he and the others had difficulty pushing their way in. The subject stated that at least one prisoner was killed as the result of a beating by an identified guard. 2512/ Another subject who was transported to the camp on 31 May 1992, described a similar scenario, whereby prisoners had to pass through a corridor and were beaten by guards with rifle butts along the way to a sleeping area. 2513/

1631. One unidentified prisoner stated: "When arriving in Omarska, we had to leave the bus. We were only allowed to look on the ground. I personally was not beaten, but those men who rose their head were beaten by the Četniks". 2514/ Another unidentified witness stated: "When we arrived (28 May 1992) we had to walk to the tunnel through a row of soldiers who hit us with rifle butts, rubber sticks and fists". 2515/

1632. An unidentified 53 year-old ex-prisoner stated that upon his arrival at Omarska on 28 May 1992, the first and the last five men who left his bus were shot by Serbian soldiers. 2516/

1633. A subject who had been transferred to Omarska from Keraterm on 28 May 1992, stated that after getting off the bus in Omarska, the guards took out a health care provider; 2517/ a school teacher; a health care provider; and a restaurateur and beat them severely. They were not seen thereafter. 2518/

1634. A subject who was brought to the Omarska camp on approximately 30 May 1992, stated that two prisoners were killed immediately upon arrival at the camp and that they were told that this was to avenge the death of a Serbian soldier who was killed in battle. It was reported that the prisoners then forced to lay on the "runway" the entire day. 2519/

1635. One subject reported that after being transferred to the camp from Kevljani in late May 1992, he and other prisoners were taken to a warehouse where trucks were repaired. He said that about 20 guards received men who emerged from the buses, and beat them. The subject reported that four of the men who observed this tried to escape, and three of them were killed with rifles. 2520/

1636. One subject reported that in early July 1992, new arrivals were

transported in and subjected to beatings with rifle butts. The subject reported that one of these prisoners were killed as a result of the beatings. 2521/

1637. Confiscation of Valuables: It was generally reported that Serb guards would force prisoners to give up all of their belongings and to sign documents giving away their property. 2522/ Subjects similarly reported that upon arrival at the camp, they were battered by guards who took their money and other valuables. 2523/

1638. Upon their arrival at Omarska, prisoners were reportedly searched and beaten, and all items of value were confiscated. 2524/ One former prisoner who arrived at the camp in early June 1992, reported that upon leaving the buses on which they were transported to the camp, prisoners were spread-eagled against and brick wall and searched. He noted that the wall was pock-marked with bullet holes and that the ground in front was covered with large blood stains onto which a soldier in a JNA uniform spread lime powder. 2525/ Another subject stated that after arrival at the camp on 29 May 1992, he and 35 other prisoners were subjected to a thorough search by guards who took all of their possessions, including personal identity documents. The guards then reportedly registered each of them by taking their names and other personal data. The prisoners were subsequently placed in a "large hall" on the first floor of the administration building, together with 500 other prisoners. According to the subject, they received no food for four days and had to sleep on a concrete ground without any mattresses or blankets. The prisoners were reportedly interrogated three days later. 2526/

1639. One subject reported that in late May 1992, personal effects were not taken from the prisoners upon intake, although anything resembling a weapon was. The subject stated, however, that during the night, guards would steal whatever they could from the prisoners. He said that a favourite method of obtaining money was for a prisoner to be selected and told to produce a sum of money in deutsche marks in one hour. If the prisoner did not, he would be severely beaten. The subject added that in the early days other prisoners would help to raise the money, but later there was little money and many were beaten. 2527/

1640. One subject said that after arriving at the camp on 4 July 1992, he was met at the entrance by five camp guards who battered him with batons and kicked him with boots. The guards also reportedly took all of his money. He stated that he was interrogated a couple of days after his arrival at the camp. 2528/

1641. Organization of Prisoners: The following are representative accounts of where prisoners were placed, and their subsequent treatment, after their arrival at the Omarska camp.

1642. One subject who was brought to the camp from Kozarac stated that he and 160 other persons were put into a five metres by five metres room and kept there for days. He reported that they were not fed and were not allowed to use the toilet. The prisoner also reported that he was beaten by soldiers using shoes, guns, and electric cables. 2529/ Another subject who was brought to the camp from Kozarac, similarly reported that they were put into five by five metre rooms and were not fed until "much later". He added that the prisoners were not allowed to go to the toilet and were forced to relieve themselves in the room. 2530/

1643. One subject who was transferred to Omarska from Breziⁿⁱani stated that he and 450 other prisoners from Kevljani-Kozarac were kept in a 20 metres by 20 metres room in a truck garage where they lived for two-and-one-half months. He

stated that for eight days the prisoners were given only water, for which they were required to pay and that each day five to six prisoners were called out and beaten. He stated that on the ninth day they were given some bread and on the 10th day, they were able to go to the kitchen for their meal. 2531/

1644. One prisoner who was transferred from Keraterm to Omarska stated that prisoners arriving at Omarska were lined up chest to chest or back to back in numerous tight ranks in an open area in front of the two-story buildings. He said that they were not allowed to sit down, and whenever their ranks exceeded their captors expectations, some prisoners were taken to the side and beaten and shot. It was further reported that no prisoner was assigned quarters prior to an interrogation which took place in separate rooms on the second floor of one of the two-story buildings. He said that the interrogators asked the same questions as had been asked previously at Keraterm (regarding hidden weapons, incriminating documents, gold, and any affiliation with Muslim resistance forces), as well as additional questions regarding why Muslims had not joined in the efforts against Croats, and about the employment and property of each person. According to the report, every answer was accompanied by numerous blows from a rifle butt or iron rod. He stated that the majority of deaths among inmates were caused by injuries from rifle butt blows. He also stated that it appeared that every inmate was interrogated at least twice, and noted several inmates were suspended from an overhead crane to scare them into making confessions. 2532/

1645. One subject who was transported to Omarska from Gornja Puharska stated that upon arrival at the camp, the "special cases" were immediately separated, and most were killed shortly thereafter. He said that the new arrivals were kept on the tarmac, known as the "pista", in the open between the two large buildings. For the first four days, the prisoners reportedly received no food or water. The subject estimated that there were approximately 800 prisoners on the tarmac. During that time, the prisoners were reportedly interrogated, and after being interrogated, they would be moved to a large hangar that had been used for the repair of big dump trucks used for mining. That building reportedly had six entrances for trucks and was divided into small rooms holding 120 men each. The building reportedly held 1,500 prisoners in total. The rooms there were reportedly very hot, with walls of corrugated iron and doors of steel. Each room reportedly had one very small window. On the other side of the tarmac was more of an administrative building that held what had been a canteen. The interrogations reportedly took place on the upper floor of that building which the subject estimated held about 2,000 prisoners. All of the buildings reportedly had a steel structure. 2533/

1646. One subject stated that upon arrival at Omarska after being transferred from Keraterm in late May, approximately 500 prisoners were put in a single room for five days. 2534/ He reported further that each day they were given a one and one-half litre bottle of water to share. 2535/ Another subject stated that upon arrival at the camp he was taken along with other prisoners to a garage, where 65 persons were held. The prisoners there were frequently interrogated. 2536/

1647. An imprisoned priest stated that upon his arrival at the camp he was subjected to beatings and held in one of the rooms of the "white house" He stated that 20 prisoners, all injured and some with broken limbs were crammed into this four metres by two metres space and that they were deprived of water and forced to drink their urine. He stated that his condition was such that he remained unconscious for several days before rejoining most of the camp's general population. 2537/

1648. One subject who was transported to the camp on approximately 13 July 1992 stated that he was kept in a so-called hangar building that contained

truck repair workshops and garages on the ground floor. On 21 July 1992, he was reportedly transferred to a building identified as the "white house" where he was kept for seven days. 2538/

1649. Upon arrival, the prisoners were reportedly taken to what has been described as the two-story administrative building of the former mining company. 2539/ One prisoner stated that they were not provided with any food for four days but that water was available. He stated that Bosnian Serbs began to interrogate the prisoners on their sixth day at the camp. 2540/ Another prisoner reported that in early June 1992, he was given only water with a high rust content. 2541/

1650. One subject reported that after arrival at the camp, he and other prisoners were placed in room number 15. According to the subject, Muslim policemen and local businessmen were taken out and killed the same night and the rest of the prisoners were registered in the morning. The subject added that for the first 60 hours, the prisoners were given no food or water and had to relieve themselves in the same room. 2542/

1651. Interrogation Procedures: Reports indicate that prisoners were singled out for questioning and were subsequently tortured or killed. 2543/ According to reports, interrogations at Omarska were typically accompanied by beatings, torture, abuse, and killing. 2544/ One subject who arrived at the camp in late May 1992, stated that intellectuals and better-educated prisoners were usually interrogated several times and killed afterwards. 2545/

1652. According to one subject, every Muslim prisoner held at the camp was interrogated at least three times during his stay there. He stated that most of the abuse, beatings and torture occurred during interrogations, when the interrogator and the guards hit the prisoner with rifle butts and iron bars, kicked him with their feet, and cut and stabbed him with their knives. 2546/

1653. It was reported that the interrogations of prisoners were held on the top floor of the administration building and that a team of interrogators numbering over 16 worked a day shift from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily. Those interrogators were reportedly called "inspectors" who were assisted by two "assistants" or guards. According to the subject, the guards had a list of those selected for interrogation, and those selected were brought to the administration building and held on the ground where they were made to stand, arms outstretched with the Serb three finger salute, and that beatings were usually administered by the guards at this point prior to the actual interrogation. Thereafter, prisoners were reportedly taken to the interrogation rooms on the top floor one at a time. The prisoners reportedly stood or sat in front of a table facing the "inspector" with two guards standing behind the prisoners. According to the report, if the inspector was not happy with a prisoner's answer, he nodded at the guards who beat the prisoner. 2547/

1654. An interrogation room was reportedly located next door to where the women in the camp slept. According to one of the women who was forced to clean the room on the mornings after beatings, the floor was often covered with fresh blood each morning. She stated that the interrogation room had three tables pushed against the walls and contained whips made from heavy cable. She also stated that the women who cleaned that room were, under threat of death, told to put back everything exactly as they had found it. 2548/

1655. Women who were held at the camp stated that the interrogators at Omarska were not professional policemen, but had held positions such as movie directors and teachers. 2549/ One of the women held at the camp estimated that 40 per cent of those killed at Omarska died during, or as a result of

interrogations. She stated that she witnessed prisoners being brought back in blankets while they had walked there under their own power. She stated that she heard screams from the investigation rooms "above the restaurant", and that the camp authorities tried to drown this out with noise and music. She added that the women were sleeping in the rooms in which the interrogations took place during the day and had that they had to wash down the room before going to sleep because it was "blood-smeared". 2550/ Another woman who was held at the camp stated that after the interrogations, the women found metal bars, heavy plastic objects, pipes with iron wires and metal balls at the end, and objects made of heavy wood. She stated that the women would return these objects to the guards. She also stated that she heard screams from the room all day and that afterward the walls, closets and floors would be covered with blood. 2551/

1656. It was reported that when one prisoner was brought in for interrogation, the interrogators had prior knowledge of his military service, knowledge of weapons, and ability to play the accordion. According to the report, the goal of interrogation was to gain information on the organization of the defence of the village, the identity of wealthy persons and the location of any valuables. 2552/

1657. It was reported that interrogations carried out at night were "unofficial" and were conducted by the guards, the motive often being one of personal revenge. In addition to the unofficial beatings by the guards, the prisoners were also reportedly subjected to beatings and killing by a group which referred to by the subject as the "night visitors". 2553/

1658. One unidentified subject reported:

"Only those were repeatedly questioned who seemed to be the suspicious in some way. When they returned, they always were seriously injured . . . Most of them were questioned and tortured until they died from their injuries." 2554/

1659. Other reports similarly describe the interrogation of prisoners accompanied by beatings, torture and killings. A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June through August 1992, stated that he was tortured to make him denounce "extremists" from his village and admit that lorries delivering food for Caritas International were transporting arms. 2555/ One unidentified witness stated: "When we were questioned, we were beaten, I was beaten with a rubber stick." 2556/

1660. A subject who arrived at the camp on 28 May 1992, stated that several interrogations centred around weapons bought on the black market. He stated that one reserve policeman and another man who had bought an automatic weapon were killed in the interrogation room. 2557/

1661. One subject reported that five soldiers would approach the prisoners and one would read the names of five prisoners. Those prisoners were then required to stand, place their hands on their heads, and march to the interrogation room which was reportedly located on the second floor of the building where the prisoners obtained their food. 2558/ The subject reported that the people who were interrogated fell into three categories: 1) those who were not mistreated during the interrogation process; 2) those who were beaten but not killed; and 3) those who were killed during interrogation or later on the same day as the interrogation was conducted. He added that in at least some cases, the interrogators sought expanded biographical information on prisoners and details on participation in anti-Serb activities 2559/

1662. Other subjects stated that sometimes the interrogations used the

pretence of gathering information, determining responsibility for acts of war. One subject stated:

"Someone was a sniper, someone a machine-gun runner, someone a grenade thrower. For everyone they had a charge, which was a good enough reason to beat up a person. If we'd really had that many snipers or fighters, Prijedor and Kozarac would never have fallen." 2560/

1663. It was reported that prisoners were usually interrogated after their arrival and after a list had been made of the new prisoners' names. 2561/

1664. One subject reported that after being transported to the camp on 28 May 1992, he and some other prisoners remained in the mess hall building for the first two days of their imprisonment. On the second day, camp officials reportedly began interrogations of the prisoners in an office on the second floor of the mess hall building. A guard reportedly led the prisoners to their interrogations one by one. According to the subject, an interrogator wearing a green army uniform without rank, was already seated behind a desk. The guard reportedly sat in a chair to the right of the prisoner and the prisoner was told to take a seat in front of the desk. He stated that in this case he was not mistreated during the interrogation and was offered a cigarette. He stated that he was asked his name, date of birth, name of parents, other personal information, name of siblings, his profession, name of his friends, and whether he had an official function in his village. He stated that the interrogation lasted about 30 minutes. Following the interrogation the prisoner was led to his permanent cell, located in a corner room on the ground floor of the large building which contained a high-bay vehicle work area. 2562/

1665. One subject who arrived at the camp on 30 May 1992, described the process by which prisoners were called from the "pista" into their initial interrogations. The subject stated:

"During the first four days on the tarmac, we each waited for our turn to be questioned. We saw those brought back ahead of us. Each person who was questioned came back bleeding and could hardly walk. Interrogations lasted from 15 minutes to an hour and a half, depending on who did the questioning and who was being questioned. The most unlucky were those who happened to be wearing anything with the color green, the color of the SDA (Muslim political party). If you were wearing this color, you were finished. People tried to pick off that color from their clothes so as not to be killed." 2563/

1666. One subject stated that he was taken for "examination" on 31 May 1992, a few days after arrival at the camp. He stated that he was beaten and threatened with a pistol and that his interrogators demanded him to tell them who possessed weapons and what kind of weaponry they had. 2564/

1667. One subject stated that he was brought from his detention room three days after his arrival in late May 1992, and was interrogated on the second floor of the administration building for two hours. He identified his interrogator and stated that this was his only interrogation while at the camp. He stated that the guard who brought him upstairs left the room, and that during his two hour interrogation he was not beaten or abused. 2565/ The subject stated that he was asked: the names of Muslims in his town who organized resistance and who possessed weapons; the names of rich individuals in the town and where they were hiding their valuables; the names of Muslims who were active in the Muslim Democratic Party; and names and personal data of Muslims who were members of the Territorial Defence. He also had to provide an account of his own activities between 24 and 29 May 1992. 2566/

1668. Another subject who was transferred to the camp in late May 1992, stated that several days after his arrival at the camp, he was interrogated about personal data, background, political activities and attitude, and about the rest of his family. He stated that he was not beaten during the interrogation. 2567/

1669. According to one report, in early June 1992, prisoners were interrogated on their sixth day at the camp. The interrogations were reportedly carried out in approximately 10 offices on the second floor of the building where the prisoners were held. It was reported that prisoners recognized many of their interrogators as members of the civilian police forces in Banja Luka and Prijedor. They also identified some as military police from Banja Luka. It was also reported that interrogators seemed especially anxious to learn about who was responsible for organizing the defence of villages around Prijedor and how non-Serbs were obtaining arms. 2568/

1670. One subject who had been transported to the camp from Prijedor in late June 1992, stated that interrogations started five or six days after his arrival and that the prisoners were asked who had organized an attack on Prijedor and who had smuggled arms. 2569/

1671. A subject who was transferred to the camp from Keraterm on approximately 5 July 1992, stated that upon arrival at Omarska he was interrogated twice, each time for approximately two hours. He said that both times he was interrogated by two men in military field uniforms who asked the same typical questions which had been asked at previous interrogations: if he possessed weapons or western currency; if he was politically active; for which western intelligence service he worked; or if he knew of other Muslims who did any of the above. Three soldiers were reportedly present who beat the subject during the interrogations with baseball bats and electric cables all over his body, especially to the head, legs and kidneys. He stated that at the conclusion of his second interrogation, one of the interrogators apologized for the rough treatment and told him that there had been a misunderstanding and that he would have no more problems. 2570/

1672. One subject reported that after being transported to Omarska in July 1992, prisoners were taken to the "white house" where about 15 soldiers wearing balaclavas questioned them briefly before putting them in the "bloody room". He stated that upon entering this room they were struck on the heads by two guards at the door, forced to kneel on the floor, were told to cross the room to the garage, and then were subjected to harsh beatings en route. The subject said that his ribs were broken, he fainted and regained consciousness four times, and each time was beaten and questioned. He said that he was taken to an office where four persons beat him with rifle butts and repeatedly subjected him to "cross-checked" questions and threatened to kill him. 2571/

1673. One subject 2572/ reported that on his 22nd day at the camp (on approximately 18-19 June), he was called out of "Building Number 11" at 2:00 a.m. and was interrogated by an individual who he knew before the war. He stated that the man was an officer with three chevron marks on his uniform, and that he repeatedly questioned the subject about the location of a large gun called a Mitraljez Breda. Subject denied any knowledge of such a gun and claimed that no one in Kevljani had owned such a weapon. The subject was then reportedly taken to "Building 10" to a room with four soldiers. He was then made to undress to his underwear and told to lie down on his stomach on the tile floor. One guard reportedly took an iron chair and put it on the subject's back and sat down as another guard took a large calibre automatic rifle and beat the subject on his spine with the butt of the rifle. A third guard reportedly kicked the subject along his legs and groin, while another guard continually pounded on his rib cage, breaking four of the subject's

ribs. The subject stated that he lost consciousness and that the beatings continued when he came to, with one of the guards reportedly taking a police baton, and beating on his back and ribs continually and another guard pulling out a knife, threatening to circumcise him, and then reportedly cutting his kneecap. He was then made to stand up and lost consciousness and collapsed. The guards then threw water on the subject, returned his clothes, and walked him back to his room. The subject alleged that he was the first prisoner at Omarska to be returned to the rooms after a beating, and not be killed or taken to the "white house". 2573/

1674. One subject stated that unlike others at Omarska, he did not undergo an interrogation until he was at the camp for about two months. The subject stated that during his interrogation, he was beaten with a stick to the kidneys and that they wanted to know which Serbs he and his friends had killed. 2574/

1675. A number of other sources described the interrogation process at Omarska. One subject stated that:

"[t]hey would ask questions like 'Where are your weapons?' 'Were you a member of the SDA?' 'Do you like Alija?' [President Izetbegovic] and beating us with each questions. They beat us with everything available, hands, fists, guns, night sticks, baseball bats. I don't understand where they got the baseball bats. We were made to sing etnik songs and songs proclaiming Greater Serbia. They forced us to take off all of our clothes to see if we were circumcised. When I went upstairs for my questioning, I was surprised how much information they already had about me--my mother's name, my father's name, where I had been employed. . . . I was questioned for about an hour. There was an interrogator in civilian clothes who asked all the questions. I was seated in a chair. Behind the chair were three men in uniform. As I first sat down and the first questions were asked, the three of them were slapping their billy clubs into their open palms next to my ears. . . ." 2575/

1676. One subject stated that he and his 2 brothers voluntarily went to be questioned, hoping that they would be released and would be able to join their family in Trnopolje. The subject reported that he was interrogated on 6 June 1992, and that the interrogator asked, "Where were you during the attack [on your village]?" "Have you ever had weapons?" etc. One of the men who interrogated the subject had been his math teacher and reportedly kicked the subject in the chest. The subject stated that he was hit 15 to 20 times during the course of his interrogation. In an effort to scare the subject, one of the interrogators reportedly stated that the subject should be killed. 2576/

1677. One subject reported that on 27 July 1992, he was called out of the "white house" by two soldiers and then taken to an upstairs room in the building where the kitchen was located. He stated that in the interrogation room, the chief sat behind a table and two men sat one on each side. One of the two asked questions, and the other two wrote them down. After taking personal data, the chief said he wanted to eat his lunch, and the other two men reportedly took the subject into another room where there were other soldiers: a total of five men. Each man reportedly held an object for use in a beating. The objects were reported to be: a police stick; a whip; a rubber stick; a metal stick that was square in shape; and a metal ball on a chain. The subject was reportedly told to get on his knees and hands and each man hit him on the back, legs, and neck with one of the objects. The refugee stated that he had heard from the other prisoners that it was important not to fall flat on the floor because then all of the men would hit him at the same time. He stated that he was then hit repeatedly about the legs with the metal stick until his legs grew numb. After the beating he was reportedly returned to the

interrogation room. The chief then reportedly asked the subject if he was ready to hear his accusation, which stated that the subject was accused of having said in Donja Puharska that Muslim men would kill all Serbian men and would keep the Serbian women for use in reproduction purposes and for sexual training of young Muslim boys. 2577/

1678. Camp Conditions-Meals-Nourishment: Reports indicate that during their first days at the camp, prisoners were generally given no food or water. 2578/ Reports indicate that the food supply at the camp was insufficient. In addition, Omarska's prisoners were given only a few minutes for the consumption of their meal. 2579/ It was generally reported that Omarska's prisoners were fed one meal per day and that the meal generally consisted of some bread and a bowl of soup or other substance. 2580/ Other reports indicate that on some days, prisoners received no food. 2581/ It was reported that the food at the camp was delivered by truck from Omarska. 2582/

1679. The following are representative accounts confirming that prisoners received inadequate and infrequent meals at the Omarska camp. One unidentified 27 year old witness stated: "The Serbs gave us one piece of bread and a little bit of water once a day. Sometimes we got warm meals, but it was rather hard to determine what it was." 2583/

1680. An ex-prisoner who arrived at the camp in late May 1992, stated that a meal consisted of 90 grams of bread and sometimes some soup broth or a cabbage leaf. He added that often, 24-60 hours would pass between meals. 2584/ Another subject during the same period of time described a similar meal including a cabbage leaf. 2585/

1681. A woman who was held at the camp stated that the male prisoners at the camp were once a day fed one-eighth of a loaf of bread and a small plate of food. 2586/ A male prisoner who was brought to the camp during the first week of June 1992, stated that prisoners were fed one meal per day consisting of a half slice of bread and one cup of soup with white beans. 2587/ Another prisoner who was brought to the camp in late May 1992, stated that every two days, they received about 100 grams of bread and a small cup of soup with a bit of rice or potato. 2588/

1682. One subject reported that many prisoners were accused of smuggling biscuits into camp. According to the subject, a pack of biscuits could be purchased from soldiers for 10 deutsch marks and that sometimes, this was the only food the prisoners would have for 36 to 48 hours. He stated that on one occasion, he bought biscuits from a soldier and was thereafter severely beaten by two other soldiers who accused him of smuggling the biscuits. 2589/

1683. Prisoners were reportedly taken to the mess hall in groups of 30. 2590/ It was reported that prisoners were ordered to leave their rooms and line up outside in their groups of 30, with heads bent down, facing the wall. They were also reportedly forbidden to turn their heads, and had to wait until ordered by a guard to walk fast, or run, to the mess hall. 2591/ A woman who was held at the camp stated that there were eight tables in the cafeteria and that the prisoners were given three minutes to eat, enter and to leave. She said that guards were positioned on both sides of the door and that prisoners had to run so as to not be beaten. 2592/

1684. There are numerous reports of abuse and daily beatings of prisoners entering and exiting the kitchen area. 2593/ There are reports that prisoners were beaten with heavy sticks, pipes, cables, and rifle butts when lining up for their meals. On their way to the "kitchen", prisoners had to go through rows of soldiers who tripped and beat them. 2594/ One ex-prisoner stated that they were made to run a type of obstacle course when they were fed (entering

and exiting the cafeteria) and that they had to pass single file between Serbian guards who tripped and beat them as they ran by. Benches and tables were also said to have blocked their path and if prisoners stumbled, they were reportedly beaten even more. 2595/ Oil and water was also reportedly poured on the eating-area's floor to make it slippery. 2596/

1685. One unidentified 29 year old witness reported: "When heading towards the kitchen to get our meal, we were often beaten by the soldiers. On both sides of the way, Četniks were standing who beat us with heavy sticks." 2597/ Similarly, an unidentified 46 year old ex-prisoner stated:

"When returning to the garage after the meal, we had to go through a row of soldiers. The Serbs beat us with heavy sticks and rifle butts. In the middle of this row, there was a table which we had to climb up. The Serbs tilted the table over when a person was standing on it and beat again . . . After meal, we had to lay on the ground. When a prisoner rose his head, he was beaten." 2598/

1686. One subject reported that on 6 June 1992, an identified prisoner looked through the camp's kitchen window when eating and was shot dead for doing so by a guard on the outside. The subject also reported that on the same day an identified prisoner was eating by the kitchen when he was asked by a guard what he was doing. The prisoner reportedly replied "I am eating cheese [Bojrum] would you like some?" As the word "Bojrum" was of Turkish origin the guard reportedly took exception to its use and began to beat the prisoner. He was thereafter joined by two other guards who reportedly beat the prisoner to death. 2599/ This same incident was reported by another source who stated that several prisoners witnessed the beating and killing of an identified prisoner. According to the source, the prisoner-victim received his daily slice of bread after which a guard said "Dobar Tek" (good appetite) to which the prisoner spontaneously replied "Bujum" (the Muslim equivalent). According to this source, several guards beat the prisoner senseless. He thereafter lay on his back and vomited and suffocated as guards reportedly prohibited others from turning him over. 2600/ Another source reported that on 6 July 1992, a prisoner said "bujrum" to one of the guards was then beaten until he died ("they were jumping on his chest until they broke his breast plate"). 2601/

1687. Water: Reports indicate that on occasion, prisoners did not receive water for days after their arrival at the Omarska camp. In one example, a prisoner who was taken to the camp in late May 1992, stated that the prisoners did not receive any water for three days after arrival at which time they were given only about 10 litres to drink for 450 men. 2602/

1688. It was also reported that the water provided to the prisoners was unfit to drink. One subject stated that the water came from two sources: directly from a well and from the river. He reported that the water was red from iron oxides and had been used to rinse the iron ore. He added that prisoners suffered from dysentery and typhoid fever. 2603/ Other subjects reported that the water provided at the camp appeared to be contaminated with oil. 2604/

1689. It was reported by one ex-prisoner that the authorities at Omarska would let prisoners drink as much water as they wanted, but due to its poor quality, the prisoners would get diarrhea or dysentery, which would force them to use the toilet and subject them to beatings. 2605/

1690. It was further reported that prisoners who stashed money away were able to buy a litre of water for 100 deutsch marks. 2606/

1691. One subject reported that the camp's prisoners were forced to sing "Četnik" songs to be given drinking water. He stated that they did not know

the words and were helped by soldiers. 2607/

1692. One subject reported that in late June 1992, water became more plentiful at Omarska. 2608/

1693. Sleeping Facilities: For lack of space in some rooms, prisoners were reportedly forced to sleep in a sitting position. 2609/ In at least one severely cramped room, prisoners had to take turns sleeping. "Sleep shifts" were reported to have continued throughout the night. 2610/

1694. According to one ex-prisoner, in late May 1992, he was held in "building Number 11", in a room which was 15 by 15 metres large. He stated that approximately 450 men were forced into the room which was too small for everyone to lie down, so they took turns sitting and standing. 2611/

1695. Another subject reported that after arriving at the camp from Keraterm in late May, he and other new arrivals were taken to a room that was formally used by miners as a changing room. The prisoners were reportedly housed there until 25 June 1992. 2612/

1696. One subject stated that in late May 1992, 200 persons were initially held in a room measuring 250 square metres, but on subsequent occasions, the room contained 400 to 600 prisoners. He added that there was no furniture or bedding and that they slept on a tiled floor. 2613/

1697. One subject who was brought to the camp in late May stated upon arrival at the camp he was placed, along with 150 prisoners, into a garage where they could barely stand. Three men reportedly suffocated to death there. 2614/ Another subject stated that "[t]here was a garage where 124 men were kept [three by three]." 2615/

1698. One subject stated that on 28 May 1992, he was led to his permanent cell which was located in the ground floor of the large building which contained a high-bay vehicle work area. He said that this was the building located closest to the "white house". He described his room as a former electricians' workshop and stated that the room was about four by five metres large, with an iron door and a barred window as its only ventilation. He stated that at one point the room housed 186 men and that the men were forced to sleep on their sides on the concrete floor, without blankets, in a partial foetal position. He stated that at night guards would open the door and walk over the prisoners, and that if they found a prisoner lying in any other position, he was beaten. 2616/

1699. One subject stated that after his only interrogation, he was escorted from the administration building to "Room 15" which was located on the "second floor of the largest building where the majority of male prisoners were kept". The subject stated that the room was six by four metres large, and most of the time held 104 men 2617/ He stated that the prisoners slept on the concrete floor and had no blankets. 2618/

1700. Another subject described Room 15, which he stated held 300 to 350 men (some time in July 1992). The subject stated that the room had a small bathroom area with long, cement, trough-style sinks. The subject stated that for lack of space, prisoners slept in and under the sinks. The subject said that three faucets worked, so it was the only room available with water available to the prisoners. He stated that he slept 10 days in the room and was then moved across the hall to the shower stalls. Two prisoners reportedly slept in each stall, one metre square. The subject stated that he could only stretch his legs if he extended them up the side wall, and stated that he stayed there until early August. 2619/

1701. According to one report 475 people were accommodated in a single room estimated to be only eight metres by 14 metres in size. 2620/ A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June to August 1992, stated that the prisoners were held 100 to a room. 2621/

1702. Reports quoted ex-prisoners as stating that they were held in various areas of the camp, including: an outdoor pit; 2622/ metal cages which were part of an ore loader; 2623/ a toilet area. 2624/

1703. Medical Treatment: Most reports indicate that there was no health care provided by the Omarska camp administration. 2625/ However, some doctors among the prisoners reportedly tried to take care of the sick and wounded, without any instruments or medicine. 2626/ One unidentified subject reported that "there was no doctor in the camp. If someone was injured seriously, the Serbs let him die without any treatment". 2627/ Similarly, one subject stated that after severe beatings, the prisoners were given no medical treatment and had to use their shirts for bandages. 2628/

1704. However, one subject reported that there was a doctor and a nurse at the camp, in the "white house". 2629/ Another subject stated that during the first four to five weeks in late May-early June 1992, a Serb military doctor would visit the camp a few times a week and hold a two to three hour surgery in the "white house". 2630/

1705. It was reported that a typhus epidemic broke out in the camp at the end of June-July 1992, and that the camp's authorities did not try to stop it. 2631/ One subject stated that he never saw a medical doctor at the camp and that sick prisoners were not treated. He added that those who had typhus received no medicine and were not separated from the other prisoners, and that 100 prisoners died of the disease. 2632/ Another subject added that dozens of prisoners died of an epidemic which was probably typhus, and that healthy prisoners had to carry out dead prisoners and place them in front of the "white house". 2633/

1706. It was reported that dysentery at the camp was rampant and that conditions were so unclean that some prisoners counted 10 types of lice or vermin on their bodies. One ex-prisoner stated: "We had lice on our eyelids. They'd fall out of your beards". 2634/

1707. It was also generally reported prisoners became sick with diarrhea and that they received no medicine. One subject estimated that at least 10 prisoners died as a result of diarrhea. 2635/ Another subject estimated that at least five died as a result of the ailment. 2636/

1708. When the Omarska camp closed down, camp doctors at Manjača reportedly estimated that of the prisoners transferred there, at least one in 10 had contracted dysentery. Other prisoners reportedly suffered from untreated and festering wounds from their beatings. 2637/

1709. Toilets: Each prisoner was reportedly allowed to occasionally use a toilet for two minutes or less. 2638/ However, it was reported that prisoners who attempted to relieve themselves or use the toilet were subjected to beatings. 2639/ One subject reported that some guards would not permit prisoners to use the toilet for 10 to 15 hours. 2640/ According to one report, one latrine served about 800 inmates. 2641/ There was reportedly no toilet paper at the camp. 2642/

1710. One subject reported that there were always two to three guards stationed in the toilets, and that on one occasion, they kicked and beat him as he tried to relieve himself. He stated that he was made to pray in the

Serbian Orthodox way, and that they put his head into the toilet bowl. 2643/

1711. One subject reported that the camp initially had four toilets in "block A" and another in "block B". A few weeks after his arrival in late May 1992, one of the toilets reportedly became blocked and was inoperable. The subject stated that after this, the toilets were used only at night; and during the day the prisoners urinated into a concrete ditch running along the side of the compound and defecated on the grassy banks. The subject noted that the prisoners were always under guard. 2644/

1712. One subject who was held in "Room 15" stated that the room had no bucket where prisoners could relieve themselves during the night and they were therefore permitted to go to the toilet. However, the subject added that prisoners who asked for permission to use the toilet at night were beaten. The subject reported that on 10 July 1992, a prisoner who was sick and needed to use the toilet, was beaten by an identified guard wielding a rubber club and a wooden table leg. The prisoner reportedly defecated and had to sleep in his own waste. He was, however, allowed to clean himself at the toilet the next day. 2645/ Another subject reported that there was no toilet bucket in the room where he was held, and that people in the room were defecating blood. He stated that prisoners were not able to ask to use the toilet. 2646/

1713. Hygiene: It was reported that prisoners at the camp did not receive soap and were unable to shower or wash themselves. 2647/ An unidentified former prisoner stated that he couldn't wash for 70 days. 2648/ Another subject stated that in 72 days at the camp he did not get a change of clothes or a chance to wash, except for his hands and face. 2649/

1714. One subject reported that prisoners were allowed to bathe only twice all summer. The guards on one occasion reportedly ordered prisoners to disrobe in groups of 50 and then aimed fire hoses at their genitals. 2650/ A subject reported that on one occasion he and other prisoners were taken out to a field and hosed with cold water. 2651/ Another subject reported that occasionally prisoners were allowed to use a hydrant for bathing and washing clothes. During that time, they would strip naked and dry their clothes in the sun. 2652/

1715. It was reported that after being denied the use of the toilet, some prisoners had to wear their soiled garments for days, without having the possibility to wash them. 2653/

1716. One subject reported that all of the prisoners had lice and had to share a single comb per 100 persons. 2654/ Another subject confirmed that the prisoners at Omarska were infested with lice and other vermin. 2655/

1717. One subject reported that some prisoners received soap from their families and that they were allowed to wash in the same trough from which they drew their drinking water. 2656/

1718. Weight Loss: Numerous reports describe weight loss suffered while at the Omarska camp. One subject reported that during his 77-day confinement at Omarska from late May 1992, his weight dropped from 86 to 52 kilograms. 2657/ Other reports by ex-prisoners claim the following weight loss: 71 kilograms to 49 kilograms; 2658/ 85 kilograms to 49 kilograms; 2659/ 86 to 40 kilograms; 2660/ a total of 25 kilograms; 2661/ a total of 30 kilograms. 2662/

1719. Prisoner Routine: Reports indicate that prisoners were allowed out of their housing only once a day, in order to run to their meal at the mess hall building. 2663/

1720. One subject reported that in his case, he and the other prisoners spent most of the day in the same room in which they slept. He said that in order to get to see a friend in another building he had to bribe a guard. According to the subject, prisoners slept until 7:00 a.m. when they were allowed outside to relieve themselves. Occasionally, the guards reportedly allowed the prisoners to sit outside, but at 8:00 p.m., the doors to the "garderobe" were reportedly shut. 2664/

1721. A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June to August 1992, stated that prisoners spent the days lying face-down on the road, with guards trampling on anyone who moved. 2665/

1722. Forced Labour: One subject reported that on 30 June 1992, a group of eight prisoners was assigned to a daily work and cleanup detail, working from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at a slaughterhouse located 300 metres from the camp. The subject reported that their task each morning included washing interiors of between 10-15 blood-spattered trucks used to transport the bodies of prisoners who had been killed or died the previous night. The subject added that blood-stained and bent iron rods inside the trucks were also replaced with clean ones each day. The subject also stated that the prisoners also helped out at the slaughterhouse where four cows and six sheep were slaughtered to feed the guards. 2666/

1723. Another subject reported that prisoners would be picked two or three times a week to clean the camp and on several occasions qualified welders would be given the task of building up the worn teeth on the excavator buckets on the site. Those jobs were reportedly welcomed because prisoners selected received two meals daily. 2667/

1724. Special Treatment of Certain Prisoners: Reports indicate widespread killing at the camp and that political and religious leaders and professionals were particularly singled out for execution. 2668/ It was further reported that prisoners were abused every day, especially at night. The guards at the camp would reportedly pick out ten people, take them out and beat them. It was reported that the wealthier or more educated persons were usually the victims of such beatings. 2669/

1725. Reports state that prisoners were grouped into categories such as "guilty" and "innocent", depending on their level of education and wealth. According to many of the reports, mostly (but not exclusively), wealthy persons and intellectuals were executed. 2670/ One unidentified ex-prisoner reported that many people who were politically active or wealthy were killed or at least tortured. 2671/ Another unidentified subject reported the separation of prisoners at Omarska into three groups: "The first group were those who had been politically active. These people, about 1,000, were immediately shot by the Serbs". The second group reportedly consisted of civilians and the third group of prisoners who had participated in the war on the BiH side. 2672/

1726. An unidentified former prisoner who had been held at Omarska from 30 May 1992, stated:

"It often happened that the Serbs called persons by name and brought them away. During the 73 days I stayed in the camp, I saw 1,200 to 1,400 dead bodies. Every morning, there were 15-20 dead bodies in the fields of the camp A great part of the victims was rich or educated."
2673/

1727. It was also reported that at both Omarska and Keraterm, Muslim men who had been policemen were targeted for special abuse, and that many were shot to

death immediately upon arrival at the camps. 2674/ One subject reported that majority of active and reserve police members at Omarska were killed at the camp. He cited one example of such a killing occurring on 27 May 1992. 2675/

1728. One subject reported that 150 persons from Kozarac were held in a garage, which was big enough to hold only 30 persons. The subject stated that persons from Kozarac were singled out for special treatment because they had put up a fight in defence of their village. 2676/

1729. Abuse During Detention: According to most reports, severe maltreatment of prisoners occurred at Omarska. 2677/

1730. One subject stated that there was a pattern to which prisoners were abused, taken away and killed. The subject stated that,

"after about 10-15 days, we understood their logic, and then one could more or less guess who would disappear from the Omarska camp. The logic was like this: first, the people who had been accused of having fought with arms against the Serb government would disappear. So the first ones they finished off were those who had weapons. When they no longer existed at Omarska, the intellectuals began to disappear. Among the intellectuals, no doctor has survived to my knowledge. After that, renowned citizens disappeared. By that I mean above all, rich people with enviable possessions. When they too had disappeared, they started to kill at random." 2678/

1731. Reports further indicate that detainees were often beaten with rubber and iron sticks, rifle butts and fists. It has also been noted in reports that many of the camp's prisoners were questioned about wealthy Bosnian Muslims and that wealthy and intellectual Bosnian Muslims were a main target of abuse, torture and killings. In this context, an unidentified subject stated:

"The soldiers often came with a list of names. Those whom they read out had to go with them. They never came back. Most of the people on these lists were in good positions before the war, like managers, owners of restaurants etc." 2679/

1732. One subject reported that at 10:00 p.m. on 15 July 1992, a couple of camp guards came to Room 15. The guards reportedly read from a list of approximately 33 prisoners, and escorted them to the former car repair shop, called the "garage" which was located on the first floor in the same building. For the next half-hour, subject and his fellow prisoners were reportedly abused by 10 men in JNA uniforms and five camp guards. Prisoners were reportedly struck with rubber clubs, made to lick the dirty garage floor and eat dirt. Other prisoners were reportedly made to smash subject's head into the concrete floor while he was laying on his stomach. The subject was thereafter kicked and trampled by two "Četniks" and was also hit in the face with a pistol. Subject reportedly broke his nose and received other injuries. Another prisoner reportedly died of his injuries. 2680/

1733. It was reported that a prisoner who had been a professor was beaten severely by an Omarska guard who was a former student. The professor had reportedly given the guard poor grades while he was in school. According to the report, the professor returned from one beating, barely conscious, spitting blood, and with double vision. 2681/

1734. One subject stated that while guards called out names from lists, many of those killed or beaten were selected at random. He stated: "the guards would come in at 3:00 a.m. and take five people out, telling us they were going to be exchanged. Where they took them, God only knows." Another subject

stated that often the guards did not know whom they had beaten to death. The subject recalled that "sometimes they would call them by name. But sometimes they would ask me afterwards, 'Do you know who this is?'" The subject said that he identified many friends who had been beaten to death. 2682/

1735. One subject who arrived in the camp in late May 1992, stated that each night guards randomly selected five to 10 persons to torture and kill. The subject commented that guards would hold torture competitions, for example, to see who was the most proficient at breaking bones. 2683/

1736. One subject who was held at Omarska, compared the facility to a camp where he was held in 1945: "I was the oldest prisoner in the camp (Omarska). I know what a camp means. In 1945, I was in a camp as well. I know the rules of a camp, but there were no rules in this camp." 2684/

1737. It was reported that there were two ways to avoid beatings at Omarska: 1) Never look a guard in the eye; 2) If called to an interrogation, confuse the guards by saying that you had just come from one. To this effect, prisoners sometimes reportedly smeared themselves with blood from newly beaten detainees. 2685/

1738. Reports indicate that ill-treatment worsened when the camp's guards were drunk. 2686/ One subject reported that the violence at the camp also worsened in time as the guards "had already taken everything of value". 2687/

1739. One subject reported that he had personally been beaten only a few times by blows from a gun butt. He said, however, that he was part of only a tiny minority (some 10-15 per cent) who "got away lightly". 2688/

1740. Forced Abuse By Prisoners: There are numerous reports that Omarska's prisoners were forced to abuse one another. One subject reported that he was forced to beat his own brother and if he did not, they both feared that they would be killed. He described an instance when a police truncheon was placed into his mouth and he was told to bite it or face having it shoved down his throat and have his head smashed against a wall. He said that he was struck repeatedly about the head with a gun and when he fell, was stamped on. He said that when the "police" became tired, they forced the other prisoners to continue the beatings. 2689/

1741. According to one report, in about mid-June, guards collected prisoners who had organized defences in various villages. Those prisoners were reportedly forced to strip and were forced into vats of a chloric acid solution which caused their skin to turn a vibrant pink. The prisoners were then reportedly ordered to beat each other with metal bars and were thereafter taken away and never seen again. This scenario was reportedly repeated with at least five other groups of men. 2690/

1742. One subject reported that on one occasion a guard cut off a prisoner's ear and forced another prisoner to eat it. The subject stated that a guard also cut a piece of flesh from a wounded prisoner and told the man to eat it. 2691/

1743. See also reports of castrations below.

1744. Beatings by People from Outside the Camp: Reports also indicate that beatings at the Omarska camp were not only administered by the shift guards, but also by individuals who were allowed into the camp after dark. 2692/ One source reported that sometimes Serb civilians would come into the camp for a "little sport". He identified one of those persons who was reported to have called out the names of three well-known prisoners (formerly wealthy

individuals) in the source's room and beat them for two hours with a metal pipe. The source stated that the prisoners would come back with broken wrists, battered faces, and were barely able to walk. 2693/

1745. Music During Beatings: Reports indicate the presence of music to accompany some of the abuse at the Omarska camp. One subject reported that music accompanied beatings on many occasions at Omarska. He said that while the music was played loudly, he could still hear the screaming of prisoners. 2694/ It was similarly reported,

"[w]hile they were killing, they had the radio on. The tapes, those songs on all night long. The radio was always on. While they were beating the radio was always on. But you could hear the screaming over the radio. It was louder." 2695/

1746. The "White House: and the "Red House": According to reports, the Omarska camp had two buildings used exclusively for the purpose of torture: the "white house" and "red house". According to reports, conditions at the "white house" were terrible, but on occasion, prisoners returned from it. 2696/ However, it was reported that no one sent to the "red house" ever returned. 2697/

1747. The "Red House": It was reported that the building referred to as the "red house" was where prisoners were taken to be beaten and that many of them were mutilated and killed. 2698/ It was also reported that educated persons tended to be sent to the "red house". 2699/ It was reported by some that no prisoner was known to survive the "red house". 2700/ According to reports, corpses were often dumped on the grass near the structure, where they were left out for days. 2701/

1748. It was reported by one subject that from mid-July until Omarska was closed, starting at 8:00 p.m. each evening, guards collected men from different locations in the camp and took them to a holding area at the "white house". Guards then asked the prisoners for their names and family details, and then marched them away individually. At about 4:00 a.m., prisoners would reportedly hear a truck drive up to the "red house" to collect the corpses. 2702/

1749. One subject reported that it was "normal" for up to 40 prisoners to be killed and mutilated in the "red house" in one night. 2703/ One subject who arrived at the camp in July 1992, stated that he did not know what went on in the "red house" but that he saw bodies lying outside the building among old automobile tires. He stated that the victims had obviously been killed with knives. He stated that he had observed the bodies each day when the guards escorted the prisoners outside to relieve themselves. He stated that he noticed that the dead outside the "red house" had arms or legs missing and that there was one body of a man with a slit throat. He added that the stench was unbearable. 2704/

1750. Another subject reported that he kept a count each night (for his final 20 nights at the camp) of inmates taken to the "red house". He stated that on some days there were as few as 17 taken, and on others, as many as 42. He stated that none ever returned. 2705/

1751. One report stated that three prisoners tried to buy their way out of the "red house" and that two were shot and killed in one of the compounds by a guard. 2706/

1752. One subject reported that a prisoner was suspended by his wrists in the Red House, after which the subject was forced by drunken camp guards to bite off the prisoner's genitals. This reportedly caused the death of the prisoner.

The subject was then reportedly suspended by his wrists, while a third prisoner was forced to bite off the subject's testicles. The subject reportedly lost his right testicle in this manner. He reported that an interruption to the torture prevented further injury. 2707/

1753. The "White House": The "white house" (bijela kuća) is identified in photos contained in television news reports. 2708/ Reports indicate that the "white house" was a place at Omarska where prisoners were tortured and killed. 2709/

1754. One subject described the "white house" as the "most infamous" structure at the camp. He stated that the building was where the camp authorities held those they called "extremists". According to the subject, the first room to the left was the punishment room, where "hardly anyone came out alive". 2710/

1755. Another subject stated that the "white house" was referred to as the "Abattoir". 2711/ A subject who had been taken there, said that the "white house" was also known as the "killing house". He said that prisoners estimated that only 1 per cent of those taken there remained alive. 2712/

1756. One subject reported that 10 to 15 days after being transported to the camp in late May from Kozarac, torture and executions began, mostly at the "white house". 2713/

1757. Reports stated that no one was killed with a gun at the "white house", only by beatings and the like. 2714/ According to reports, in the morning prisoners would see bodies piled up next to the white house. 2715/

1758. There are reports that prisoners could on occasion buy their way out of the "white house" by bribing guards. 2716/

1759. It was reported that every evening, soldiers would stand before the prisoners where they lay or sat on the concrete pad between the buildings and read out names from pink-colored cards. Those whose names were called 2717/ were reported to have been usually taken to the "white house". According to one subject, the men on the concrete pad could see the men being severely beaten, usually to death, in front of the "white house". 2718/

1760. One subject reported that on average, 15 prisoners were killed each night at the "little white house". He added that prisoners in the high-bay building whose detention building faced the "white house" could see the corpses piled outside. 2719/ Another subject stated that from his room behind the "white house", he could see the place where corpses were disposed of and that they could see eight to 10 new bodies brought there every day. 2720/ Another subject reported that during one month at the camp, he witnessed some of the killings in a room "next door" at the "white house" and the subsequent removal of bodies. He estimated that guards killed five to 10 men per night, and up to 30 prisoners on some nights. He added that guards sang as they beat prisoners to death and sometimes sang nationalistic and religious songs. 2721/ Another subject stated that he helped to load between five to 10 corpses daily from daily from the "white house" into a small yellow pick-up truck. 2722/

1761. There are reports that one woman who was separated from the other women at the camp from the onset, was held at the "white house". The woman was reportedly raped by other camp inmates who were coerced by guards. 2723/ In a related report, three female subjects stated that they witnessed the killing of a local politician. They stated that the man was ordered to rape a girl who was kept in the "white house". When he refused, he was reportedly castrated, had his throat cut, and his eyes gouged out. 2724/

1762. The following are representative accounts of some of the abuses which occurred in and around the "white house". One subject who was transferred to Omarska from the Prijedor police station 2725/ in late July 1992, stated that upon arrival he was put into the "white house" where he was kept for about 15 days. He stated that he was locked in a room with dozens of men, many of whom he recognized from his village of Rizvanovici. He stated that every day prisoners were taken into one of five interrogation rooms and beaten with iron bars and wooden sticks. 2726/ The subject added that on many nights guards would come and call prisoners out of the rooms and that those prisoners would never be seen again. On one occasion, when the guards came a prisoner reportedly "lost his nerve" and began to shout, whereupon the guard shot and killed him on the spot. According to the subject, he once watched through the window as guards took prisoners out of the "white house" and told them to run, shooting them in the back as they fled.

1763. According to one subject (on an unspecified date), three identified prisoners were taken into the compound area outside the accommodation block and beaten until their limbs were broken. Three unidentified Serbs then reportedly blinded the prisoners and forced knives into their mouths, thereafter turning the blades. Two of the men were reportedly killed and a third was taken that night to the "white house". According to the subject, the surviving prisoner was still alive the next morning but was loaded onto a truck with 50 dead persons who had been killed at the "white house" that night. The subject estimated that it was normal for trucks to pull up and take 40-50 bodies away from the "white house" every morning. 2727/

1764. One former prisoner estimated that four to five prisoners were killed in the "white house" per night by beatings with baseball bats, steel balls on chains, whips, and rifle butts. Afterwards, these prisoners were carried outside by other prisoners and laid on the ground. Some of those prisoners were reportedly still alive when they were loaded onto a yellow truck that came each morning to transport the dead and dying. 2728/ One subject stated that he was part of a group of prisoners who had to carry bodies of dead prisoners from the "white house". He stated that in five days in early July 1992, he carried 10 bodies out into the field behind the structure. 2729/

1765. One subject reported that prisoners were killed 20 at a time, and that those prisoners would be taken to the "white house" after 9:00 p.m., to be killed, and that the bodies were left behind the building for other prisoners to see. 2730/

1766. One subject reported that each morning, prisoners laid out corpses on the tarmac in front of the "white house". He added that others then loaded them into the small yellow truck that had just been used to deliver food to the camp's kitchen. The subject added that a four-man burial detail would accompany the truck, but only one would return alive. 2731/

1767. One subject reported that on one occasion he saw three prisoners being killed without provocation next to a ditch in front of the "white house" and that on another occasion he saw another seven men being killed in the same manner. 2732/

1768. Castration Reports: A young Bosnian Muslim subject who owned a Suzuki motorcycle was reportedly tortured in front of the other prisoners, after which time his teeth were knocked out. According to one subject, the guards then tied one end of a wire tightly around the prisoner's testicles and then tied the other end of the wire to his motorcycle. A guard then reportedly got on the motorcycle and sped off. 2733/

1769. According to one subject, a prisoner on an unspecified date asked an

extreme guard if he could sneak him a bit of bread. The prisoner reportedly said "I'm hungry" to the guard. The guard then reportedly ordered another prisoner to take off his pants and then told the first prisoner to kneel in front of the other man. "If you're hungry, now you'll eat eggs", the guard reportedly said. "If you don't eat, I'll cut your throat", the guard added. The subject said that the prisoner bit off the testicles of the other man who died shortly thereafter. 2734/

1770. Another subject reported that an identified prisoner was castrated after three days of torture. The subject stated that he saw the castration through a gap in a door and that he heard crying from outside. The castration was reportedly performed by "a Serb". The subject added that a friend of the victim was made to cut his body with a knife, kiss him, and lick his blood. 2735/

1771. A television media report featured prisoner eyewitnesses and a prisoner participant in an often reported castration incident alleged to have occurred on approximately 17 June 1992. The report contained interviews with a witness who reported that Serb guards started the incident by calling up names. Q, the participant, confirmed that at around 5:15 p.m., Serb soldiers in camouflage uniforms came in to pick out a cafe-owner and active policemen to beat them up. He also reported that the guards later dragged out two truck-owners and three policemen and thereafter beat them and carved crosses on their bodies with bayonets mounted on automatic rifles. Q stated that he was then told to go outside with the other prisoners and that he had to drag them through the hall, half-dead. One witness reported that he witnessed as the guards first forced Q to jump into a duct filled with waste oil and shout, "I am a pig, I love pigs!" Q confirmed that he was forced to drink motor oil from his hand and later from a beer bottle. Another witness stated that while Q was doing this, the guards were beating the others and trampled them. Q reported that he was then forced to tear off the testicles of the other prisoners with his teeth and that the men were screaming in pain. The witness stated that one victim died immediately and that two others gave some final screams and that they were thereafter taken away in a truck. The witness stated that he and others had to clean up the blood. Q stated that he was ordered by men to tear off the other prisoners' testicles. The witness stated that the guards at the time were under the command of one who was a supervisor at the camp and whose shift was said to have been the worst. The witness stated that there were about 15 guards on this individual's shift. Q stated that the guards witnessed the incident and were laughing, and the next day they told in the "galleries" what he had done. 2736/

1772. Other reports appear to describe the same castration incident, though they vary as to details. One subject reported that Q was subjected to "genital atrocity" at the hands of a coerced friend and then killed by knife at the "White House". 2737/

1773. One subject reported that a fellow prisoner, was forced to drink a litre of motor oil and survived. The same prisoner was also reportedly forced to take part in genital biting and to at least three other prisoners. 2738/

1774. An unidentified 31 year old witness who was at the camp from 29 May to 6 August 1992, described the following incident:

"Four Muslims were taken out of the hall. Two of them were forced to tear off the genitals of the two others with their hands. Then two other Muslims were brought and they also had to tear off the genitals of the other two. Then the four Muslims were taken away by truck. When they were taken away, they were still alive." 2739/

1775. Another subject who was held at the camp from 29 May to 6 August 1992, stated that,

"three Četniks, among them [an individual] from Kozarac killed four young men. They first beat them up until they were laying on the floor, they cut their testicles . . . One of the victims was [B] . . . A Četnik cut three crosses into his body, two in his head and one in his belly."
2740/

1776. Other reports described what appears to be the same incident. 2741/ One such report identified two individuals, who often visited the camp at night. According to the report, they entered the sleeping quarters carrying pistols and automatic rifles and called for B, who was frequently abused, and two other individuals (G and R) to come forward. The three were reportedly beaten with rifle butts and police batons in full view of the other prisoners. The perpetrators then forced G to drink a glass of motor oil and then the urine of the two other prisoners. He was next beaten until unconscious and then awakened with cold water. G was thereafter forced to take his pants off and then the perpetrators reportedly forced B and R to bite off his testicles. G thereafter died of his wounds that night. These acts were reportedly committed on the shift of one of the perpetrators. 2742/

1777. Other descriptions of what appear to be the same castration incident were contained in many of the reports reviewed. Many of these reports vary as to detail, but appear to describe the same set of facts. 2743/

1778. Torture: According to reports, prisoners were forced to lay in the sun on a concrete area known as the "pista" (track) during the summer and were not allowed to move for hours, consequently suffering from sunstrokes and sunburns. 2744/

1779. One subject stated: "We spent day after day stretched out on our stomachs on the concrete of that parking area." 2745/

1780. Another subject stated:

"After 28 days, they put me on the 'pista' which was an asphalt parking lot. Here I was with another 600-800 people. Most of the time we were forced to lay motionless on the asphalt on our bellies. If anybody moved the Serbs opened fire in that direction from the anti-aircraft four barrel machine-gun mounted on an armoured car by the 'white house' (Bijela Kuća), usually killing 4-5 people daily and wounding others. . .
." 2746/

1781. One subject reported that after some public beatings, he saw guards pour acid on the fresh wounds of prisoners. 2747/

1782. Number of Prisoners Killed During Detention: Numerous sources referred to "lists" of prisoners to be killed or abused. However, one source reported that the Omarska authorities did not keep track of which prisoners were killed, which often caused confusion. One subject stated:

"They wanted to kill me too, but their greatest mistake was they were killing but had no records, nothing. They'd call out names of people they'd already killed. Later, when we realized what was going on, we didn't answer. They missed me. We'd no papers, they didn't know who we were." 2748/

1783. An unidentified witness who was held at the camp from 29 May to 6 August 1992, stated that he had seen about 50 executions. He further reported:

"Once they shot 20 people who had tried to flee . . . They wanted to demonstrate that it was useless to flee. They arranged that all prisoners had to watch the execution." 2749/

1784. It was reported that guards at the camp selected seven or eight victims each night using a flashlight in a darkened warehouse, where 600 to 700 prisoners were packed together. According to one subject, the only apparent trait the victims shared was their muscular build. 2750/

1785. One subject stated that seven to eight days before Omarska's closure, the rate of killing increased at the camp. 2751/

1786. A woman who was held at the camp and worked in the cafeteria stated that every day during lunch they would check how many people had been killed. She stated that as early as 7:00 a.m., the women would start counting those alive and check if they knew of someone who was missing. 2752/

1787. A number of reports estimated that 10 to 15 prisoners were killed at the camp per day. 2753/

1788. An unidentified 31 year old ex-prisoner stated:

"Every day, together with other men, I had to clean the room in which detainees were beaten with heavy metal sticks from blood. When we had finished, we had to clean two small trucks from blood, too. The trucks were full of blood because dead bodies were transported. I suppose that in this camp, every day 10 to 15 people were killed. In the evening the soldiers called these people and took them away. They never returned." 2754/

1789. A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June to August 1992, estimated that between 10-15 persons were executed at the camp every night and alleged that 1,300 prisoners were killed, mostly intellectuals. 2755/

1790. Other ex-prisoners stated that each day, 10-15 new corpses lay in the field next to one of the "dormitories". 2756/

1791. Other reports describe a higher number of daily killings at the camp. One subject reported that each night the guards at the camp would select 10-20 prisoners, beat them up, and then shoot them with pistols. He said that on the following morning, the prisoners would have to get up early to load the bodies on a "Combi" truck. The subject was not sure where the bodies were taken. 2757/ Another subject estimated that on many occasions, 20-40 prisoners were killed at night by "knife, hammer, and by burning". He stated that he witnessed the killing of one prisoner by seven guards who poured petrol on him, set him on fire, and struck him upon the head with a hammer. The subject reported that there were about 100 such killings at the camp. He stated that the intelligentsia of the camp were selected first for killing. 2758/

1792. One subject reported that:

"The guards would come and take away men, at random, it seemed. Each night gun shots would be heard and each morning at 6 o'clock we would see 20-30 dead men loaded on a truck and taken away to an unknown destination. . . ." 2759/

1793. Another subject report that 40-50 bodies a day were taken for mass burial in a nearby open mine pit between 26 June to 21 July 1992. 2760/

1794. One subject estimated that well over 1,000 prisoners died at Omarska. He

stated that most died during and from beatings although shooting was heard during the first two to three weeks. He said that then he heard machine-gun fire in 30 round bursts followed by a break "as if to change magazines". He said that this would be repeated two or three times. 2761/ Another ex-prisoner estimated that between 28 May and 6 August, at least 1,000 inmates were killed at the Omarska camp. 2762/ Similarly, another subject estimated that approximately 1,300 persons who arrived at Omarska disappeared without a trace during a 75-day period beginning in late May 1992. 2763/

1795. Other estimates of the number of prisoners killed at Omarska include: "well over" 1,000; 2764/ 1,200; 2765/ 1,400; 2766/ 1,700; 2767/ 1,800 between 25 May and 6 August 1992; 2768/ 2,000; 2769/ and 3000. 2770/

1796. Specific Killing Incidents Reported: According to one subject, a prisoner begged to be killed by a gun and the answer was "no", a bullet is too expensive. According to the subject, the victim was thereafter tortured to death. 2771/ Another subject similarly reported that executions at the camp were usually carried out with knives or by beating and seldomly with firearms. He stated that a BiH Muslim prisoner survived three beatings and after the fourth beating he lay dying on the floor. One of the guards reportedly asked "what is your last wish?" The prisoner reportedly first asked for some water and then to be killed with a bullet. The guard reportedly gave the man water and let the man die from his beatings. 2772/

1797. One subject who arrived at the camp in late May 1992, from Kozarac reported that at one point guards called out a dozen people a day for five days and decapitated them with chain saws near on of the main pits. 2773/

1798. One subject reported that he witnessed as a guard at the camp used a car battery (usually used to light the hallways), to electrocute a prisoner. 2774/

1799. In late June 1992, 120 were reported to have been executed to the east side of the "white house". The men were reportedly brought in buses one night and were allegedly shot. The next morning their bodies were reportedly loaded by a bulldozer onto two trailers and taken to an unknown location. 2775/

1800. Subjects reported that during the Serbian holiday of Petrodan (St. Peter's Day) in 1992, prisoners were beaten and then thrown alive into a fire made from the large rubber tires from the excavating trucks previously used at the mine. 2776/ It was reported that on that day, volunteers from the town came to the camp to participate. There was reportedly a lot of singing, drinking, and at one point the guards had the idea to set fire to the big truck tires in the yard and to throw the prisoners onto the bonfire. 2777/ One subject reported that on 12 July, prisoners saw through a window that the guards had made a fire with old rubber tires and were trying to force prisoners to jump into it. He stated that when the prisoners resisted, the guards pulled them by their hair and beat them with shovels. He described continued beatings and abuse by the next guard shift. 2778/ Other reports appear to describe the same or similar incidents described above. 2779/

1801. It was further reported that on St. Peter's Day, a Serb religious holiday, 2780/ Serbs at the camp killed an estimated 170 prisoners in the evening. 2781/ Another subject stated that on a "holiday" in early August 1992, a group of guards arrived at the camp drunk and herded approximately 15 Muslim prisoners into the centre of the camp compound and ran them over with a bulldozer. 2782/

1802. An unidentified 27 year-old subject reported that one night, around 12 July 1992, a mass execution took place in the course of which about 60 persons were killed. 2783/

1803. According to one subject, in late July as detainees lined up for lunch, a prisoner emerged from an interrogation and had a confrontation with a guard during which the prisoner reportedly grabbed a gun, but later gave it up. According to the subject, the guards shoved the prisoner towards the "white house", poured gasoline over him and set him on fire. 2784/

1804. One unidentified ex-prisoner stated that a mass killing took place in July, when 200 prisoners were shot in one night. He stated that he and two other prisoners were taken out of their hall to load bodies onto a truck. 2785/ It was similarly reported that following the arrival of 300 prisoners from Bišani, Rizvanovići, Rakovani, Hambarine, Ćarakovo, and Zecovi, a number of prisoners were beaten and killed and those who survived were taken into a hangar at around 11:00 p.m. and were killed as well. In total, approximately 230 prisoners were said to be killed and at approximately 4:00 a.m., were loaded onto a truck. It was also reported that two trucks were filled with bodies and that those bodies were taken to the mines in Omarska and buried in mass graves. 2786/ Another subject similarly reported that on the night of 24-25 July 1992, between 11:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m., 180 people coming from the village of Ćarakovo were killed. The subject stated that 300 persons from that village had been brought to Omarska and that all that night he heard the screams of prisoners being killed on the open ground between the "white house" and the "red house". The subject stated that on the following morning he observed a mechanical digger putting the bodies into two large trucks and that both trucks then left the camp in the direction of the mine shafts. 2787/

1805. One subject reported that on 26 July 1992, at about 3:00 p.m., a Serbian irregular came into the "white house" and declared that he had come from the front where nine Serbian soldiers had been killed. According to the subject, the irregular stated that three Muslim men would be killed for each of the Serbian soldiers and that he would return at midnight to kill them. The irregular reportedly returned after midnight on 27 July with a soldier and a truck. According to the report, the irregular and the soldier entered the room where 50-60 men were held, grabbed one prisoner and took him outside. The sound of a beating and screams for help were reportedly heard, which soon became less audible. This same routine reportedly took place until they had taken 27 prisoners. According to the report, at 5:00 a.m., the men came back and asked for four volunteers to load the dead bodies on the truck. The bodies were then reportedly taken to an unknown location. 2788/

1806. Disposal of Bodies: Reports indicate that prisoners were selected to haul away, bury, or stack-up the bodies of those killed at the camp. 2789/ It was also reported that some of the prisoners who loaded the bodies onto trucks were later executed. 2790/

1807. Reports indicate that dead prisoners were loaded onto trucks and taken away early in the morning. 2791/ It was specifically reported that small yellow trucks came to the camp each morning to load the dead and dying from outside the "white house". 2792/ It was similarly reported that following killings, prisoners were forced to throw dead bodies into a two ton yellow truck and that every day the truck was loaded about four times with dead bodies. 2793/ One subject identified an "ethnic Serb" who was charged with the daily task of carrying away the bodies of prisoners, and identified the vehicle used as a "yellow Tamic 2001 truck". 2794/ One subject described one of the trucks as being 11 metres long. 2795/ Other prisoners generally reported corpses being driven away in small trucks which often had blood

stains all over them. 2796/

1808. Reports described mass killings at the camp and the process by which bodies were loaded by a bulldozer onto trailers and then taken to an unknown location. 2797/

1809. Other reports described mass graves near the camp: It was reported that the camp had one mass grave and that the dead were taken to an open mine pit near the camp by truck, and thrown into it. After the bodies were dropped in, dump trucks reportedly came and placed dirt over them. 2798/ One report stated that since the facility had been an open-pit mine, there were parts where previous digging had occurred and clay was hit instead of iron ore. Those spots were reportedly abandoned, and that was where prisoner bodies were taken for burial. 2799/ Other reports stated that the surrounding ore-pits were used to bury corpses. 2800/ One report stated that some of the Omarska camp's victims were dumped in the fish farm lakes south-west of Trnopolje. 2801/ 1810. It was also reported that sometimes bodies were not even buried, but were thrown on a scrap heap. 2802/ It was further reported that frequently, corpses would lay out all day in the sunshine, before being picked up by truck. 2803/

b. Keraterm Camp

1811. (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including Helsinki Watch, US Department of State, Medicins Sans Frontieres, UK Defence Debriefing, Government of Austria, and ABC News.)

1812. Location: The Keraterm camp was located on the site of a ceramics factory, just outside the city of Prijedor. 2804/ According to reports, prisoners were kept in four halls, formerly used as storehouses at the ceramics factory. 2805/

1813. Description of the Keraterm Camp: The Keraterm camp's main building was described as a single two-story rectangular brick structure, measuring approximately 200 metres long by 80 metres wide. 2806/ This structure was reportedly visible from the highway. 2807/ It was reported that there was also a small building located inside the gate, which had formerly been used as a guard shack. 2808/

1814. It was reported that the rooms used to house the prisoners faced the highway and were numbered 1 through 4. One pair of rooms was reportedly separated from the other by a common bathroom. 2809/ The rooms reportedly had no ventilation, but had high, narrow windows that could not be opened and through which nothing could be seen without standing on an object. 2810/ The only way prisoners could pass from one room to the other was reportedly by going outside and along the building to the next door. 2811/

1815. On both ends of the factory building were reportedly grass-covered areas. A concrete-paved area was reportedly in the area in the centre of the yard. 2812/

1816. The camp was said to be surrounded by a one-and one-half metre high chain-link fence topped with "concertina" wire. 2813/ This fence was alternatively described as a two-metre high barbed wire fence. 2814/

1817. It was reported that there were three machine-gun posts to guard the prisoners. 2815/

1818. Number of Prisoners: The estimates of the number of prisoners held at the Keraterm camp range between 1,000 and 3,500. The reports of the number of prisoners held at the Keraterm camp vary greatly. One reason for this could be due to constant turnover of prisoners due to transfers to other camps, as well as other circumstances. For example, one subject reported that when he arrived at the camp in early July 1992, Keraterm contained an estimated 1,500 prisoners. In making this estimate, the subject noted, there was a constant turnover of prisoners, as the dead and infirm were removed and replaced with new detainees. 2816/

1819. One subject reported that when arrived at the camp from Prijedor on approximately 25 May 1992, the camp contained approximately 100 prisoners who had been arrested one day earlier. However, it was reported that the camp filled rapidly and on the day of his transfer to Omarska on 27 May 1993, there were approximately 3,500 prisoners held at the Keraterm camp. 2817/ It was similarly reported by prisoners who were brought to the camp in later May 1992, that the camp held 3,000 prisoners. 2818/

1820. The following are representative examples of the number of prisoners reported at the Keraterm camp: 1,000-1,200; 2819/ 1,500; 2820/ 1,500-3000; 2821/ 1,600-1,700; 2822/ 2,000; 2823/ 2,000-2,800; 2824/ 3,000. 2825/

1821. Sex and Age of the Prisoners: It has been generally reported that the Keraterm camp's prisoner population was all male. 2826/ Most of the men at the camp were reported to be between the ages of 15 and 60. 2827/

1822. It was reported, however, that in mid-July 1992, approximately 12 to 15 Bosnian Muslim women were brought to Keraterm, raped, and transported to the Omarska camp. 2828/ One woman reported that she was held at the camp for one evening and was raped by a man who she identified as Keraterm's commander. 2829/

1823. Ethnicity of Prisoners: It was generally reported that most of the prisoners at the Keraterm camp were Bosnian Muslims, with most of the remainder being Croatian. One subject who was held at the camp from 26 June 1992 until 5 July 1992 estimated that 85 per cent of the prisoners held at the camp were Bosnian Muslims and 15 per cent were Croatian. 2830/

1824. Categorization and Organization of Prisoners: One subject from Trnopolje who was held at the camp from 27 May to late July 1992 reported that there was a system at the Keraterm camp to process, identify, and house three categories of prisoners. The subject stated that at the end of May 1992, newly arrived prisoners were taken into a room to be interrogated individually. According to the subject, the questions most frequently asked during interrogation concerned the names of persons selling and buying weapons; persons who had fought against the Bosnian Serbs; persons who were members of the Muslim Party for Democratic Action (SDA); policemen; professionals and highly educated individuals such as doctors, lawyers and teachers, and engineers. After the interrogation was completed, the prisoners were reportedly classified into one of the following three categories: Category A: Prisoners who had not confessed to any crimes, were not members of the SDA, and were not professionals or highly educated individuals. (Category A was reportedly entered on their administrative records and their clothing was marked with green paint); Category B: Prisoners who had confessed during their interrogation to having fought against the Serbs, or who were members of the SDA, were policemen, or were professionals or highly educated individuals. (Category B was reportedly entered on their administrative records and their clothing was marked with black paint); Category C: Prisoners who were female, men over the age of 65, and boys under the age of 14 or 15. (Category C was reportedly entered on their administrative records and their clothing was marked with yellow paint).

According to the subject, once the prisoners were categorized, they were sent to the holding area for their assigned category. The first section was reportedly the holding area for the Category C prisoners, the second section, the holding area for the Category A prisoners, and the third the holding area for the Category B prisoners. According to the subject, each day a group of between 30 to 40 prisoners from holding area three containing the Category B prisoners were led away with their hands tied behind their backs with wire and placed onto military trucks. The subject reported that the trucks would leave at night and return empty several hours later and the prisoners were not seen or heard from again. 2831/

1825. Room 1: It was reported that in late May 1992, the prisoners were usually placed in Room 1, which was described as approximately 80 square metres in size, with a ceiling approximately three metres high. 2832/

1826. One subject who was held at the camp from late May 1992 to August 1992 estimated that 250 prisoners were kept in Room 1. 2833/

1827. Room 2: It was reported that once Room 1 became too crowded, prisoners were moved into Room 2, which was twice as large, measuring approximately 160 square metres. According to one report, the room routinely held between 700 to 800 men and was generally used as a holding cell for prisoners awaiting interrogation. 2834/ Once Rooms 1 and 2 were full, prisoners were reportedly taken from Room 2 in groups of 10 and lined up in the corridor, where they waited for interrogation. 2835/ It was reported by one subject that up until 10 July 1992, the only prisoners at the camp were from Prijedor and they were concentrated in Rooms 1 and 2. At one time, it is alleged, there were approximately 1,200 prisoners crammed together into the two rooms. 2836/

1828. One subject who was held at the camp from late May 1992 to August 1992 estimated that about 500 prisoners were held in Room 2. 2837/

1829. Rooms 3 and 4: One subject who was held at the camp from late May 1992 to August 1992 estimated that about 300 prisoners were held in Room 3. 2838/

1830. It was reported that prisoners in Room 3 were given the worst treatment. 2839/ It was further reported that Room 3 was used for torture and killings. 2840/

1831. It was reported that on the afternoon of 10 June 1992, Keraterm's commander ordered all prisoners to be transferred to Rooms 3 and 4. It was also reported that after the arrival of busloads of prisoners from the outskirts of Prijedor, beatings at the Keraterm camp became more harsh for all of the camp's prisoners. The day of 10 June 1992 was also reportedly significant because, from then on all of the new prisoners were reportedly sent first to Room 3 upon arrival instead of Room 1. 2841/

1832. It was also reported that before the arrival of approximately 10 busloads of prisoners from villages southwest of Prijedor, prisoners at Keraterm were not killed by bullets, but by beatings and other means. One subject reported that on 16 July, mass-scale murders began at the camp. 2842/

1833. Dates of Operation-Camp Opening: It was reported that the camp opened between approximately 20 and 26 May 1992. 2843/

1834. Origin and Movement of Prisoners: The Keraterm camp was described in one report as a kind of a collection-transit camp where most detainees were delivered upon arrest and were kept only a few days. The prisoners were usually brought to Keraterm for interrogation or until space was found at the other camps in the area. 2844/ There were, however, a significant number of

prisoners who were reported to have remained at the camp for extended periods of time.

1835. Kozaruša, May 1992: One subject reported that on 20 May 1992, Serb forces began to shell the village of Kozaruša and continued to do so for two days. Thereafter, 200 male inhabitants were reportedly rounded up and packed into buses to be taken to camps, including Keraterm, Omarska and Trnopolje. An undisclosed number of villagers were taken to the Keraterm camp, where they reportedly remained for two days. According to the subject, many of the prisoners were beaten and abused by camp guards there. The subject reported that on or about 23 May, Keraterm was emptied, and about 300 prisoners were transported to the Omarska camp. 2845/

1836. Another subject reported that on 24 May 1992, Kozaruša was attacked and Muslim men were either killed or arrested. The subject reported that within hours, the men who had been arrested were taken by truck to a "makeshift" camp at the Keraterm factory. The subject stated that after being interrogated for an unspecified period of time, prisoners were transported on crowded and overheated buses to Omarska, where they arrived on 28 May 1992. 2846/

1837. Prijedor, May-June-July 1992: One subject reported that he was arrested and brought to the Prijedor police station on approximately 24 May 1992, and kept overnight in the street there with other men, women and children. The men in the group (approximately 50) were reportedly registered and abused. The next day the women and children were reportedly taken to the Trnopolje camp and the men were taken to Keraterm camp. Subject reported that he, his son, and dozens of other prisoners, were transferred to the Omarska camp on 27 May 1992. 2847/

1838. Another subject reported that he was arrested in Kozarac on 25 May 1992, and along with 50 to 60 men, women and children, were put on buses to the Prijedor police station. The men in the group were thereafter separated and abused for an undisclosed period of time. A small bus thereafter arrived and transported some of the men to the Keraterm camp. The subject reported that he was transported to the Omarska camp at 2230 hours on 27 May 1992. 2848/

1839. One subject reported that on 26 May 1992 at 8:00 p.m., JNA soldiers and armed members of the Prijedor branch of the Serbian Democratic Party began arresting residents of Kozarac and the neighbouring villages and until 3:00 a.m., over 200 persons from Kozarac and Prijedor were imprisoned at the Keraterm camp. The subject reported the number of prisoners at the camp grew with every hour, and that eventually, a large number of prisoners were held there. 2849/

1840. It was reported that on 31 May 1992, approximately 300 Bosnian Muslim men were arrested in the new section of Prijedor and were kept in the street until about 4:00 p.m.. Five buses then reportedly transported the men first to the Omarska camp where they got off the buses and re-boarded. The prisoners were then reportedly taken to the Keraterm camp where they arrived at about 10:00 p.m.. 2850/

1841. One subject reported that he and his sons and nephew were taken into custody in June 1992 by four well-armed soldiers, and interrogated at the "SUP" base. All except the subject's nephew, who was taken to another location, were let go. The subject reported that he was released on the condition that he report to the authorities via telephone daily. The subject reported that on 4 June 1992 he was arrested and taken to the Keraterm camp. 2851/ In a similar report, a subject reported that in June 1992 he was arrested along with his sons and their cousin by four Serbian "special militia" and taken to the Prijedor police station by truck. The subject stated

that after his arrest he was interrogated and verbally abused. The subject that he was accused of aiding Muslim forces and buying weapons for them. The subject reported that he was thereafter released with his sons but was re-arrested by the "specijalna militija" and taken back to the Prijedor police station where he was physically abused by two policemen. The subject stated that after two days, he was transferred to the Keraterm camp at about 8:00 p.m. on 6 July 1992. The subject stated that he remained at the Keraterm camp for only five hours before being taken in a police car to the Omarska camp, which was about a 30 minute drive. 2852/

1842. One subject reported that after being transported to the Omarska camp from Kozarac on approximately 3 June 1992, he was abused, and after nine days was eventually taken to the Prijedor hospital, where he reportedly spent 11 days without medical treatment. The subject was thereafter taken to the Keraterm camp. After being subjected to abuse, and being "interviewed" for an undisclosed period of time, the subject was reportedly taken to the Omarska camp again. 2853/

1843.

1843. One subject, reported that on 13 June 1992, he was taken to the Keraterm camp from his home by six Serbian policemen. 2854/

1844. A subject reported that he was arrested in Prijedor on 26 June 1992 and interrogated and beaten by a military official and a SUP official. The subject reported that on the same day, he and seven other Bosnian Muslims were taken to the Keraterm camp where their interrogation protocols were handed over to the camp administration by the accompanying guards. The subject reported that he and the other prisoners were beaten by guards upon arrival at the camp, and that three of the other prisoners were stabbed with a knife and injured. The subject reported that he was not interrogated at Keraterm and remained there until he was transferred to Omarska on 5 July 1992. 2855/

1845. Kozarac, May 1992: It was reported that on 24 May 1992, irregular Serbian forces entered Kozarac, shooting tanks and guns. One subject reported that on 25 May 1992 he began to evacuate a group of persons through the woods towards the Croatian border, and thereafter decided that the group should give itself up. After some members of the group were reportedly killed during its surrender, the subject reported that he was taken on a bus to the Keraterm camp. The subject reported that 120 persons spent two nights on a bus parked at the camp gate, without fresh air or water, and that on the third day, the men were taken off of the bus single file, whereupon, Serbian soldiers beat them on the back and limbs with police batons. According to the subject, the group spent two nights at Keraterm, and on the third day, he and many others were called out at 1:00 a.m., loaded onto buses, told to keep their heads down, and driven to the Omarska camp. 2856/ It was similarly reported that after the attack on Kozarac on 24 May 1992, forces entered the city with a list of religious officials, policemen and other persons of special interest. It was reported that those on the list were killed if found, and the others were taken to camps including Keraterm. 2857/

1846. One subject from Kozarac reported that on 26 May 1992, after hiding for two days during attacks, 1,500 persons were escorted back to Kozarac by JNA-Serbian soldiers. In Kozarac, the men were reportedly separated and informed that they were being taken for an investigation. Subject reported that two buses of men were taken to the "Keraterm" camp where they were locked in the buses for an hour, with the heating turned up to the maximum. The prisoners were then reportedly transported to Omarska via "Brešani". 2858/

1847. On approximately 29 May 1992, a subject and his friends (who were reportedly involved in the Bosnian Muslim armed resistance in Kozarac), were captured in the nearby woods and taken to the Keraterm camp for the first

night. They were thereafter transported to the Omarska camp in a police wagon. 2859/

1848. It was reported (by persons already at the camp) that 300 prisoners arrived at Keraterm from Kozarac on 20 July 1992. 2860/

1849. Various Villages, May-June 1992: One female subject reported that shortly after 23 May 1992, following the attack on her village, she and other women were captured and taken to the Keraterm camp. The women appear to have been transferred relatively quickly to the Trnopolje camp. 2861/

1850. One subject reported that on 21 May 1992, he and eight other men from Trnopolje were rounded up and taken to the Trnopolje camp where they were held until 27 May 1992. The subject reported that on that date they were taken by truck at noon to the Keraterm camp. 2862/

1851. One subject reported that in late May 1992, Serbian "irregular" forces arrested him and the rest of the Muslim male inhabitants of Donji Garevci (six kilometres from Prijedor). The men were reportedly marched to the Trnopolje camp and put on buses to the Omarska camp. Once at Omarska, they found that the camp was full and the prisoners were thereafter transported and imprisoned at the Keraterm camp. 2863/

1852. It was reported that on 10 June 1992, the first busloads of prisoners from the outskirts of Prijedor arrived at the Keraterm camp. One subject reported that nearly 400 men were brought to the Keraterm camp from the villages of Trnopolje, Kozarac, Garevci and Kamišani. All had reportedly been beaten prior to their arrival. 2864/

1853. It was reported that villagers from Sivci were taken to the Keraterm camp on 14 June 1992. 2865/

1854. It was reported that on 14 June 1992, male Muslim inhabitants of Trnopolje were taken prisoner by Bosnian Serb forces in the city who stated that the men were to be arrested for routine questioning. The 550 men were then transported in 15 buses to the Keraterm camp and incarcerated. 2866/

1855. It was reported that on 24 June 1992, Serbian irregular forces transported a busload of male civilians from Zecovi to the Keraterm camp. The prisoners reportedly arrived at the camp at about 3:00 hours. 2867/

1856. It was reported that on approximately 16 July 1992, 10 busloads of men arrived at Keraterm from villages southwest of Prijedor, including Hambarine, Rakovani, Ćarakovo, Bišani, Zecovi, Ljubija, and Ravska. 2868/

1857. One subject reported that he was arrested by Serbian soldiers on 20 July 1992 and taken to the Keraterm camp via bus. 2869/ Another subject reported that on 20 July 1992 he was bused to the Keraterm camp along with hundreds of other prisoners from his village of Hambarine. 2870/

1858. Subject reported that adult Muslim males were rounded up in Matrići and marched to Trnopolje. Serb "irregulars" reportedly beat and killed some of the men along the way. Upon arrival at Trnopolje, the men were bused to the Omarska camp (which was reportedly full), and thereafter taken to the Keraterm camp. 2871/

1859. One subject reported that Serb forces captured him and others from the area of the village of Rizvanovici (and other villages near Prijedor) and forced them to lie in ditches near a road. The soldiers then reportedly abused the prisoners for one hour until buses arrived. Half of the men were

reportedly transported to the Keraterm camp. At Keraterm, they were reportedly led off the bus and lined up in front of a wire fence where a group of civilian women abused them verbally and allegedly pelted them with stones. Thereafter, the prisoners were informed that there was no room for them at Keraterm, and they were thereafter loaded back onto their buses and brought to the Trnopolje camp via the Omarska camp (which was also reported to be full). 2872/

1860. Transfer of Prisoners-Camp Closing: Reports indicate that the Keraterm camp was closed during the first week of August, 1992. It was reported that Keraterm and the Omarska camps were closed during the first week of August 1992 following an international outcry after media reports on conditions in camps in the region. 2873/

1861. According to one subject, on 2 August 1992, several prisoners were loaded into buses and taken away. The subject alleged that most of the prisoners were killed as they got onto the bus and that blood was seen running from the bottom of the vehicle. 2874/

1862. Other subjects reported that on 3 August 1992, the last remaining 700 prisoners at the camp were transferred to the Trnopolje camp, along with several of the camp's guards. 2875/

1863. A number of subjects reported that the Keraterm camp closed on 5 August 1992. Some prisoners were reportedly taken to Omarska, and 1,200 were taken to the Trnopolje camp. 2876/ One subject reported that in early August 1992, Keraterm's prisoners were dispersed to other camps. The subject stated that two buses were to transport a total of 120 prisoners (who were called off a list), to the Omarska camp, but possibly because it too was closing, the two buses instead took the prisoners to the Manjaa camp. The subject stated that the rest of the prisoners (totaling approximately 2,000 men, including subject), were all sent to the Trnopolje camp. 2877/

1864. One subject reported that he was transferred to the Trnopolje camp on 15 August 1992. 2878/

1865. One subject reported that prior to the camp's closing, some prisoners being held there were moved to the Omarska camp in the middle of the night of 27 May 1992. 2879/

1866. Visits to Keraterm by Outside Organizations and Individuals: One subject described the preparations made in anticipation of the arrival of television journalists at the Keraterm camp. The subject stated that camp authorities:

"[f]ound wooden pallets and forced us to take them out and wash. They disinfected the camp. They selected those who were ill and loaded them into trucks and they did not come back. . . . We and others from Keraterm were transferred to Omarska and Trnopolje when they heard that the journalists would come. There was no shooting by cameras in Keraterm." 2880/

1867. According to reports, in August 1992, western journalists visited what was represented to be the Keraterm camp. The facility which they viewed was described as very clean. When Bosnian Serbian authorities were questioned by journalists about whether anyone had been beaten or killed at the facility, they reportedly stated that those were only stories which were not true. However, after seeing the videotape of the journalists' visit to the facility, former prisoners stated that the site viewed by journalists was not the Keraterm camp, but was a brick factory located about 300 metres from the actual camp. 2881/

1868. Helsinki Watch reported that it visited the Keraterm camp in August 1992, and that Serbian military authorities showed them one part of the factory which was empty. The area had reportedly been cleaned, and the walls freshly painted. There was reportedly a large ceramic baking kiln in the hall. Helsinki Watch stated that none of Keraterm's ex-detainees interviewed, remembered a kiln in their place of detention. Based on this information, Helsinki Watch believed that it was not shown all or any of the areas in which prisoners were kept. Helsinki Watch also reported that its representatives observed that the outside wall in front of one of the rooms had been repaired. 2882/

1869. Other sources reported that western journalists who visited the Keraterm camp in August 1992 were prevented from examining the location where the July 1992 mass killings took place. Two unidentified journalists reportedly stated that it appeared that local authorities there were cleaning a wall and adjacent area where prisoners had allegedly been shot. 2883/

1870. Another report stated that while western journalists were not shown the room where the shooting was said to have taken place on their first visit in early August 1992, a return trip approximately a week later found the doorway and the outside wall of the room where the alleged incident took place, pocked with what appeared to be bullet holes. New panes of glass had reportedly been installed on the window panes which still had their masking tape across them. 2884/

1871. Intake Procedures: Prisoners arriving at the Keraterm camp were reported to have been subjected to a variety of abuses. One subject reported that upon arrival at the camp on 24 June 1992, the prisoners were met by a group of soldiers and camp guards who proceeded to beat them with baseball bats and rifle butts as they came off the bus. The subject reported that prior to entering their detention rooms, the prisoners were subjected to a registration process, which included demands for all valuables. A man in civilian clothes reportedly asked the subject his full name, date of birth, and place of residence and wrote this information into a large record book. 2885/

1872. One subject reported that prisoners who arrived at the camp in late May 1992 were formed into three groups and were administered a beating before being put into a crowded room with over 200 people. 2886/

1873. It was reported that during intake, prisoners had to leave their buses in groups of five and were beaten with heavy sticks to the head. It was also reported that after arriving in the evening, the prisoners had to walk to the camp building through rows of soldiers who beat them. One subject who arrived on 9 July 1992 reported that two prisoners died the same night due to their injuries. Another subject, who also arrived at the Keraterm camp on 9 July 1992, reported that the arriving prisoners had to line up and sing Serbian songs, and that soldiers shot around in order to make them sing louder. 2887/

1874. It was reported that upon their arrival at the camp, prisoners were registered and frequently searched for valuable items and money. Ill-treatment upon intake was also reported. 2888/ One subject reported that upon arrival at the camp, his personal possessions, documents, belt and bootlaces, and other items were removed. 2889/

1875. According to one subject, when prisoners were initially processed at the camp they were first checked by a guard upon arrival. The subject identified one guard who was almost always on duty at night during the prisoner arrival and described the young man as especially brutal. The subject reported that when processing prisoners, the guard would routinely strip them of their

jewelry and money, and then beat them using metal pipes or thick wooden sticks, often breaking their bones. 2890/ Another subject described a process, by which all of the prisoners got off their bus and put their hands up in the air. One-by-one, the men went to a porter, who took all of their belongings. The prisoners were then reportedly brought to their accommodations. 2891/

1876. It was also reported that when prisoners arrived at the camp, they were first checked by guards to ensure that they did not possess weapons. The prisoners were then reportedly taken to one of the four rooms used for accommodation. 2892/

1877. One subject reported that when his group arrived at the camp in late May 1992, one of the prisoners asked an identified guard for a cigarette and was told to come down from the truck to get it. The guard reportedly fired a single rifle shot and killed the prisoner. 2893/ Another subject reported that upon arrival at the camp from Prijedor on 26 June 1992, he and seven other prisoners were beaten, and three of the prisoners were stabbed with a knife and wounded. 2894/

1878. One subject reported that upon arrival at the Keraterm camp in early July 1992, the guards formed a gauntlet, and the prisoners had to walk singly into the building. The guards reportedly beat the prisoners with various implements. 2895/

1879. Another subject reported that after they were registered in late June 1992, the prisoners were beaten and brought to their respective detention rooms. The subject reported that Room 1 was filled with men, many of whom were begging for help. After a short time, four or five Serb guards reportedly opened the door to the room and asked: "Who is new?" The approximately 20 newly arrived prisoners to Room 1 reportedly responded and were taken out into the courtyard where the guards arranged them into a circle and once again demanded money and valuables. About 10 more guards were said to have come to the circle, and then all of the guards reportedly beat the prisoners' heads, ribs, backs and legs with the butts of their M-48 rifles. Five of the prisoners were reportedly killed by the beating and the rest of the prisoners were returned to Room 1. According to the subject, the guards then moved on to another detention room and repeated the process of calling for newly arrived prisoners. 2896/

1880. Interrogations: It was reported that all of the prisoners at the Keraterm camp were interrogated and that the interrogations were held in rooms on the second floor of the main camp building. 2897/ It was further reported that during the interrogations, most everyone was severely beaten. After interrogations, educated and wealthy prisoners were reportedly beaten to death. Those individuals who confessed to having weapons at home were reportedly taken to the Omarska camp. The others reportedly remained at the Keraterm camp. 2898/

1881. A subject who was taken to the camp in late May 1992, and was transferred to the Omarska camp three to four days later, stated that the prisoners at Keraterm were interrogated and that none of them remained at the camp for more than four days. The subject added that every Muslim detained at the camp was subjected to several interrogations accompanied by beatings. The interrogators reportedly questioned inmates about hidden weapons, incriminating documents, and gold. The interrogators also reportedly accused prisoners of being members of or having affiliation with Muslim resistance forces. 2899/

1882. A subject who was held at Keraterm from 13 June to August 1992 reported that one day, all of the inhabitants of Kamiani detained at the camp were

called out:

"We had to line up in front of the building, face to the wall, and they asked us if we knew somebody who owned a weapon. Those who said 'no' were beaten on the head, the neck and in the ribs with a wooden stick. Whoever dared to resist or just to turn his head was beaten to unconsciousness."

Another witness reportedly confirmed that it was a common practice for guards to single out a group of men from the same region. 2900/

1883. One subject similarly reported that on his second day in the camp in mid-June 1992, 40 prisoners from the village of Kamiani were called out by an identified guard, who screamed at them and beat them outside the dormitory with a baton. The subject reported further that the prisoners were asked who had kept firearms at home and that the subject was identified and was beaten repeatedly with thick electric cables and truncheons. The subject reported that three days later, two of the guards who had beaten him, yelled at him about his supposed involvement in the attack on a Serb village. The subject reported that he tried to defend himself and that an identified guard pulled out a knife to gouge out his eyes, but that subject managed to push away the guard's arm and instead had the right side of his neck slashed. The subject reported that the guard then pulled the trigger of an un-loaded pistol point-blank at subject's temple, whereupon the subject confessed to having fired on the Serb village, although he had not done so. The subject reported that the identified guard then unsuccessfully attempted to cut off his ear and thereafter stabbed both of the subject's thigh and twisted the knife, taking out pieces of flesh. 2901/

1884. Another subject reported:

"I was questioned and beaten . . . I also saw how others were beaten with heavy objects. They were beaten with rifle butts and heavy sticks. Some of them died of their injuries. Once I saw how a soldier stabbed a knife into the leg of a prisoner." 2902/

1885. It was reported that prisoners were questioned about who had fired upon them from villages and who had weapons and other materials. One subject reported that interrogators attempted to coerce them into joining their forces. 2903/

1886. One subject reported that during his nearly three month stay at the camp, he was interrogated on three occasions, each time for 20 minutes. He stated that two Bosnian Serb police interrogators in blue uniforms questioned him about his relatives, his last employment in Croatia, the names and activities of co-workers, if he knew other Muslims or Croats who possessed weapons, and if he was a member of a political party. The subject reported that during the interrogations he had to keep his hands crossed behind his head and was beaten with clubs and fists. 2904/

1887. Camp Conditions-Meals-Nourishment: Numerous reports describe a situation in which prisoners were denied food and drink for extended periods of time and during their first days at the camp. 2905/

1888. It was generally reported that prisoners at the camp received one meal per day, composed of two slices of bread and a kind of soup. 2906/ It was similarly reported that prisoners received daily rations consisting of two pieces of bread and a couple of scoops of beans or peas. 2907/

1889. One subject who was held in room number three, stated that prisoners in his area of detention were fed one meal a day, usually outdoors. 2908/ It was also reported that on occasion, food was withheld as a punitive measure. He stated: "Sometimes, we were not fed. We were being specially punished. The men in the other rooms were fed but we were not." 2909/

1890. It was reported that prisoners at the camp were abused during mealtime. 2910/ Prisoners were beaten on their way to the place where food was handed out. Guards reportedly lined up to beat the crowd of prisoners arbitrarily and some subjects described oil and water being poured on steps to cause prisoners to fall and suffer further beatings. 2911/ Other examples of abuse during meal-time was reported. 2912/

1891. Water: It was reported that the prisoners were not routinely given water but that they were given containers which they could fill themselves in the bathroom, if given the chance. 2913/ One subject reported that the "second section" had a water faucet which permitted prisoners to drink water whenever they desired. 2914/

1892. Other subjects described low quality water. One subject who arrived at the camp on 20 July 1992, described being given "some type of polluted water to drink." 2915/ The water was also described as: "river water which had been formerly used as cooling water for the factory circuits". 2916/

1893. Sleeping Facilities: It was reported that the prisoners at the camp were held in overcrowded rooms, where it was often impossible to sit or lay down. 2917/ One subject described the conditions at the camp on 20 July 1992, when he was placed in room number three. He reported that the room had about 400 men occupying it. The subject stated that people were standing on top of each other; that there was no air to breathe, and that it was very hot. 2918/

1894. One subject reported that in early July 1992, he was brought to an unidentified room which held an estimated 550 prisoners. The subject reported that the prisoners were packed so tightly into this and other rooms that they could sit, but they could not lie down. 2919/ Another subject described a similar room holding 550 prisoners. According to the subject, the room was so crowded that the prisoners had to take turns standing so some could lie or sit. However, the subject noted that there were beds in the room for the oldest and sickest prisoners. The room was reportedly the largest at the camp. 2920/ Another subject similarly described a room in the second "section" which held 550 prisoners. He estimated that the third and fourth "sections" held approximately 250 or more prisoners each. The subject reported that in the second "section", three prisoners were made to share a one square metre space. He added that they hardly had any room to stand and move, and when sleeping they had to lay over each other. 2921/

1895. One subject reported that after arriving at the camp on 20 July 1992, the prisoners were processed and taken to a larger room which already housed prisoners. According to the subject, there were about 300 prisoners in the room, but as buses kept arriving, more men were put inside. The subject stated that although prisoners were already crowded against the walls of the room, an additional 100 prisoners were placed there. Eventually, 400 men were crowded into the room. 2922/

1896. It was reported that although there were often stifling hot temperatures in the rooms, prisoners were not allowed to open the windows. 2923/

1897. Prisoners at the camp reportedly slept without blankets on concrete floors. 2924/ It was further reported, that the prisoners slept partly on pallets. 2925/ One subject reported that the oldest and sickest prisoners had

beds. 2926/

1898. Medical Treatment: It was reported that the Keraterm camp had no medical infirmary, no medical personnel and that the prisoners at the camp received no medical care. Some prisoners, however, were reportedly cared for by a doctor who was imprisoned with them. 2927/

1899. It was reported that prisoners at the camp suffered from diarrhoea, fleas, and serious weight loss. 2928/

1900. It was reported that the bathroom had no functioning plumbing and that dysentery resulted, though not at an epidemic proportion. 2929/

1901. Toilets: It was reported that a common bathroom area separated the two pairs of rooms at the camp, and was located between Rooms 2 and 3. 2930/ The bathroom reportedly had no functioning plumbing. 2931/ Each latrine was reported to have used buckets or barrels. 2932/ It was also reported that there was no toilet paper in the bathroom. 2933/

1902. Prisoners were reportedly not allowed to use the bathroom at night, but were given containers which they could use in their holding areas. 2934/ One subject reported that in one corner of each room was a metal barrel to be used by prisoners as a toilet during the night. According to the subject, the container in the second room frequently overflowed and the feces spilled onto the floor. 2935/

1903. During the day, the prisoners were allowed to use the bathroom, but as they passed outside from their rooms, they were reportedly kicked and severely beaten by the guards using metal pipes and rifle butts. 2936/ A number of reports describe the beating and sometimes killing, of prisoners going to or returning from the toilet facilities. 2937/

1904. Hygiene: It was generally reported that Keraterm's prisoners were unable to wash and were not provided with soap. 2938/ One subject reported that he went for 53 days without washing, shaving or washing his clothes. 2939/ Another subject reported:

"[w]e had lice. I couldn't wash for 55 days. We couldn't shave In the hall in which I stayed there was a barrel for relieving nature. When it was full, the excess was laying around." 2940/

Other subjects report that they did not wash for extended periods of time. 2941/

1905. One subject reported that at 6:00 a.m., the prisoners were allowed to remain outdoors for about an hour, during which time they could clean themselves. The subject added that if a prisoner had to use the bathroom at another time, he had to relieve himself in his room. 2942/

1906. Weight Loss: One source reported that prisoners held at the camp for longer periods of time, suffered weight loss of 20 kilograms on the average. 2943/ Others reported a weight loss of up to approximately 30 kilograms after 50 days at the camp. 2944/

1907. Individual subjects reported the following weight loss: 32 kilograms from late May until August 1992; 2945/ 23 kilograms from late May to August 1992; 2946/ 17 kilograms in 29 days from late May 1992; 2947/ and 10 kilograms from late June to early August 1992. 2948/

1908. Prisoner Routine: It was reported that prisoner exercise was limited to

a few minutes a day in a small, paved courtyard off the northwest side of the building. 2949/

1909. It was also reported that guards tolerated occasional visitors at the camp who would talk with prisoners through the fence surrounding the courtyard. 2950/

1910. Members of a family, whose home was reportedly located in the vicinity of the Keraterm camp stated that they witnessed people bringing food to their relatives who were imprisoned at the camp. It was reported that on one occasion, an old man who brought food for his three sons was not allowed to give food to them and was denied access to the camp. According the report, the man was stopped approximately 50 metres from the camp by two drunk soldiers who beat him to death. 2951/

1911. Forced Labour: One subject reported that in late July 1992, he and nine other prisoners in his room, volunteered for the "wheat harvest" detail at the camp. The subject stated that camp guards seized an additional 20 prisoners at random to complete the work detail. According to the subject, the prisoners were driven to the village of Tukovi, where they collected firewood "for the wives of Serb soldiers at the front", and then to Sredeci where they began the three-day task of collecting corpses. The subject reported that the prisoners were also taken to other villages and that "[t]he most corpses were in Bišani, Zecovi and arakovo." 2952/

1912. One subject reported that prisoners called for work duty never came back. According to the subject, those who helped to load corpses onto trucks never came back. The subject also reported that soldiers would come to the camp to collect prisoners for work duty and that those prisoners never came back either. Another subject reported that while he was at the Keraterm camp, over 100 prisoners were taken out for work duty and never came back. He stated that his brother was taken away for work duty on 26 July 1992 and never reappeared. 2953/

1913. Special Treatment of Certain Prisoners: It was widely reported that mostly wealthy and educated prisoners were singled out for abuse at the camp. One subject reported that after arriving at the camp in early July, 1992, there was an initial systematic removal and killing of all educated individuals and those who had held any sort of civic or leadership role in their communities. The camp guards reportedly used registration lists initially obtained in May 1992 to identify individuals to be killed. The subject reported that guards followed this procedure nightly and that about 10-15 prisoners would be beaten severely and return to their rooms. The subject stated, however, that most of the other prisoners taken would not return and that shots were often heard. 2954/

1914. One subject recalled that guards would ask prisoners to give their professions, "and if they found someone with a high position or a higher educational degree, they would execute them. I think the intelligentsia of Prijedor has just disappeared", he said. 2955/

1915. It was also reported that at both the Keraterm and Omarska camps, Bosnian Muslim men who had been policemen were targeted for special abuse. 2956/

1916. One subject reported that identified guards would single out prisoners for beatings who received packages from their wives and families. 2957/

1917. It was also reported that victims also appeared to be chosen arbitrarily. 2958/

1918. Abuse and Killing During Detention: A family who lived near the camp reported that at night, they could hear the sounds of people being tortured at the camp. 2959/ One subject reported that in his 55 days at the camp (from 14 June to 5 August 1992), he could recall only five days when beatings did not occur. 2960/

1919. It was reported that new prisoners were given the "rules of the house" by other prisoners, which was to hide at the back of the room if at all possible to avoid beatings when a guard entered. 2961/

1920. Subjects reported that camp guards and visitors to the camp used lists to call their victims. One subject reported that every evening, "irregular" soldiers came to the room and called out names from a list. Those prisoners were reportedly brought to a room and beaten severely. The prisoners were then returned to their original rooms where they in some cases, died. 2962/ Another subject similarly reported that every evening, a truck of drunk soldiers would arrive at the camp and that the soldiers would beat the prisoners. According to the subject, the soldiers would call out people by name and sometimes administer fatal beatings. 2963/

1921. It was widely reported that prisoners at the camp would be beaten by drunk guards and other individuals at night. 2964/ One subject reported that identified guards would come to the dormitories at night and call out prisoners, and that inevitably, one or two of the tortured prisoners died. He stated that the guards used rifle butts, batons with spike balls, heavy wire cables, and baseball bats for the beatings. 2965/

1922. One subject reported that every night, guards would read 10-15 names from a list. They would read out the person's first name, his surname and his date of birth. The men were then taken from the room and returned later in very poor condition. The victims were reported as bloody, with broken bones, falling down, vomiting blood, and fainting. According to the subject, by the morning some would die. 2966/

1923. One subject reported that he was subject to beatings almost everyday at the camp. He stated that a group of drunken "etniks" were at the camp each night. He stated that raw cattle "offal" was thrown to the prisoners and in their hunger people tore it up and ate it. He also stated that "Serbians" would cut strips of flesh from the arms of dead prisoners and force other prisoners to eat it. 2967/

1924. One subject reported that about two days after his arrival in late June 1992, a new group of guards arrived with a handwritten list containing the names of the approximately 15 newly arrived prisoners from Zecovi having the same last name as subject. The subject reported that he and the other prisoners were taken to a "special room" and on the way were again asked to turn over their valuables. The prisoners were then thrown into the room and told to lie on their stomachs on the floor. They were then reportedly kicked and beaten with rifle butts, and baseball bats. Some of the guards reportedly wore gloves without fingers, but with metal knobs inserted in the knuckle area. The subject reported that thereafter, a military truck arrived to take some of the victims away. A guard then reportedly arrived and rounded up four or five prisoners from Rooms 2 and 3, whose names were on a list he carried. The prisoners were then ordered to kneel on the ground and were reportedly shot and killed. The bodies were then loaded by prisoners and transported out of the camp. The same subject also reported that after about 15 days in the camp (in early July 1992), about 16 prisoners (including a doctor and a teacher) whose names were on a list, were taken from their rooms and were divided into two groups of eight, and were forced to kneel, facing each other. After a while, a group of guards then came over with baseball bats and one

guard reportedly said to the teacher: "You are the person who planned the killing of 40 Serbs". Six or seven guards then reportedly concentrated their beating on the teacher, who was knocked unconscious, and died. 2968/

1925. It was reported that prisoners at the camp were frequently attacked with knives and other objects. One subject who was held at the camp from 14 June to 6 August 1992 reported:

"Several times I saw that Serbian soldiers used to stick a knife into the legs of prisoners. Other prisoners' arms were broken. Some were beaten with iron and rubber sticks. If they died from their injuries, the soldiers just threw them on the rubbish heap." 2969/

1926. One subject reported that he was cut attacked by an identified guard at the camp who cut his left foot with a knife and forced him to sew it with a "twist". The subject further alleged soldiers cut a "U" for "Ustaše" into his back. 2970/

1927. One subject reported that the camp guards would often torture prisoners by extinguishing cigarette butts on naked parts of their bodies, or on their faces. 2971/

1928. Another subject who arrived at the camp in mid-June 1992, reported that he witnessed as one brother was forced to bite the testicles off of another brother. The subject also reportedly witnessed a prisoner who was forced to sit naked upon a one litre Coca-Cola bottle and was beaten upon his shoulders until blood poured out of his anus and he bled to death. 2972/ Other subjects similarly reported that prisoners had to take off their clothes and sit on bottles and were subjected to other "games" by the guards. 2973/

1929. It has been widely reported that on approximately 20-24 July 1992, a mass execution of prisoners took place at the Keraterm camp in Room 3. According to one representative account taken from former prisoners who claimed to have witnessed and survived the attack, the following events occurred up to and including the incident: Subjects reported that on 20 July 1992, 300 new prisoners from Kozarac arrived at the Keraterm camp. It was reported that the men were tormented, abused and beaten for the next four days by soldiers in the camp's parking lot. Thereafter, the prisoners were put back into Room 3. The temperature outside was reportedly 38 degrees Centigrade (100 degrees Fahrenheit), and it was also sweltering inside Room 3 where the men were locked up. According to reports, the men in Room 3 had not been given water for three days, and started to lose their minds. The men reportedly were running out of air in the room, hallucinating, and taking off their clothes. As they lost control, soldiers from the outside reportedly warned: "We're going to kill you if you don't stop." According to a subject who was in Room 2, machine guns were lined up next to the door of Room 3. Another subject reported that he was near the door in Room 1 and saw five machine gun bays, all shooting into Room 3. It was reported that there was blood everywhere, and that prisoners were lying on the ground. In the morning, soldiers reportedly recruited prisoners to dispose of the dead bodies in Room 3. According to a subject, the bodies were piled like wood into a truck which was eight metres long. One subject estimated that 120 prisoners had been killed and 67 others wounded. The wounded were reportedly loaded onto the truck along with the dead. As the truck started to pull away, it was noted that there was a sound like water was spilling. According to a subject who reportedly saw the truckload of corpses drive by his home in Prijedor, the vehicle's tarp was rolled halfway back, and he could see corpses naked to the waist with bruises on their backs, thrown onto the truck like pieces of wood. 2974/

1930. Other reports appear to describe the same incident. While the accounts

vary as to detail, they appear to describe the same series of events. 2975/

1931. As noted in the some of the accounts above, it was reported that in the days following the alleged mass-execution at the Keraterm camp, groups of men were reportedly taken out and killed by machine-gun. One source reported that former prisoners estimated that from 30 to 40 prisoners were killed on those occasions. 2976/

1932. Number of Prisoners Killed During Detention: Various reports estimate that between five and 10 prisoners were killed at the Keraterm camp per night. According to one report, between five and 10 prisoners "disappeared" every night at the camp. 2977/ One subject reported that in Room 3 alone, five prisoners were taken out and shot every night from approximately 20 July until 5 August 1992. 2978/ A subject who was held at the camp from 19 June to 5 August 1992 reported that five to six prisoners were killed every night at Keraterm. He stated that those prisoners were taken out of the halls and killed. He stated that when the soldiers at the camp were drunk, they killed even more. 2979/

1933. One subject who was held at the camp from 9 July to 5 August 1992 reported that every day over 10 prisoners were killed at the camp. He stated further that severely wounded individuals were brought away by truck and never came back. 2980/ Another subject reported that at least 10 prisoners were killed per day at the camp. However, the subject added that there were days when as many as 200 prisoners were killed. 2981/

1934. One subject who was held at the camp from late May to August 1992, estimated that 15-20 prisoners died daily as a result of beatings and torture. 2982/

1935. One subject reported that during his time at the camp from 25 to 27 May 1992, 50 to 100 prisoners were killed by shooting or beating. 2983/

1936. A subject who was held at the camp from 26 June until 5 July 1992 stated that during the days of his detention, 200 to 300 prisoners died as a result of beating and torture, and direct killing. 2984/

1937. One subject reported that between early July to 5 August 1992, approximately 400 to 500 prisoners were killed at the Keraterm camp as a result of beatings, torture, or execution. 2985/

1938. Disposal of Bodies: Subjects reported that after prisoners were abused and killed, the bodies would be taken to an area for trash disposal, and in the morning, the bodies would be transported to unknown sites. 2986/

1939. It was generally reported that prisoners killed at the camp were transported away by truck and that prisoners at the camp were forced to load the bodies onto the vehicles. 2987/ A family who lived near the camp reported that after mass killings, their street would be red with blood. 2988/

1940. It was reported that prisoners at the camp had to remove the bodies of those killed. 2989/ It was also reported that often, those in charge of picking up bodies of prisoners killed or wounded at the camp often went missing after carrying out their duties. 2990/

1941. Subjects believed that bodies from the camp were buried in the village of Tomašica, near Omarska; 2991/ one of three mass graves in areas near Prijedor: Tomašica, Omarska or Kurovo; 2992/ the Tomašica, Omarska and Ljubija mines in the vicinity of Prijedor; 2993/ a mass grave in a cemetery in the Paščinac area of Prijedor; 2994/ near a former brickyard in the vicinity called

"Bajr"; 2995/ and Lake Ribnjak. 2996/

1942. Forced Beatings by Prisoners: One subject reported that from approximately 21 to 30 July 1992, prisoners were randomly selected and forced to strip and fight one another outside until one of the two men died. 2997/ It was also reported that sometimes 10 to 15 prisoners were made to fight against each other. 2998/

1943. One subject reported that guards would force prisoners to run in a circle and kick the person in front of them in the kidneys. 2999/

1944. One subject reported that each day prisoners were forced to beat each other with wooden tool handles for about 20 minutes and that guards would also pick out a group of approximately 40 prisoners to be beaten at random. The subject added that a group of prisoners was then given the task of cleaning up the blood. 3000/

1945. One subject reported that every night guards would come into the room with about five soldiers and beat prisoners to death. The subject stated that the men would line up 50 prisoners and force them to fight each other with their bare hands. The soldiers would reportedly stand nearby with metal bars topped with a sort of ball and if anyone fell down, they would strike them on the head. Survivors of this ordeal were reported to have been killed later. 3001/

1946. It was reported that food was allowed from the outside, though it was first handed to the guards and then given to the prisoners. 3002/

c. Trnopolje

1947. (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State, Helsinki Watch and ICRC.)

1948. Location: Trnopolje is a small village within the municipality of Kozarac, about five or six kilometres south of the town of Kozarac. The village lies just to the north of the railroad line running between Prijedor, Omarska and Banja Luka. The station itself is reportedly called "Kozarac station." 3003/ Across the tracks, a few hundred yards south of the village, is Lake Ribnjak, which is used as a fish hatchery. 3004/

1949. Prior to the Serb occupation, according to one subject, Trnopolje village had a population of about 950 families (approximately 5,000 people) of which 704 were Muslim, 10 Croat, the remainder being Serb, Ukrainian, Albanian, and others. The population primarily worked in agriculture, and a large number worked in various countries of western Europe. 3005/

1950. The village was reportedly occupied by Serb forces in late May 1992. 3006/ According to one subject, later that day approximately 20 buses arrived with Bosnian Muslim "refugees" under the escort of about 50 Serbian Territorial Defence and Serbian Regular army soldiers. 3007/ The refugees were placed in the Trnopolje school. 3008/

1951. The village was attacked at a later date. Trnopolje is described as a burned wreck in October 1992. 3009/

1952. One subject reports that after the occupation of Trnopolje in late May, non-Serb villagers were allowed to remain in their own homes. However in mid-June and early July, the Muslim villagers with homes in and around Trnopolje

were forced into the camp. 3010/

1953. According to a another report, the town of Trnopolje was ethnically cleansed on 4 July 1992. 3011/

1954. Reportedly, the town was controlled through checkpoints around it, and barbed wire was placed around the central public buildings. 3012/

1955. Description: One report described the camp as being "hastily set up." 3013/ The camp reportedly had three entrances, and seven guard posts 3014/ and was about 300 square metres. 3015/

1956. Trnopolje was referred to as a "refugee reception centre" or an "open camp" by Serb authorities. 3016/ However, according to one report, Trnopolje was actually run like a detention centre from May to August 1992. 3017/

1957. When the camp was "discovered" by international journalists and later visited by the ICRC, 3018/ one subject reports that the camp guards and administration became more lenient. 3019/ The barbed wire was removed from the perimeter of the camp and the local Serbian Red Cross gave out identity cards. However, after the wire was removed the guards reportedly patrolled the camp with automatic weapons. 3020/

1958. The detainees were allowed to leave the camp for work or seeking food if they left their identification papers with the guards. 3021/ However, many detainees feared attack once they left the camp and preferred to remain within the compound. 3022/

1959. While the reports are not consistent in their descriptions of the camp there is a basic consensus that the camp consisted of a school building and another public building, possibly a community building ("dom"). 3023/ Reports describe the makeshift tents where a large number of the detainees live as produced from scraps of wood and wire fencing covered with pieces of cloth or other material, with little waterproofing in evidence. 3024/ However, one subject reports that a number of white nylon tents, each housing 20 people, were set up west of the school and community building. 3025/ According to another subject, approximately 40 prisoners shared each tent and did their own cooking. 3026/ One report states that the yard behind the community hall was full of the vehicles in which people had driven to the camp. 3027/

1960. One report states that the

"larger camps, such as those at Omarska, Banja Luka and Trnopolje, had almost identical construction features. For example, one metre spacing from the barbed wire with guard dogs in between, watchtowers at regular intervals with spotlights and mounted machine-guns. . . . [The] camps had separate groups of interior and exterior guards. The perimeter guards were regular line troops whose duties were confined to guarding the camp". 3028/

1961. Reportedly village houses were also incorporated into the camp due to the increasing number of detainees. According to one subject, houses around the camp are reported to have held at least 70 to 80 people. 3029/ One subject reported that after 10 days at the camp she and others were allowed to move into a house. She states that the doors were required to be unlocked and that people were taken from the houses and women were raped. 3030/

1962. The camp administration offices are reported to have been located across the road from the camp (the community building and school). It is also reported that offices of the local Red Cross were at the same location. 3031/

1963. While it is reported that the camp had been ringed with barbed wire, whether the wire surrounded the various buildings or just the camp perimeter is not clear. 3032/ Reportedly the barbed wire fencing was removed in early August, in response to the first visits by international journalists and the ICRC. 3033/

1964. With the removal of the fencing, Trnopolje gave the appearance of an open camp. 3034/ However, guards with automatic weapons reportedly made patrols around the camp limits. 3035/ One report describes the camp as

"more or less an open area, without wire enclosures, but with strategically placed guards to keep the prisoners from escaping. To discourage flight at night, shots were constantly fired over the heads of the people sleeping in the field after the 2100 hours curfew." 3036/

1965. For the most part the men were detained separately from the women and children. 3037/ Some of the detainees, mainly the women and children, slept in the schoolhouse and in the community building. However, it is reported that many of the detainees slept outside in the yard, in the open air. 3038/

1966. Camp Population: Helsinki Watch has identified what it believes were the three categories of Trnopolje detainees: 3039/

(a) Forcibly displaced persons from the area, such as non-Serb women, children, and elderly men. (Most forcibly displaced men were detained at Omarska, Keraterm, or Manjaa.)

(b) Prisoners who were transferred to Trnopolje after the Omarska and Keraterm camps were closed. These people were separated from the rest of the detainees at first, frequently interned in the school, and some were beaten.

(c) Muslim and Croats who voluntarily abandoned their villages in Serb-occupied areas, and who thought it would be safer to be in the camp than to remain in their homes. These people believed that they would be registered by the ICRC and resettled in another country.

1967. The majority of the detainees were Muslims from north-west Bosnia, however Croats and other non-Serbs were also held at Trnopolje. The camp population consisted for the most part of women and children who had been expelled from their homes and whose male family members had been detained in other locations. Reportedly the residents of a village would be gathered at one location and then the women and children would be separated from the men and transported to Trnopolje. 3040/ Many of the men held at Trnopolje had been brought there from other places of large-scale detention. There were also people who were seeking safety from the violence in the surrounding area 3041/ and those hoping to qualify for third country resettlement. 3042/ One subject reports that he was brought to the camp in a military vehicle after having paid 100 DM, because he didn't know where else to go. 3043/

1968. Because Trnopolje served as a transit camp the camp population fluctuated throughout its operation. Women, children, old men, and injured or sick younger men were taken in organized convoys to Muslim or Croatian-controlled areas. 3044/

1969. While one subject reports that the camp housed approximately 1,500 prisoners, 3045/ the majority of reports place the number of detainees at between 1,500 and 6,000 during the summer and early fall of 1992. 3046/ Other reports place the number higher, up to 10,000. 3047/ One subject estimated the number of people at Trnopolje at about 5,000; of these 300 were children, 3,000 women, and the balance consisting mainly of elderly men. 3048/

1970. Organization of Prisoners: It is reported that the men and women were housed separately, and that women and children primarily were housed in the school, 3049/ while many detainees slept outside in the yard. 3050/ Some were able to improvise coverings or home-made tents. 3051/

1971. It is reported that men transferred from other camps were held for the first few days at the school building. 3052/

1972. Length of Detention: It is reported that groups of people "constantly" arrived and departed from the camp. And that while some of the detainees (primarily women and children) were held only a short time before being transferred out of Serb-held territory, 3053/ some detainees were held for as long as four months. 3054/

1973. Prison Records: Reportedly people were called from lists and taken away and never seen again. According to one report the people called from the lists were professionals, teachers, the wealthy and those who had been suspected of having held arms. 3055/

1974. One subject reports that he was among the two busloads of prisoners transferred from Omarska on 3 June. The subject claims that when the buses arrived at Trnopolje, one of the Serbian guards had a list from which he called out names. Approximately 20 men were taken and none returned. 3056/

1975. Dates of Operation-Camp Opening: Testimony from former detainees indicate that Trnopolje camp opened some time in late May. 3057/ There are some reports, however, which put the opening date as April. 3058/ The camp was reported to still be in full operation 1 October 1992. 3059/

1976. Visits by Media and Outside Organizations: The international press visited Trnopolje in early August 1992, and photographed prisoners in the fenced area. 3060/ However, prisoners reportedly could not talk freely because the visitors were under Serb military escort, and prisoners feared reprisals if they spoke frankly about conditions and treatment. 3061/

1977. Camp officials had the wire removed in early August after the first visits from the media and outside organizations. Reportedly, also at this time, the men sleeping outside were also allowed to erect makeshift tents. 3062/

1978. ICRC Monitoring: According to an ICRC report, representatives of that organization first visited Trnopolje on 27 August 1992. 3063/ According to one report Serb officials refused to allow the Red Cross visit until that date. 3064/

1979. According to one report made in September 1992, the Red Cross had recently been delivering prepared meals, one for each detainee. 3065/ Another subject reports that Red Cross food was distributed to many prisoners, however the representatives would stay for only 30 minutes and when they left the food was taken from the prisoners. 3066/ According to another report Serbian soldiers, and not the detainees, received the packets with red crosses on them. 3067/

1980. One subject claims that detainees told ICRC representatives that the Serbs were stealing the food supplied by the ICRC, but were told that the ICRC was powerless to do anything about it. The subject says that the ICRC food appeared in the open market in Prijedor. 3068/

1981. Another subject reports that the ICRC came once a week to inspect the camp but that in between ICRC visits the tortures continued. One day a week

they would let up because the prisoners requested the ICRC not to arrive at the same time of day on the day of their visits. 3069/

1982. Command Structure: Reports claim that there is no clear authority organizing the camp. 3070/ One subject suggests that the prison was possibly subordinated to the JNA from Crna Gora, (Montenegro) since the guards came from unidentified units from that area. 3071/

1983. Another subject reports that the camp was visited almost daily by a Serbian official named Mirko Mudrini, who wore a JNA uniform. Mudrini was a former politician and Serbian Democratic Party Member. The subject did not know the purpose of the visits or Mudrini's role at the camp. 3072/

1984. Serbian Red Cross: The local Red Cross was reported to have been in the camp the entire time of its operation. 3073/ Their offices were reportedly in the same building as the camp administration. Some subjects reported that the camp authorities were located in the local Red Cross offices. 3074/

1985. According to one report, the local Red Cross knew about the rapes and that inmates were beaten but did nothing to stop it. The subject claims that it even withheld important medication from the Muslim doctors in the camp clinic. 3075/

1986. Control of Camp: It is corroborated by many reports that the camp commander was Major Slobodan Kuruzovi. (Other spellings of the name: Kurzovi, Koruzovi, Kurozovi, Kuduzovi, Kudovi.) He was described as being between 40 and 50 years old, approximately 180 centimetres, 80 kilograms, with graying brown hair. Reportedly he wore a military uniform. 3076/ He was reported to be an ardent Serbian nationalist, and it was thought that he had participated in the war against Croatia in 1991. 3077/

1987. According to several subjects, Kuruzovi had been a teacher and school administrator. One subject reports that Kuruzovi was his former elementary school principal from Prijedor. 3078/

1988. While it is reported that Kuruzovi was not observed to have personally mistreated or killed prisoners, it is alleged that his guard force did so upon his orders. 3079/ Other reports claim that his guard force refrained from mistreating prisoners while he was around. 3080/ One subject says that Kuruzovi took an interest in the prisoners and treated them with kindness. It was at night, after Kuruzovi had left that the terror began. 3081/

1989. One subject reported that Kuruzovi had informers among the prisoners. 3082/

1990. Guards: The reports vary on the number of guards on duty at the camp. The estimates range from 10 to 50 per shift. 3083/ One subject reports that during her detention during June 1992, the area of the camp was guarded by approximately 100 Serb ethnics who were in groups of two or three, spaced 25-30 metres apart. 3084/

1991. After the barbed wire was removed from the perimeter of the camp in early August, it is reported that the guards patrolled the camp with automatic weapons. 3085/ According to one subject, to discourage flight at night, shots were constantly fired over the heads of the people sleeping in the field after the 9:00 p.m. curfew. 3086/

1992. The detainees reportedly felt threatened by the militia guarding the camp. 3087/ Specifically, according to some reports, it was at night, after camp commander Kuruzovi had left that the terror began. 3088/

1993. According to one report the guards would walk about the camp, among the detainees, and take people away from time to time, including women. 3089/

1994. One subject reports that harassment occurred mostly with the changing of the guards. They would swear at the detainees and insult them. 3090/

1995. One subject, recognized two of the guards as former students at the school. Now, both in their early 20s, they had been placed in the class for maladjusted children. One of them was very aggressive and would beat several detainees every day. 3091/

1996. One subject claims that the guards wore masks, and that they beat and killed people. 3092/

1997. According to one subject the majority of the guards changed over time, except for those known for their cruelty. These guards also appeared to the subject to be on duty more than other guards. The subject speculated that these guards had volunteered for extra duty. 3093/ The most notorious guards are identified by some subjects in various source documents. 3094/

1998. While one subject reports that the guards were not Bosnian Serbs, 3095/ most report that the guards were from local towns. 3096/ According to one subject the guards were Serbs from Prijedor and were part of the "Zoran Karlica" unit. 3097/

1999. Apparently, Serbs who were not part of the regular Trnopolje guard force were responsible for some abuse of detainees.

2000. According to one subject, there was a special unit that acted as "escorts" for those being evacuated from camp. They wore camouflage uniforms and the Beli Orlovi (White Eagles) insignia. They were also called the "cleaners" because they would shoot or kill you if you did not hand over your money or gold, or if you tried to get out of line. 3098/

2001. Another subject reports that etniks who called themselves "Rambos" would abuse the prisoners. One irregular unit's members had various details to their uniforms such as "reticular" masks on their faces, black gloves and black ribbons on their foreheads. 3099/

2002. According to one subject the local Serbs appeared to be in fear of the etniks, who were better organized and armed. 3100/

2003. Origin of Prisoners: Large numbers of people would be brought to Trnopolje from towns which Serb forces had occupied. According to one report the majority of the camp detainees came from the town of Kozarac and the surrounding villages. 3101/

2004. One report claims that about 5,000 or 6,000 people were brought to the camp in late May from the following villages and towns: Sanski Most, Jakupovii, Kamani, Softii, Kozaruša, Mahmuljini, Sušii, Kozarac, ivii, Suhi Brod, Kevljani, Hadii, Bešii, and Brdjani. 3102/

2005. Former detainees interviewed for one report were all from the region of Prijedor in northern Bosnia: Donji Garevci, Hambarine, Hrnii, Kevljani, Kamiani, Kozarac, Kozaruša, Prijedor, Rakovani, Raškovac, Rizvanovii, Sivci, Trnopolje, Tukovi, Zekovi. 3103/

2006. According to one subject, houses in Trnopolje village were used to hold people from the surrounding villages (such as Jakupovii, Kevljani, Hadii, Kozaruša, Mahmuljini, Kunani, Kozarac, Krnci, Duraice, and Duraci.) 3104/

2007. It is reported that the entire non-ethnic-Serb population of Trnopolje village were interned at the camp. 3105/

2008. Bišani: The town was attacked on July 20, although the Muslim residents had been generally harassed by Bosnian Serb soldiers and other officials since May.

2009. One subject reports that most of the male villagers were shot dead immediately. The women and children were kept in a houses in the village until 27 July when about 35 women and children and 15 men (subject believes that they were the remaining surviving villagers) were forced to walk to a roadblock near the entrance of Prijedor (location unknown). At about 8:00 p.m., a bus arrived and transported the entire group to Trnopolje. 3106/

2010. Another subject reports that two buses from Autotransport Prijedor were brought to his part of the village. Residents were randomly divided into two parts. The subject was put onto the first bus with about 80 people. This bus was driven to the Prijedor police station where the prisoners were loaded onto another Autotransport bus with a different driver and guard. They were taken first to Keraterm which was full, then to Omarska which was also full, finally the prisoners were brought to Trnopolje. 3107/

2011. Kevljani: The village was attacked on 24 May.

2012. One subject reports that on 25 May 1992, all 300 residents were brought by bus to transit camp at Breziani. On 27 May the prisoners were separated into groups: women, children, and old men put on buses and sent to Trnopolje; men were sent to Omarska. 3108/

2013. Another subject reports that on 26 May the men were separated from the woman and children, and that the villagers forced to walk to Trnopolje camp. 3109/

2014. Kozarac: The attack of the town started on 24 May.

2015. One subject reports that he and all the Kozarac civilians were forced to walk in the direction of Prijedor. Subject estimates that the column was 12 kilometres long. At a checkpoint on the outskirts of town Serbs made prison assignments. On 27 May, a group of about 50 Muslims, including the subject, were loaded on a bus for Trnopolje. 3110/

2016. One subject reports that on 26 May the women and children were separated from the men. Some of the women and children were released others transferred to Travnik, Zenica or Trnopolje. The men were divided into two groups: those who had been armed and the unarmed. Serb soldiers used a radio to determine which camps had room. The men were taken to Trnopolje, Keraterm and Omarska. 3111/

2017. One subject reports that her group of approximately 15 women and eight children hid outside for three days and then gave themselves up to "etniks" on 26 May and were subsequently taken to Trnopolje. 3112/

2018. According to one subject, men were taken to Keraterm and Omarska, women and children to a large sports hall (location not reported), then to Trnopolje. 3113/

2019. One subject reports that he and 40 other men were held behind when the others were bused out of town, and on 26 May they were forced to walk to Trnopolje. 3114/

2020. Kozaruša: The village was attacked on 24 May, and some villagers were bused at that time to Trnopolje; others were taken to Keraterm or Omarska. One subject hid for 24 days was caught and was put into an existing group of 300 prisoners and marched to Trnopolje. 3115/

2021. Matrii: According to one subject, on 9 July 1992, local and outside Serbs collected all Muslim males into groups and marched them to Trnopolje. Upon arrival at Trnopolje the men were bused to Omarska and then to Keraterm. 3116/

2022. Prijedor: According to one subject, most of the population fled to forests, but surrendered en masse to Serb forces on 26 May 1992. Most of the prisoners, about 10,000, were sent to Trnopolje, but were quickly released to their own homes and then re-interned at the camp later. 3117/

2023. Rakovani: According to one report, Serb units entered the village on 22 July 1992, with deportations taking place from this date. Women and children were taken to Trnopolje. The men were taken to different camps, mainly to Trnopolje and Omarska. 3118/

2024. Rizvanovii: According to one subject, on 20 July 1992, Serb soldiers entered the village. Nearly all the men were rounded up and executed. The women and children were ordered to leave their homes and walk approximately three kilometres east to a main road where buses from Prijedor picked them up and transported them to Trnopolje. 3119/

2025. Trnopolje: Reportedly the village was occupied from late May 1992, but Serb troops did not enter the village until early July.

2026. One subject reports that Serb troop entered the village on 9 July 1992. At that time women and children were taken away by train and the men were brought either to Trnopolje or Omarska and Keraterm. 3120/

2027. One subject reports that after the occupation of Trnopolje in late May, non-Serb villagers were allowed to remain in their own homes. However in mid-June and early July, the Muslim villagers with homes in and around Trnopolje were forced into the camp. 3121/

2028. According to a another report, the town of Trnopolje was "ethnically cleansed" on 4 July 1992. 3122/

2029. One subject reports that he was among those arrested by Bosnian Serb neighbours on 21 May 1992, and detained at the Trnopolje camp until they were transferred to Keraterm on 27 May. 3123/

2030. Tukovi: One subject reports that on 24 July she and the rest of the villagers were taken to Trnopolje. 3124/

2031. Transfer from Other Camps: Trnopolje received prisoners transferred from other camps in northwestern Bosnia throughout its period of operation.

2032. According to one subject, on 3 June 1992, two buses were brought in to the Omarska camp and loaded with about 120 prisoners. They were told that Bus 1 was going to Kozarac and Bus 2 was going to Prijedor. However, both buses went to Trnopolje. 3125/

2033. It is reported that on 25 June 1992 approximately 100 inmates were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje. 3126/ One subject reports that the prisoners were selected by the Serbs by name, and these people included many weak individuals. 3127/

2034. One subject reports that he was captured in late July. He was interned at Ljubija soccer stadium and was among a group of minors who were transported to Trnopolje on 1 August. The subject reports that all the other prisoners at Ljubija were murdered. 3128/

2035. One subject reports that she had been held in a camp in Jajce. One day (possibly in November 1992), without warning, she was taken by truck along with some other women and children to Trnopolje. 3129/

2036. One subject reports that in mid-August 1992, he was transported to Trnopolje from Manjaa in a group of 150 prisoners, most of whom were very old or very young. 3130/

2037. While prisoners were transferred to Trnopolje from the Omarska and Keraterm concentration camps throughout the summer of 1992, their numbers increased in the first week of August when those camps were preparing to close operation.

2038. One subject reports that on 5 August about 1,500 prisoners from Keraterm were transferred to Trnopolje, due to the impending visit from the ICRC. 3131/

2039. One subject reports that he was transported buses from Omarska to Trnopolje in late July. He states that the weaker inmates were taken out of Omarska because the ICRC was expected. 3132/

2040. Reportedly many prisoners were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje on 3 August. According to one subject the camp was emptied of most of its prisoners on that date. Prisoners were directed to stand in two groups, one group of about 780 was sent to Trnopolje, the second group of about 1,200 left for Manjaa. 3133/

2041. One subject reports that on 3 August, she was among the group of 29 women who were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje. 3134/

2042. On 4 August, detainees interviewed by journalists said that several hundred of them had arrived at Trnopolje that morning from Omarska or from another detention camp. 3135/

2043. It is reported that on 6 August, prisoners from Omarska were shuttled by bus to Trnopolje. 3136/

2044. According to one subject, he and approximately 850 prisoners were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje when the camp closed on about 7 August 1992. 3137/

2045. Intake: Reportedly many detainees were beaten and required to turn over their money and valuables upon arrival at the camp. 3138/ Another subject reports that his group was searched. 3139/ One subject reports that personal documents were taken from the men brought to Trnopolje. 3140/

2046. Reportedly, new arrivals were kept separate from the other detainees for a period of time. Subjects report that male prisoners transferred from other camps were held for the first night in the school building. 3141/ Another subject reports that his group spent the first three nights outside of the school building. 3142/ One subject reports that a busload of men from Prijedor were initially held in a small shop. 3143/

2047. Reportedly many newly arrived detainees were not given food for the first few days. 3144/ According to one report the prisoners who were transferred from Keraterm on 3 August 1992 were not fed for the first four

days. The subject claims that he boiled grass for tea and made bread out of flour given to him by a resident of Kozarac who brought some from his home. 3145/

2048. One subject reports that once, when the camp was full, a new group of incoming prisoners were unloaded. They were told that there was no room for them so they were all shot on the spot. Young Muslim males were forced to bury them and were told that they themselves would be shot if they told anyone. 3146/

2049. Camp Conditions: Reportedly conditions at Trnopolje were as bad as the other camps before the arrival of the ICRC in early August. 3147/

2050. One subject reports that when he arrived, in late May, nothing was organized at the camp; there was no food and the water pumps did not work. The detainees were allowed to leave the camp to scavenge for food. They organized a communal kitchen for themselves. The ICRC later arrived with supplies. 3148/
2051. After visits by the international media in early August 1992, treatment of prisoners at Trnopolje reportedly improved immediately with no more starvation, torture, rapes. However, the detainees still feared attack by the Serbs in the surrounding villages and were concerned by the lack of attention by international relief workers. 3149/

2052. Other comments on the confirm that the condition at the camp were not good.

2053. One report claims that in October 1992 prisoners lived in conditions of "unspeakable squalor" sleeping on lice-infested straw and thin blankets, drinking contaminated water, and surviving on minimum rations of bread. 3150/

2054. Another report described the camp as very crowded, and that the yard outside as a mixture of mud and human waste. 3151/

2055. One report states that the grounds of the camp were relatively free of litter but the single garbage container was overflowing onto the surrounding mud courtyard. There was an extensive garbage disposal area in one corner of the camp which was also used as a latrine. 3152/

2056. Food: It is reported that little or no food was provided by the authorities, 3153/ and that detainees were dependant upon food brought from outside the camp 3154/ or bought from guards or the Serbian Red Cross. 3155/

2057. One subject reported that the detainees would pool their money to buy food from the local Serbian Red Cross. Detainees who had no money would go hungry unless others shared with them. Muslims and Serbs living outside the camp would sometimes bring food to the detainees. 3156/

2058. However, another subject reports that food was received twice a day from the local Red Cross; usually just boiled macaroni and a slice of bread, 3157/ and another subject reports that during his detention from late June until late July each prisoner received one quarter loaf of bread and a plate of food. (The frequency of this meal was not discussed.) 3158/

2059. Some of the detainees were reportedly allowed to leave the camp, either to go home and retrieve food or to the village and neighbouring fields to forage. 3159/ However, other reports claim that those caught foraging were executed. 3160/

2060. Another subject reports that the detainees were allowed to leave the camp to search for food, blankets, water, etc., however only by themselves and for short periods. 3161/

2061. One subject reports that detainees from the nearby village of Kozarac were occasionally given permission to go home and get food from their gardens. These prisoners were in better physical condition than those transferred from Keraterm and Omarska. The Kozarac detainees would occasionally share their food with other prisoners. 3162/

2062. One report claims that the detainees received more food after the visit to the camp by journalists on 6 August 1992. 3163/

2063. Reportedly, during the initial ICRC visit, ICRC representatives were shown a high quality lunch which did not represent the typical lunch. 3164/

2064. According to one subject, Serbian soldiers, and not the detainees, received the packets with red crosses on them. 3165/ One subject says that detainees told the representatives that the Serbs were stealing the food supplied by the ICRC, but were told that the ICRC was powerless to do anything about it. The subject says that the ICRC food appeared in the open market in Prijedor. 3166/

2065. Visitors: Reportedly the Trnopolje detainees were allowed contact with family and friends. 3167/ Detainees could receive food and blankets from the visitors. As Muslims were not allowed to ride on buses by that time, the visitors would walk to the camp. One subject reports that if wives came to the camp by bike, the guards would steal their bikes. 3168/

2066. According to one subject, on 7 August 1992, a radio broadcast announced that Trnopolje detainees would be allowed direct contact visits by family members in the fenced off area of the camp. Hours were set from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., from 7 through 12 August, and family members were allowed to go to the camp on foot, as no transportation was authorized. However, on 9 August, some women arrived at the camp with bicycles. These women were raped and had their bicycles stolen. Also on that day visiting women and children were taken from the fenced-off area and beaten while the prisoners looked on. 3169/

2067. Water: Reportedly, while food was in short supply there was sufficient water for all the detainees. 3170/ However, another report claims that there was not enough water for the detainees. 3171/ And, one report describes the water as contaminated. 3172/

2068. According to a report from September 1992, water for consumption and washing of self and clothing was brought to the centre in a tanker truck most days, and remained while the detainees filled whatever containers they had available. The report commented further that, under such circumstances, it was impossible to maintain personal hygiene. 3173/

2069. Other reports say that the women were allowed to get water from a well outside the camp compound. 3174/

2070. Sleeping Facilities: Reportedly there was no bedding provided by the camp authorities. Detainees slept directly on the ground, or the floor if housed inside one of the camp buildings. 3175/ One subject who was nine months pregnant was given no special treatment, and also slept on the floor. 3176/

2071. Health and Medical Treatment: Trnopolje was reportedly the only detention camp in BiH with a functioning medical clinic. 3177/ However, according to one report the doctors had no access to medicine. 3178/

2072. The inmates reportedly did not show the clear signs of starvation like those at Omarska. 3179/ However, according to one subject, reportedly one of the clinic doctors, the worst problems encountered among his patients were diarrhea and beatings. He said that he also had pulled many teeth when chronically bad teeth were aggravated by malnutrition and beatings. He claims that he had examined some of the raped women but that he was not allowed to indicate on any documents that they had been raped. 3180/

2073. Reportedly upper respiratory infection was wide-spread in the camp. Adults and children suffered from diarrhea, presumably due to contaminated water and a near-total absence of sanitation. 3181/

2074. It is reported by one subject that due to her son suffering from pneumonia, she was transferred from the camp following a certificate issued by the Serbian Red Cross suggesting a "temporary release" for medical reasons. 3182/

2075. One subject reports that those detained in camp were weak from extreme loss of weight, diarrhea and some had typhus. She claimed that she knew of six deaths caused by typhus. 3183/ Another subject claimed that babies and little children died from the lack of water and food; the subject heard of three buried on one day. 3184/

2076. One subject claims that her daughter had chronic hepatitis which she contracted while at Trnopolje. 3185/

2077. Reportedly one of the doctors photographed a prisoner who had been beaten at Trnopolje, and was able to smuggle the film out of the camp. This doctor also reports that the beating was done in a room next to where the doctor was, and that he could hear the beating and the crying. 3186/

2078. The clinic doctors reportedly obtained permission for seriously ill detainees to go to hospital in Prijedor. However, when patients returned severely beaten and claiming that they had received no medical treatment, the doctors stopped requesting transfers to hospital. 3187/

2079. The doctor reports that the prisoners transferred from the Keraterm and Omarska camps were sick and suffered from diarrhea. He said that on average these prisoners had lost about 15 kilograms in 40 days. The most extreme case he saw lost 35-40 kilograms in that time period. 3188/

2080. According to one report, prisoners transferred from Omarska in mid-June reportedly were kept separate from the other detainees because they were lice-ridden. 3189/

2081. Electricity: According to one report the camp had no electricity. 3190/

2082. Toilets: According to reports there were insufficient toilets for the number of prisoners. 3191/ One report states that the camp was serviced by a two person pit latrine which was not maintained, and that there was an extensive waste disposal area in one corner of the camp which was also used as a latrine. 3192/ Another report states that in August 1992, the camp smelled from the open toilets dug in an adjoining field, and that the camp was plagued by flies. 3193/

2083. Interrogation During Detention: There are reports of interrogations of detainees at Trnopolje. 3194/ Reportedly, an office in one of the main camp building was used for interrogations and torture. 3195/

2084. One subject reports that he was interrogated by a man wearing a black hat with the letters SDS affixed. He was interrogated and beaten by this man and three others who were present. They beat him with steel rods, table legs, and truncheons. He was even hit over the head with a rocket-propelled grenade launcher, and was stabbed with a knife in his left leg. 3196/

2085. One subject reports that every day various males were taken to one of the houses near the camp that were used for interrogation. There they were interrogated and often had their achilles tendons cut. The subject speculated that since the men were of fighting age, this was done so they would be physically unable to fight Serbs in the future. 3197/

2086. Another subject reports that the office used for interrogations was locked when not in use, and at night the prisoners could hear the screams coming from the room. He claims that none of the men taken for interrogation would return to the camp as all were killed from beatings. 3198/

2087. According to one report women were sometimes interrogated at night about their husbands and fathers. The subject claims that women taken from the sleeping rooms at night were brought to a room for questioning. 3199/

2088. Reportedly, camp commander Slobodan Kuruzovi, conducted the interrogations.

2089. One subject reports that he and several other minors were caught by Serbian troops in the woods and interned at the Ljubija soccer stadium. They were interrogated during their detention at Ljubija and then were transferred to Trnopolje on 1 August. The next morning, the boys were interrogated by Maj. Kuruzovi, who asked questions about their destination and men who the Serbs were searching for. No records were made. 3200/

2090. Another subject reports that Kuruzovi and members of the Serbian Army used to interrogate the inmates. 3201/

2091. According to some of the reports some of the men interrogated at Trnopolje had already been previously interrogated in other camps. 3202/

2092. Temporary Release: Reportedly some of the detainees were released from the camp either to go home or to live with relatives or friends, but were captured later and re-interned at Trnopolje. 3203/

2093. One subject reports that on 26 May 1992, residents of Kozarac were sent to Trnopolje, Keraterm, or Omarska. Those who were sent to Trnopolje (about 10,000) were quickly released to their own homes and then re-interned later in smaller groups. 3204/

2094. Another subject reports that she fled the village of Kozaruša on 24 May and stayed at the camp for 10 days. She was able to leave the camp and stay with her daughter (town not recorded) until they were "run out", and forced to return to Trnopolje camp. 3205/

2095. Forced Labour: According to one subject, many people were taken for work, such as during the potato harvest. The subject reports that commonly 10 people would never return, and as it was impossible to flee it was supposed that they had been killed. 3206/

2096. Rape During Detention: Reports corroborate the claims that women from the camp were beaten and sexually abused by Serbian men. 3207/ However the numbers of victims and the frequency of incidents are not consistently recorded. 3208/

2097. The incidents are usually reported as occurring at night when drunk soldiers entered the rooms where the women and children slept and by the light of flashlights choose the women who would be taken away. 3209/

2098. One subject reports that Serb soldiers with flashlights came around midnight every night for at least 20 nights in July. Approximately 10 young women were taken each night, and were raped across the hall from where the women slept. Subject claims that she submitted because five girls who refused were shot in front of her. 3210/

2099. According to one subject every night at about 9:00 p.m., drunk soldiers would come into the camp and take two or three young girls over 12 and rape them. They would bring the girls back after a few hours or early in the morning. Many of the girls were taken to a hospital in Prijedor after being raped. Some were never returned; after being raped they were killed and buried near the lake located a few hundred yards from the village. 3211/

2100. Some reports state that it was the camp guards who raped the women. 3212/ However, other reports attribute the rapes to Serb soldiers who were not associated with the camp. 3213/ Several reports describe the perpetrators as tank soldiers. 3214/

2101. According to two subjects drunken tank drivers came into the camp on 6 June 1992, between 10:00 p.m. and midnight. They took iron rods with them and used flashlights to choose women, especially girls up to 18 years old. This group of girls were returned at around midnight and the soldiers went into the hall and got more. The women told the subjects that the soldiers had threatened them if they reported what had happened. 3215/

2102. According to one report, on an unrecalled date in mid-July, two T-55 tanks with about 20 drunken soldiers on each, arrived at Trnopolje from the direction of Kozarac. Four soldiers (one described as wearing a hat with a cockard displaying a two-headed eagle) entered the former Community Hall and selected three females (identified). They were taken away and returned the next morning by car. 3216/

2103. Another subject reports an incident in late August when two T-54 tanks from a unit in Omarska arrived at the camp. Approximately 10 tankers, wearing blue uniforms, selected several young women and raped them in the central heating plant of the school building. One of the tankers (identified in report) was reportedly feared by the camp guards. 3217/

2104. Some subjects report that the women were taken outside of the camp for raping. 3218/ One subject report that the raping would take place in the camp. 3219/ Another subject reports that her daughter was taken every night and raped in a different tent. 3220/ And there are reports of subjects having heard the sound of women being raped on at least one occasion. 3221/

2105. One subject reports that she was picked up by guards when returning to the camp after getting water from a well about 50 metres from the prison gates. The subject and nine other girls were taken to a house across the meadow out of site of the roadway where they were sexually abused and raped by 30 Serb soldiers, some dressed like a tank crew. 3222/

2106. Another subject claims that she was raped on 7 June, by two soldiers while out of the camp to get food. She was then compelled to return regularly because the soldiers threatened to rape her in front of her husband and then kill her husband and children afterward. 3223/

2107. There are reports of attempts to protect the women. One subject reports that when drunken soldiers burst into the hall to choose a few of the women to take away, some of the local Serbs working as guards at the camp had tried to intervene. 3224/

2108. Another subject claims that a Bosnian man who was present when the soldiers came for her tried to protect her by saying "leave her alone." He was shot immediately and she was dragged to the room over his bleeding body. 3225/

2109. One subject reports that a grandfather tried to keep his girl from being taken, and that he was beaten so badly that he couldn't stand. 3226/

2110. One subject says that the detainees never told the ICRC about the rapes. They were afraid he says because Major Kuduzovi [sic] was there when the ICRC came. 3227/

2111. However, other accounts state that the rapes in early June were brought to the attention of the camp authorities. 3228/

2112. One subject reports that after the mass rape the camp commander apologized the next day and personally guaranteed the future safety of the women. For the next few nights armed guards were posted around the women and the incident was not repeated. 3229/

2113. The girls' parents reported the incident to camp commander Major Kuruzovi who told them that it would not happen again, and it did not. 3230/

2114. Reportedly one soldier was jailed by the commander on rape charges, but he was let out after drunk soldiers in his regiment threatened to open fire on the military barracks unless he was released. 3231/

2115. One subject reports that sometimes women were kept until they became pregnant and released when it was too late for them to terminate the pregnancy. 3232/

2116. Reportedly young girls were also raped. 3233/

2117. Beatings, Torture and Killings During Detention: It is reported that beatings and killings occurred at Trnopolje. 3234/ However, the number and frequency of incidents is not consistently reported. 3235/

2118. Prisoners who were transferred to Trnopolje from other camps (Omarska, Keraterm, Manjaa) said that there was much less abuse at Trnopolje. However, one subject who was transferred to Trnopolje on 5 August, attributed the restraint of the guards to the arrival of the ICRC. 3236/

2119. According to another subject, the ICRC came once a week to inspect the camp. He says that in between ICRC visits the tortures went on. One day a week they would let up, because the prisoners requested the ICRC not to arrive at the same time of day on the day of their visits. 3237/

2120. One subject reports that toward the end of June, he was one of at least eight men chosen to dig graves. He says that non-Serb men were killed in one of three scenarios: 1) leaving the Trnopolje camp to scavenge for food, 2) after being "disappeared" from the camp, 3) and during the ethnic cleansing of the villages in the area. 3238/

2121. One report states that people were being mistreated in a room near the camp's health clinic. 3239/ Another report claims that one of the clinic doctors photographed a prisoner who had been beaten, and was able to smuggle

the film out of the camp. This doctor also reports that the beating was done in a room next to where the doctor was, and that he could hear the beating and the crying. 3240/

2122. Personal vendettas appear to be the reason for some of the abuse perpetrated against the prisoners, rather than the random beatings reported at other camps. 3241/ One subject reports a reprisal for a supposed war-related incident. 3242/ Another subject explains that Muslims married to Serbs were subject to particularly harsh treatment. 3243/

2123. According to reports, some prisoners would be taken away and never be seen again. 3244/ Reportedly the guards would sometimes read from lists the names of those prisoners to be taken away. 3245/ There are also reports of some men shot at random by guards. 3246/

2124. Beatings and killings were also reportedly perpetrated by Serb soldiers who came in to the camp. 3247/

2125. One subject reports that on an unrecalled date in July, men who had been sleeping in the school were required to sleep outside (2,500 women and children from the Kozarac area were being held one night at the camp). At around 1:00 a.m. four or five soldiers came to where the men were sleeping and took away six men from Kamiani, all with the same surname. 3248/ The next day seven prisoners were selected to dig the mass grave. According to the men who dug the grave, the men from Kamiani had had crosses carved on their chests, knives pushed through their chin and tongue with wire inserted through the hole in the tongue. 3249/

2126. Another report describes what might be the same incident. In late June or early July, a group of seven or eight Bosnian Serb irregulars (identified in report) entered the camp. Six men (three sets of brothers, all from Donji Forii near Kozarac) were called from a list, and accompanied by the camp commander, taken to the administration building which was located in a house near the camp. The men were tortured there within hearing range of the other prisoners. After the torture the six were led by the same group of Bosnian Serbs to a watermill about 400 metres from the camp. The next day a group of men who had been let out of the camp to forage told the subject that they had seen the mutilated bodies of the six men, and that their eyes were gouged out and their tongues were pierced with wires and tied together in pairs. 3250/

2127. One subject reports that many people were killed by shooting or having their throat slit. He also reports witnessing two little children killed by etniks, by being thrown into a rotating cement mixer while the mother watched, and a prisoner led around by a wire driven through his tongue. 3251/

2128. Reportedly one woman was killed at the camp, apparently unintentionally, on the stairs in front of the school. 3252/ One subject claims to have seen soldiers kill a mentally disturbed man who had taken food from another man at the camp. 3253/

2129. Disposal of Bodies: According to reports prisoners were ordered to bury the bodies of those killed at the camp. 3254/

2130. One subject reports that those killed at the camp were usually buried at the cemetery in Sivi, a small town two kilometres from the camp, in the park in Trnopolje one kilometre from the camp, or in the fields around the camp. The graves were not marked and the names not registered. 3255/ Another subject reports that many of the prisoners were buried in backyards of homes near the camp. 3256/

2131. Mock Attacks: Reportedly, Serbian forces filmed their defensive actions against supposed Muslim attacks. According to two subjects, upon arrival at the camp the prisoners were forced to lie in the mud with their heads down for two hours while Serbian soldiers shot rifles and claimed to be protecting the prisoners from an attack by Muslim Green Berets. 3257/ Another subject reports that a woman was killed, apparently unintentionally, during a mock defence filmed for Banja Luka TV. 3258/

2132. Transfer of Prisoners to Other Camps: Most of the transfer of prisoners appears to have been to Trnopolje rather than from Trnopolje to other camps. However, according to one subject, on 9 July, the men from Matrii were collected and were marched to Trnopolje. Upon arrival at Trnopolje, the men were bused to Omarska and then to Keraterm. 3259/ Another subject, a Muslim female from Trnopolje village and a detainee at the camp, reports that on 9 July 1992 the Bosnian Serb army from Banja Luka came and took all men between the ages of 15 and 70 to Keraterm. 3260/

2133. Release of Prisoners: Trnopolje served as a transit camp for many of the detainees. Women, children, boys under 16 men over 65, and the very sick would be taken and released into Muslim and Croat controlled areas. Apparently, in the beginning, the convoys consisted of suffocating cattle cars on trains bound for Doboj. Later the detainees were transported in large trucks bound for Travnik. 3261/

2134. One subject reports that women and children tended to be held at the camp for three to five days until their numbers swelled to a few thousand, at which time the Bosnian Serbs then arranged to deport them, mostly to Travnik. 3262/

2135. According to one report thousands of people were released from Trnopolje at the end of June 1992 and allowed to go to Croatia. 3263/

2136. One subject reports that on 25 and 26 July 1992, all of the women and children were removed from the school and transported on trucks to a location near the BiH controlled refugee transition centre in Travnik. 3264/

2137. One subject reports that she was held at Trnopolje until 18 August 1992, when she was released to Travnik. 3265/

2138. According to one report detainees judged harmless by the Serb authorities could "buy" their way out. 3266/

2139. One subject reports that he was released from Trnopolje when he bribed an ethnic Serbian doctor. 3267/

2140. One subject reports that she was able to secure the release of herself and her two daughters by giving a guard her last savings of 1,000 DM and her jewelry, on 26 June 1992. 3268/

2141. Another subject reports that on 21 August 1992, he was able to secure a release with a bribe of 100 German Marks. 3269/

2142. One subject who had been transferred to Trnopolje from Omarska in late July, reports that he was among 30 people who were released because they were so thin and weak. He claims that camp officials were afraid that journalists would take pictures of them. 3270/

2143. One subject reported that on 10 August 1992, camp administration announced that for the next two days any prisoner who could prove that he had donated blood to the Red Cross 10 times in the last year would be released.

Many wives were able to bring blood donation cards and secure release of their husbands. 3271/

2144. One subject reports that on approximately 13 August 1992, he was given a permit to leave the camp because his aunt guaranteed to take him in. 3272/

2145. According to one subject who reports that he was one of 780 prisoners transferred to Trnopolje from Omarska on 3 August he was released from Trnopolje on 15 August. 3273/

2146. It is reported that 1,000 prisoners had been released from Trnopolje in the second week of August 1992. 3274/

2147. As a result of negotiations between the ICRC and Bosnian Serb authorities during peace talks in London in August 1992, the Bosnian Serb authorities promised to close down the camps. 3275/ The ICRC arranged the transport of thousands of detainees.

2148. Reportedly the ICRC arranged for the release of 1580 detainees to Karlovac, Croatia on 17 September. 3276/

2149. One subject claims that the ICRC negotiated with the Serbs for a conditional release of most prisoners, and on 30 September, a convoy was formed and left Trnopolje for Karlovac to continue from there to Zagreb. 3277/

2150. Reportedly, the ICRC supervised the transport of 1,500 people to the Karlovac transit camp in Croatia in early October 1992. 3278/

2151. According to one subject, on 1 October 1992, the ICRC took about 1,600 detainees to Karlovac, leaving about 1,000 in Trnopolje to pick up later. The subject states that the Serbs got the idea that they could have the ICRC the ethnic cleansing for them. So Serbs went from house to house rounding up people to bring to Trnopolje. When the ICRC returned, instead of 1,000 there were 3,500 detainees. This subject reports that when the Serbs realized the ICRC wasn't going to take these detainees from Trnopolje, two buses of Serb special soldiers, with special helmets, came to beat and drive the people out. Some people were killed. Everyone had to go on foot from Trnopolje to Prijedor. The subject's home was gone so he and his family moved on until they were helped by a Serb friend who paid the "tax-bribes" to get the family into Croatia. 3279/

2152. It is reported that some prisoners were required to sign waivers to secure their release.

2153. According to one report, in order to be brought to Karlovac under the patronage of the ICRC and the UNHCR, the camp authority required all detainees to sign a document stating that they would not return to BiH before the end of the war. In addition, by signing this paper, they disclaimed all property rights in their country. 3280/

2154. One subject reports that on 12 August prisoners were ordered to sign over all their possessions to the Serbian forces. He claims that those who would not sign were taken to a camp in the Travnik area. 3281/

2155. According to one subject, he and approximately 850 prisoners were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje when the camp closed on about 7 August 1992. He stayed at Trnopolje for seven days until his release. They were offered their freedom in return for signing a certificate in which they relinquished all personal property and all claims against the Bosnian Serb Government. 3282/

2156. Another subject reports that many detainees signed forms stating that they would leave the Serb-held area of BiH. 3283/

2157. Reportedly some detainees were released in prisoner exchanges.

2158. One subject who reports that she was raped at Trnopolje in July 1992, claims that shortly thereafter she and her relatives were among a group of Trnopolje prisoners released in exchange for Serb prisoners in Maglaj. 3284/

2159. According to one subject, after spending two months at the camp she was exchanged on the night of 1 January 1993. She states that she and two other girls were taken outside and given over to Croatian soldiers in exchange for seven Serbs. Her group was taken to the town of Novska from where she left for the Karlovac camp. 3285/

2160. Vlaši Mountain Mass Murder: Reportedly, as many as 250 Muslim (and perhaps also Croatian) men were removed from a prisoner release convoy travelling from Trnopolje camp to BiH-controlled Travnik and were shot at a cliff near Vlaši mountain. 3286/

2161. On 21 August 1992, approximately 250 men and 150 women and children from Trnopolje camp were loaded into four buses and told they would be transferred to Travnik and set free. 3287/ Other vehicles carrying mostly women and children from the surrounding area were added to the convoy. 3288/ According to one subject the buses were escorted both at the front and rear by police cars from Prijedor. Several Serb paramilitaries boarded the subject's bus when the convoy went through Banja Luka toward Skender Vakuf. 3289/

2162. Reportedly the people on the bus were ordered to give up their valuables to one of the guards on the bus. 3290/

2163. One subject reports that about 18 kilometres southeast of Skender Vakuf on the road to Travnik, the convoy crossed a bridge over the Ilomska River. Passing the bridge, the convoy stopped. 3291/

2164. Reportedly the convoy stopped at approximately 5:00 p.m., and between 150 and 350 male prisoners were removed from the vehicles and grouped beside two buses. 3292/ They were told that they were to be exchanged for Serb prisoners. 3293/ Women and children were removed from these buses and were put into other vehicles. 3294/

2165. One subject reports that during this stop, the men were beaten at random by a very large, dark complexioned policeman. The men were then loaded into the buses "in layers, one atop the other". Five policemen also boarded his bus. 3295/

2166. The convoy then resumed with the two buses holding the men at the rear. After travelling a short distance the buses pulled off the side of the road (about 100 metres apart), while the rest of the convoy continued. 3296/ The road there was bordered by a hill on the east and a steep ravine on the west which ended in a slope descending to the Ilomska River. 3297/

2167. Reportedly, the men in the rear bus were forced out and ordered to kneel at the edge of the cliff. The guards then opened fire with automatic weapons and continued to fire for about five minutes. Some prisoners jumped over the cliff to avoid being shot. 3298/ The guards continued to shoot down at the bodies in the ravine. 3299/ One subject claims that the soldiers also dropped hand grenades down the ravine at the bodies. 3300/

2168. One report states that the men in the front bus were then taken off the bus in groups of three and led to the west edge of the road where they were shot and their bodies thrown off the cliff. 3301/

2169. Names and descriptions of the alleged perpetrators are listed in some of the reports. 3302/ One subject reports that the guards in the vehicles wore blue uniforms. 3303/ According to another subject, soldiers wearing blue camouflage uniforms and red berets were waiting at the gorge site. 3304/

2170. According to one report Bosnian Serb military and police officials acknowledged that the incident had occurred. 3305/

d. Other camps

2171. Bistrica or Lamovita: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3306/

2172. This camp is reportedly located in a school or local government social centre approximately two or three kilometres from Omarska, straight across the Banja Luka-Prijedor road. 3307/ A search of maps locate towns by the names of Lamovita and Bistrica north of Omarska.

2173. Boii: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3308/

2174. This camp is reportedly located in the village primary school, located approximately two kilometres northwest of the village of Jaruge, north of the Kozarac-Prijedor road. 3309/

2175. Jaruge: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3310/

2176. This camp is reportedly located in a fruit storage shed or stables, north of the Kozarac-Prijedor road. 3311/ A map search locates the village of Jaruge approximately four kilometres west of Kozarac, north of the main access road between Kozarac and Prijedor.

2177. Marica or Gradiška: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3312/

2178. This camp is reportedly located in a school in the village of either Marica or Gradiška, southwest of Omarska. 3313/ A map search turned up two villages approximately five kilometres southwest of Omarska called Marika and Gradina.

2179. Breziani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) It is reported that a Serb-run camp was located in the former school in the village of Breziani, three kilometres northwest of Prijedor. 3314/ One report refers to Breziani as a transit camp. 3315/ There is an estimate that 2,000 persons were detained at Breziani as of 22 August 1992. 3316/ Dates of

operation for this camp otherwise are not known.

2180. Reportedly on 25 May 1992, all the residents approximately 300 men, women and children of the village of Kevljani were brought by bus to Breziani. There were reportedly about 1,000 people already held at the camp when they arrived. 3317/ On 27 May, Serbian soldiers identified as military police from Breziani and Sudon separated the detainees into groups, with old men, women and children taken by bus to Trnopolje camp, and about 500 men forced into buses and sent to Omarska. 3318/

2181. Reportedly, after the capture of Kozarac by Serb forces on 25-26 May 1992, the Muslim residents were ordered to report to the city centre. From there, the women and children were bused to Trnopolje and the men were transported to Breziani. The men were reportedly held overnight at Breziani before being transferred to Omarska. 3319/

2182. A subject reports that the Kevljani residents were mistreated by Serbian forces as soon as they arrived in Breziani: beaten as they exited the buses and subjected to verbal abuse and taunts. He says they were held at the camp for two days and two nights without food water or toilet facilities. 3320/

2183. ela: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including an official UN source.) Reportedly a Serb-run camp. While there is no specific location reported, a town by this name is located south of the town of Prijedor.

2184. It is reported that 200 persons were detained at ela as of 19 November 1992. 3321/ Another report estimated the number of detainees as 220, as of 22 August 1992. 3322/

2185. Ciglane: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Roy Gutman.) There are reports of a Serb-run camp, Ciglane ("brickyard") next to the former Keraterm tile works, near the town of Prijedor. 3323/ The majority of the people imprisoned were reportedly from the village of Kozarac, the surrounding area of Prijedor, and Bosanski Novi. 3324/

2186. One subject reports that during his detention at the camp in late May 1992, there were about 1,000 people of all ages, including entire families, incarcerated there. 3325/ Reportedly the men were separated from the women and children. 3326/

2187. The detainees reportedly slept outside on the concrete under the eaves of the brickyard. A subject states that people would urinate in a spot only 10 metres from the rest of the prisoners. 3327/

2188. The guards at the camp were reportedly all "White Eagles" (described in the report as an "ultra-fascist etnik paramilitary formation") from Serbia, and wore cockades (the "etnik" insignia) but had no beards. 3328/

2189. Acts of abuse and murder are reported as having occurred at this camp.

2190. One subject reports that women were raped at this camp, and that children were thrown into ovens and burned. He claims that one day 15 children, ranging from babies to five year olds, were thrown into ovens by the guards. Those mothers who resisted giving up their children were killed on the spot. Reportedly an order came that this activity should stop and it was not done any more. 3329/

2191. Another subject reports having witnessed a policeman from Kozarac burned alive after a beating. First his bones were broken and then a piece of clothing was put into his mouth, he was drenched with gas and set on fire. 3330/

2192. The guards would reportedly choose a group of five people and would kill them with pistols or knives, 3331/ or machine-gun fire would be heard. 3332/

2193. At least 20 of the detainees from Ciglane were reportedly transferred to Omarska camp. 3333/

2194. Gorni Garevci: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) It is reported that a detention centre was located at Gorni (Gornji) Garevci. 3334/ A village by this name is located approximately five kilometres northeast of Kozarac. No further information is available on this reported camp.

2195. Jajce: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Reportedly, a camp at this location held approximately 500 detainees, mostly women and children, although there were some families. 3335/

2196. The subject reports that the camp was a very large barn, with two big rooms without a full partition between them. There were no beds. On her first night she heard shooting and found out later that most of the men in the camp had been killed. 3336/

2197. The subject reports gang raping of the female detainees by Serbian men wearing masks. She describes the raping of girls as young as seven or eight years old. The females were often beaten during the rape episodes. The subject reports that in the living quarters there were always many injured women, and young girls who would bleed profusely after their rapes. The subject claims that about 10 women and several girls died after being raped. 3337/

2198. According to the subject, the women's jewelry was ripped from their ears, and in one incident a girl's finger was torn off in removing her ring; the girl died the next day of this and other injuries. 3338/

2199. The subject reports that new arrivals were brought to the camp approximately every 10 days, from Biha, Prijedor, and some from Sarajevo. (There is no information as to whether these were women and children only.) 3339/

2200. According to subject, food was limited, and the detainees were always hungry. The detainees were given bread, rice, vegetables and beans but in small quantity only. The detainees were so hungry that they resorted to eating grass. 3340/

2201. The subject reports that without warning she was transferred to Trnopolje by truck along with some other women and children. She states that the trip took eight hours because the road was very bad. 3341/

2202. Karan: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a Serb-run camp in Prijedor county. 3342/ The report gave no specific location, however, and a search of available maps did not show any locations by this name in Prijedor. There is however a location by this name in Serbia.

2203. Kebljani: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a Serb-run camp in Prijedor county. 3343/ It is possible that this is a typographical misspelling of Kevljani.

2204. Keramika (Keramika) Firm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) It is reported that the Keramika camp was based in a former large ceramics factory. Location coordinates for the camp are not given but the camp was reportedly associated with the Omarska camp. 3344/

2205. A subject reports that at the beginning of the war the camp was at its fullest and detained approximately 1,500 Muslims and Croats. As of 31 December 1992, the date of the subject's statement, it was not known if the camp was still active. 3345/

2206. Kevlani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A subject from the Prijedor area reported that some people had disappeared from the school at Kevlani. 3346/ A search of available maps, however, does not identify a location by that name. It may be a different spelling of Kevljani.

2207. Kevljani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including a UN Civil Affairs Report.) Reportedly 2,000 persons were detained at "Kevljani, Breziani" as of 19 November 1992. 3347/ The village of Kevljani is located southeast of the town of Prijedor.

2208. Kevljani Youth Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Reportedly after the residents of Kevljani surrendered to Serb forces, the women and children were taken to the youth centre in town; the men were taken to the Keraterm factory on the edge of town. 3348/

2209. Kratelj: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, about 3,000 persons were held in Kratelj as of 22 August 1992. 3349/ However, a search of available maps does not identify a town by that name in any of the countries of the former Yugoslavia.

2210. Ljubija Mine: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Reports state the existence of a Serb run camp located in an iron mine at Ljubija, southwest of the city of Prijedor. 3350/ It is reported that this was one of the camps set up by the Serbs to avoid international scrutiny, after the involvement of the ICRC at the Manjaa and Omarska camps. 3351/ Reportedly 2,300 persons were held at the Ljubija Mine as of 22 August 1992. 3352/

2211. Ljubija Soccer Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Reportedly, Muslim prisoners were detained here and recount incidents of severe abuse by the Serb soldiers guarding the location. 3353/ Reports claim that the majority of the prisoners were either killed, or only held briefly at the stadium. 3354/ One report describes a dressing room in the stadium which was used as a "prison" and interrogation area, for extended detention. 3355/

2212. According to one report the stadium is located just east of the main road through Ljubija, north of the town. This report describes the stadium as surrounded by a rough brick wall forming a square, with each side measuring from 120 to 130 metres. The buses carrying the prisoners entered through a

gate at the southwest corner. Along the south wall of the stadium were buildings that housed locker rooms. The playing field was surrounded by a low, wire mesh fence. The subject of this report also claims that there were approximately 600 to 800 Bosnian Serb soldiers forming a ring around the outer perimeter of the stadium. 3356/

2213. This subject described the treatment received by one group of prisoners held at the stadium in late July 1992. 3357/ The prisoners were removed from the buses immediately upon arrival at the stadium. They were required to stand in a spreadeagle position with their faces against the rough brick wall forming the western edge of the stadium. The prisoners were each forced to the ground and beaten with rifle butts or kicked. The prisoners' heads and faces were also slammed with great force against the brick wall.

2214. The subject estimates that 60 of the prisoners were taken to the locker room buildings and mutilated and killed. He says that the remaining prisoners could only see about seven or eight unidentified Bosnian Serb soldiers carrying out the mutilations and killings. The tools used in the mutilation were openly displayed and consisted of hammers, bolt cutters, pliers, and one medical instrument that was designed to remove the top of an individual's skull. This instrument consisted of a combination of screw-set pins and a scoring and sawing device held in a metal ring that fit over the head.

2215. The subject claims that the surviving prisoners, who numbered at this point at about 30 or 40, were forced to carry the corpses of the victims from the locker rooms to one of the buses. (This bus was an accordion bus with a flexible segment at the centre to help it to negotiate curves, and some of the seats had been removed.) Some of the bodies were headless or had missing limbs, and some had their abdomens cut open and the abdominal cavity exposed.

2216. At about 10:00 p.m., after spending approximately four hours at the stadium, the surviving prisoners were placed on the same bus with the approximately 60 to 70 corpses and were taken to a strip mining area south of Ljubija. Here the subject claims that he escaped a mass killing of the remaining prisoners. 3358/

2217. Another subject describes his experience of what is apparently the same incident: Approximately 100 Muslim prisoners of war were brought by bus to the stadium from Miska Glava in late July 1992. This subject reports incidents of abuse inflicted by between 100 and 120 local Serbs wearing camouflage uniforms with Serb flags or "etnik" symbols on them. 3359/

2218. Upon arrival at the stadium the prisoners were lined up in two rows. Two men were killed immediately. Then the prisoners were beaten and punctured with rods, described as being round with pointed tops. One of the prisoners was beaten while he was being forced to lick up the blood of those killed. 3360/

2219. Sixteen minors, including the subject, and 15 other prisoners were separated from the larger group 3361/ and were placed in the stadium dressing room, referred to as the "prison". The youngest of these detainees was 13 years old.

2220. During their detention in the dressing room, the 31 prisoners were interrogated by the same men who had participated in the beatings outside the stadium. Every half hour prisoners were taken to a separate room where they would be seated on a chair and interrogated. The detainees were questioned about who had hidden in the woods and about the participants in the attack on Prijedor. The subject reports that while the prisoners were kicked and hit with gun butts during the interrogations no one was killed. After an unidentified period of detention at the stadium, the prisoners were

transferred to Trnopolje. 3362/

2221. Majdan (Mine) Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, this camp was located in Prijedor. 3363/ A search of available maps does not identify a town by that name in Prijedor, however there are locations by that name in other counties of BiH.

2222. Miska Glava Village Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Reportedly, on or about 26 July 1992, a group of at least 100 Bosnian Muslim males who had attempted to evade Serb forces by hiding in the woods, were captured and detained in a public building in the village of Miska Glava. 3364/ While a search of available maps did not locate this village, a postal listing of towns in the former Yugoslavia indicates that the village of Miska Glava uses the Ljubija town post office. 3365/

2223. According to one report, 114 Muslim paramilitaries were captured by Serb paramilitaries in the village of Miska Glava 3366/ and held overnight in the Miska Glava village hall. The prisoners were then transferred by bus to the Ljubija soccer stadium. 3367/

2224. The subject reported that some of his captors were dressed in YPA uniforms but most wore camouflage uniforms. The soldiers abused the prisoners throughout the night, taking them in groups of two or three, beating them and forcing them to sing Serb songs. One of the soldiers demanded 10 volunteers from the village of Rizvanovii, or else all the prisoners would be killed. These 10 men were thrown to the ground, their hands tied with barbed wire, they were battered and finally the subject heard machine gun fire. He is not certain what happened to them. After this incident the soldiers reportedly continued as previously, to take a few prisoners at a time out to beat and force to sing Serb songs. 3368/

2225. Another report claims that 117 Muslim males were held in the cafe portion of a public building in the centre of the village of Miska Glava. The prisoners included some, like the subject, who had been captured in the woods, and residents of local villages who had been rounded up in the sweep of the previous day. 3369/

2226. The subject says that the room was cramped and very hot. He says that during the three days that he was detained, the prisoners were given no food or water, nor were they allowed to use the toilet. The prisoners were reportedly interrogated and beaten with rifle butts. The subject says that at some point 10 men were taken from the group as "volunteers" and were never returned. 3370/

2227. According to the subject, seven prisoners were killed in front of the other men by one of two methods. 3371/ The prisoners would either be forced to kneel and would have his throat cut by one of the perpetrators standing behind him. Or the prisoner would lie face up, his arms and legs held down by soldiers, and one or more of the perpetrators would open the prisoner's abdomen and remove his internal organs while the prisoner was still alive. In both cases, the prisoners would be left on the ground until they died.

2228. The subject reports that the remaining 100 prisoners were taken from the cafe late in the afternoon of 30 or 31 July 1992, put on two buses and taken to a sports stadium in Ljubija.

2229. Mrakovica Mountain Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing

Team.) It is reported that Bosnian Muslims were held in a toilet block at the small barracks on the site of a World War Two memorial on Mt. Mrakovica. 3372/

2230. According to one subject there were about 100 men of various ages detained in the structure. There was no lighting in the block and for the three days that the subject was detained there, his hands and legs were tied together. The prisoners were reportedly given no food during the subject's detention. 3373/

2231. The subject reported that the detainees were eventually transferred to Omarska camp. He says that on the way to the bus, the men were forced to pass through two rows of Serbs who beat them. 3374/

2232. Mrakovica Mountain Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Reportedly a Serb-run camp detaining Croat and Muslim women from villages on the slopes of Kozara Mountain. 3375/ According to one report the camp was located in a 100 room hotel next to a World War memorial. 3376/

2233. One report characterizes the camp as a rape-death camp. This report claims that the camp was established at the beginning of 1992. The number of detainees is not known. 3377/

2234. Prijedor Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Reportedly some seriously ill or injured detainees of the Trnopolje and Omarska camps and the Prijedor Prison were taken to the Serb-controlled Prijedor Hospital, where the patients from the camps were reportedly mistreated. 3378/

2235. One report says that patients from the Trnopolje camp were returned from the hospital having been severely beaten there, and claimed that they had received no medical treatment. 3379/

2236. According to another report a subject and his brother were injured in their detention cell at Omarska by bullets randomly fired by drunken soldiers. The subject reports that he had a compound fracture with a protruding bone. The brothers were taken to a doctor who said that they needed hospital treatment and they were admitted to the Prijedor hospital. (The subject has not seen his brother since they were admitted to the hospital.) At the hospital he was told that he needed an operation, but received only a cast around his leg and was in traction for over a month. The subject claims that the Serbs in the hospital (it isn't clear if these were patients or staff) objected to his being there and wanted him thrown out. The subject believes that these people were plotting to kill him at night. The subject was returned to Omarska camp on 7 July 1992. 3380/

2237. Another subject who reportedly had been severely beaten and left for dead at Prijedor Prison was brought to the hospital on 29 May 1992. He was put in a large ward in the hospital with other Muslim and Croat patients. The subject claims that a Serb nurse put him on an intra-venous solution which he believes saved his life. This subject reports that on 6 or 7 June, a Serb doctor announced that all Muslim and Croat patients (about 100) had to leave the hospital immediately. The Muslim and Croat staff also had to leave. The subject was moved by truck to Keraterm camp. 3381/

2238. Prijedor Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Reportedly Bosnian Muslims were held for as long as two days at the Prijedor police station. 3382/ Interrogations reportedly were conducted here by the

militia and the military police and mistreatment of the prisoners was also initiated by both the militia and the police. 3383/

2239. One subject reported that on 25 May 1992, 50 to 60 men, women, and children were taken from Kozarac to the police station. There, the women and children were separated from the men. The subject reports that he was beaten and cursed as soon as he got off the bus. The soldiers laughed and drank while beating the prisoners. Later, a bus came and took the men to Keraterm. 3384/

2240. One subject reported that he was arrested on 2 June 1992 by the "Specijalna Milicija" and brought to the station, where he was interrogated. He claims that he was not physically mistreated during the interrogation, however he was subjected to verbal abuse. After his interrogation, the subject was released. He was again arrested and brought to the police station on four July. At this time he was slapped by two policemen. After two days at the prison he was taken to Keraterm camp. 3385/

2241. On 14 June 1992, a Bosnian Croat woman was reportedly detained for several hours in the Prijedor Police Station with two other women (named) and two men. The detainees were held in a small, blood-spattered room. They were eventually driven by police to Omarska where, they were told, they were to be interrogated. 3386/

2242. Reportedly, on 21 July 1992, a Bosnian Muslim from Rizvanovii and two other Muslim men were taken from Trnopolje camp to the Serbian Police Headquarters in Prijedor. 3387/ The subject says he was questioned there for five hours after which he and the other two men were taken to Omarska camp. 3388/

2243. Prijedor Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government.) A former member of the Muslim Territorial Defence Force reports that he was held overnight at this prison. The subject reported that he and two other Muslim prisoners were severely beaten by three Serbs, who were not guards, with fists and metal pipes. He says he was left for dead and was taken the following day by other Serbs to the Prijedor Hospital. 3389/ No further information about the prison is reported.

2244. Prijedor Sports Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Women and children from the village of Dera who had surrendered to the Serbs on 26 May 1992 were brought to the sport hall in Prijedor for a couple of hours before being transferred to Trnopolje. 3390/ According to one report 2,600 persons were held at the Prijedor Sports Centre as of 22 August 1992. 3391/ Another report also says that the Prijedor Sports Centre held 2,600 detainees as of 19 November 1992. 3392/

2245. Prijedor SUP building (Secretariat of Internal Affairs): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Canadian Government.) It is reported that on 30 May 1992, when the town of Prijedor was under attack by Serbian troops, a number of men were detained at the SUP building. The detainees were reported to have been beaten, tortured and some killed. 3393/

2246. One subject reports that he and the other men were all severely beaten. That there were about 100 Serb soldiers in the room "interrogating and beating them". The prisoners were forced to face the wall so that they couldn't see who was beating them. The subject says his skull was pierced with a gun breech. 3394/

2247. Puharska District, Prijedor: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Described by one report as the ghetto into which the Prijedor Muslims were herded after Serbs took control of the town and burned down Muslim houses. 3395/ The account does not give the details or characteristics of the detention.

2248. Šenkovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a camp located in Prijedor. 3396/ A search of available maps does not identify a town or area by this name.

2249. Sivac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a camp located in Prijedor. 3397/ A search of the available maps does not identify a town or area by this name in the county of Prijedor, however, there is a town by this name in Serbia.

2250. Tukovi: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this camp was located in the vicinity of the town of Prijedor. 3398/ A search of available maps does not locate a town by this name, however, a directory of towns in the former Yugoslavia indicates that Tukovi uses Prijedor's post office. 3399/

2251. Tomašica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including a UN Civil Affairs Report.) Reportedly a camp located in Prijedor. 3400/ A search of available maps does not identify a town or area by this name. According to one report 4,000 people were detained at "Tomašica, Trnopolje" as of 19 November 1992. 3401/

2252. Trnopolje area: "Survivors [of Trnopolje camp] testify about the establishment of a number of smaller local residences for the purposes of sexually abusing females." 3402/

2253. Dip Jela Sawmill: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A location where, reportedly, women detained at Trnopolje camp were brought for raping by Serb soldiers. 3403/ The report states that the sawmill is about three miles from Trnopolje. Reportedly the women were raped in the 17 offices attached to the sawmill. 3404/

2254. The suspects claim that about five girls and women from each of the 30 classroom where detainees were held at the Trnopolje camp were taken to the sawmill nightly (about 100 every night).

2255. One subject and three other witnesses relate that their treatment was worse when the Serb soldiers had lost a battle. Reportedly, conditions were particularly bad on the night of 9 or 10 June, after the Serb commander Vojvoda Karlica was killed near Foa. 3405/

63. Prnjavor

2256. Prnjavor is located in northern BiH. According to 1991 census data, the population was 46,894. At that time, the population was reportedly 71.6 per cent Serb, 15.3 per cent Muslim, 5.7 per cent other, 3.7 per cent Croat, and 3.7 per cent Yugoslav. 3406/

2257. Village of Prnjavor: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the United States Government.) According to one source, the village of Prnjavor was turned into

a concentration camp where all Muslims were confined to their homes. A source also heard rumours that refugees fleeing from Odak and Modria had been rounded-up by Serbs and sent to two camps, one of which was located at Prnjavor, which was reportedly made to contain women and children. 3407/

2258. Another report offered by a Muslim man taken to "Prnjavor Camp", and apparently held there from 16 May to 14 July 1992, described beatings by Serbian military police. Reportedly, he saw one man die during a beating on 17 May 1992 and another die on 6 June 1992. The alleged killers were members of groups called White Eagles or White Wolves. 3408/

64. Prozor

2259. Prozor is located in the central part of BiH. The pre-war population of the city and county of Prozor was 19,601. Approximately 62.3 per cent was Croat and 37.7 per cent was Muslim. 3409/

2260. Prozor Detention: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) In October and November 1992, there were reports of arbitrary detentions of Muslims by Croat forces during clashes between Croat and BiH forces in and around Prozor. In one such incident, a Muslim boy was reportedly detained by HVO (Croatian Defence Council) military police and was reportedly only released four days later when his father and others surrendered their arms. 3410/

2261. Apparently, the ICRC regularly visited prisoners held by Bosnian Croat authorities in Prozor at some time in the early part of 1993 and/or earlier. Although, the ICRC reported finding no prisoners detained by Bosnian Croat authorities in Prozor on 13 April 1993, 3411/ just three months later, on 10 July 1993, another ICRC report suggests that Red Cross representatives visited 22 prisoners held in Prozor by Bosnian Croat authorities. 3412/

2262. According to another report, on 26 August 1993, an ECMM team observed 25 prisoners or civilian internees digging trenches close to the front line in Trnovaca. The team protested, in vain, to HVO authorities in Prozor. 3413/

2263. On 30 August 1993, a meeting took place in order to arrange an exchange of prisoners that would include HVO prisoners captured by the BiH Army at Prozor. 3414/

2264. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported visiting a prison/penitentiary in Prozor on 30 January 1993. 3415/ Their report was, however, silent as to the conditions, treatment and number of detainees present at the facility.

2265. Technical School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) On 9 September 1993, an ECMM team visited an HVO POW camp located at the town's technical school, 100 metres from HVO headquarters. This camp was not a military detention camp but a detention camp for civilian internees. At the time of the visit, there were reportedly 228 civilians imprisoned at this facility. 3416/

2266. Reportedly, the prisoners had to dig trenches almost every day in the area of Trnovaa. At least four of the prisoners had reportedly been killed in the process. In the absence of the camp guards, the internees mentioned that they thought that approximately 40 to 60 people had been killed while working in the trenches. That assertion remained unconfirmed. 3417/

2267. The ECMM team reported that in general the prisoners had been treated well. They were not lacking food or water. Their living conditions appeared to be fairly reasonable. They had adequate washing and sanitary facilities. 3418/ The ECMM team reported that they occasionally picked up and delivered mail for the detainees. 3419/

2268. Local authorities reportedly promised to provide members of the ECMM team with a list of names of all war prisoners detained as well as the names of all of the Muslims who remained in the area. 3420/

2269. In a letter dated 19 August 1993, the BiH Ambassador to the United Nations reported that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militiamen in a concentration camp in a Prozor High school complex. 3421/

2270. Additionally, the ICRC reported visiting a school in Prozor on 8 October 1993. 3422/ Their report was, however, silent as to the conditions, treatment and number of detainees present at the facility.

2271. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, representatives from the ICRC first visited a detention facility established in a factory in this area on 19 October 1993. 3423/ The report was silent with respect to conditions and the operation of the facility.

2272. The ECMM team also reported a visit to two factories where some 40 internees are working and living. Their living conditions were reportedly quite good and they were permitted limited free access to the city. 3424/

2273. Atomic Shelter: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In a letter dated 19 August 1993, the BiH Ambassador to the United Nations reported that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militias in a concentration camp in Prozor at an Atomic shelter. 3425/

2274. UNIS: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In a letter dated 19 August 1993, it was alleged that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militias in a concentration camp in Prozor at UNIS. 3426/

2275. Fire-fighter's House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Also in the letter dated 19 August 1993, the BiH Ambassador to the United Nations reported that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militias in a concentration camp in Prozor at a Fire-fighters' house. 3427/ Additional information regarding procedures and conditions at this facility were not provided.

65. Rogatica

2276. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, Rogatica had a population of approximately 22,000 before the conflict: 60 per cent were Bosnian Muslims and 40 per cent were Bosnian Serbs. Currently, very few Bosnian Muslims remain in Rogatica. 3428/

2277. The fighting in Rogatica apparently began on 22 May 1992, 3429/ and lasted approximately two months. 3430/ Once the fighting started, Muslims could not leave the city. 3431/

2278. There were allegedly as many as 12 detention facilities in Rogatica. Reports suggest that mainly Serbs controlled these facilities, and that the

prisoners were primarily Muslim civilians. As many as 4,513 people allegedly were detained. 3432/

2279. Under the leadership of the commander of the local Serbian paramilitary forces, Serbs apparently began detaining Muslim civilians in late May 1992. 3433/ It is unclear how long this process continued, but there are reports that Serbs still were detaining Muslim civilians in late July and early August 1992. 3434/

2280. Witnesses report that in late May 1992 Serbian forces told Muslims to come to the city stadium or the high school. 3435/ Those Muslims who refused to leave their homes were taken to the stadium by force. 3436/ Serbian forces then sent Muslims to various detention facilities. Men and women were separated and sent to different locations. 3437/ There are also reports that some men were forcibly conscripted into the Serbian irregular forces. 3438/

2281. Allegedly, large numbers of these detainees were released or exchanged from late June 1992 through early August 1992. 3439/ According to reports from September 1992, it is estimated that 500 prisoners were exchanged from Rogatica, Foa, Kalinovik, and Miljevina. 3440/ Presently, it is unclear how many people, if any, are still detained in Rogatica.

2282. Witness statements allege that people detained in Rogatica were killed, raped, and beaten. In particular, there are several reports that Serbian forces raped Muslim women and girls while they were in detention. 3441/

2283. Church/Priest's Garage/Priory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Several reports indicate that Serbian forces operated a detention facility on the grounds of a church in Rogatica. 3442/ These reports described this facility as a church, a priest's garage, and a priory. 3443/ It is unclear how long Serbian forces have used this facility. However, one woman stated that she and her family were imprisoned in the priest's garage from 20 July through 23 July (presumably 1992). 3444/

2284. One report states that at least 23 people were imprisoned at the church. 3445/ Men may have been separated from women. Upon arrival, one witness stated that her father was taken away immediately to an undisclosed location. 3446/ The present status of the detention facility is unclear. Reportedly, on 23 July, 23 of the remaining prisoners were taken to the high school centre. 3447/

2285. Girls and women detained at the church were reportedly raped. 3448/ Another report claims that Serbs also brought women detained at other facilities to the church in order to rape them. 3449/ Functionaries of the regional Serbian paramilitary headquarters allegedly used the church grounds to rape young girls and women they abducted from a school detention facility. 3450/

2286. Donje Polje Cellar, Garage, and House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian forces allegedly held at least 40 Muslims in a large cellar, garage, and house in the Serbian community of Donje Polje. 3451/ Purportedly, many of the Muslims reported to Donje Polje after being ordered by Serbs to do so to avoid the possibility of hardship which could befall them during this transitional period. They were assured that they would be safe while Serbian forces searched their houses. 3452/ Upon the group's arrival in Donje Polje, Muslim citizens were allegedly locked in an unidentified cellar. 3453/

2287. For the first hours of their detention, the Muslims appeared to receive good treatment. According to one report, two women offered the adults coffee and gave the children bread and jam. 3454/ A representative of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) also visited the detainees to reassure them of their safety. 3455/

2288. However, the treatment of the prisoners seemed to worsen. Later that first day, two Serbian soldiers arrested 15 Muslim men who were in the cellar and took them away. 3456/ It is unclear where they were taken. In the evening, another man moved the remaining prisoners to a garage on the same street. He then moved them into a house because it was cold that night. 3457/ For the remainder of their detention, the Serbs gave the Muslim children some biscuits, but did not give any food to the adults. 3458/ The following day, at approximately 3:00 p.m., the remaining Muslim detainees were bused to the Sladara factory. 3459/ However, they were made to remain on the bus. 3460/ After some time, the detainees were transported to Kaljina, near Olovo, and released. 3461/

2289. Malt Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report states that men were detained at a Malt Factory in Rogatica. 3462/ The report's detail suggests that the Malt Factory, the Sladara Factory, and the Sarajevo Brewery may be different names for the same location. Allegedly, over 500 detainees at the factory were executed and 100 people remain imprisoned. 3463/

2290. Old Primary School in Borike: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) Some reports state that a detention facility is located at an old primary school in Borike. 3464/ Other reports, which describe a detention facility at an unidentified primary school in Rogatica, also may identify the old primary school. 3465/ According to one witness statement, the old building, presumably the old primary school, has two floors, and four or five classrooms on each floor. 3466/

2291. Penitentiary/Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The International Committee of the Red Cross states that its representatives visited a detention facility established in a prison in Rogatica on 27 July 1993. 3467/ Their report provided no other information on the conditions or control of the prison facility.

2292. Podosoje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) Reports indicate that Serbian forces operated a detention facility at Podosoje. 3468/ According to several reports, including one dated October 1992, approximately 2,300 people are detained at Podosoje. 3469/ Allegedly, Serbian forces transferred several of the men detained at the Sladara Factory to this facility. 3470/

2293. Ptiiljak Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Allegedly Serbian forces detained Muslim men at this location. 3471/ A report states that several men who were first taken to the Veljko Vlahovi High School immediately were transported to this location. 3472/

2294. Ragib Djindo Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) Allegedly, the Ragib Djindo school was used to detain over 500 people. 3473/ Ragib Djindo, Rogatica's new primary school building, is located near Sladara. 3474/ It has a lobby and 112 classrooms. 3475/

2295. One report states that local Serbs were the parties that used a primary school to detain Muslims. 3476/ However, it is unclear whether this report refers to Ragib Djindo, Borike, or another school in Rogatica. This same report also states that Serbs beat, raped, and burned prisoners at the school. 3477/ Other reports, which describe a detention facility at an unnamed primary school in Rogatica, also may identify the Ragib Dzindo school. 3478/

2296. Sarajevo Brewery: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian forces allegedly used a silo at the Sarajevo Brewery as a detention facility. 3479/ The report concerning this facility was silent regarding prisoner identity, conditions of detention or length of the facility's existence.

2297. Sladara Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) Serbian forces reportedly operated a detention facility for Muslim men at the Sladara Factory. 3480/ It is possible that as many as 500 people were detained at this location. 3481/ According to some reports, Serbian detention of Muslims followed a pattern in which men were separated from their families and sent to the Sladara Factory. 3482/ Then, after spending an unspecified length of time at Sladara, some detainees were allegedly transferred to another detention facility at Podosj. 3483/

2298. Sugar Refinery: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) According to reports, a detention facility was identified at a sugar refinery in Rogatica. 3484/ No additional information was provided regarding the facility's operation or control.

2299. Veljko Vlahovi High School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serbian forces operated a detention facility for Muslims--primarily women and children--at the Veljko Vlahovi High School in Rogatica. 3485/ Reports indicate that Serbian forces used this high school as a detention facility from at least May through August 1992. 3486/

2300. It is likely that local Serbian paramilitary forces initially controlled the high school. 3487/ Reports indicate that in late May 1992, the commander of the local Serbian paramilitary forces, issued an order for Rogatica's Muslims to gather at the high school. 3488/ At about the same time, Serbian forces allegedly placed an identified person in charge of the detainees. 3489/ Additionally, the Serbs allegedly obtained the cooperation of some local Muslim families. 3490/

2301. However, following the arrival of Arkan's soldiers toward the end of June and approximately 150 members of a Serbian paramilitary force from Baka Palanka in mid-July, it is unclear whether this person still controlled the high school. 3491/ From July through August 1992, various groups of Serbian soldiers appear to have been able to harass the detainees without any restrictions. 3492/

2302. In addition to recognizing Arkan's soldiers among the high school authorities, witnesses reported that they saw members of Šešelj's White Eagles at the high school. 3493/

2303. From late May 1992 through early August 1992, Serbian forces allegedly ordered Muslim civilians in Rogatica to gather at the high school. Reports state that Muslim men then were taken to the Sladara factory. 3494/ There are also reports that upon arrival at the high school, Serbian forces separated

the men and took them to Ptiiljak. 3495/ Serbian forces supposedly intended the high school to be a detention facility for mainly Muslim women, children, and elderly, as well as prisoners from Graanica. 3496/

2304. Beginning 25 May 1992, the commander of the local Serbian paramilitary forces, allegedly used loudspeakers to warn all Muslim civilians to gather at the high school. 3497/ Apparently about 300 people responded. 3498/ Shortly thereafter, on 6 June 1992, Muslims again were warned to gather at the high school. 3499/ At that time, Serbian forces began to arrest Muslim civilians who had not responded to the previous announcements. 3500/

2305. Toward the end of June, there were approximately 300 people at the high school, about 50 of whom had come there voluntarily. 3501/ However, the number of detainees quickly decreased. At the end of June 1992, Serbian authorities allegedly decided to transfer about 250 of the 300 remaining detainees to Olovo and neighbouring villages. 3502/ Reports state that 57 people remained at the high school. 3503/

2306. Serbian forces continued to take Muslims to the high school throughout July and the early days of August. At the beginning of July, a new group of civilians arrived from Seljani, Rakitnica, and Kovanj. 3504/ Then, in mid-July, Serbs again reportedly began to order Muslim civilians to the high school. 3505/ Serbs also consolidated prisoners from other locations at the high school. On 23 July 1992, 23 of the remaining prisoners at the church allegedly were taken to the high school. 3506/ On the same day, Serbian forces also reportedly took Muslim families from their homes to the high school. 3507/ There are also several reports that Serbs took Muslims from their homes to the high school on 29 July 1992. 3508/ Additionally, several reports state that Serbs took Muslim civilians to the high school through the last days of July until 4 August 1992. 3509/ By 7 August 1992, the number of prisoners again reached 300. 3510/

2307. In early August, the Serbian authorities again reportedly released prisoners. On 2 August 1992, several prisoners allegedly were transported to Visoko. 3511/ On 5 August 1992, reports indicate that a large group of the remaining detainees were transported to Hreša, outside Sarajevo. 3512/ Once in Hreša, reports also mention that Serbian positions fired on the detainees as they were released. 3513/ In Vratnik, they were greeted by the armed forces of BiH. 3514/ The last report of anyone transported out of the high school is on 8 August 1992. 3515/

2308. Serbian soldiers allegedly raped many women detained at the high school. 3516/ There are numerous reports of Serbian soldiers taking women and girls from the classrooms and returning them in the morning. 3517/ One report alleges that over 100 women were repeatedly gang raped at the school. 3518/ Reportedly, some women also became pregnant after being raped. 3519/ They allegedly were taken to the ecumenical centre and released. 3520/

2309. Reports stated that Serbs from Pale, Rogatica, Sokolac, and Serbia raped women at the school. 3521/ Numerous reports identify individuals supposedly responsible for sexual assaults of the detainees in the camp. 3522/

2310. The majority of reported sexual assaults allegedly occurred sometime after late June 1992. In particular, reports point to a period of intense abuse of the detainees between 29 July 1992 and 5 August 1992 when women were raped every evening. 3523/ Many women allegedly were raped on multiple evenings as well as raped by more than one person on a single evening. One Muslim woman reported that she was raped 12 times in five nights. 3524/ Another woman reportedly was raped one night by five Serbs. 3525/

2311. Most of the sexual assaults allegedly followed a similar pattern in which pairs of Serbian paramilitary members would enter the detainees' classrooms at approximately 11:00 p.m., select certain women, and take them into other rooms of the school where they would rape them. 3526/ There also are reports of Serbs taking women from classrooms at any time between 12:45 a.m. and 2:00 a.m.. 3527/ Additionally, Serbs allegedly took women from the classrooms and raped them in the cellar of the high school, local apartments, and automobiles. 3528/

2312. There is little information on how women were chosen as victims. One report states that two Serbian paramilitary members would decide who would be raped. 3529/ This report also mentions that some Serbs would request women as victims based on their photos. 3530/

2313. In many instances, the victims also were beaten as they were raped. 3531/ One woman reports that her assailants beat her with boots and guns, and threatened her with a knife. 3532/ Another Muslim woman reports that she was beaten and kicked while she was raped. 3533/

2314. Rape also was used as a tool of interrogation. One Muslim woman states that she was raped while being interrogated by an identified commander. 3534/

2315. Beyond the reports of sexual assault, witnesses also allege that detainees at the high school were killed, beaten, robbed, threatened, and forcibly converted to Serbian Orthodox. Like the rapes, the mistreatment of the prisoners increased after the end of June 1992. 3535/

2316. There are a few reports of murders and disappearances. On 8 June 1992, three people allegedly were executed by members of the Serbian irregular forces. 3536/ It is unclear whether they were killed at the school or some other location. 3537/ In particular, one witness states that an identified man killed an identified woman. 3538/ Additionally, at the end of June, one person was taken away and never seen again. 3539/ An identified man also allegedly had burned and killed. 3540/

2317. According to reports, the detainees at the high school were physically assaulted. There are several reports of Serbian forces beating women, often when these women were trying to protect others from being raped. 3541/ The detainees were beaten without weapons and with rifle butts. 3542/

2318. The high school authorities also forced the detainees to perform dangerous and degrading acts. One woman reports that she was spared from being raped, but forced to commit various "immoral acts". 3543/ Two men allegedly forced another Muslim woman to sit on an anti-tank mine and to jump from a third floor window. 3544/ One of these made women drink alcohol, deciding how much and how fast they had to drink. 3545/ He also allegedly forced women try to commit suicide. 3546/

2319. There are reports that the high school authorities looted the detainees. Several detainees report that they were forced to surrender their jewelry. 3547/ Two identified men were most often reported as the perpetrators of these crimes. 3548/

2320. There are several reports that the prisoners were exposed to various threats and psychic tortures. 3549/ In particular, there are several reports of high school authorities, most often the two men mentioned above, trying to force prisoners to convert to Serbian Orthodox. 3550/ Additionally, three identified people reportedly would ask people to convert, and tell them that those who converted would stay alive and that the others would die. 3551/

2321. Despite the reports of rape, murder, and battery, there are several reports that some of the Serbian paramilitary guards treated prisoners well. Reportedly, the person who originally was responsible for the security of the inmates, treated all of the detainees well. 3552/ However, the conditions, and his control, of the camp allegedly deteriorated with the arrival of about 150 paramilitary Serbs from Baka Palanka in early July. 3553/

2322. Witnesses also report that a number of guards protected some of the detainees. A guard who was a friend of one Muslim woman's husband, allegedly allowed her to sleep at a nearby apartment, in order to prevent her from being raped. 3554/ There also are reports that he provided food for the detainees, and gave Muslims Serbian travel passes so that they could flee to safety. 3555/ Lastly, he allegedly saved some detainees from a plan to execute them. 3556/ Another woman's testimony states that one of the men accused of war crimes at this location protected her from attacks by other guards. 3557/ Lastly, one woman claims that another man protected her from being raped and beaten. 3558/

2323. Although some guards may have respectfully treated the detainees, the conditions at the high school were generally poor. The detainees allegedly were held in classrooms containing anywhere from 17 to 57 people. 3559/ Some groups of detainees allegedly were prevented from having contact with other inmates. 3560/

2324. Sleeping conditions at the camp were very simple. One group of 21 people allegedly were detained in a classroom where they slept without blankets on cement floors. 3561/ Other reports also stated that detainees had no place to sleep, or could only sleep on the floor. 3562/

2325. Apparently, food at the high school was scarce. One group of detainees states that there was no food or medicine at the school when they arrived. 3563/ There also is a report which states that there was no water, 3564/ and another which claims that some guards refused to give water to prisoners. 3565/ Other reports stated that they did not receive food for several days, and described the supplies that they did receive as insufficient. 3566/

2326. However, there also are reports that the Serbian authorities provided some supplies. Between 8 June and 24 July 1992, one group allegedly was given small amounts of food every 15 days. 3567/ These supplies included 110 kilograms of flour, five litres of oil, three to four kilograms of rice and beans, and approximately 50 packages of pasta. 3568/ Another group of 21 people reports that on 1 August 1992, the fourth day of their captivity, the prison authorities provided them with 20 kilograms of flour, one-half litre of oil, and one-half kilogram of rice. 3569/ Lastly, one witness states that between 30 July 1992 and 5 August 1992 a group of several detainees was given one-half kilogram of rice, one-half litre of cooking oil, and 20 kilograms of flour. 3570/ This witness also reports that there was a stove at the high school, and that some of the detainees were allowed to cook meals. 3571/

2327. The prison authorities also allowed the detainees to find their own food. Between 8 June 1992 and 24 July 1992, approximately 50 detainees who lived close to the school were allowed to go home to get some food and clothing. 3572/

2328. Nonetheless, the supplies at the high school may not have been sufficient. There were a few reports that detainees died from lack of food or medicine. One woman who originally was not allowed to bring her medicine to the school may have died from starvation. 3573/ There also is another report that a woman starved to death, but it is unclear whether she died while she

was in detention. 3574/

66. Rudo

2329. This municipality is located on the eastern border of BiH, adjacent to Serbia. Its neighbour to the north is Višegrad and its neighbour to the south is ajnie. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, Rudo county had a population of 11,572; of that 27.2 per cent were Muslims, 70.8 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 2 per cent were described as "others".

2330. Reports indicate that there may have been as many as four detention facilities operating in Rudo; however, information regarding Rudo prison and Rudo camp may, in fact, be describing the same location. Bosnian Serb authorities allegedly operated Rudo prison, but the evidence does not indicate the ethnicity of the parties who operated the other facilities.

2331. Although one report states that Bosnians were detained in Rudo prison, other reports lack any information about the ethnicity of detainees. Even though there is no information about the number of detainees at two of the three sites, at least 22 prisoners were reportedly detained in Rudo.

2332. Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, the barracks in Rudo has operated as a detention facility. 3575/

2333. Old Railway Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A detention facility allegedly was located at the old railway station in Rudo. 3576/

2334. Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) One report indicates that Bosnian Serb authorities have operated a detention facility at Rudo prison, where as many as 18 prisoners were held. 3577/ Other reports describe a Serbian operated detention facility called Rudo camp, which has held as many as 21 Bosnians. 3578/ These reports may describe the same facility.

2335. One report about Rudo camp details abuse of detainees. A Muslim who was detained in Rudo camp with 21 other Bosnians said that all of the men in his camp had been beaten regularly. 3579/ Men allegedly would be taken from their room for interrogation and would return disfigured, in some cases with ears, fingers, or noses cut off. 3580/

67. Sanski Most

2336. Sanski Most is located in north-west BiH. In 1991 its population was 60,119. Of that, 47 per cent were Muslim, 42.2 per cent Serbian, 7.1 per cent Croatian, and 3.7 per cent were described as "other".

2337. There are reports of 11 Serbian-run detention facilities in this region. They are as follows: Betonirka, the concrete factory at Sanski Most, Hasan Kiki Primary School, Kamengrad, Krings Factory, Kriva Cesta Police Station, Narodni Front Primary School, the police station in Sanski Most, Sana camp, Sportski Centar, and Vrhpolje. These camps held both Muslim and Croatian prisoners, many of whom were later sent on to Manjaa and Doboј camps.

2338. Camps were established and prisoners detained as part of a greater campaign of "ethnic cleansing" in the region. This campaign began in December 1991 and continued until the complete shelling of the city in late May 1992.

At first, Serbian authorities demobilized all Muslim and Croatian militia, police, and security forces that were then active in the area. 3581/ Then, in April, the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) requested that the Department of Internal Security (SUP) divide along ethnic lines and form completely separate departments. The Croatian and Muslim officers of the SUP refused the proposed division. 3582/

2339. Soon after, 500 uniformed Serbian reservists from the 6th Krajiska Brigade arrived in the city. 3583/ They surrounded the SUP administration building, took over the radio station, post office, bank, and power station. Non-Serbian police officers were told to leave their jobs and go home. 3584/ All surrounding villages were also targeted for "ethnic cleansing". Civilians were asked to surrender their weapons and all movement in the region was closely monitored.

2340. Then, on 23 May 1992 Serbian inhabitants were evacuated from the city. 3585/ A couple days later Sanski Most was completely blockaded by tanks, armoured vehicles, and Serbian troops. 3586/ On the afternoon of the 27th, non-Serbian inhabitants were given an ultimatum to vacate their homes and gather in an open field or risk being killed. 3587/ Then, white sheets were put on the roofs of their houses. 3588/ At about 10:00 p.m., mortars were aimed at these homes, and anyone who had not left them were killed. Apparently, a number of elderly civilians died during this initial bombing. 3589/

2341. This campaign of "ethnic cleansing" was carried out by the 6th Sanski Most Brigade or Krajiška Brigade, the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS), and local Serbs. 3590/ Organizers that are specifically named include: the head of the SDS and later installed as the president of Sanski Most County; 3591/ the man in charge of all camps and detention centres established in the region, commander of the 6th Sanski Most Brigade which was responsible for executing the plans developed by the other two men; 3592/ commander of the paramilitary organization called Srpske Oruane Snage (SOS) which was made up of local Serbs; and the local leader of the Serbian radical party loyal to Vojislav Šešelj. 3593/

2342. Fifteen other men were named. 3594/

2343. Betonirka: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) One report states that 500 Muslim prisoners, mostly from the city of Sanski Most, were detained at this camp. 3595/ During their captivity, they were severely beaten, and some were killed. 3596/ Another report refers to this camp as one of "evil repute" where a certain Marti from Uljevci was well-known for taking part in activities against prisoners. 3597/ Many of the prisoners from here were ultimately sent on to Manjaa camp. 3598/

2344. Concrete factory in Sanski Most: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Government of Denmark.) Another report claims that 120 Muslim men from the Mahala suburb of Sanski Most were detained at a concrete factory near the police station in Sanski Most beginning 27 May 1992. They were ultimately transferred to the Manac or Manjaa camp, 3599/ yet some died upon their arrival at Manac because they had been beaten so severely during their stay at the concrete factory. 3600/

2345. Hasan Kiki Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Muslim prisoners were brought to this school upon the attacks of their villages. Men were kept here while women and children were transferred

to Velika Kladuša. Approximately 1,200 men were held here for a 50-day period. 3601/ During this time, they were interrogated and tortured before being transferred to Manjaa camp. 3602/

2346. The school had no toilets or other facilities, and prisoners were not given food. 3603/ Some outsiders were allowed to bring food to the camp, but most of it never reached the prisoners because it was stolen by Serb guards. 3604/ Prisoners were often beaten and forced to beat each other. One man reports that he was beaten regularly with chair legs and rubber batons during his detention between 27 May and 7 July. 3605/

2347. Frequently, unidentified "bearded and blood covered" Serb irregulars came to the school with knives demanding to kill prisoners, yet they were unable to get to them because police guards would not let them in. 3606/

2348. Kamengrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Government of France.) Kamengrad is reported to be a "mixed camp" in Sanski Most. 3607/ Women were allegedly raped and sexually abused at this camp. 3608/ There is no further information.

2349. Krings Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) The Krings factory building is located 2.5 to five kilometres west of Sanski Most. This factory is described as both a former fabric hall and an iron works factory and is in the industrial zone of Sanski Most on the road to Bosanska Krupa. An auto factory called Famos is to the west of it, and a factory that use to make elevators is to the east. 3609/ Apparently, the building was previously used by military forces. 3610/ The ICRC reported visiting the detention facility at the Krings factory. 3611/

2350. The facility is surrounded by a one metre high wire fence, its perimeter comprised of an area about 160 by 100 metres. 3612/ There are two structures in the compound: a small office and the detention facility itself. The single story office building is approximately eight by six metres and is in the north-west corner of the compound. It has five small rooms which were used for interrogations. 3613/

2351. The detention facility is 50 by 100 metres and is 10 metres high. It is built of brick with glass-paned windows and has two entrances. The one on the north-western front consists of two large doors which open outward. These doors are large enough to let cars in. A second entrance on the west end of the building is smaller and permits only individual access. Its doors open inward. There is a third entrance which also has auto access on the south side, but its doors were kept locked at all times. Finally, there is a dog pen attached to the north-eastern corner of the building. 3614/

2352. Muslim and Croatian prisoners from Briševo, Sanski Most, Hrustovo, Vrhpolje, and Stari Majdan as well as those transferred from the Kamengrad and Sportski Centar camps were held at this factory. There is one report that claims that wealthy, intellectual, and professional individuals were singled out to be brought to Krings. 3615/

2353. Two thousand of the prisoners from Sanski Most came in summer 1992. They had been ordered to gather at the marketplace in front of Sanski Most town hall sometime in June. At that point, military buses took them to Krings. 3616/ When they arrived, prisoners from Hrustovo and Vrhpolje were already at the factory.

2354. There are two reports of prisoners coming from Stari Majdan. One states that 150 prisoners arrived on 7 June 1992. 3617/ Another claims that men from Stari Majdan also arrived on 30 July or 1 August with prisoners from Briševo. 3618/ It is not clear when prisoners from the other camps were transferred to the factory, but it is certain that they were detained at the factory during this same time. All in all, approximately 1,000 people are said to have been held at the camp 3619/, and an additional 3,000 to 5,000 passed through it during the period from May to September 1992. 3620/

2355. At the factory, men were separated from the women, children, and elderly. The men were put in the large detention building, lined up, and registered by name. 3621/

2356. They received no food or water. 3622/ They slept on the floor and there were no toilets. 3623/ People were beaten with clubs, canes, thick knotted ropes, chains, army boots, and rifles. Apparently, many people choked from internal bleeding as a result of the beatings. 3624/ Also, the prisoners were forced to sing Serbian nationalist songs. Those from the villages of Hrustovo and Vrhpolje were beaten particularly severely while singing. 3625/ Furthermore, they were told that their daughters had been raped in order to humiliate them in front of the other men. 3626/ Well over 100 people are reported to have been killed at the factory. 3627/

2357. Prisoners were interrogated throughout their detention. Apparently, there were always at least five guards and five interrogators at the factory. The interrogator squad consisted of three military personnel and two policemen. 3628/ During questioning, prisoners were asked about their private lives, political views, places of work, ownership of weapons, and positions of Muslim units and arms. 3629/ Two individuals were named in connection with the interrogations. 3630/

2358. The camp was guarded by men wearing JNA uniforms, presumed to be members of the reserve army. The leader of the camp was identified by one name. 3631/ Later on, in July the army soldiers were replaced by men in dark blue police uniforms. The police force was led by an identified man from Sanski Most. 3632/ Five other policemen were named. 3633/

2359. In addition to these individuals, there were other unidentified military personnel who were present at the camp. One such figure came at night to inspect the camp. He wore a plain green uniform, with an "unusually tall hat similar to that of the cossacks." 3634/ On the hat was pinned a "etnik" symbol unknown to the witness and other prisoners. The man carried a machine-gun with him. 3635/ Another individual identified only as "Marti" came to the camp in early August dressed in an army uniform and started kicking all of the prisoners. 3636/

2360. It appears that Krings closed down sometime near September 1992. Men were either released or transferred to Manjaa. 3637/ One witness relates that he was released on 20 August with 250 other prisoners. The men were let go two at a time and were allowed to move freely around Sanski Most. They were issued written permission by the 6th Krajiška Brigade. This permission was signed by an identified man. 3638/

2361. The mayor of Sanski Most and founder of the SDS and the chairman of SDP, are named as having full knowledge of the activities at the factory during its operation. 3639/

2362. Kriva Cesta Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) One witness explains being held at a police station called Kriva Cesta three

kilometres outside of Sanski Most on the road to Klju. 3640/ It is not clear whether this is the central Sanski Most station described in more details by others or not. See Police Station in Sanski Most below for more information.

2363. Narodni Front School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Government of Denmark.) Two thousand civilians of the Mahala suburb of Sanski Most were brought to the gym of this school upon the severe shelling of their neighbourhoods on 27 May 1992. 3641/ Women and children were immediately released, but the men stayed for up to two weeks. It appears that the school was a sort of collecting centre because the names and addresses of all men were registered by the local police, and then they were released. 3642/

2364. Another source reports that only 500 prisoners were actually "detained" at the school. 3643/

2365. Police Headquarters at Sanski Most: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Upon the attack of Sanski Most by Serbian forces, men were arrested and taken to the basement of police headquarters. There, they were interrogated and beaten for days. Thirty-three non-Serbian police officers were brought to police headquarters. Seventeen of them were killed during interrogations; eight were sent on to Manjaa, and four managed to escape. 3644/

2366. Some men were brought from other camps at night to be interrogated and beaten. One ex-prisoner claims that men were taken two a night from Sportski Centa to the police station. 3645/ There, they were beaten with shovel handles and hit in the stomach. 3646/

2367. The ICRC reported visiting the Sanski Most Police Station twice, once on 6 August 1992 and another time on 10 October 1992. 3647/ In August, representatives reported seeing 13 prisoners, and in October they saw only one. 3648/

2368. Sana camp: The existence of this camp has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This camp was located in a workshop of the ceramic factory at Sanski Most. 3649/ Many prisoners came to Sana from aplje and Tomina and stayed for a short period before being transferred on to Kozarac or Doboje. 3650/

2369. At the Sana camp, men between the ages of 15 and 60 years old were separated from the women, children, and elderly. The women, children, and elderly usually spent one night at the camp before being sent on to Doboje while the men stayed for a bit longer. 3651/

2370. There are reports that some people were killed arbitrarily during their initial detention. 3652/ Others died during their transfer to other camps because they received no food or water on the truck cargos. Many, particularly the elderly, died from lack of air and water at this time. 3653/

2371. One report describes the transport of a particular group of men from Sana camp to Tomina where they were killed at the bridge near the entrance of town. Apparently, the cargo trucks stopped at the bridge, and the men were ordered off. Then, the prisoners were told to undress and were fired on as they scrambled underneath the bridge. 3654/

2372. Sportski centar: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State. Muslim prisoners from Sanski Most were forced to gather at the sports centre

on the outskirts of town in late May 1992 when the Serbs took over the city. From that time on, thousands of people passed through this camp, and it is estimated that up to 3,000 people were detained here at one time. 3655/ Again, women, children, and the elderly were immediately separated from the men and let go after one night. 3656/ Most of the men were ultimately transferred to Manjaa.

2373. Family members that were released were allowed to bring food to the camp, but this food was often stolen by guards and never reached the detainees. Furthermore, those bringing it risked being beaten and killed because they would be falsely accused of smuggling in weapons. 3657/ The prisoners received no other food at the camp, and one witness reports that a man died of starvation during his detention there. 3658/

2374. Apparently, the sports hall was divided into two sections, one larger than the other. 3659/ There is also alleged to have been a "special interrogation house" where detainees were beaten and tortured. In this "house," prisoners were asked where all of their possessions were, and many were executed. 3660/

2375. The centre was guarded by Serbian police, military personnel, and local Serb civilians. 3661/ They beat people with bats, rifle butts, and kicked them with steel-toed boots. 3662/ One specific perpetrator in activities against prisoners was named. 3663/ Apparently, he ordered many of the beatings at the centre.

2376. During their short detention, two prisoners a night were taken from the sports centre to the police station to be interrogated. 3664/

2377. Vrhpolje: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team Report. Vrhpolje is a village approximately 12 kilometres south-east of Sanski Most. An unknown number of prisoners were held at a camp there. 3665/

68. Sarajevo

2378. Sarajevo consists of several distinct counties or areas. They include, Centar, Hadii, Ilida, Ilijaš, Novi grad, Novo, Pale, Stari grad, Trnovo, and Vogoša. There were many camps in the Sarajevo area, run by all three ethnic groups and housing all three ethnic groups. However, the majority of reports concern Muslim-run camps, housing Bosnian Serbs.

2379. Fighting broke out in the area on 5 April 1992, the eve of a meeting of European Community Ministers, who were expected to recognize BiH as an independent state. At 2:00 p.m. a deadline set by Serbian leaders for cancellation of a full mobilization of the Republic's Territorial Defence and police reserve forces 3666/ expired. As the deadline expired, thousands of people reportedly took to the streets in spontaneous peace marches, and Sarajevo television began running appeals for ethnic amity. One group of marchers was shot at by unidentified gunmen. 3667/ At that point, full-scale fighting broke out. 3668/

2380. Shortly after fighting broke out, many detention centres reportedly sprang up. There are multiple reports of private prisons run from basements of apartment buildings, shopping centres, offices, and in garages all around the region. There were also several larger camps run by the BiH government and the Bosnian Serb Army.

2381. As of August 1993, the Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission estimated that 100 to 150 people were detained in the government controlled area of Sarajevo, and a similar number were detained by Bosnian Serb forces in the area controlled by them. He stated that the ICRC learned of detention months after such detention began or took place, because the authorities on all sides notify the ICRC only after they have been specifically ordered to do so. 3669/

a. Small detention facilities in Sarajevo

2382. There were reportedly many humanitarian law violations at the private detention facilities. Some of these small facilities were allegedly "bordellos", or sites where women were kept and raped and sexually assaulted for the gratification of the soldiers. 3670/ Many of these allegations were very general, though some sources identified specific sites which were reportedly used for such purposes. 3671/

2383. Premises at Danila Ozme Street: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. The BiH Government allegedly detained Serb women here for the purpose of rape. There is no information on when the site was opened, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were, but the site was closed at the end of August 1992. 3672/

2384. Premises at engi Vila: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. The BiH Government allegedly detained Serb women here for the purpose of rape. 3673/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there or what the conditions were.

2385. Railway Station: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbian girls were reportedly held here and raped. The submitting source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3674/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2386. Primary School Petar Djoki: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbian girls were allegedly held here and raped. The source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3675/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2387. Sports Centre Skenderija: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbian girls were allegedly detained here and raped. The source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3676/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2388. The Hotel Zagreb: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The BiH Territorial Defence allegedly ran a "bordello" for Serbian girls and women here. 3677/ In a separate submission the same source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3678/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2389. The Hotel Evropa: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The BiH Territorial Defence allegedly ran a "bordello" for Serbian girls and women here. Muslims reportedly took one identified girl here in July 1992 from Breka after they killed her mother and father. 3679/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there or what the conditions were.

2390. The Mladen Stojanovi Dormitory or Youth Hostel on Radieva Street: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. This site was located near the Sarajka department store. It was allegedly converted into the Security Service Centre Department in Sarajevo and was the first step for prisoners on the way to either the Viktor Bubanj barracks or the Central Prison. 3680/ BiH Government forces reportedly operated the facility, where Serb women were allegedly detained and raped. 3681/ According to one source, the Muslims strategic plan was to rid the area of all Serbs. 3682/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2391. School of Civil Engineering: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The Republika Srpska identified a man who ran a camp here where 100 Serb women were allegedly detained and raped. 3683/

2392. Aerodrom: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Women were allegedly detained, raped, and killed here. 3684/ No additional information regarding control or length of the facility's existence was made available.

2393. Student Hostel in Vraca: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Guardian. Women were allegedly detained and raped here. 3685/ No additional information regarding control or length of the facility's existence was made available.

2394. Houses in Souolac: 3686/ (the existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Guardian.) Women were allegedly detained and raped here. 3687/

2395. Other small prisons housed both men and women. In these, the detainees were allegedly beaten, some killed, and some women were raped. 3688/ There is little information on many of these sites.

2396. Premises on Oktobarske Revolucije Street: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to a statement by two named witnesses, Serbian men were held here, one identified Serbian man was beaten to death with a mallet, and prisoners were used as live shields. 3689/

2397. Basement of Apartment Building at Trg Zavnbih-a: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A named Bosnian Serb witness stated that there were prison cells at this location two metres wide by 20 metres long. 3690/ In one cell were 57 prisoners, 17 of whom were women. They lay on wooden pallets along the wall. Some reportedly had broken limbs and ribs, broken teeth, or head wounds. The witness stated that he was beaten because he was from Pale. During the day, he stated that dogs were brought in and forced to bite the prisoners. The witness identified two of the men who beat the prisoners as Senad and "Kruško." 3691/

2398. Mladost, Trg Zavnobih-bb: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to a witness, in April, about 20 Serbs allegedly were arrested, mistreated, and tortured at a detention facility established in this public building. Two identified men were allegedly killed. The witness stated that the commander of the Territorial Defence in Sarajevo, was one of the perpetrators. 3692/

2399. Coca-Cola Plant, Raskršće: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to a witness, this camp, located half way between Ilida and Hadii, was used as a processing plant for Bosnian Muslims before they were shipped to the stadium camp in Hadii. 3693/

2400. Cafe Borsalino: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to one source, a detention facility was established in this Sarajevo cafe. This facility was reportedly run by the Bosnian Muslim commander of the Territorial Defence in Sarajevo. Individuals detained here were allegedly tortured and denied food and water. 3694/

2401. School of Electrical Engineering: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A witness stated that after being brought here, the guards confiscated his documents and all of his money. He reportedly later learned that Green Berets were found on a mountain with all of his personal documents. 3695/

2402. Unidentified basement prison: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A named witness reported that he was arrested 6 May 1992 by Muslim Green Berets. He recalled witnessing the torture and forced confession of a fellow detainee. The witness stated that the prisoner was, thereafter, killed by an identified man. There were reportedly other Serbs present, who were also physically abused. 3696/

2403. Unidentified facility on Tetovska Street: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. In October 1992, a woman was allegedly taken from her home to a basement, which had been transformed into a containment area, in Tetovska street. During her detention, the woman was reportedly interrogated and raped by members of the Muslim army. 3697/ She became pregnant and received an abortion in March 1993, in her 22nd week of pregnancy. 3698/

2404. Unidentified military prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Paris Daily Liberation and the ICRC. According to Francois Didier of Paris' Daily Liberation, Serbian prisoners, who appeared to be civilians, were kept at a military prison for exchange. They reportedly had visible injuries. 3699/ Another account involved a Serb man who saved a Muslim Imam during an attack on Dobrošević and Ahatović in June of 1992. This man stated that he was arrested by Territorial Defence Forces on 29 June 1992, and taken to this prison. He stated that he told the people who arrested him that he had saved the Imam, but he was taken to the military prison anyway. He gave no further details. 3700/

2405. Unidentified School: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A witness reported that her son's school in Sarajevo was now a prison and a bordello. She said that she never saw women, and could not say if Serb or Muslim women were held there. She stated that she saw members of the Muslim army enter the school and heard screams of women and men. 3701/

2406. Ramiz Salin: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. According to one report, representatives of the ICRC visited a detention facility in Ramiz Salin. The facility was established in a local prison/penitentiary and was in existence on 27 December 1993. No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility. 3702/

b. Other areas of Sarajevo

2407. Alipašino Polje: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. There was at least one site of detention in this area in Sarajevo. Three Bosnian Serb male witnesses describe events occurring at "the prison at Alipašino Polje", indicating that there may have been only one. 3703/ The fourth report states merely that Serbian women were raped by BiH Government forces on premises in this area. 3704/ Because the other witnesses do not allege that women were raped at the prison where they were held, this may be another site.

2408. The three witnesses each state that they were held in a prison run by the Muslim Territorial Defence Forces of BiH. The facility was reportedly used primarily for housing Bosnian Serbs. They also reported that both women and men were held there. 3705/ One stated that there were 72 inmates. 3706/ The witnesses did not describe conditions at the prison, but all three described beatings and killings. One man stated that he witnessed Muslim guards kill three men and saw guards interrogate another young man about weapons. When the young man replied he knew nothing about weapons, the guards allegedly tied him to a table and worked his anus over with a rasp. The witness stated that he saw the young man later in a pool of his own blood, still alive. 3707/

2409. The most detailed testimony was from a Serb man who said he was detained in a basement prison--called block B--for eight days. He claimed he was imprisoned for being a Serb. He said he was interrogated and beaten. The prison inspector questioned the witness about the names of other "etniks". When the witness stated that he knew a man with a particular name, he was beaten for 12 hours. The prison inspector reportedly watched the beating from a bed, rising from time to time to participate in the beating. The witness stated that he was put in a straight jacket twice and beaten with boards and a wooden stick. When he lost consciousness, the guards threw water over him. 3708/

2410. The witness also reported that the prison inspector urinated on his head and tried to force the witness to perform fellatio on him. When the witness refused, the prison inspector threatened him and took a stick, forcing it in and out of the witness' mouth, saying that this was what he did to Serb women with his penis. 3709/ The witness stated that he was beaten again, and when returned to the other prisoners, was unable to move for three days. 3710/

2411. The witness was called two days later to sign a written statement. He wrote his original story and was beaten again. The prison inspector reportedly came to him, saying that he would be released if he would tell who collaborated with the "etniks". The prison inspector also said that many people were interceding on behalf of the witness including the management of the firm where he was employed. 3711/ After eight days, the commander of the Territorial Defence came to the prison. He called out the names of each of the 72 detainees, one by one, and released them. The witness identified five guards who beat prisoners, and two guards he said did not beat prisoners. 3712/

2412. Electrotechnical School, Bua Potok: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This prison was allegedly located at the Electrotechnical school in Bua Potok, on Prvomajska street. 3713/ The prison was reportedly run by members of the Bosnian Muslim paramilitary group the Green Berets and the Territorial Defence of BiH. There were eight male detainees, seven of whom were Serb and one of whom was a Muslim, who allegedly intended to give a Serb a list of Muslims who should be killed. 3714/

2413. The sole account of this detention facility was provided by a Serb male. He stated that he was arrested on 17 May 1992, beaten and taken to the school. He recalled that there were some 30 armed individuals positioned in front of the facility. They reportedly ordered the prisoners to stand facing the wall, after which they were beaten. 3715/ The witness and the six others arrested with him were taken to the basement. They were reportedly the only detainees there. The detainees were accused of owning radio transmitters and guiding Serb shells. One man, between 75 and 80 years old, died after being beaten for half an hour. Another man, about 75 years old, was brought in and killed by being beaten for an hour. The bodies of these two men were put into a sewer which emptied into the Miljacka river. 3716/

2414. The witness reported that the perpetrators stated they were from Foa, Gorade, and Zvornik. The witness also stated that he overheard beatings of other prisoners by what sounded like elderly women. The witness did not describe other conditions at the prison, nor did he describe his release. 3717/

2415. Central Prison (National Prison): The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. This prison was allegedly run by an identified man. 3718/ An actor reportedly helped manage the prison, though he left at the beginning of August 1992. 3719/ The commander of the fifth floor, where women were allegedly held, was also named. 3720/ Ten other guards were identified. 3721/ Finally, one source added that the commander of the Territorial Defence visited the prison. 3722/ The reports regarding this site state that Serb detainees were held here from May 1992 3723/ until at least July 1992. 3724/ One source stated that part of the prison was opened in September 1992 for inspection by humanitarian organizations. 3725/ Both men and women were held at this site, and one report stated that even children were detained here. 3726/ There is no indication of how many civilians and POWs were held here, or whether the detainees, whose statements were provided, were civilian or military prisoners. However, one report stated that a witness was kept in one room with 30 other Serb prisoners. 3727/

2416. Hygienic conditions were described as terrible. 3728/ One report stated that detainees were fed tea, bread and a little bit of pasta. 3729/ Another report stated that detainees were fed only once per day. 3730/ Allegedly, detainees were given one litre of water every four days. 3731/ One witness, who was held in solitary confinement, reported that toilet facilities consisted of an outhouse outside. It was open and had no water. The same witness stated that he received no medical attention for wounds from beatings. 3732/

2417. Detainees were reportedly beaten and tortured. Several reports state that Green Berets, Mujahedin warriors, police officers, and criminals were allowed to enter the prison and beat the detainees. 3733/ Women were allegedly raped there. 3734/ One report alleged that the commander of the women's floor extorted jewelry under the threat of rape. 3735/ Another report stated that women were raped every night. 3736/ Some detainees reported that they were forced to sign false confessions saying that they were "etnik"

sympathizers or snipers, and some said they were forced to testify on Sarajevo television. 3737/ One report stated that every night five to six Serbs died, and more were brought in to take their place. 3738/ One man was allegedly abducted and taken to the Central Prison because his brother was willing to exchange 100 Muslim prisoners for him. 3739/

2418. According to another report, representatives of the ICRC visited a detention facility in a prison in Sarajevo. The report notes the existence of this facility as late as 3 March 1993. No additional information regarding operation or control of the facility was provided in the report. 3740/

2419. Ciglane: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. There were two places in this area of Sarajevo where people were detained. One was allegedly a "bordello," holding Serb women and girls as young as 10 to 12 years old. The only account of this location came from a Serb woman who was held there. She stated that drunk Croatian and Muslim forces came to the site and raped the girls there. She alleged that many young girls were gang raped, and that none of the detainees were allowed to talk to each other. A former schoolmate of the witness brought her to this location. He had kidnapped her in Livno and brought her along when he was transferred to Sarajevo. 3741/

2420. Unidentified Tunnel: 3742/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Another site in this area where people were allegedly detained was an unidentified tunnel. 3743/ At this tunnel, Serbs were reportedly detained by Muslims beginning in mid May. The site was run by an identified commander. 3744/ He is suspected by the Government of FRY to be involved in crimes committed at the camp. The Government does not specify what these crimes were. 3745/

2421. Dečić: 3746/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. On 7 July 1992, Muslim and Croat forces allegedly attacked the village of Presjenica. Some were killed, and about 50 were taken prisoner. They were taken to a Muslim-run camp in Dečić and held for two months. A Serb witness alleged that there was malnutrition, beatings, humiliations, and threats to kill. Younger women were allegedly taken away for forced prostitution and rape. The witness was exchanged in Kalinovik, 31 August 1992, through the Yugoslav Red Cross. She stated that five Muslims were exchanged for every Serb. 3747/

2422. Digitron Firm: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This was allegedly a Serb run site, holding about 20 girls, aged 13 to 18. 3748/ There is only one witness statement regarding this site, and that did not discuss the general conditions of detention. According to the witness, beginning with the attack on the SUP school in Vraca on 5 April 1992, unidentified "Četniks" came to Grbavica every day to intimidate the civilian population. They allegedly searched the houses for arms. At the end of April, some came to a building and abducted about 20 girls, aged 13 to 18. These girls were reportedly taken to the Digitron firm at Buje. There, the "Četniks" threatened to rape all the girls and keep them pregnant, allegedly saying that they should prefer giving birth to Serbs rather than "Balijs". About 20 May the "Četniks" began taking away two or three girls at a time to rape them. The witness was allegedly raped by two men while two others held her down. She stated that she was not raped every day, but some of the girls were. At the end of August, some of the girls were released. The witness was released in mid-September. She was five months pregnant. She believed that the perpetrators were Serbs, but not from the area by their accents. 3749/

2423. Dobrinja: There were allegedly several sites of detention in this section of Sarajevo. The Republic of Serbia reported that in mid-June, there were mass arrests of Serbs, beginning with the intellectuals. 3750/ The prisoners allegedly were first taken to the Territorial Defence Staff or to the Military Police Staff and then put into basement prisons in the area. 3751/

2424. Sunce Storehouse, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. One of these prisons was Sunce Storehouse, located under Privredna Banka. 3752/ The site was reportedly run by the Territorial Defence forces and housed Serb men and women. 3753/ One report described the prison as three cells and a guard room. 3754/ A witness stated that there were 63 men and women kept there in one room. 3755/ There was a lack of food and light, and detainees were reportedly heavily beaten. 3756/ One witness stated that the commander of the prison was a Muslim man, identified by nickname. 3757/ Some prisoners were reportedly moved from this location to the Viktor Bujanj barracks or Central Prison. 3758/

2425. Unidentified Basement Prison, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. There may have been another basement prison in this area of Sarajevo. A witness described his detention in a basement prison with about 100 other Serbs. He stated he was arrested on 23 June 1992 by the Territorial Defence and put into an unidentified basement. He was interrogated, beaten, and forced to throw two Molotov cocktails at Serb houses in Nedarii. He identified the commander at the site, and also identified two guards. 3759/

2426. Atomic shelter, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbs were also allegedly held at an atomic shelter in the area for three months. 3760/ The Serbian Government identified a Muslim man named Barakovi from Trebinje as an alleged perpetrator at unnamed private prisons. 3761/

2427. Primary school, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the International Society for Human Rights. Additionally, one report alleged that Muslims from Dobrinja and nearby villages were rounded up, taken to an unnamed primary school, and beaten on 5 May 1992. 3762/

2428. Unidentified shelter Camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report alleged that in August 1992, a Serb woman was taken by members of the Muslim army to a camp in a shelter, set up to detain Serbs. This woman was detained for five days, during which she was beaten, humiliated, and raped by three members of the Muslim army. She became pregnant and gave birth to a child in Belgrade in May 1993. 3763/

2429. Unidentified location, Grbavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the New York Times. There was at least one site of detention in this area of Sarajevo, and may have been more. At one particular unidentified location in May 1992, a 15 year-old Muslim girl reported that she was abducted by Serbian fighters. Her abductors reportedly took her to a small room with about 20 other girls, where she was ordered to undress. She was beaten and raped by two men while two others held her down. They allegedly said they wanted to "make sure [she gave] birth to a Serbian baby". She stated that she was raped often. She was released in September or October. 3764/

2430. Unidentified camp, Grbavica: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Another witness, held in an unidentified camp in Grbavica, stated that on 8 July 1992, two men sent a message through the detainees at the detention camp in Grbavica. They allegedly said that all Muslims and Croats may leave the area if they want to because it would be hard on them later. The Serbs then allegedly evacuated the area. 3765/

2431. Unidentified detention facility, Grbavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. According to one source, as of 20 August 1993, Bosnian Croat HVO forces held about 15,000 Muslims in several detention camps and prisons, including one in Grbavica. The ICRC negotiated for access beginning in late June and were given access in August and early September. 3766/ Over 1,500 Muslim detainees were released from detention centres controlled by the HVO during the week of 29 August but hundreds or thousands may have remained in prisons. 3767/

2432. Hadii, community building: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One witness reported that this site was used as a temporary camp for Muslim men. The witness was arrested with a friend on 23 May 1992, by six armed men as he tried to enter the village to shop. He was taken to a small garage near the community building. He reported that there were 45 Muslim men already there, some of them from Foa. Serbs ran the site. The detainees allegedly received only one meal per day, slept on the floor, and had no toilet facilities. The witness stated that there was constant turnover at the site. Some of the detainees were beaten. The witness was held there for two weeks. On about 8 June he was transferred to the Sports Centre. 3768/

2433. Hadii sports centre: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State. This site was allegedly run by Serbs and housed Bosnian Muslims. The witness who was first taken to the community building testified that the population of the camp was about 180, all male Muslim civilians. He stated that the guards were local Serbs, who allowed six men to beat the detainees. When another village was "cleansed" by Serbs from Serbia, the witness said, the population increased by another 40 Muslim men. The witness stated that the detainees were subject to beatings, sexual abuse, and forced labour. They were allegedly given only one piece of bread and one "can" 3769/ per day. On 22 June more civilians were brought in from the village Kucici, and the witness' group was transferred to Lukavica. From there they were sent to Kula and were finally exchanged at Vrbanja. 3770/

2434. Three other reports briefly describe this site. One witness identified six family members who she alleged were kidnapped from Grbavica, taken to the sports centre, and later transferred to Kula. 3771/ Another report stated that the sports centre was a camp for Muslims from Hadii and nearby villages, kept mainly for exchange purposes. This source stated that the population was about 2,500 in November of 1992. 3772/ The last report stated only that Bosnian Muslims were taken to this site after processing at the Coca-Cola plant at Raskršće. 3773/

2435. Hadii prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC visited this place of detention on 11 April 1993. No information was provided regarding conditions, treatment of detainees or length of detention. 3774/

2436. Grude Prison, Hadii: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Despite the forced expulsion of Serbs from Celebici on 22 April 1992, Muslim and Croat forces reportedly found 13 Serbs who refused to leave. The Serbs were imprisoned in Konjic for a period of two days during which they were beaten and mistreated. 3775/ On 8 May the Serbs were taken to Grude prison. The prison was reportedly a Croatian-run facility. The Serbs were allegedly tortured on arrival, a consequence of which, one Serb was reported to have lost his life. 3776/

2437. "Bordellos" in Hadii: The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources. In late 1991 and 1992, Muslim and Croat forces allegedly ran "bordellos", housing Serb women and girls as young as 12. These women were reportedly kept in the "bordellos" until the fifth month of pregnancy, and they were detained, but apparently not raped, after that to prevent abortions. Additionally, men with infectious diseases including AIDS were allegedly "deliberately allowed" to rape the women. This source further alleged that over 1,000 Serb women were exposed to this in seven counties. 3777/

2438. Hrasnica Prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. According to the Special Rapporteur to the Human Rights Commission, the BiH Interior Minister admitted that this site was controlled by the government and held men of all ages and backgrounds. The men were reportedly forced to do dangerous work like digging trenches on the front line. Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Croats were allegedly at particular risk of this detention because they could be exchanged for Bosnian Muslim prisoners of war. 3778/

2439. Igman, Hotel Famos: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This site was described by one witness as a temporary camp. The witness, a Serb man, was arrested in Konjic with 13 friends by members of the Croatian and Muslim army. The witness stated that they were taken to the Hotel Famos at Mount Igman. the soldiers beat the detainees at the hotel entrance. The soldiers ordered the prisoners to lie on the ground and beat them with boots, pistols and feet. The soldiers then took the prisoners to an unlit concrete cellar. Eight soldiers followed the prisoners and beat them again in the cellar. When the prisoners lost consciousness, the soldiers allegedly threw water on them to wake them up. The next day, the prisoners' hands were tied, and they were forced to walk between two lines of soldiers, who beat the prisoners with shovels, blunt objects, iron pipes and rubber truncheons. The prisoners were taken to the Silos at Tarin. 3779/

2440. Igman Prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that it visited this place of detention on 27 May 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3780/

2441. Ilida: The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources. There allegedly were at least six separate sites of detention in this area of Sarajevo: Sports Hall, Old Health Centre Building, Luani Camp, Red Cross Building, Energoinvest Storehouse at Blauj. There are no real details about these sites, but they were allegedly all run by two identified men. 3781/ Another source stated that Arkan's "•etniks" were most active in this region. 3782/ Allegedly, nearly 35,000 people have passed through this area, reportedly 30,000 of them were Muslim. 3783/

2442. In mid-May 5,000 3784/ to 7,000 3785/ men, women, and children, travelling with a Children's Embassy convoy were allegedly detained at the

sports centre for two to three days. 3786/ There, three children reported that several men were taken away and tortured, and one child reported that the detainees were given nothing to eat. 3787/

2443. Iliđa Police Station: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The sixth reported detention site was at the local police station. This facility was also reported to have been operated by two identified individuals. 3788/ The ICRC reported that it visited this place of detention on 28 May 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3789/

2444. Ilijaš: There are several general reports regarding the detention of civilians in this area. Prisoners were reportedly transported here from other locations and killed. In April, 30 men from Gornja Bioa were brought here and killed for refusing to surrender. Their bodies were burned at the eljezara factory furnace. 3790/ Additionally, 56 civilians, captured at Ahatovii and imprisoned at Rajlovac, 3791/ were also brought here in mid June. Forty-eight of them were killed. 3792/

2445. Reports suggest that the primary school was used in April or May by Serbs to house Muslims. A number of civilians from the villages of Gornja Bioa and Kralupa were captured and detained at this location in Gornja Bioa. 3793/ Three other sources support allegations of the existence of some sort of camp for Muslims in the area. A witness reported seeing 600 men, women, and children taken from Batajnica in June or July 1992 and assumed that they were brought to Ilijaš. 3794/ Another report stated that after attacks on Lješevo, Ahatovii, Dobroševii, Svrake and Hreša, civilians were taken to camps in Ilijaš. There, they were allegedly tortured, some were exposed to poison gas, and some killed. 3795/ A number of sources report that women held in facilities in Ilijaš were allegedly taken away to the military barracks and private homes and raped. Some reportedly did not return. 3796/

2446. Gornja Bioa School, Ilijaš: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. All of the information on this site came from the confession of Borislav Herak. He reported that in April of 1992, his company of the JNA took 120 Muslim civilians from Gornja Bioa and the village Kralupa and put them into the primary school in Gornja Bioa. The soldiers separated the men from the women and children. 3797/ About 30 men, who had refused to surrender, were kept in a separate group. They were taken under the orders of an identified man, by army truck, to Ilijaš Forge, where they were killed. The bodies were then burned in a furnace. 3798/

2447. Herak stated that he was encouraged by his commanding officer to select girls and rape them. He confessed to raping four young women at a nearby house and identified the four. He stated that he raped them at gunpoint and beat them. 3799/ The young women all screamed, but no guards came to stop him. Herak also stated that two other men raped six women at the men's house. Herak further reported that an identified man from Serbia, a commander of a unit from Ilijaš, killed three Muslim men and one Muslim woman "for no reason". An identified man ordered the bodies buried at the Muslim cemetery. 3800/ After 10 days, all the prisoners were transferred to the Primary school at Ilijaš. 3801/

2448. Podlugovi, Ilijaš: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. There are only two references to this camp. According to one, this camp housed 200 Muslims from Ilijaš, Luka, Bioa, and Mioa. At some point the detainees were allegedly transferred to Semizovac. 3802/ The other source stated that Lješevo village was attacked and burned in early June 1992. Some villagers were killed

and some were taken under the orders of an identified man to camps in Podlugovi. This source alleged that the same occurred for the Muslim villages of Ilijaš, Gornja Misoa, Donja Luka, Hadii, Karaula, and Gajice. 3803/

2449. Koševo Hospital: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One witness alleged that his father was held by Muslim authorities for nine months in the hospital. 3804/ There are no other accounts of people held in the hospital.

2450. According to another report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a hospital in Sarajevo. No information was provided regarding conditions or prisoner treatment at this facility. 3805/

2451. Koševo stadium: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government. The information regarding this camp is somewhat conflicting. Two sources reported that 6,000 Serbs were detained in this camp in 1992. 3806/ Most were allegedly released, but some may still be held there. 3807/ One source alleged that the Muslim police responsible for the detention were under orders of the BiH Presidency. 3808/ Though conditions at the camp were not described, one source alleged that in July, members of the Bosnian Muslim paramilitary group, the Green Berets, threw live Serb children into the cages of wild animals at the zoo. 3809/

2452. A third source stated that several hundred Serb civilians had been detained in the stadium. This source also alleged that the BiH Government intervened for the release of these civilians from the stadium. 3810/

2453. Kula: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International and UNPROFOR. This camp was located in the suburb of Butmir, near the airport. 3811/ The prison was opened as early as May 1992 3812/ and remained in operation until at least January 1993. 3813/ The population was estimated to be between 50 in May 1992, 3814/ and 500 to 850 in November 1992. 3815/ One source alleged that a total of over 30,000 prisoners passed through this facility; 3816/ however, most accounts place the population at 130 to 200. 3817/ According to one report, representatives of the ICRC visited a detention facility in Kula Butmir. The facility was established in a local prison/penitentiary and was in existence on 19 February 1993. No information was provided by this source regarding the operation and control of this facility. 3818/

2454. The prisoners were allegedly Muslim men, women, and children, and some elderly Serbs, Serb women, and young Serbian males who refused to fight in the Serbian army. 3819/ However, some sources allege only that Muslims were held at the camp, 3820/ and one source claims that only Serbs were held at the camp. 3821/ The sources are also split on whether civilians or POWs were held there. 3822/ One detainee was a Serbian writer, who spoke out against Radovan Karadi and was allegedly a detainee at this facility in September. 3823/ Finally, one source named one man as the commander, 3824/ while a second named another as director of the prison. 3825/

2455. Prisoners were allegedly fed one cup of tea and one slice of bread one 3826/ to two times per day. 3827/ It is possible that conditions improved slightly over time since the accounts stating the detainees were fed once per day were from prisoners detained in May 1992, while the one account describing two meals per day was from a person detained in late June. There was no electricity, or running water, and buckets were used for toilets. 3828/ Prisoners received no medical attention. 3829/

2456. People were not detained for very long at the camp. The shortest period of detention reported was 24 hours 3830/ and the longest period was about eight or nine days. 3831/ All detainees released from the camp were released through exchanges. 3832/ The detention appears to have gone in stages. There are two witness reports concerning a group of people detained at the camp from 12 May 1992, to about 20 May. Both of these witnesses were taken from Dobrinja, and both describe the same general events. 3833/ Another witness was interned in late June after an attack on the airport district. 3834/ Because populations from different areas were in the camp at different times, and exchanges were conducted in large numbers after relatively short periods of time, this camp seems to have been used as a way to remove large groups of people from particular areas.

2457. While they were detained at the camp, witnesses consistently stated they were interrogated 3835/ and that some people were beaten. 3836/ The beatings took place in front of other prisoners, and those who were beaten were beaten so severely they lost consciousness. 3837/ One source alleged that some women were raped. 3838/

2458. Lesnina Furniture Store: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. From at least mid-April to December 1992, a camp was in operation in the basement of the Lesnina Furniture Store. There were about 20 girls aged 15 to 20 there, one woman in her thirties and this woman's young daughter. There is one witness account from the older woman regarding this camp. She was a Muslim woman married to a Croat. In April, four men from the SDS broke into her house, demanded money and killed the witness' husband. Ten days later, three men brought the woman and her daughter to this camp. There were about 20 girls--aged 15 to 20--already in detention here, the majority of whom were Muslim. The witness stated that one man took her to a flat where five men raped her. 3839/ Three of them were SDS and had Ekavian dialects. The witness stated that the alleged perpetrators ate and drank during the rape and beat her, saying that they liked raping bloody "Balijs". The witness stated that from June to December, she was taken every night to a different place and raped each time by four to five different "•etniks". 3840/ She stated that this happened to the other prisoners as well, except for her daughter. The women were returned at 3:00 or 5:00 a.m., each morning. During their detention, the detainees received only bread and beans to eat. 3841/

2459. Lukavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely UNICEF. The only witness account of this site came from a young girl. She and her mother were held for about a month in April and May of 1992. She said that the camp was run by "•etniks". 3842/ She described the conditions, saying only that there was little food and that people were beaten. The witness stated that she saw soldiers kill old people and put them in mass graves. She also stated that she saw women raped. 3843/ In one instance, she alleged that the commandant ordered several women and girls brought to a room. There, he allegedly ordered a Serb woman to stab the witness' mother in the chest or stomach. The witness was then ordered to stand against a wall. The Serbs allegedly shot at her, but she turned at the last minute, the bullet just nicking her ear. The witness and her mother escaped by running away. 3844/ Another source stated only that women from Kula camp were also brought to this camp and raped. Some of these women were allegedly killed. 3845/

2460. Unidentified Home, Lukavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that it visited a detention centre at a private home in Lukavica in 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3846/

2461. Barracks, Lukavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that it visited a detention centre at the barracks in Lukavica on 30 September 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3847/

2462. Pale: After Serb losses at Orahovica, Renovica and epa, the residents of those killed staged a protest, threatening to kill or expel all the Muslims. One identified man allegedly forcibly evicted Muslims, and two other identified man organized arrests. Police forces from Sok allegedly carried out the arrests. An identified commander allegedly assisted in some unspecified way. Another identified man armed and dressed a paramilitary force. This paramilitary group allegedly looted Muslim property and cooperated with "weekend •etniks." Another man, affiliated with Arkan, was also allegedly involved in the persecution of Muslims. Finally, yet another man organized a paramilitary group. Forces active in the area included Arkan's paramilitaries, Šešelj's "•etniks", White Eagles, and "weekend •etniks". 3848/

2463. There were several sites in Pale where Muslims were allegedly detained by Serbs. It appears that there was one main site, and other satellites where prisoners were detained.

2464. Police Station, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. A site of detention was the police station. 3849/

2465. Sports Hall, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. A site of detention was a sports hall. 3850/

2466. Cinema, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral. A site of detention was a cinema. 3851/

2467. Cultural Centre, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A site of detention was in a cultural centre. 3852/

2468. It is unclear where the majority of detainees were housed. Two identified men, one a commander, allegedly ran all of these camps. 3853/ One source stated that over 20,000 prisoners went through this area and as of November 1992, there were still 2,500 held there. 3854/

2469. Some prisoners were arrested and brought straight to the camps, while others were transferred in from other camps. Detainees were brought from Bratunac 3855/ and Manjaa. 3856/ At least one transfer from Bratunac occurred in mid-May. 3857/ Estimates of the number of prisoners were near 400. 3858/ Another source stated that 500 to 600 detainees were transferred from Bratunac to Pale, but did not specify the date of this transfer. 3859/ It is unclear whether this was the same transfer as the one in mid-May. The camp was opened as early as May 1992, 3860/ and may have been in operation as recently as May 1993. 3861/

2470. There is little information on the living conditions for most of the sites. A witness detained in the sports hall stated that about 50 people were kept for 12 days in a space the size of a volleyball court. They received one piece of bread and one-eighth of a 200 gram can 3862/ every 24 to 36 hours. 3863/ At all the sites, prisoners were allegedly interrogated and beaten. They were reportedly beaten upon arrival, during detention, and as they waited for exchange. As they waited for exchange, prisoners were tied in

groups of 10 and forced to walk between two lines of guards who beat them. They were also forced to sing "etnik" songs. Guards used electric cables, police batons, and iron batons. 3864/ Some detainees allegedly died from beatings. 3865/ Additionally, two sources stated that women were raped in Pale. 3866/ Finally, one source alleged that the Serbs forced detainees to give blood. 3867/

2471. One source stated that about 50 "extremists" were responsible for beating all of the prisoners. 3868/ Fifteen of those guards have been identified. Two of these men were allegedly former employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Services, and a third was allegedly a member of Arkan's forces. 3869/

2472. Pofalii, unidentified cellar: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. An identified 20 year-old Serb woman alleged that she was held in a private prison in a basement in Pofalici for 25 days in the spring or summer of 1992. The private prison was allegedly run by an identified man. The witness stated that she was abducted on the way home from work by four Green Berets. She was taken to a cellar. It was a small hall, partitioned with wood. 3870/ There were no windows or ventilation. She was placed in a very small room with another woman, 16 years-old. 3871/ This other woman had been there for two days before the witness, and her father was a colonel. 3872/ The room held only a blanket and a spotlight on the ceiling. It was only a little larger than the witness was tall. The guards brought in chairs when they needed them, such as for oral sex. 3873/ The first night the witness was raped by 12 men in black coveralls and the commander. Among the men was a man identified by nickname. The commander raped her first that night, both orally and vaginally. The witness was raped every night. 3874/ She stated that she heard cries of other women in the adjoining spaces. 3875/ She was released through the intervention of a Muslim friend. The commander advised her to forget what had happened. 3876/

2473. Pofalii House of Correction: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Another site where people were allegedly detained was the basement of the House of Correction in Pofalii. A witness testified that he was held there for three days and two nights. He stated that he was interrogated and beaten by two members of Special units. They beat him with their hands, feet, sticks and rifle butts. They also allegedly called him a "etnik" and asked how many Muslim women he had raped at u mountain. An identified man was allegedly a guard at this site. 3877/

2474. Pofalici Cultural Centre: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report states merely that a great number of Serb women are held at this site. 3878/

2475. Rajlovac: There appear to have been several camps in this area, and it is unclear from reports what happened at which camp. Regardless, they appear to have been run as one unit. They were run by Serbs and housed Muslims. The camp or camps were described as barracks, hangars, storehouses, and tanks. One camp was described as the Military airport barracks, where people were tortured by being placed in cisterns and containers. 3879/ Another camp was reportedly a distribution centre. 3880/ Another of the camps was located at Jugopetrol or Energopetrol warehouses or storage tanks. Nearby was another detention area at the Tehnogas company. It is unclear if these are the same or different camps. Other sources identified the military barracks as a site of detention, and another, a distribution centre. All of these sites were in the area of Rajlovac. A majority of the reports concerning this area concern attacks on Ahatovii and Dobroševii. The villages were allegedly attacked in early June. 3881/ Either just before 3882/ or after, men, women, and children

were taken away. 3883/

2476. Jugopetrol Warehouse, Rajlovac: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Two witnesses describe events at this camp. One witness reports that on 30 May 1992, Serbs began shelling Dobroševii. The next day, infantry attacks began. The third day, Nikola Staniši and Vaso Skoo called for the surrender of the population. The soldiers separated men from the women and children and took all the detainees to the old storehouse of Jugopetrol at the airport Rajlovac. One witness stated that not everyone was beaten there, but he saw people beaten every day. He identified two men who died from beatings. Detainees were allegedly forced to dig graves, load and unload munition, and do other work. On 12 June, 10 men were taken from the camp and not seen again. On 13 June, 60 more detainees were taken away in similar fashion. The witness, his wife, child, and mother were released that day in a prison exchange. 3884/

2477. A Serb witness confirmed that Serb soldiers took villagers to Rajlovac and Jugopetrol. He identified two women who were allegedly raped at the camp, one publicly. The witness intervened on behalf of a woman and three children, securing their release from the camp on 11 June 1992. A few days later, all of the women and children were released and the men reportedly sent to Ilijaš and Srednje. 3885/

2478. Bojnik Barracks, Energopetrol, and Tehnogas (Rajlovac): The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. According to one witness, two or three days before the attack on Ahatovii and Dobroševii, Serb soldiers captured about 150 men, women, and children in Dobroševii, Bojnik, and Mihaljevii. The witness was taken to barracks in Bojnik with about 15 other men. There they were beaten. The men were then transferred to Rajlovac, where the witness stated he was kept in large tanks of the Energopetrol company. He stated that there were about 80 people in the tank with him and about 130 in the other. There were about 400 people kept at the Tehnogas company.

2479. The witness identified the man in charge, and stated that he was interrogated by a Serbian mercenary from Kosovo. The witness identified another man who died from beatings. He had told the witness that the Serbs had demanded one million DM as ransom. 3886/ The witness also said that 10 men on a list made by the camp commander were taken away by the driver of the leader of the SDS and four armed men. The 10 disappeared. At a later time, this driver allegedly threw an asphyxiant into the tank where the witness was to suffocate the prisoners.

2480. On the 13th day of the witness' detention, the leader of the SDS came to the camp to take the witness and 54 other men for exchange. The men were loaded onto a bus and were beaten if they moved. After about an hour, the bus stopped at Sokoline. The driver and guards left the bus, and the bus was fired on with rocket launchers, bazookas, machine-guns, submachine-guns, and grenades for 15 minutes. Four non-wounded men helped two wounded escape. The witness later heard that three more also survived. 3887/

2481. Another source described this attack. This source stated that the attack occurred on 14 June that 56 men were on the bus and that 48 survived. 3888/ Another source stated that the attack was ordered by the leader of the SDS and another identified man. 3889/ Other sources also described this mass killing, but did not provide details. 3890/ There may have been another incident, according to one witness. He stated that on 14 June at about 10:00 a.m., 86 detainees were put on two trucks. At about 12:30 p.m., an identified man ordered soldiers to fire at the trucks. Six people reportedly survived. 3891/

2482. Unspecified locations: The earliest account of prisoners came in a statement of a former policeman, arrested with another on 1 May 1992 in Vogoša. The witness stated that he and his companion were beaten by turns between 4 May and 13 May. On the 13th, they were transferred to Sonja's by one man identified by name and the body guard of the leader of the SDS. 3892/

2483. Detainees were brought to the camps over a period of time. Some were apparently brought there before the attacks and some just after. One witness reported being taken to a camp on the same day of the attack or the next day. 3893/ The men and women were separated. The witness claimed he was beaten until he lost consciousness. Cold water was poured on him to awaken him. The witness then saw 68 more prisoners arrive at the camp. Six military policemen ordered them to take off their clothes and lay down. The six men beat these 68 on the genitals. Two men were also sent into a minefield, and the witness heard explosions. The witness stated that detainees received one piece of stale bread two times per day. On 13 June, 11 detainees were taken away, and they disappeared. On 14 June the witness stated that 86 detainees were taken for an exchange. An identified man allegedly ordered soldiers to fire on the trucks the detainees were in. Six allegedly survived. 3894/

2484. Another witness was taken from her home in conjunction with the attack. The attacking forces were all dressed differently. Some wore disguise uniforms, some ordinary uniforms, and some no uniforms. However, they all wore white armbands. The elderly men, women and children were separated from seven men of fighting age. Those seven were taken to Rajlovac barracks. Because they did not have any arms, they were told nothing would happen to them. However, the witness' husband stated that they were beaten and two were killed. The remaining five were exchanged. 3895/

2485. Finally, one witness stated that four days after the attacks, soldiers arrested everyone in the village of Ahatovii. There were about 53 women, children, elderly people, and sick people. They were taken to storehouses in Rajlovac. The witness saw an identified man beaten by a camp guard. This man died the next day. 3896/ The witness stated that women and children did not suffer while she was in the camp. On 13 June she and her children were released in an exchange. 3897/

2486. Semizovac: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. It is unclear how many camps were in this area. Two sources indicate that there was one main camp, 3898/ while another indicates that there were several camps. 3899/

2487. The camp was allegedly in operation from 5 June 1992, 3900/ through at least November 1992. 3901/ It reportedly housed Muslims. 3902/ In June there were at least 33 prisoners, who had been transferred here from Podlugovi. They were allegedly used as human shields and forced to remove mines. They were released by being ransomed through HVO Kiseljak for 1,000 DM each. 3903/

2488. Other detainees were from Vogoša. 3904/ The leader of the SDS, allegedly ordered the "ethnic cleansing" of Vogoša. Muslim workers were fired, Muslim shops were confiscated, and then Muslims were given an ultimatum to leave. Serb forces then allegedly destroyed the villages of Svrake and Krše, killing some villagers, and taking the rest to camps at Semizovac. According to this source, over 7,000 prisoners passed through camps in this area, and 840 were still held in November 1992. 3905/ The last source also stated that the detainees of this camp were from Vogoša, primarily Svrake and Sovrle. This source concurred that over 7,000 prisoners passed through the area, adding that hundreds were killed there, died from torture or from hunger. 3906/

2489. Unidentified Facility, Svake: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The only information on a site of detention in this area comes from the confession of Borislav Herak. He referred several times to using prisoners from Svake for various tasks. He did not state where the prisoners were held, but stated that they were used by the Bosnian Serb Army, Kremeš Company, at Vogoša and u mountain. Herak stated that prisoners were used to dig trenches, 3907/ used as live shields, 3908/ and used to light the torch for a giant flame thrower, consisting of a kerosene truck and a long hose. 3909/ Herak also confessed to killing five men. A man allegedly ordered him to do it, saying that Herak could always say the men were shot trying to escape. Other prisoners were forced to bury the dead in a nearby Muslim cemetery. 3910/

2490. Tarin: There are a number of reports of camps in Tarin, the largest among them located in the local grain silo. Some reports described only "a camp" or "the camp" in Tarin. Regardless, the camp or camps were allegedly run by the BiH Government. 3911/ In the Spring of 1992, armed Muslims from the village of Tarin attacked their Serbian neighbours. Some of the Serb villagers were taken to the silos. 3912/ The armed groups were allegedly led by a retired police officer, and a military school student. The arrested villagers were allegedly tortured and beaten before they were taken to the camp. 3913/ Bradina, Konjic was attacked 25 May 1992. The men were reportedly taken to camps at Tarin and elebii, while women and children were imprisoned in the primary school building or sent to the Sports hall Musala. 3914/

2491. Later, between 15 April and 17 April 1993, the BiH army and Muslim paramilitary forces took control of Konjic. They allegedly detained over 1,000 Bosnian Croat civilians at the Sports Hall in Konjic and the silos at Tarin. 3915/ On 9 July, ECLO Kiseljak reported that HVO sources claimed 20 prisoners were held at Tarin. 3916/ On 7 September 1993, an HVO representative for HUMPB said that 30 Bosnian Croats were still held in Tarin and Pazari, but that they were about to be liberated. 3917/ Finally, at an unspecified point in time, 150 Bosnian Croat civilians from Podorašac and Konjic were imprisoned at Tarin by the BiH Army and civil authorities. 3918/

2492. Tarin, Silos: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ECMM and the ICRC. This camp was a concrete grain silo with 11 small compartments 3919/ 25 to 35 square metres each. Between each compartment were walls about four metres high and about one half metre to one metre wide. Guards walked along these walls. 3920/ There was a long corridor between the cells, and there were no sanitary facilities, water or light. The camp was encircled by barbed wire. The detainees slept on the concrete. 3921/ The guards called each other only by their last names. Their place of command was a small "premise" within the Silo. 3922/ The commander was a named Muslim, and four of the guards were identified. 3923/

2493. Two witnesses were at the camp at about the same time, in early June 1992. One stated that the camp was full and that his cell had 15 other Serb males in it, all from Konjic. This witness also stated that Serbs were brought in every day, after having been beaten at the Health centre nearby. This witness was transferred to elebii on 4 June. 3924/ The other witness stated that his cell contained about seven or eight Serb males from Tarin. this witness stated that the guards beat only some of the prisoners, and those not too hard. He was transferred to elebii camp about 3 June, then to Donje Selo on 17 November. On 8 February 1993, the witness was taken to Tarin for an exchange. A Muslim woman was in charge of exchanges there, and she took about 100 Serbs in three trucks over Igman Mountain to exchange them in Hrasnica. Two men were returned because there were not enough Muslims to exchange for.

Those two remained at Kula camp. 3925/

2494. A fourth witness did not state when he was at the camp. He was transferred with 13 others from the Hotel Famos at Mount Igman. He stated there were about 50 Serbs imprisoned there. There were about 15 men in over 12 small, damp filthy cells. The witness stated that three to four Muslim guards took each Serb one by one for interrogation. The Serbs were beaten during this interrogation, especially by the four named guards discussed above. After only a day at this site, the witness and 24 others were taken to elebii. 3926/

2495. In the second half of August, 20 to 25 prisoners from the silos and Krupa were taken out and killed. 3927/ The prisoners were local Croats and Serbs. The murders were organized by a Bosnian Hill Brigade Commander, a Tarin HP Commander, and the Konjic Civil Police Commander. The murders were committed by an identified man. 3928/ The men were killed in the middle of the night at a slaughterhouse owned by Redo Bairi, on the Tarin-Kreševo road. The bodies were disposed of between the slaughter house and the river. The grave was dug by Muslim prisoners from the silos. 3929/

2496. Other reports of the area of Tarin did not specify to what camp they referred. Several sources just stated that there was a camp at Tarin. 3930/ Three reports alleged that women were detained at the camp. 3931/ One of these alleged that girls and women were raped there. 3932/ The ICRC allegedly visited a camp in November of 1992, and found it lacking in heat, with insufficient coverings for detainees. 3933/ Finally, a camp was still allegedly in operation in late 1993. 3934/

2497. Health Centre in Tarin: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to one report, Serbs were severely beaten by Muslim soldiers at the health centre which was located some 200 metres from the silo. 3935/ Many of those mistreated at the health centre were reportedly taken to the grain silos. No additional information was made available regarding the duration of prisoner internment, nor the conditions attendant at the facility. 3936/

2498. Trapare: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral sources, namely the United States Government. According to one witness, on 9 May or 10 May 1992, military units wearing the insignia of Serbian "•etniks" and the JNA entered an area near the Sarajevo airport. The soldiers allegedly ordered all of the residents to come out of the cellars where they had been hiding. The soldiers then separated the Serbs from the Muslims. One 50 year old Serb male refused to be separated from his Muslim neighbours. The witness stated that five to six soldiers beat him to death for his refusal.

2499. The witness and about 40 other Muslims were used as human shields, made to march through a combat zone to vehicles 300 metres away, and thereafter taken to a detention facility called Trapare. 3937/ This site was a camp or assembly area three kilometres from the Sarajevo airport. When the witness and the other prisoners arrived at the camp, the witness reported, the soldiers took a 12 year-old girl from her father. About six men allegedly took her behind a bunker, and the witness heard her screaming and crying. The father collapsed, at which point he was forced over to the bunker at knife point, and forced to watch as soldiers allegedly repeatedly raped his daughter for about an hour. The witness never saw the father and daughter again and believed they were killed. 3938/

2500. Trnovo: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This area was generally used as a point of exchange of prisoners. Two witnesses reported that they were taken to Trnovo

for unauthorized exchanges. 3939/ One witness stated that he had been imprisoned by joint Muslim and Croat forces at elebii camp in May 1992 and was transferred to the Sports hall in Konjic in August 1992. He stated that on 6 November 1992, he and about 29 other Serbs were taken to Trnovo for an informal exchange. The detainees were kept in stores next to the police station for two months, during negotiations. The guards did not beat the prisoners, but some prisoners of war were killed. Additionally, the witness alleged that the detainees were required to do physical labour. The site where the witness was kept was a bare space with wooden pallets for sleeping. When the witness was finally exchanged, 10 prisoners remained. Three from Konjic were exchanged later, and the witness did not know what happened to the remaining seven from Kalinovik. He stated that there was a constant turnover in Trnovo because prisoners from Konjic were sent there for exchange regularly. 3940/

2501. Viktor Bubanj Army Barracks: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the CSCE, UK DDT, and the ICRC. This site was formerly a prison for 5th Army Division soldiers. 3941/ It was turned into a camp housing both Bosnian Serb men and Bosnian Serb women, all civilians, though some were accused of informing or signalling the Serb army. 3942/ It was allegedly also called "Juka's Prison". It was run by a local army official. 3943/ However, another report stated that the camp was run by a man identified by nickname. 3944/ The population was estimated at over 200, 3945/ the men housed in 12 cells and the women in seven cells. The main foreman for the women was identified by only one name. 3946/ Some of the women were allegedly wives of former or current JNA members. 3947/ One report alleged that four captured Serb soldiers were brought to this camp in September of 1992 and executed in front of other detainees. 3948/ One part of the prison was allegedly in better condition for visits by journalists and the ICRC. Also, detainees were allegedly forced to make false statements to journalists. 3949/

2502. Prisoners were beaten, and denied medical assistance, and women prisoners were raped. 3950/ One witness was arrested by Green Berets and taken to the prison. She was put into a small room with seven other women, some young and some elderly. More women arrived later. The floor was covered with a mattress and blankets. The witness was interrogated, beaten, and raped. She stated that the other women were raped frequently also, but each by the same Muslim man--one man for each woman. The women were raped in front of each other, and a small room next door was used only for oral sex. The witness was helped by a Muslim woman, who supplied her with contraceptives. Other women became pregnant, and were allegedly told they could receive abortions if they testified that Serbs had raped them. The witness became pregnant when the Muslim woman could no longer supply her with contraceptives. The witness stated that several people were killed, and the guards performed mock executions. The witness escaped in mid-December with the help of an identified person. 3951/

2503. The Thomson Mission visited this Muslim-run facility on 1 September 1992. Mission representatives located some 127 Serbian detainees, eight of whom were young to middle aged women. Male detainees ranged in age from early 20's to well over 60 years. The vast majority claimed to be innocent civilians, including an oral surgeon who was arrested as an alleged threat to BiH peace and security. Two among them said they were members of Karakjic's SDS. 3952/

2504. Health related conditions appeared to have been satisfactory, although there was evidence of head and body lice infection among the inmates. The detainees were reportedly held here for close to three months. 3953/

2505. Vogoša: There were several sites run by the Serbian SDS where Muslims were allegedly detained in Vogoša. Among them were Sonja's motel and restaurant, the Neuropsychiatric clinic, Ernest Grin Hospital, private houses, the police station, the Hotel Park, and an unidentified hotel. There are no specific allegations regarding the Neuropsychiatric clinic, Ernest Grin Hospital, and the private houses. 3954/

2506. Hotel Park, Vogoša: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. According to Borislav Herak, about 100 of Arkan and Šešelj's soldiers stayed at this hotel, traveling daily to the front lines. 3955/ Several women were allegedly brought to this hotel and raped there by soldiers. 3956/ It is not clear if women were held here for a period longer than for the rape. However, one woman was taken multiple times to the hotel and raped by several men. She was a prisoner, though her movement was not limited to the premises of the hotel. 3957/

2507. There was also an unidentified motel described by one witness account. This site could be the Hotel Park, Sonja's, or another site. The Muslim witness stated that she was taken with other women and children from her neighbourhood to a motel in Vogoša. There were about 40 Muslim women there, aged 18 to 40, and two 16 year-old girls. The witness was detained from 20 August through 10 December 1992. All the women slept in one room. Soldiers allegedly came in at night drunk, selected victims randomly, took them upstairs and raped them. The witness believed that every woman at the hotel was raped more than once. The witness was raped twice and was also interrogated and beaten. She and her son were released in a prisoner exchange. 3958/

2508. Police Headquarters, Vogoša: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Two men were arrested on 1 May 1992, and taken to the police station at Vogoša for interrogation. The commander was identified as a local army official. One of the men was allegedly beaten by the commander. Later the same day, the prisoners were taken to Rajlovac. 3959/ Another source alleged only that Muslim prisoners were kept in the police station. 3960/

2509. Sonja's Kon-Tiki Restaurant (aka Kod Sonje), Vogoša: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Newsday and the New York Times. This site was an abandoned restaurant and motel complex in Vogoša, located about seven miles north of Sarajevo. 3961/ The motel housed women, while an attached bunker housed men. According to one source, the motel held 50 to 60 Bosnian Muslim girls. 3962/ The commander of the bunker section was identified, 3963/ while two other men allegedly ran the motel section. 3964/

2510. The motel was allegedly run as a "bordello", the commanders allowing the frequent rape of the detainees. 3965/ A detailed allegation of how this "bordello" was run was provided by Borislav Herak. He stated that he visited the site at least once a week on the suggestion or orders of his commanders or his platoon leaders. He stated that he was told it was important for his morale to rape Muslim women. 3966/ A colleague of Herak's did not assert that he was ordered to go to the camp, but instead said that he had heard that a lot of the army went there. 3967/

2511. Herak confessed to raping 11 women from the site. He also confessed to killing them or participating in their killing on a mountain. He identified five men who were with him, also raped some of the women, and killed some of them. 3968/ One of Herak's commanders allegedly knew and approved of the rapes and killings. He and the other commander handed out the keys, and they told

Herak they had new girls coming in daily for whom there was not enough room or food. 3969/ Herak also stated that he was present when French and Canadian UNPROFOR soldiers came to take women away in UN APCs. One of Herak's commander's said that UN soldiers raped women and returned them to the restaurant. Herak added that once he saw General McKenzie, the commander of UNPROFOR in Sarajevo, with four girls. He said he recognized the general from television. 3970/ UNPROFOR allegedly denied the allegations that UNPROFOR soldiers and Serb soldiers rape Muslim women. 3971/

2512. Other sources alleged that at this camp, a group of 20 "•etniks" raped two girls, aged seven and 13 in front of their mother. The girls died from their injuries. 3972/

2513. There is only one witness account of the bunker section of the camp. Two Muslim men were allegedly arrested in Vogoša on 1 May 1992. They were first taken to the police headquarter, then to Rajlovac, and on 13 May, they were taken by members of the Serbian irregular forces to the bunker. That night, the men were interrogated by a former colleague. The witness stated that they were beaten severely during questioning and on another occasion. On 29 May, the men were exchanged, but were arrested 24 hours later by the order of two inspectors. 3973/

2514. Another source alleged that the commander of the Viktor Bubanj prison and his "•etniks" took prisoners to this site. They allegedly tortured and interrogated the detainees. 3974/

2515. Unidentified camps: The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to one source, 218 Muslims were taken hostage 24 May 1992. BiH radio reported that they were being tortured and deprived of food. The location of this site was not mentioned. 3975/ Another source alleged that prisoners taken from an unspecified camp in Vogoša were taken in July 1992 to work at a mountain for Serbian forces. Allegedly a Serbian volunteer told Borislav Herak that five of them should be killed. Herak killed them with gunfire as the prisoners had their backs to him. 3976/

2516. Vrace: This was allegedly an area where several informal sites of detention existed, and one large camp was located. Two sources claimed that Muslim women were held in houses and flats where they were beaten and raped repeatedly. 3977/

2517. Student Dormitory: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The large camp was located at a former student dormitory. One source claimed that over 27,000 people passed through this camp, and over 500 civilians were killed. The prisoners were allegedly interrogated by SDS and the Serb Secretariat of Internal Affairs, under the direction of a named man. The prisoners were allegedly mistreated, but the source did not describe that mistreatment. The camp authorities also allegedly set up a court with "proper" punishment to deal with charges against the inmates. The detainees were exchanged or transferred to Kula, Lukavica garrison, Slaviša Vajneria in Sokolac, or to Pale. 3978/

2518. Unidentified school: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A BiH witness stated that her neighbour was taken to a school in April of 1992 for interrogation. There, Serbs allegedly beat him and threatened to kill his brother if the detainee did not pay them 500 DM within an hour. The detainee escaped with his family, and the Serb soldiers allegedly demolished the brother's house and raped two women suspected of hiding the two men. 3979/

2519. Drvo-Rijeka Shop: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One witness reported that in mid-June 1992, during the evacuation of the Maršal Tito barracks, three armed "•etniks," identified by name, came to her apartment. They had cockades on their caps and allegedly told the witness that they were coming to take away Muslims and slaughter them. The men took the witness and her father to Vraca in a luxury car, stopping on the street Petrovaka Cesta. The two detainees were put into a garage, and then taken to a room. The witness was forced to watch while the men beat her father and tried to cut him. The witness was beaten too and the men threatened to cut their throats. Batko took the witness to another room where he raped her. 3980/ He tried to get the other two men to rape her also, but they refused. The two men, Zoran and Mijo, took the witness to their headquarters in the shop Drvo-Rijeka, where she spent the night. The men questioned the witness about her brother, and who would win the war. The men sent her home in the morning, saying that Batko had looked for her that night. The witness has not seen her father since this time. Later, she found out that someone had called her brother from Vraca, saying that they had tortured and killed the witness and her father. 3981/

2520. Huts in Zovik: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United Kingdom. This site was just south-east of Hadii. A witness stated that in January 1993, he knew of a prisoner of war camp holding 30 to 40 Serbian males in "nissen type" huts. 3982/

2521. u: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. This was reportedly a site where women from Sonja's were taken and killed. Also, Borislav Herak confessed that several people living in Sarajevo were taken here and killed by him and his colleagues so that they could confiscate the apartments of those killed. 3983/ Finally, a witness stated that Serbian men broke into Muslim houses, took girls and women to this mountain and raped them there. He also stated that when the area was retaken by Muslim troops, they found mutilated bodies of women. 3984/

69. Šekovii

2522. The county of Šekovii is located in eastern BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Šekovii was 9,639. At that time, the population was 94.3 per cent Serbian and 5.7 per cent Muslim. 3985/

2523. Women's camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the French Government. It was reported that there was a camp for women in Šekovii 3986/ where more than 800 Muslim women and girls were imprisoned. 3987/ It was alleged that women and girls as young as seven years old were raped and otherwise abused in this camp. 3988/ Another report also refers to a camp for women in Šekovii. 3989/

2524. Vuinovii camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Approximately 20 men were taken from a camp in Sušica to a camp in the village of Vuinovii in the county of Šekovii. The men were reportedly treated very badly by there Serbian captors. It is alleged that the men were subjected to forced labour such as digging shelters and other heavy work. They received very little food and had to sleep on the ground in a ruined house. Their possessions were stolen and they were often beaten. 3990/

2525. Logging Camp/Sawmill: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United Kingdom. A source reported that a detention camp at "Sekovice" 3991/ was located at a former logging camp/sawmill in the woods near the town. The source believed that it was still in use. 3992/

2526. Unknown Šekovii Camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC. Several reports refer to a camp existing in Šekovii. None of the reports provide any details concerning the camp or camps. 3993/

70. Šipovo

2527. The municipality of Šipovo is located in the west-central section of BiH. According to the 1991 census, Šipovo had a total population of 15,553. Serbs comprised the majority of the population at 79.2 per cent, and Muslims comprised 20.8 per cent. Four documents refer to camps located in Šipovo.

2528. Camp Šipovo: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report referred to a "Camp Šipovo" where prisoners from Manjaa were transferred in late May or early June 1992. The source did not indicate the exact location of the camp. "Camp Šipovo" was controlled by Serbs and the prisoners were Muslim according to this source. The report provided no further information concerning the camp. 3994/

2529. Mlinište: 3995/ The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. It was reported that a concentration camp was located at Mlinište in the municipality of Glamo which extends to the city of Šipovo in the municipality of Šipovo. 3996/ The camp was originally used as a work camp for Serbs from Mrkonji Grad and Klju who refused to serve in the Serbian army. The camp was geographically separate from the town of Mlinište and located in a thick forest. The report stated that the ICRC searched for the camp, but was unable to find it as it is concealed by thick trees and not visible from the air. The camp allegedly opened in June 1992 and there was no indication in the report that it had been closed.

2530. This Serb controlled camp reportedly housed 3,500 prisoners. 3997/ The camp commander was identified in the report by name. 3998/ The camp prisoners were reportedly Muslims and Croats from Klju, Bosanski Petrovac, Jajce, Mrkonji Grad, and Šipovo. The prisoners were allegedly captured by Serbian soldiers at home or work, or were arrested by former JNA soldiers and "•etniks". Many were taken to Manjaa first and then to Mlinište.

71. Skender Vakuf

2531. The municipality of Skender Vakuf is in north-western BiH and is bordered by the municipalities of Kotor Varoš, Travnik, Jajce, Mrkonji Grad, Banja Luka, and elinac. According to the 1991 census the population of Skender Vakuf was 19,416. The majority of the population were Serbs at 69.6 per cent, Muslims comprised 24.8 per cent, and Croats 5.6 per cent.

2532. Skender Vakuf Post Office: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch. Five men were reportedly held captive by JNA officers soldiers in the basement of a post office in the city of Skender Vakuf. 3999/ The city of Skender Vakuf is located in the central part of the municipality of Skender Vakuf. During the middle of May 1992, JNA soldiers brought the five male prisoners to the Babanovac Hotel near Travnik to the post office in Skender Vakuf. It is

unclear from the report whether the prisoners were Muslim or Croatian, but the report did state that the men were stripped of their uniforms after being captured near the lower part of the Vlaši plateau. 4000/

2533. According to one prisoner, two of the men were wounded when captured. The prisoners who were transported from the Babanovac Hotel were held at the Skender Vakuf Post Office were held until Sunday 17 May. During their detention, the prisoners were deprived of food, water, blankets or clothing. According to this source, the prisoners were beaten by a "group of men" many times. Those who performed the beatings were probably JNA soldiers although the report did not state this. The witness stated that the men were subjected to beatings each time they requested to use the bathrooms. The men were subsequently taken to a prison in Stara Gradiška, a town bordering northern BiH in the Serbian occupied area of Croatia. 4001/

72. Sokolac

2534. The county of Sokolac is located in eastern BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 14,833. At that time, the population was 68.6 per cent Serbian, 30.2 per cent Muslim, and 1.2 per cent were referred to as "other". 4002/

2535. Sokolac Camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. A Muslim man 4003/ reported being arrested along with his wife, mother-in-law, brother and his brother's wife in Rogatica by Serbians and being held in Sokolac as a war prisoner. He was held for 21 days and then exchanged in Sarajevo. The man believes that his brother was held in Sokolac for five days and then released. The man was subjected to beatings while being detained. He does not know the fate of the others arrested. He reported that the arrests were organized by two named men. 4004/ A Muslim woman reported that her husband was taken to a camp in Sokolac. 4005/ It was reported that a camp referred to as the "Sokolac Concentration Camp" was a supplementary camp for the one located in Pale. Most of the prisoners are said to have come from Bratunac. 4006/

2536. Primary School, "Slaviša Vajner ia": The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A Muslim woman 4007/ reported that in May 1992, a group of armed "•etniks" from surrounding Serbian villages began searching Muslim houses and intimidating the civilians in Sokolac. Many young women were taken to a camp in a primary school, "Slaviša Vajner ia" in Sokolac. There were 13 women and about 400-500 men. All of them were Muslim except two Serbian women. The witness was held in the camp from May until September and reported that all of the women, including herself, were repeatedly raped. 4008/ She also reported that the men were beaten and forced to dig trenches. 4009/

2537. KTK Visoko Plant, Kneina: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. It was reported that the KTK Visoko Plant at Kneina, in Sokolac county was turned into a labour camp for non-Serbians. 4010/ This camp is also included in a list of camps in another report. 4011/

2538. Psychiatric Clinic: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Allegedly, civilians were held and tortured at the psychiatric clinic in Sokolac. The clinic was renamed "Serbian Hospital". 4012/ This camp is also included in a list of camps in another report. 4013/

2539. Gym, Sokolac: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. It was reported that three named "extremists" held prisoners in a gym at Sokolac. 4014/

2540. Sports Hall: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A camp in a Sports Hall in Sokolac was included in list of camps. It is unclear whether this is the same camp referred to as the "Gym" camp above. 4015/

2541. Winter Service Point: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. It was reported that the three "extremists" named above held prisoners at the Winter Maintenance Service at Podromanija. 4016/ A camp referred to as the "Winter Service Point at Romanija" was included in a list of camps in another report. 4017/

2542. Unknown camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. An unknown Sokolac camp is referred to in a list of camps. 4018/

73. Srebrenica

2543. The county of Srebrenica is located in eastern BiH on the Serbian border. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 37,211. At that time, the population was 74.8 per cent Muslim and 25.2 per cent Serbian. 4019/

2544. Sase Mine: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government. A detention centre is reported to exist in an unused mine in the town of Sase, near Srebrenica. It is further reported that four identified Serbs took 52 men from this detention centre and killed them all in a place called Bjelovac, near the river Drina. 4020/

2545. Nova Kasaba: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A list of camps reports the existence of a camp in Srebrenica known as "Nova Kasaba". There is no detailed information. 4021/ This camp is also referred to in another report containing a list of camps. 4022/

74. Stolac

2546. The municipality of Stolac is located in Herzegovina. It is bordered by apljina, Nevesinje, Mostar, Ljubinje, and Neum. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this municipality was 18,845; of which 44.5 per cent were Muslims, 32.4 per cent were Croats, 20.8 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 2.3 per cent were described as "others".

2547. It was reported that four camps were established in Stolac including the Stolac Ironworks 4023/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.); the Army Barracks 4024/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.); the Tobacco Station 4025/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.); and the Crnii School 4026/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.). No additional details regarding these camps have been received except that during an inspection conducted by ECMM teams on 15 September 1993 no prisoners were found in any of the camps in

Stolac. 4027/

2548. It was reported that since June 1993 approximately 1,350 Muslim men "of fighting age" from the Stolac region have been arrested by HVO forces. Testimony has been received which suggests that a number of young and elderly men have been arrested. 4028/ HVO authorities claim that the men were arrested for security reasons but acknowledge that due process was ignored during their arrest. 4029/ Bosnian Croat forces reportedly detained these men at Dretelj and Gabela camps but their current location remains unknown. 4030/ 2549. On 3 August 1993 the entire remaining Muslim population of Stolac, including approximately 4,000 women, children and elderly, reportedly was arrested and imprisoned at the Gasnice camp in apljina. 4031/

75. Tešanj

2550. Tešanj is located in northern BiH, south of Doboј and has a population of 48,390 according to the 1991 census. At that time the population was 72.2 per cent Muslim, 18.5 per cent Croat, and 6.4 per cent Serb, with the remaining 2.9 per cent described as "others". 4032/

2551. Tešanj Rape Camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Dallas Morning News. This detention area is located in Tešanj. 4033/ Approximately 20 Muslim women were held by Serbs for at least four months. 4034/ They would rape the women detainees every day and night. 4035/ On some occasions, the detainee would be raped by several men on the same night. 4036/

2552. Unidentified Camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One woman, apparently of mixed ethnicity, claimed she was held in the detention facility from October 1992 to March 1993. She appears to be part Muslim and part Serb. During her imprisonment she was raped several times every day by various members of the Muslim armed forces. She was beaten, had cigarettes extinguished on her body and had her anus injured. The witness claimed that a 70 year-old woman was detained and raped in this detention facility. One Muslim soldier refused to rape a woman and was allegedly killed by his fellow soldiers. 4037/

2553. Military Prison, Tešanj: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that their representatives visited a detention facility at the military prison in Tešanj on 24 November 1992. No information was made available regarding the length of detention or conditions at this facility. 4038/

2554. Hospital, Tešanj: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that their representatives visited a detention facility at the military prison in Tešanj on 24 November 1992. No information was made available regarding the length of detention or conditions at this facility. 4039/

76. Tesli

2555. Before the conflict, Tesli county, situated in north central Bosnia, had approximately 60,000 inhabitants, of whom approximately 45 per cent were Muslims, 25 per cent were ethnic Croats, and 30 per cent were ethnic Serbs. With the onset of the war, the majority non-Serbian population was ordered to surrender and relinquish all weapons to the Serbian insurgent forces. 4040/

2556. Serbian extremists established several detention facilities which reportedly interned more than 600 individuals. 4041/ The inmates in these facilities were said to have been under the despotic control of members of the Serbian militia, the Armada Forces of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the "Red Beret" formations--all of whom had reportedly come from Banja Luka to assist in "cleaning the terrain". 4042/

2557. Unidentified camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report acknowledged the existence of a facility which was said to have processed over 300 Muslim inmates. Several other reports refer to the existence of an exclusively female rape camp, with a rather sizeable containment capacity. A former refugee from this camp recalled that women were transported to the camp in trucks, the trucks each contained approximately 24 women and the witness observed a great many trucks preparing to transport women to this facility. 4043/ One room in the facility was said at one time to have accommodated over 100 individuals. 4044/

2558. Unknown facility outside Tesli: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. There are several sources which refer to an exclusively female camp in a wooded area just west of Tesli. The former female inmates who provided the information for these reports were all from the village of Kaloševi. 4045/

2559. In one report, a Muslim victim alleged that her village was overrun by Serbian forces in mid-March 1992 and the women and children were collected and taken to this facility in the woods. 4046/ She noted that the building in which she was contained appeared to be a newly erected brick structure. 4047/ She was placed in a room with 12 other girls and a guard was posted in front of the door to prohibit movement or escape. 4048/ The victim recalled five of the other girls as having also come from the village of Kaloševi. 4049/

2560. The victim reported that all the girls who shared the room with her were raped. 4050/ The soldiers came to the room on a daily basis and sexually assaulted them. 4051/ They were told that they were to give birth to Serbian children. 4052/

2561. After being held captive for three months, a Serbian from the village of Kaloševi, dressed in "etnik" uniform and assisted by friends from the Croatian Defence Council, facilitated the escape for 12 of the inmates. 4053/

2562. In a similar report a female victim recounted that women and children from her village were thrown into JNA trucks, with approximately 24 of them per truck. 4054/ She identified the perpetrators as "•etniks" wearing uniforms of the former JNA 4055/ as well as militiamen clad in uniforms with skull and bones insignia. 4056/

2563. The "•etniks" took the victims through Tesli to an unidentifiable wooded location and

"began taking us to some kind of rooms which were for the most part dug out of the ground, resembling mining areas or spaces; there was no light. There were over 100 of us in this space." 4057/

There was reportedly no exit from the room. According to the witness, the room was always dark, the only illumination came from a light burning in the hall. 4058/ Inmates, she recalled, were fed bread and water two times daily. 4059/

2564. The detainees were divided once again and the witness was put in a hut with 23 other women. 4060/ The witness and some 11 others were repeatedly raped in the hut in front of the other women. 4061/ Reportedly some women's hands were bound before they were raped. Others were kicked and beaten. The perpetrators were camp guards as well as "•etniks" from outside the camp. 4062/ In addition to the rapes, the Serbs occasionally took women from the group and executed them by random firing squad. 4063/

2565. The witness remained in detention at this facility for three months, until the end of July at which time a named Serb helped several victims escape. 4064/

2566. Another female victim stated that the "•etniks" who invaded her village of Kaloševi wore masks and White Eagle insignia on their uniforms. 4065/ They rounded up all the women and young girls and led them on foot. The women were required to walk for some five hours; shepherded through the forest, to a clearing. 4066/ Upon arrival, they found a place that the witness characterized as "some kind of forest motel." 4067/ The cabins were designated as sentry-boxes, and the entire encampment was fenced with barbed wire. 4068/

2567. The witness was placed with the girls and younger women. She was raped every night. 4069/ The White Eagles took their victims every evening and brought them back in the mornings. 4070/ There were nights when more than 20 of them came. 4071/ The women were reportedly also made to cook for the guards and to serve them naked. 4072/ The perpetrators reportedly also raped and killed some of the girls in front of the other victims. 4073/ Those women who resisted had their breasts cut. 4074/

2568. Stara Opština: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. On 12 July 1992, a victim and his friend were arrested by four or five soldiers wearing red berets and green uniforms. 4075/ The witness identified these soldiers as belonging to the so-called Serbian militia, "Crveni Barek". 4076/ The two were singled out apparently because of the appearance of their names on an unidentified Serb generated list. 4077/

2569. The detainees were taken to what was described as a large local government building, called Stara Opština. 4078/ According to the witness, all of the rooms, including the area in the cellar of the facility, were filled with Croatian and Muslim prisoners. 4079/ During his internment, the witness was both beaten and compelled into forced labour. 4080/ His detention at this facility was concluded on 14 July 1992, when the witness and his fellow prisoners were transferred to the local stadium. 4081/

2570. "Proleter" Stadium: 4082/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. This location was reportedly under the control of Serbian soldiers, presumably with some connection to the "Crveni Barek". 4083/ While no information regarding the layout or physical condition of the facility was made available, a clear impression of the attending circumstances may be had.

2571. According to one witness' recollection, a rather grim incident took place on 22 July 1992. Early that morning, some 25 drunken soldiers lined up a number of Muslim and Croatian prisoners. 4084/ The soldiers called the individuals, one-by-one, from the line. When the prisoner responded, the soldiers--as many as 10 at a time--beat and stabbed the victim to death. 4085/ Some 50 prisoners were killed in this manner over a period of about three hours. 4086/ If the victims refused to step forward when called, as was the case with the witness' friend, the soldiers simply machine-gunned them down

where they stood. 4087/

2572. Police station: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. According to one report, after Serb forces took control of the county of Tesli, all non-Serb families who had family members working in Western Europe were ordered to pay 300 DM per month to Tesli County. 4088/ Those who refused had their homes raided at night, their families beaten and the eldest paternal family member taken to the police station for interrogation. 4089/ These interrogations, called informative talks, lasted two to four days. 4090/ The Muslims were reportedly beaten by three to four policemen at a time. 4091/

2573. Banja Vruica Sanatorium: 4092/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Only a few reports referred to a detention facility at this location, however with very little detail. One report notes that over 300 Muslims between the ages of 16 and 60 were interned here and subjected to the whims and terrifying fancies of the Serbian militia, the Armada forces of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the "Red Beret" formations. 4093/

2574. Pribini: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report cites to the existence of a concentration camp in the Boriya mountains. 4094/ At the time that the report was authored, some 500 individuals were reportedly interned at this facility. 4095/ No further information was available regarding its operation and control.

77. Titov Drvar

2575. This municipality is located in western BiH, on the border of Croatia. It is bounded to the north by Bosanski Petrovac and to the south by Bosansko Grahovo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the Titov Drvar municipality had a population of 17,079. Of that number 97.3 per cent were Serbs, 0.2 per cent were Muslims, 0.2 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.3 per cent were described as "others".

2576. In the Titov Drvar community, the Serbian goal of Muslim extermination reportedly continued unabated. The full scale expulsion of Muslim citizens and the establishment of concentration camps were reported throughout the area. 4096/

2577. Kamenica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. Several sources suggest the existence of a Serb controlled camp in Kamenica, in the area of Drvar. According to one report, 29 people were arrested in mid-July in Bosanski Petrovac and transported to this camp in Kamenica. The identification of the individuals interned in Kamenica was included in the report. 4097/

2578. Another report alludes to the United Nations' efforts to obtain the release of some 61 Muslims held by Serb forces at the camp in Kamenica. 4098/ The report states that the Muslim prisoners were released and transferred by ICRC members to the United Nations protected shelter of Karlovac (Republic of Croatia). 4099/

2579. Elementary School: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. Reportedly following the closing of camp Kozile in Bosanski Petrovac, 4100/ the prisoners were transported to the elementary school in Kamenica. The school had an estimated maximum capacity of 1000. The facility was presumably

operated by military police units from Drvar. It is unclear if guards from camp Kozile were also transferred here for duty. 4101/

2580. Prekaja: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Reportedly just near Drvar, in the village of Prekaja is an alleged Serb controlled concentration camp. 4102/ Allegedly operated by extremists, the interns were purportedly tortured and killed at this camp. 4103/

2581. Titov Drvar: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Medecins Sans Frontieres. Medecins Sans Frontieres reportedly acquired evidence of two Serb controlled concentration camps in Titov Drvar. 4104/ The French source interviewed several Muslim refugees from the town of Kozarac who had been interned in the Serb controlled camps. 4105/ The French agency reported that more than half of the refugees had reportedly been tortured. 4106/

2582. Drvar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Another report alleges the existence of a Bosnian Serb controlled camp at the prison. 4107/ This location was identified as of May 1993. 4108/ The source, however, did not provide additional information regarding either operation or prisoner identification.

78. Tomislavgrad

2583. This municipality is located in central BiH, bordering Croatia to the west. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the county had a population of 29,261. Croats constituted 86.6 per cent of the population, Muslims 10.8 per cent, Serbs 1.5 per cent, and the remaining 1.1 per cent were classified as "other".

2584. Tomislavgrad has operated as a major transit area since the beginning of the conflict. Some 35,000 people, mostly Croats, have reportedly passed through the region, collecting exit visas, on their way to other lands. 4109/ There are, however, several non-Croatians who have not departed the area. And according to area officials, the non-Croatian population of Tomislavgrad, who remain in the region, are not prisoners. They are only "subject to restricted movement", and such restrictions are primarily for their own protection. 4110/

2585. To that end, all of the Serbs, approximately 320 individuals from the Tomislavgrad area 4111/ were dismissed from their employment and taken to and detained in various Croatian-run camps. 4112/ While the details regarding the management of the Muslim population was not made available, there are several reports regarding Muslim-populated facilities.

2586. Old School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch). According to one report, a man from the village of Eminovo Selo recalled being taken to a school in Tomislavgrad, being detained there for one and a half months and then being transferred to another school in Tomislavgrad. It was his understanding that the location was controlled by HVO civil police. 4113/

2587. This, the first school location, reportedly had three big rooms. According to the report, for the first month and a half, some 300 people were interned here. The detainees were fed three meals per day and the food was, according to one former inmate, "decent". 4114/

2588. The men were put on work detail in a field some two kilometres away for approximately nine hours per day. The report described the treatment by the

guards as "excellent". The detainees reportedly came into contact with civilian police and occasionally HOS members. 4115/

2589. House in Tomislavgrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a private house in Tomislavgrad. 4116/ No additional information regarding operation, control or length of detention was made available.

2590. House in Eminovo Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) One report suggests that members of HVO civil police detained everyone in a house in the village of Eminovo Selo for the purpose of holding "a conference". The "conferees" were detained at this location for four days before being transferred to Tomislavgrad. 4117/

2591. Tomislavgrad School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Helsinki Watch.) According to one report, the Serb men detained at this location were all apprehended with weapons in their possession. The report suggests that the men are detained in three large rooms, two on the first floor and one on the second. The head of military police, and his guards were quartered in another room on the first floor, just near the first containment area. There were reportedly some 50 men detained at this location. 4118/

2592. The inmates were reportedly permitted to have visitors and some were even allowed to walk about the halls. The containment rooms themselves had big windows but were unheated. The men slept on platforms covered with blankets. 4119/

2593. Inmates in cell/room one were kept there for four to seven months. The men were finally allowed to bathe after four months of detention. 4120/

2594. Cell/room 2 contained six men from mixed marriages. There were wash basins available to these inmates, and they were permitted to go home twice in six months. 4121/ The men were made to work in the fields digging potatoes. They reportedly had "excellent relations with the guards." 4122/ According to an ICRC report, member representatives visited a place of detention at a Tomislavgrad school. The report was, however, silent as to details concerning the facility. 4123/

2595. Tomislavgrad Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a hospital in Tomislavgrad. 4124/ No additional information regarding prisoner treatment, operation, control or length of detention was made available.

2596. Šekovii Camp: 4125/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Muslim-populated rape facility existed in Tomislavgrad. Three hundred women were said to have been raped at this location. No information regarding its operation, control or location was provided. 4126/

2597. Unknown Prison-Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In another report, prisoners were detained in a prison camp in Tomislavgrad. At this camp, the prisoners were taken one by one to the office where they were separated from their valuables and money and thereafter placed into one of two large rooms. The rooms reportedly contained six small cells which were full of Bosnian males. They were reportedly beaten and abused day and night and those who possessed BiH

Army identification were allegedly made to eat their identification. 4127/

2598. The HVO soldiers forced the men to fight each other. They shaved the prisoners with knives and burned the prisoners' hair with cigarette lighters. The men were used as forced labour to cut fire wood and to clean the soldiers' shelter. 4128/

2599. Unknown facility in Duvno: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a report, hundreds of Serbs including women, children and the elderly were detained in a camp in the village of Duvno in 1992. 4129/ The detainees were reportedly mistreated and tortured. The report suggests that the Croatian paramilitary forces prevented Serbs from being evacuated from the area so that they could be used as hostages. 4130/

2600. Camp-Village in Rašani, Duvno: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC, Helsinki Watch, and the United States Government.) Rašani lies in south-west BiH and is reportedly the smallest Serb village in the Tomislavgrad municipality. It is approximately one kilometre long, located on a ridge of stony ground which resembles the typical highland area. 4131/

2601. Along the ridge are several stone houses, which came under Croatian control and are now peopled with displaced Serbian families--approximately 15 individuals per house. There were reportedly as many as 261 people interned in the village when the camp was initially established in March 1992. 4132/

2602. According to reports, a Croatian guard was placed on patrol at the end of the road which empties into the valley below. The detainees were not permitted to leave but were reportedly permitted to seek and receive medical care. 4133/

2603. According to another report the 250 individuals detained here are primarily women and children who were expelled from villages in Tomislavgrad and Rašani. The camp-village itself is surrounded by HVO guards and Croat police. 4134/ There is reported to be no communication with the outside world whatsoever and no freedom of movement. The inmates were reportedly used as human shields to prevent possible Serb attack against the region. 4135/

2604. The camp initially also detained men from the region, however according to one report, many of the male relatives of the women held in Rašani were released from HVO camps at the end of 1992. 4136/

2605. Still another report suggests that the majority of individuals detained in the camp-village were subjected to physical abuse and mistreatment including shootings and rape. 4137/

2606. Members of the Thomson Mission visited this location on 1 September 1992 and located some 250 Serb detainees. The Mission confirmed the control of this camp as being had by Croatian forces. 4138/

79. Travnik

2607. The municipality of Travnik is located in central BiH, just east of Zenica. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Travnik had a population of 70,402; of which 45.3 per cent were Muslim, 36.9 per cent were Croats, 11 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 6.8 per cent were described as "others".

2608. Several reports describe prisons and detention centres in Travnik;

however few details are available as to each of these facilities. For the most part, the reports do not specify the parties in control of the various camps, nor do they specify the dates of operation of these camps. Two prisons located in Travnik area are identified by name and are as follows:

2609. Travnik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In June-July 1992, Serbians were detained in the Travnik Prison. It is alleged that Serbian prisoners were "ill-treated and tortured." 4139/

2610. Travnik Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at the Travnik Barracks on 1 December 1992. 4140/

2611. "Bratstvo" Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian prisoners are allegedly held in large tanks at a chemical factory in Novi Travnik. Prisoners must cling to a ladder leading into the tank to avoid falling into the chemicals below. The tanks are covered and locked so as not to be seen by the public. 4141/ This detention centre may be the same as the "chemical factory" near Vitez (discussed below) that is said to house prisoners.

2612. Reports identify several other, unnamed camps in the Travnik region. These camps are described as follows: 4142/

(a) One report claims that the ICRC confirmed the mistreatment of 180 Croats captured by Muslim forces and held in a "concentration camp" near Novi Travnik. 4143/

(b) The ECMM reports that approximately 500 Croatian men aged 16-60 are held in a Serb-run concentration camp. 4144/

(c) The BiH Army claims that 350 Muslims are held in "secret camps" in Travnik and that 700 Muslims are held in Travnik altogether. 4145/

(d) According to the Tanjug news agency, 350 Croats are detained in a "concentration camp" in Travnik. 4146/

(e) A report submitted by the Serbian Republic alleges that Serbians from Travnik (and other villages in the vicinity) were captured by Croatian-Muslim forces. Prisoners were subsequently taken to "concentration camps" where they were allegedly tortured. It is not clear if these camps were located near Travnik. 4147/

80. Trebinje

2613. The county of Trebinje is located in eastern Herzegovina. According to 1991 census data, the pre-war population was 30,879. At that time, the population was 69.3 per cent Serb, 17.9 per cent Muslim, 8.8 per cent other, and 4 per cent Croat. 4148/

2614. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to the Republic of BiH State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of BiH, a military prison in Trebinje held 1,490 prisoners as of October 1992. 4149/

2615. Unidentified Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Thomson Mission.) A CSCE Mission reported a place of detention under Serbian authority in Trebinje closed as of 2 September 1992. 4150/

81. Tuzla

2616. The municipality of Tuzla is located in north-eastern BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Zvornik, Kalesija, Ivinice, Lukavac, Srebrenica and Lopare. The pre-war population of Tuzla was 131,861. Muslims comprised 47.6 per cent of the total population, Serbs 15.5 per cent, Croats 15.6 per cent, Yugoslavs 16.6 per cent and 4.7 per cent referred to as "other."

2617. According to the ICRC, as of 5 November 1992, 197 prisoners were reportedly held by the Bosnian government. 4151/ According to another ICRC report, 183 prisoners were held by the BiH government as of 5 April 1992. 4152/

2618. "Dr. Mustafa Mujbegovi" Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report was received which alleged that wounded members of the JNA were imprisoned in this Tuzla hospital before being transferred to the Tuzla Prison. 4153/ According to two reports JNA forces leaving the "Husinska Buna" barracks in Tuzla, evacuating soldiers and equipment in accordance with a prior agreement, were ambushed by BiH Territorial Defence Forces on 15 May 1992. A reserve lieutenant was wounded in the leg as he drove one of the JNA trucks. He and two members of the JNA were wounded when the truck veered off the road. They were captured by members of the Territorial Defence. The wounded men were reportedly beaten all the way to the hospital. 4154/ The report indicated that other members of the retreating JNA forces were captured and beaten by members of the Territorial Defence as they were being transported to the hospital.

2619. An identified physician allegedly tortured JNA prisoners at the hospital. 4155/ JNA prisoners were placed in various departments of the hospitals along with wounded members of the Territorial Defence Forces. This arrangement reportedly gave the Territorial Defence members an opportunity to take out their personal vendettas against the JNA soldiers. 4156/

2620. The JNA soldiers were later transported to the Tuzla Prison where they were tortured by a named man. 4157/ he allegedly stated that his "greatest pleasure" was to "kill Vlach babies in cradles". 4158/ Another guard identified only by nickname from the eastern part of Tuzla, allegedly tortured the JNA prisoners also. 4159/

2621. Military Hospital: ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility at a military hospital on 14 March 1994 in Tuzla. No information regarding treatment of prisoners, identity of prisoners nor length of detention was provided. 4160/

2622. Hospital: ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility located in a hospital in Tuzla on 10 August 1993. No additional information regarding treatment of prisoners, identity of prisoners nor length of detention was provided. 4161/

2623. Tuzla Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) A report was received that Serbian prisoners have been detained in the Tuzla prison. 4162/ Serbians from the village of Stupari were allegedly detained without trial. Two

Serbian prisoners interviewed in the Tuzla prison reported that they had been detained in an unidentified building by authorities in Stupari on 28 May 1992. These prisoners stated that they were never informed of the legal justification for their detention. They were reportedly transferred to Tuzla in February 1993 and tried and convicted for illegal possession of weapons. A judge sentenced the prisoners to one year's imprisonment beginning on 17 February 1993. 4163/ During sentencing, the judge informed them that he was unable to take into consideration the 9 months they had spent in detention because no records existed of their detention. 4164/

2624. The Serbian civilians in Tuzla were subjected to forced mobilization into the Bosnian government army. 4165/ Those who refuse to be drafted were reportedly tried and sentenced to three to 10 years in prison. 4166/ Serbian civilians from the surrounding areas who refuse to respond to the draft, particularly those from Banovii, were allegedly mobilized by force and taken to the front lines to dig trenches. 4167/

2625. Members of the ICRC reportedly visited a detention facility in Tuzla on 28 May 1993. No additional information regarding the operation of this facility nor the duration of its existence was provided. 4168/

2626. In an open letter, Serbian Orthodox Bishop Vasilije of Tuzla asked the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church to protest the treatment of Serbs in Tuzla on 11 March 1993. 4169/ The letter reported that 300 Serbs were imprisoned in the main prison and that the Tuzla Serbs were subjected to physical abuse and forced conscription into the Bosnian army. 4170/

2627. The letter also reportedly stated that trials were rigged and that many Serbs had been sentenced to 15 years hard labour. Most prisoners were allegedly executed shortly after imprisonment, and others were so debilitated from physical and psychological torture and starvation that it took them several months to recover. 4171/

2628. Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Members of the ICRC reportedly visited a detention facility in a barracks in Tuzla on 15 September 1993. No additional information regarding the operation of this facility nor the duration of its existence was provided. 4172/

2629. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Members of the ICRC reportedly visited a detention facility at the military prison in Tuzla on 23 September 1992. No additional information regarding the operation of this facility nor the duration of its existence was provided. 4173/

2630. Private Muslim Prisons: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report concerning the existence of Muslim prisons in the town of Tuzla was received. 4174/ The BBC reported that Serbian sources reportedly had information concerning the owner of private prisons for Serbs who is also allegedly in control of a private Muslim militia in Tuzla. 4175/ According to Vojislav Djurkovi, head of the State Commission of the Serbian Republic of BiH, another man allegedly ordered the execution of many Serbian families in Tuzla working in conjunction with the man who owned the private prisons. 4176/ Also according to Djurkovi, Tuzla's Mayor allegedly organized a training centre for Islamic terrorists in Tojsi near the town. 4177/ Djurkovi accused the Bosnian Muslim authorities of blocking the delivery of humanitarian aid.

2631. Tuzla Brothels: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report was received concerning the existence of Muslim and Croatian run brothels in Tuzla. 4178/ Another source reported that "bordellos" for Serbian women were reported in Tuzla in late 1991 and 1992. 4179/ The BBC reported that Serbs who escaped from Tuzla reported that young Serbian women were forcibly taken to brothels by Muslim soldiers. 4180/ In his letter, Bishop Vasilije stated that the Muslim soldiers had a "schedule" for kidnapping the Serbian women. 4181/

2632. According to another source, 60 women, three to four months pregnant, were sent away from a Serbian run camp in the Tuzla region in 1992. 4182/

2633. A separate report indicated that members of Croatian and Muslim forces were sexually abusing Serbian women in Tuzla brothels. 4183/ The women were captured by soldiers and allegedly imprisoned at the brothels until their fifth month of pregnancy. After release, they were reportedly kept under house arrest to prevent them from obtaining abortions. 4184/ The report estimated that more than 1,000 Serbian women were imprisoned in such brothels. The report also alleged that members of Muslim and Croatian forces that had contracted AIDS or other communicable diseases were purposely sent to the brothels to rape the women. 4185/

2634. Lomnica, near Šekovii: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A 1992 report establishing the existence of a rape/death camp in Lomnica where over 200 girls up to 15 years old were held. 4186/ No additional information was provided regarding this facility.

2635. Tusanj Stadium: 4187/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report that 4,000 Serbian civilians were imprisoned at the stadium was received. 4188/ This rather astounding figure, while cited in several other reports, has not as yet been corroborated.

2636. Sloboda Football Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report was received which suggested that a detention facility existed at the Sloboda Football stadium in Tuzla where at least 25 to 30 women were held. The women were raped in front of an undetermined number of other prisoners. 4189/

2637. Secondary School Brothel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report was received indicating that 100 Serbian women were held in a brothel in the Tuzla Secondary School. 4190/ No additional information was made available regarding this facility.

2638. Private House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report received indicated that 15 Serbian women were imprisoned in a private house located on the road towards Srebrenik, near Previla. The report did not provide the dates that the women were imprisoned or the identity of the owner of the home. 4191/

2639. Tunnel Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) A report was received containing testimony from a Serbian woman held taken to a prison in the city of Tuzla and imprisoned for five months in a what she described as a tunnel. 4192/ The witness was a peasant farmer from the village of Brezje on Mount Majeveca. She stated that Muslim soldiers attacked her village in early June 1992, taking 36 Serbian children and dividing the

women and girls into groups. 4193/ During the attack on the village some of the women were reportedly raped outside their homes. The witness reported that one Serbian man committed suicide when his wife and daughter were raped outside their home. 4194/ The soldiers were reportedly armed and wore green patterned disguise uniforms. 4195/ The soldiers killed village residents and robbed their homes.

2640. The witness reported that the soldiers separated the men and women and then loaded the prisoners into covered trucks that resembled vans. 4196/ The reporting witness and other female prisoners were transported to a camp in the city of Tuzla where she was confined in a "dark tunnel" with nine other women. 4197/

2641. During five months of imprisonment, the witness reported that the women were never taken outside. They were fed and given water in plastic bowls. She stated that none of the female prisoners were allowed to take showers or wash their clothes. She stated that the guards separated the girls from the women and allegedly subjected the women to rape. 4198/ The guards reportedly concealed their identity while committing the rapes by blindfolding the victims. 4199/ The women were allegedly subjected to repeated sexual assault and on some occasions were gang raped by the guards. The witness reported being subjected to interrogation concerning the location of her husband and children by guards in camouflage uniforms. She was allegedly told that Serbian women would no longer bear Serbian children, only Muslim and Croatian. 4200/ The witness was released in late October in a prisoner exchange at Piper. 4201/

2642. Cellars in Tuzla: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) In an interview, a Serbian psychiatrist reported that Serbian women were imprisoned in some type of cellars controlled by Muslims in the town of Tuzla and subjected to repeated rape for the purpose of forced impregnation. 4202/ The physician worked with Serbian women who had allegedly been imprisoned a dark room. Three to five men entered the room on a daily basis to rape the women. 4203/ According to the patients who related their stories of imprisonment to the reporting physician, the Muslim soldiers intended to impregnate the Serbian women. The men reportedly told the women that the Koran stated that a child is a Muslim if the father is a Muslim. The women were generally released after the third month of pregnancy and, because of their advanced state, had to obtain the approval of the psychiatric commission for an abortion. 4204/

2643. In a separate report, the same Serbian psychiatrist reported examinations of four Serbian women who had allegedly been raped by Muslim and Croatian soldiers while imprisoned in a cellar in Tuzla. 4205/ According to these reports, the women were raped on a daily basis and later released in advanced stages of pregnancy. 4206/ JNA prisoners were reportedly beaten about their heads with the vacuum-cleaner hose which was used to clean the sewer daily. 4207/

82. Ugljevik

2644. Ugljevik is located in north-eastern Bosnia, bordered by the municipalities of Bijeljina, Zvornik, Lopare, and Brko. The pre-war population was 25,641, with Muslims comprising 40.6 per cent, Serbs 56.2 per cent, and 3.2 per cent listed as "other."

2645. Fabrika Kurjak: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report was received concerning a Serbian run camp in the town of Ugljevik. The town had a population of 5,000 and is located 23 kilometres south-west of Bijeljina. The camp was located in a newly built hall in the textile factory compound. Male Muslim prisoners were held at a hall surrounded by a barbed wire fence. Warning signs stated that the fence was charged with an electric current. On 29 June 1992, approximately 230 women and children and 72 men from Lonari arrived at the Ugljevik camp where only male prisoners were detained. The women and children were separated and placed in a camp for women located at a school in Ugljevik. Approximately 120 male prisoners were in the camp at that time. The reporting source stated that the many Muslim prisoners had been killed at the camp by Serbian soldiers before the witness arrived. Because the witness was detained for only three days, learned few details about the camp. 4208/

2646. According to this report, there were no beds in the camp and prisoners slept on the concrete floor. The witness reported that during the three days that he was detained the camp was surrounded by Ministry of Internal Affairs (SUP) personnel. 4209/ According to this witness, the SUP personnel did not mistreat or kill prisoners. 4210/ The witness also described an incident in which two drunk "•etniks" entered the camp one evening and stated that they had killed many Muslims at "the stadium" in Brko. 4211/ The soldier ordered the SUP guards to kill the Muslim prisoners, offering each guard 100 DM. 4212/ The guards refused and told the soldiers that they could not kill the prisoners. On 1 July 1992, the witness was transferred to a camp located three kilometres north of the town of Batkovi. 4213/

83. Vareš

2647. This municipality is located in central BiH, between Kakanj and Olovo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Vareš was 22,114; of which 40.6 per cent were Croats, 30.4 per cent were Muslim, 16.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 12.6 per cent were described as "others".

2648. Reportedly, there are four locations in Vareš where people are detained. 4214/ However, there only is testimony describing two specific detention sites. Additionally, there are two reports of United Nations soldiers being held hostage and released, a report that women and children were detained and raped in a house, and a report that men were detained in Zubeta. Allegedly, over 270 people, mainly Muslim men, have been detained in Vareš. The only detainees who reportedly were released were the United Nations soldiers and the rape victims.

2649. Schoolhouses: (The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by multiple sources, including ECMM and the ICRC.) Bosnian Croat forces allegedly have detained as many as 232 Muslim men, including at least eight from Stupni Do, in two schoolhouses in Vareš. 4215/

2650. Muslim women from Vareš reported that on 23 October (presumably 1993) members of HVO Kiseljak in cooperation with the local HVO began arresting all Muslim males who were at least 16 years old. 4216/ In addition, a catholic priest alleged that 350 Muslim men initially were arrested and that approximately 200 then were detained in the two schools. 4217/ The priest further reported that the mayor of Vareš, who has since disappeared, had stated that these individuals were arrested because they were believed to be storing weapons. 4218/

2651. Reportedly, the detainees at the schools were abused. A Red Cross representative reported that some men at one of the schools were beaten. 4219/

A United Nations officer who entered the school buildings confirmed that the detainees had bruises on their faces and bodies. 4220/ The officer added that most detainees were so scared that they said their conditions were fine. 4221/ However, one detainee who spoke to him in Swedish said that they screamed all night. 4222/ Additionally, the visiting United Nations officer learned that 25 detainees had disappeared, and that 30 other detainees had been so badly beaten that he was not allowed to see them. 4223/

2652. Allegedly, conditions inside the school buildings were also poor. The United Nations officer who visited the schools said that the detainees were held in filthy conditions. 4224/ One of the school buildings allegedly was cold, dark, and damp. 4225/

2653. Factory, Vareš: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a factory in Vareš on 9 February 1994. 4226/ No additional information was made available regarding prisoner treatment, length of the facility's existence nor its operation and control.

2654. Vareš House: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Washington Post.) Muslim BiH Government soldiers stated that five women and two children had escaped from a house in Vareš where they had been taken and raped. 4227/

2655. Zubeta Detentions: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Chicago Tribune.) According to Muslim refugees and BiH Army officers, Serbian soldiers detained several men from Zubeta, a village near Vareš. 4228/ It is unclear where the men were taken or if they were released.

84. Velika Kladuša

2656. Velika Kladuša is a province in the north-western corner of BiH. Its pre-war population was 52,921, of which 91.8 per cent were Muslim, 4.3 per cent Serb, and 3.9 per cent "other". There is little information about detention camps in the region.

2657. Prison in Velika Kladuša: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The only evidence of a camp comes from the ICRC. It reports that representatives visited a camp at a prison in Velika Kladuša. Their visit took place on 28 February 1994. 4229/ There is no indication of who was running the camp or who was detained there.

85. Višegrad

2658. Višegrad is in south-east BiH. As of 1991, its population was 21,202 of which 62.8 per cent Muslim, 32.8 per cent Serb, and 4.4 per cent other.

2659. The Uice corps, a JNA corps from Titovo Uice, Serbia, first entered Višegrad in April 1992. 4230/ One report alleges that they came on 4 April, but others contend that their occupation did not begin until 17 April. 4231/ The corps is estimated to have numbered 8,000 troops. 4232/ They remained in Višegrad for one or two months during which time they "picked up" many civilians for interrogation. There was no fighting reported at this time other than some exchanges between the Uice corps and unidentified forces on "a place on the hill" in Višegrad. No one was killed. 4233/

2660. Apparently, the Uice corps had been ordered by Miloševi to withdraw from Bosnia and Herzegovina altogether on 28 April, but it took them several weeks to get out. When they did depart, they left all of their weapons with the Serbian Territorial Defence, partly transforming it into the "Serbian Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina." 4234/ At this time, the White Eagles, Arkan's and Šešelj's men, and a group called the "Johnsons" came to the region. They, along with the newly established army and local "•etniks", then launched an aggressive campaign of "ethnic cleansing" throughout the area. 4235/

2661. Early on, many Muslims fled to the woods and the neighbouring region of Gorade. 4236/ Yet, since travelling was considered very unsafe many civilians simply stayed put. 4237/ These people were systematically ordered to leave their homes and forced to hand over their valuables; they were then arrested and detained in camps.

2662. There are reports of 21 Serb-run camps established in the Višegrad region as part of this "ethnic cleansing" campaign. They were first created in April and May 1992 and appear to have run throughout July and August, although most of their precise dates of existence are unspecified. These camps are as follows: Banja Suse, Bikavac Hotel, a building above a tunnel, a factory in Višegrad, the fire station at Višegrad, the former police station in Višegrad, Hasan Beretovac Primary School, Hasan Veletovi Primary School at Gucine, Poarnica Barracks, Prelovo Camp, stable of Guso Salko, Varda Sawmill or Plant, Vardište Barracks, Vilina Vlas Hotel, Višegrad Electric Plant, Višegrad High School Centre, Višegrad Sports Centre, Uzemnica or Uramnica Barracks, the elimir Djuri eljo Primary School in Prelevo, and Zamjenica Garrison. There are also reports that prisoners were held in private homes and apartments.

2663. These camps held Muslim inhabitants from Višegrad and the surrounding villages. Several of them were specifically established to detain women for the purposes of rape. Members of Serbian military and paramilitary forces as well as local civilians would regularly visit these camps. Rape was apparently so common in the region that one nurse at a refugee shelter in Zenica stated, "Virtually every young woman who fled (Donji Vakuf, Foa, or) Višegrad after Serb extremists began what they call "ethnic cleansing" was raped." 4238/

2664. Inhabitants from the region were also transferred to camps outside the province, two of which were in Serbia. There is a report that some people were sent by bus to Olovo in central BiH. 4239/ Another report states that nearly 6,600 inhabitants were transferred to Uice by the Serbian Territorial Defence, and an unknown number of girls were captured and sent off to Zlatibor, Serbia. 4240/

2665. Two men are said to have organized this campaign. 4241/ Sixteen others were initially involved. 4242/

2666. Banja Suse: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is one report that during the initial attack on Višegrad in April, a man and his two sons were taken to a camp at Banja Suse. 4243/ Apparently, this camp was near the River Drina. All the report describes is that a unit of the Serbian Territorial Defence stationed on the other side of the river suddenly opened fire on the camp. The man and children detained there escaped by swimming along the river. 4244/

2667. Bikavac Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Bikavac was a detention camp where Muslim women were held for the purposes of rape and sexual abuse. 4245/ There are alleged to have been girls under the age of 14

at this camp. 4246/

2668. This hotel was also the headquarters of the Serbian Territorial Defence and the White Eagles. It appears the hotel may have been the combined headquarters of the two armed forces. 4247/ An identified man was the manager of the hotel and was alleged to be involved in activities there. 4248/

2669. Building above tunnel in Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is one report that girls were taken by "•etniks" and detained in "a building above the tunnel" in Višegrad. 4249/ There is no further information about this camp.

2670. Factory in Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Defence Debriefing Team.) The Defence Debriefing Team reported the existence of a camp at a factory in Višegrad in December 1992. 4250/ No other details are included.

2671. Fire Station in Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The fire station at Višegrad was one of the main detention facilities in the area. There are no indications of exactly where in Višegrad this fire station is located; it is only described as having a "big open area" below it. 4251/ Most prisoners at the station came from lijeb and Višegrad although there is a report that a group of young girls came from Kuke. 4252/ Those from lijeb arrived sometime in June after the attack of their village by Arkan's units. 4253/ The exact dates of the other groups' detention are unknown.

2672. The fire station was a holding facility from where prisoners were often taken and returned. During detention, prisoners were temporarily taken to the police station, Vilina Vlas Hotel, and private homes for the purposes of interrogation and rape. While at the station, prisoners were also raped, beaten, killed, and made to do hard labour. 4254/

2673. The most detailed description of the station comes from an ex-prisoner who was held there for five days in late May 1992. 4255/ In her testimony, the witness refers to the camp as the "Fireman's Society". She was a particular target for rape and interrogation by the "•etniks" because she was originally from epa, and they wanted information about Muslim military activities there. 4256/

2674. While she was at the station, 130 people were also detained, 20 of them men. Upon her arrival, the "•etniks" lined up 15 kids and told everyone, "If anyone does anything against us, all 15 will be killed, and we will line up another 15." 4257/ Thereafter, the prisoners were separated by gender and taken in groups of five to a "receiving area" where they were stripped naked and searched by guards. They were told that if they withheld any valuables, they would be killed. 4258/

2675. She reports that on the first night, an unknown number of "•etniks" came and took away two young girls to be raped. The mother of the children tried to give them some previously hidden money, but this did not stop them. Instead, they simply took the mother and forced her to watch the rapes. 4259/

2676. On the second day, another female detainee was taken away. Apparently, she was brought to the police station for questioning and returned later that day. On this same day, the witness was also taken from the station and brought to a house in the Bikavac quarter of Višegrad by a named man. There, 20 men awaited her. They gang raped her and then the man drove her back to the station. 4260/

2677. That evening, two men came to the camp with eight other men. They took away the male prisoners in groups of five and six. Approximately, 21 men were taken in all, their destination unknown. This left about 100 to 110 women and children remaining at the station. 4261/

2678. Sometime after the men were taken, the others went to sleep, but were later awakened when about seven or eight "•etniks" showed up again with socks over their heads and "with colours and dirt on their faces". 4262/ They wore plastic gloves and were shouting that they wanted to test something in the building. First, they took two girls to be raped. Then, they chose from the other women using a flashlight in the dark room to see their faces. 4263/

2679. The witness was one of the women chosen. She was taken upstairs with two others. Upstairs in the hallway, they were grabbed at and kissed by several men. Then, they were brought into a small office with four men and forced to strip naked. First, the other two women were raped. Then, they were sent into the hallway and she was left alone with the men. 4264/

2680. One of them told her to sit down "in the Turkish way" in front of him. He made her kiss the cross he wore around his neck three times and cross herself. When she told him she did not know how, another of them showed her and made her do it. He then told her that she had changed religion and that she was now a Serb. 4265/

2681. After this time, the three other men left the room. She had to perform fellatio on the perpetrator while he held a knife to her throat. He ejaculated inside her. Then, the second man came in, and she was forced to do the same thing to him, then the third, and the fourth. 4266/

2682. While upstairs, the witness noted that there were three rooms: two smaller offices and a big room where a lot of folders and paperwork were stored. The two smaller rooms were empty. She reports that only one of these rooms, the one in which she was raped, was used for rape. 4267/

2683. On the third day, she was again taken away from the station at around 2:00 p.m. The "•etniks" took her to the "New Bridge" where they interrogated and kissed her in front of the Muslim men being killed there. 4268/ She was met by a named man and brought to the Vilina Vlas Hotel. Though she had never met this man, she knew him to be one of the main perpetrators of crimes in the area. He raped her at Vilina Vlas all that day and night and brought her back to the fire station at 12:00 a.m. 4269/

2684. Only five minutes after she was returned, the "•etniks" came for her again. This time there were three of them. They took her to an empty house not far from the station, interrogated her about epa, and raped her. 4270/

2685. After five days of detention, the witness was transferred with her two children to Kalina near Olovo. During her transport, the convoy was stopped three times as various "•etniks" continued to look for her. She successfully evaded them by hiding underneath other prisoners during their searches of the convoy trucks. 4271/

2686. Among the perpetrators she reports were involved in activities at the fire station were three identified men, one man identified by nickname, and many of Arkan's and Šešelj's men. 4272/ She states, "They all had beards, black dresses, all in black with hats and Serbian crosses, long hair." She adds that she did not know any of them from before the war but learned that some were from Uice, Bijolje, and Višegrad. 4273/

2687. Other reports indicate that two other men were also present at the station. In addition, a man identified by one name only from Višegrad was there. 4274/ One witness specifically alleges that she and three other women were raped when they had no valuables to give him. 4275/

2688. Hasan Beretovac Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There is a report that a Serb-run camp was established at this school. 4276/ There is no further information.

2689. Hasan Veletovi Primary School at Guine: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is also a report that a camp was established here. There are no details about it other than the fact that the entire population of Crna was brought here, stripped of their valuables, and detained. 4277/ This may, in fact, be the same camp reported above as Hasan Beretovac School.

2690. High School Centre at Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp was established at the high school in Višegrad. 4278/ There is no indication exactly where the high school is located, and no other information is included.

2691. Former JNA Garrisons at Vardište: 4279/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There are reports that a camp existed at the former Vardište military garrisons. 4280/ No additional information was provided regarding this facility.

2692. Former Police Station at Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The police station is alleged to have been established as a holding centre for Muslims from Višegrad upon the Serbian occupation of the area. 4281/ Inhabitants were initially arrested and interrogated at the station from 14 April to 18 April and continued to be brought there throughout the summer. 4282/ Here, prisoners were interrogated, beaten, tortured, and starved. 4283/ According to one report, at least five prisoners were taken out a day to be killed. 4284/

2693. Poarnica Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at the Poarnica Barracks. 4285/ No information regarding operation or control, duration or existing conditions was provided about this facility.

2694. Prelovo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The existence of a camp is reported in Prelovo. Apparently, it was created upon the initial attack of Višegrad by Uice corps troops in April and run by an identified man. 4286/ At the camp, prisoners are alleged to have been shot and burned. 4287/

2695. Sports Centre at Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at the "sports centre" in Višegrad. As of October 1992, it was reported that 1,000 prisoners had been detained there and 1,630 killed. 4288/

2696. Local Stable: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Muslims are said to have been arrested by an identified man and held in the stable of a certain other identified man. 4289/ They were arrested and brought to the stable on 24 June 1992, but

there is no indication as to how many were there or how long they stayed.

2697. Uramnica or Uzemnica Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Upon the initial attack of Višegrad, Muslims were ordered to gather at the Uramnica Barracks where they were held for three days. 4290/ The report does not give a precise date of their arrest, but it was near 17 April 1992. Their destination after Uramnica is unknown.

2698. Varda Electric Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There was allegedly a camp at Varda, a place described both as a sawmill and a plant. 4291/ Over 1,000 people are estimated to have been killed there. In specific, seven people were reported killed on 11 June and 22 killed several days thereafter. 4292/

2699. Apparently, this camp was run by an identified paramilitary group. This group reportedly took Muslims to the plant, locked them in rooms, killed them, and then threw their bodies in the River Drina. 4293/ Two other men are also mentioned in connection with activities there. One was seen by a witness taking workers to the sawmill on 10 June 1992. 4294/ The other was known to take prisoners from Varda and have them killed at the "Old Bridge." 4295/

2700. Vilina Vlas Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) Vilina Vlas was one of the main detention facilities in Višegrad. It was located in a hotel/spa about seven kilometres south-east of Višegrad proper, on the way to Gorade. 4296/ This camp was established with the coming of the Uice Corps in the end of April. 4297/ It held Muslim women for the purposes of rape, serving as a camp "brothel". Apparently, women detained here were picked up by police officers, members of the White Eagles and Arkan's and Sešelj's men. 4298/ Many of them were not yet 14 years old. 4299/

2701. Vilina Vlas was well-known as a camp which detained only young, beautiful women. One witness was told that the women brought to Vilina Vlas were chosen to bear "etnik" children. Hence, they were "selected" carefully and brought only here. 4300/ Another relates that Muslim women who had previously brought food or other supplies to the Green Berets paramilitary troops were also brought here. 4301/

2702. One detailed report outlines the arrests of several girls from Višegrad on 9 June 1992. These girls were arrested by an identified man active at many camps in this region and taken to the hotel. 4302/ One of them describes being interrogated and raped by this man. While in the room where she was raped, members of the White Eagles tried to get in to rape her as well, but the man would not let them. 4303/

2703. When the mothers of these and other girls reported their arrests to the Serbian Secretariat of International Affairs, they were simply told "the Turks also do nasty things to Serbian kids" and sent away. 4304/

2704. One witness offers a detailed description of her 24-hour stay at the hotel. At the time she was brought to Vilina Vlas, she was being detained at the fire station in Višegrad, but was taken here to be raped by a "etnik" known only by nickname. 4305/

2705. She describes the hotel as big, with a basement and two floors. Upon their arrival, the reception area was dark. The "etnik" got a key from an unidentified man at the reception area and brought the witness to the second floor. The hallway was large and ran to the left and right from the top of

the stairs. There were rooms everywhere with the doors open, so she could see that they were all occupied by women prisoners and "•etniks". 4306/

2706. Once in a room, the witness was forced to take a cold shower as this man pointed a rifle at her. Then, he left her there to get a bottle of whiskey. He returned and raped her for two hours. 4307/ Afterward, she was raped by eight other men. 4308/

2707. According to this witness, the women detained at the hotel had sufficient food and drink because they were the "selected women" meant to later give birth to "etnik" babies. 4309/ She relates that during her stay, the women and men in the rooms were hugging and kissing. She suspects that the women behaved in this way because they had given up resisting the repeated rapes. 4310/

2708. Yet overall, reports of the treatment of women at the hotel are not good. The prisoners were raped repeatedly and beaten with batons. 4311/ One report alleges that some were even killed by suffocation in a system of gas pipes at the hotel. 4312/ Many sent there were never seen again. 4313/ Apparently, certain soldiers at the camp were taking revenge for dead Serbs at epa. 4314/

2709. One report describes the fate of 200 girls brought to the camp. Of them, five committed suicide by jumping from a balcony at the hotel, six others escaped and the rest were killed after multiple rapes. 4315/

2710. Once this camp became well-known it was moved. 4316/ There are no details as to when this move took place or to where the camp relocated.

2711. Twelve people are named in connection with activities at the camp. 4317/ "•etniks" from Prevalo were also said to be there. 4318/

2712. There is also a report about an unnamed soldier. 4319/

2713. Zamjenica Garrison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp at the former Zamjenica Garrison was established after the Uice troops entered Višegrad. 4320/

2714. elimir Djuri eljo Primary School at Prelovo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is alleged to have been a camp at this primary school. 4321/ This may be the same camp described above as Prelovo Camp.

2715. Private homes in Višegrad: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are two reports that Muslims were also held in private homes and apartments in Višegrad for varying lengths of time, but there is no information about where these homes were located. 4322/

2716. The ICRC reports visiting one camp in the region, but it is not clear which of the above-mentioned camps it was. Representatives visited "Višegrad camp" on three occasions: 12 June, 15 June, and 2 July 1992. On 12 June, they reported the detention of 58 prisoners at this camp; on 12 June, they reported 20, and on 2 July, they also reported 20 prisoners. 4323/

2717. A number of people are alleged to have participated in an ethnic cleansing campaign in Višegrad. 4324/

86. Visoko

2718. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census the municipality of Visoko contained 46,130 individuals. Of that number 74.5 per cent were Muslims, 16 per cent were Serbs, 4.3 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 5.2 per cent were described as "others".

2719. There are several reports which allege the existence of a camp or camps in Visoko. 4325/

2720. Ahmed Fetahovi Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) In early June 1992, the Visoko area came under attack by Serb forces. The existence of a detention facility at the local barracks was, however, not controlled by the aggressing Serb forces. 4326/

2721. In one report, a Serb recalls being the first, and for a short time, the only prisoner detained by Muslims at the local barracks. 4327/ According to the report, the Serb male was captured in the basement of his home by Muslim forces on 6 June 1992. 4328/ He was taken to the military barracks and placed in a chair with his arms tied behind his back with ropes. He was reportedly beaten and interrogated by soldiers and police for four hours. 4329/ According to his statement, whenever he lost consciousness, the police threw water on him to revive him and then continued the interrogation. 4330/

2722. He recalled that after some time, the inmate population grew to 150 individuals--all of whom were detained in two rooms. 4331/ The witness recalled watching as two inmates were beaten to death by the camp guards with the participation of the camp commander. 4332/ The report suggests that in addition to camp guards administering beatings, Muslim civilians from Zenica and Visoko were also permitted to enter the barracks and beat the prisoners. 4333/

2723. According to another report, on the first day of the conflict, six individuals were detained at this facility. Approximately three weeks after the fighting began, the facility's population swelled to more than 150 individuals. 4334/ Interrogations were initially severe and disorganized. Following the appointment of an investigator, the physical mistreatment was discontinued and the general conditions at the facility improved. 4335/ All interrogations were conducted in the office of the investigator. Those inmates who were deemed guilty of some crime were transferred to Zenica while the others continued their detention in Visoko. 4336/ One witness described his containment facility as one measuring approximately 70 square metres. There were some 150 other inmates sharing the same space. 4337/ The detainees were put on work detail and used as forced labour to dig trenches around the facility. The report suggests that women were detained at other area facilities including a camp in the village of Hlapevii. 4338/

2724. The report suggests that at some point, the camp was hit by rocket-fire. 4339/ Purportedly the shelling of the camp was a "provoked response from the Serbian" forces because Muslim forces were using the roof of the barracks in tactical manoeuvres. Two inmates were reportedly killed as a result. 4340/

2725. Kasarna Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, between May and December 1992, Serb men, women and children were taken from their homes by Muslim forces and detained in what was reportedly described as a prison camp. 4341/ The inmates were subjected to severe physical mistreatment including beatings with mallets, hammers, iron rods, and ax handles. 4342/ The inmates were reportedly not permitted to bathe or shower for two months. Food was also in rather meagre supply. Two to three inmates were forced to share one bowl of soup per

day. 4343/

2726. The report alleges, additionally, that at one point Muslim territorial defence forces had shelled the camp, resulting in the death of two prisoners and the wounding of 14 others. 4344/

2727. Various Homes: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) According to one report, several Visoko residents were detained in their homes behind locked doors. The resident-inmates were subjected to regular shell-fire. 4345/ The report suggests that the residents' detention appears to have been sanctioned and, perhaps even, instituted by the BiH government. 4346/

2728. Veterinarian's Office: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a young Serb male and his parents were arrested and detained on 20 June after Muslim forces had surrounded their home. 4347/ They were collected in a group with some 200 similarly situated Serbs, and approximately 30 individuals from among the group (including the witness and his father) were taken to a veterinarian's office. 4348/

2729. The witness was aggressively interrogated and then shot through both arms. Following the receipt of his injuries, he was transported to the hospital and thereafter transferred to the former JNA barracks. 4349/

2730. Military/Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A source reported that he had heard from a friend that Serbs had tortured and killed 10 Muslims from the village of Vratnik, two kilometres from Visoko. In retaliation, many members of Serbian families were arrested and taken to a building in Visoko that was being used as a military and police station by the Bosnian army. The prisoners were kept in the cellars, some were tortured and subsequently died. 4350/

2731. Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Visoko hospital. The ICRC reportedly first visited this facility on 4 June 1993. 4351/

2732. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Prison/Penitentiary in Visoko. The ICRC reportedly first visited a detention facility at this location on 6 August 1992. 4352/ No additional information was provided regarding the conditions at this location.

87. Vitez

2733. This municipality is located in central BiH, between Pucarevo and Busovaa counties. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Vitez was 27,728; of which 45.7 per cent were Croats, 41.4 per cent were Muslims, 5.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 7.5 per cent were described as "others".

2734. Situated in the Lašva Valley, the city of Vitez is a Bosnian Croat stronghold where several detention facilities are located. In April 1993, Croat HVO forces in Vitez launched a coordinated attack on the Muslim villages and BiH Army forces around Vitez as well as on Old Vitez. Following the attacks, the Muslims in the Vitez area were forced to seek refuge in Old Vitez, Krušica (a village south of Vitez) and Busovaa. Consequently, and although little territory actually changed hands, Bosnian Croat forces have been able to establish political and military dominance in the Vitez area. 4353/ The stated

aim of the Bosnian Croat regime is to fully evict the Muslim population of this region. 4354/

2735. Reports suggest that several detention centres were established in the Vitez area. HVO forces are identified as the party in control of these facilities, though one report concerns a camp run by BiH forces. Very little information about these camps is available, although the reports demonstrate that the ECMM and the ICRC have been active in the area by arranging for prisoner releases and transfers as well as registering detainees. 4355/

2736. HVO Brigade Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) In April 1993, the ECMM visited a camp situated beneath the HVO Brigade headquarters in Vitez. The prison housed 62 Muslim men. 4356/

2737. Dubravica Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the ECMM.) Several reports mention that persons have been detained at a school in Vitez. The first report, which does not identify the school, asserts that Muslim families were contained at this location however, that they were not held against their will. Although persons at the school were treated well, the report states that HVO soldiers entered the school on 3 May 1993 and threatened families in residence there. 4357/ The second report merely identifies the Dubravica primary school in Vitez as a place of detention. 4358/ It is uncertain whether the reports refer to the same school. The third report was issued by the ICRC following their visit to a school in Vitez on 28 April 1993. The report verifies the existence of such a facility but does not provide additional information about its operation or control. 4359/

2738. Unidentified Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) In April 1993, the ECMM visited a prison, located south of Vitez, under the control of the BiH Army. 4360/ The report indicates that the prison consisted of at least two rooms. One room contained four women and two children, while a second room contained some eight men. 4361/

2739. Cinema: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) Approximately 300 persons were reportedly held in a cinema in the area of Vitez. Additional information regarding operation and control was not provided. 4362/

2740. Oil Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to one report, an oil station in the area of Vitez was used as a detention facility. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4363/

2741. Chemical Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to one report, the chemical factory in Vitez was used as a detention facility. 4364/

2742. According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a factory in Vitez. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 April 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4365/

2743. Private House, Vitez: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility in a private home in Vitez. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 April 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4366/

2744. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the police station in Vitez. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 October 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4367/

88. Vlasenica

2745. Vlasenica is located in eastern BiH. As of 1991, the municipality had a population of 33,817, of which 55.3 per cent were Muslim, 42.5 per cent were Serb, and 2.2 per cent were described as "other".

2746. The first Serbian troops entered Vlasenica on or near 17 April 1992. 4368/ These troops came from Novi Sad and were led by an unidentified lieutenant colonel. According to one Novi Sad soldier, these troops came because a telegram had been sent to them from the SDS in Vlasenica claiming that the Bosnian Muslims in the area had killed Bosnian Serbs. 4369/

2747. While there is no evidence to support or refute this claim, there are reports of increasing tension between Serbian and Muslim villagers prior to the Serbian occupation of the region. For example, during the months before April, the JNA held manoeuvres in the BiH town of Han Pijesak near Vlasenica, but only Serb soldiers were invited to take part. 4370/ Also, Serbs from outlying villages had started coming into the town of Vlasenica with rifles, getting drunk, and warning the Muslims that they would have to leave. 4371/

2748. Then in April, the troops from Novi Sad, aided by Serb forces from Vlasenica, Mišar, Donji Raji, Donji Zalukovi, Gornji Zalukovi, Milii, and Šekovii, occupied the region. 4372/ They immediately founded the "•etniks' Headquarters of the Vlasenica Region" and put up Serbian flags in the villages. 4373/ All Muslim police officers were disarmed and expelled from the police station, and Muslim residents also required to give up their weapons. Tanks were installed in key positions and the bus station was fully guarded by Serb soldiers. 4374/

2749. While the troops from Novi Sad were in Vlasenica, Muslim villagers were arrested, beaten, and interrogated, and some arbitrarily killed, but witnesses nevertheless attest that everything remained relatively peaceful at this time. They assert that it was not until the departure of these troops on 2 May 1992 that conditions for the Muslims worsened considerably. 4375/

2750. Upon their departure, the Novi Sad troops left the bulk of their weapons with the local serb population who had helped them take over the region and transferred some 80,000 troops to them. 4376/ Then, this newly combined force took over the town. Soldiers established a Serbian military administration in every factory and institution. 4377/ They carried out more arrests, beatings, and interrogations at the police station. Most Muslims were immediately released although those believed to be "extremists" were detained for a longer period of time. 4378/

2751. During the month of May, these Serbs burned houses and looted property, particularly the property of Muslim SDA members. They are reported to have arrested, beat, and killed Muslims in the villages of Alihodii, Beroš, Damdii, Durakovii, Drum, Demat, Ešmii, Gradina, Kuljanii, Piskavice, Pustase, Sahmanovii, and Zaklopaa. 4379/ In fact, one report describes the shooting of 11 unknown Muslims in the centre of Vlasenica. Apparently, the bodies were left in the street to rot as a warning to all other villagers of what was to come. 4380/

2752. Many villagers thought to leave Vlasenica at this time and escaped to Kladanj, Tuzla, and other surrounding places. Yet, many were advised by Serbian authorities to go back to Vlasenica if they hoped to keep their jobs; some followed this counsel. 4381/

2753. Then, in the beginning of June, the systematic eviction and execution of Muslims began. 4382/ At this time, Serbian troops arrested villagers and took them to various detention facilities. As a basis for initially evacuating the village of Vlasenica, the soldiers told inhabitants that they were looking for a "very dangerous" Muslim. Then, soldiers came to village homes looking for this man and arrested and took away whoever lived there. 4383/

2754. During this mass evacuation, Muslims believed to be politically influential were targeted by the Serbs. One report explains that on 15 June, 50 Muslims who were said to be "politically important" in Vlasenica were loaded onto a bus and driven to the village of Zalakovlje, approximately two kilometres away. There, a Serb opened fire on them, killing all but one. It is not clear how the one Muslim survived or where he/she is now located.

2755. Another report suggests that Muslim members of the SDA who were not immediately killed and instead brought to camps were the first to be tortured and killed. At Sušica for example, many members of the SDA had their legs and arms broken and had crosses cut into their bodies with knives. 4384/

2756. By 20 June, no one could leave the region. 4385/ From this time until mid-September 1992, Serbian troops carried out an aggressive "ethnic cleansing" campaign. 4386/ One report states that it was the President of the SDS Party of Vlasenica, who was in charge of this campaign. 4387/ Six others were alleged to be highly involved. 4388/

2757. During the "ethnic cleansing", eight Serb-run detention facilities were established. They are as follows: a former chicken farm in Sesari, the high school centre in Vlasenica, the hospital at Vlasenica, Milii camp, the primary school at Cerska, the primary school at Vlasenica, Sušica Camp, and Vlasenica Camp. Muslims from the Vlasenica and the surrounding region were held in these facilities. 4389/

2758. There is also an allegation that Muslim-run camps existed in this region as well.

2759. Former Chicken Farm in Sesari: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at an ex-chicken farm in the village of Sesari. 4390/ There are no other details.

2760. High School Centre in Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at the high school centre in Vlasenica. 4391/ Apparently, a large number of prisoners were killed there. 4392/

2761. Hospital at Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives visited a camp at the hospital in Vlasenica on 21 October 1992. They recorded one prisoner at the camp at this time. 4393/

2762. Milii Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the ICRC, there is a Serbian-run camp in the village of Milii. Representatives visited this camp on 10 June 1993 and found two prisoners. 4394/

2763. Primary School at Cerska: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One eye-witness alleges that 300 villagers from Vlasenica were detained in the primary school at Cerska, and that a large number of them were killed. 4395/ Another report claims that women and children prisoners from Sušica Camp were transferred there.

2764. The ICRC visited the school on 20 October 1992 and reported seeing no prisoners. 4396/

2765. In early February 1993, the school is said to have been shelled with the remaining prisoners in it. Ten of the prisoners were killed immediately; 50 were injured. Those who tried to run to shelter were shelled again. It is reported that medical supplies were extremely limited in caring for the wounded, and it is not known how many survived. 4397/

2766. Primary School at Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United Kingdom.) There is a report of a camp at the primary school in Vlasenica. Muslims from as far as Brko and Bratunac were taken to this camp. 4398/

2767. Sušica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the New York Times, US Government, an official UN source and the United Kingdom.) Sušica was the main detention facility in the Vlasenica area. It is reported to have held a few thousand prisoners--men, women, and children--from Vlasenica and the surrounding villages. 4399/

2768. Sušica was a former military depot located several hundred metres from the main street of Vlasenica. 4400/ It was situated on the west side of the highway leading to Han Pijesak. 4401/ It consisted of two warehouses and one small building within an area 50 metres wide by 100 metres long. Apparently, the two warehouses had been formerly used for military ammunition storage by the Territorial Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 4402/

2769. An ex-guard, alleges that in early May 1992 he was told by a Captain to prepare to work in a prison camp. 4403/ During the rest of the month, the large hangar at the military depot was emptied and the camp surrounded with thick coils of barbed wire. He states, "15 of us were chosen as guards. We were all over 30; they wanted people with experience. The alternative was to be shot, or sent to the front line." 4404/

2770. It is estimated that the camp opened up sometime in the end of May. 4405/ One of the early prisoner groups to arrive at Sušica came on 2 June 1992. A witness from this group was arrested by two Serbs. 4406/ Another group of about 50 Vlasenica villagers were also sent to Sušica prison early on. Their homes were set afire by the Serbs, and they were made to walk to the camp. 4407/

2771. All of the prisoners at the camp were kept together in one warehouse. This warehouse was seven metres wide by 15 metres long and had a cement floor. At full capacity, it is reported to have held an estimated 560 prisoners. Yet,

witnesses attest that there were at least 600 to 700 people in the hangar at a time. 4408/ The men were on one side and the women on the other. 4409/

2772. Food was virtually non-existent at the camp. Each prisoner was given only one slice of bread per 24 hour period. 4410/ As the summer progressed, soup was occasionally given in addition to bread, but prisoners still commonly lost consciousness as a result of malnutrition. 4411/

2773. Prisoners who had to use the bathroom were made to run to a toilet outside the warehouse in the corner of the fenced area. In such a case, other prisoners were given sticks and forced to beat the individual while they were defecating or urinating. 4412/ The prisoners were not allowed to wash, and in the summer the smell is said to have been "overwhelming". 4413/

2774. Prisoners were also beaten with timber and iron rods and slashed with knives at the camp. 4414/ Men were regularly stripped to the waist and beaten. One ex-prisoner relates that he and others were called "Balijs" and forced to sing Serbian songs. 4415/ He states that he was beaten three and four times a day. Others were even beaten to death. 4416/ One such victim died in the hangar on or near 15 June 1992. Another older man who was believed by guards to have hidden weapons in Vlasenica was also beaten to death shortly thereafter. 4417/ Apparently, a dead body would sometimes lie in the hangar for hours before the guards took it away. 4418/

2775. According to witnesses, executions took place regularly at Sušica Camp. Usually, about eight men were taken away from the warehouse at a time. 4419/ Shortly afterward, people inside the building would hear shooting. The men would never return. 4420/

2776. Several surviving prisoners offer detailed descriptions of the killings and other activities at the camp. One such prisoner was brought to Sušica on 22 June 1992. Upon his arrival, two men from his group died from the beatings they had sustained upon their initial arrest. Then, on 26 June, more prisoners were killed. At 1:00 a.m., two guards, entered the warehouse and forced four men outside. Immediately, thereafter four gunshots and screaming were heard just outside the structure. 4421/

2777. At 1:30 a.m., two brothers, went into the warehouse and took three women to be raped. The women returned later that morning, crying and tired. They related what had happened to them to the others. 4422/

2778. At 2:00 a.m., guards entered the warehouse again and told everyone to close the windows because four prisoners had tried to escape. These prisoners were killed, and in the early morning two other prisoners were selected to dispose of their corpses. 4423/ They buried them in a mass grave near the camp.

2779. To get to this grave site, they apparently turned left onto the dirt access road that ran next to the camp, and led to Highway 19, crossed a concrete bridge and then turned right onto another dirt road that led to the villages of Luke and Zlakavlje. The bodies were buried among some evergreen trees 200 metres from the beginning of the road and 10 metres off to the left in the direction of Luke/Zlakavlje. 4424/

2780. One witness alleges that during her three-day stay sometime in June, 15 to 20 men were taken out a night and killed. The guards carrying out the killings often seemed drunk. They would enter the hangar at night and simply point to people to be taken out. There did not seem to be any system to their killing. 4425/ She also alleges that there were bulldozers at the camp which were used to bury the dead. 4426/

2781. Another ex-prisoner held at Sušica between 5 July and 12 July explains that during her detention more people kept coming to the camp everyday, and room had to be made for them either by the removal of women and children to Kladanj or through the nightly executions of men. 4427/ As a result, the Serbs would draw up lists of prisoners to be killed and those to be let go. One witness alleges that there were lists of old men, women, and children who were allowed to leave as long as they left their valuables. 4428/

2782. According to another witness who arrived on 10 July, there were a lot of killings and mass executions early on at the camp, but these became less frequent after she came. She learned about the high level of earlier killings from the other prisoners. 4429/

2783. Still more information about the camp comes from an ex-guard. He has related details of the activities which occurred at Sušica to international organizations and the Western media. 4430/ An ex-guard was a sergeant in the JNA in the 1970s and joined the Bosnian Serb forces when the BiH war broke out. He said he deserted the Bosnian Serb army and fled Vlasenica on 1 January 1993. 4431/

2784. He claims that the confinement of Muslims in the area was instigated by the JNA of Novi Sad, and that the ultimate command of the Sušica Camp rested throughout its existence with an officer in the JNA, Major Mila Jaimovi. An ex-guard states about the activities at Sušica, "There is no question that the orders came from the highest level. . . . Our army had a strict chain of command from the outset, and Major Jaimovi received order from above." 4432/

2785. According to him, the camp opened on 2 June 1992 and closed four months later. During this entire time, Muslims were executed every night at the command of Dragan Nikoli, a man who now works for the Bosnian Serb secret police and was in charge of the day-to-day running of the camp. He estimates that he personally witnessed the execution of close to 3,000 Muslims from Vlasenica at the Sušica Camp and watched thousands more pass through it. 4433/ He states that all of the prisoners at the camp were civilians taken from their homes. 4434/

2786. An ex-guard describes how the "selection process" for killing and transfer worked at the camp. Apparently, men suspected of having some political influence or trafficking in arms were not taken for exchange and were generally executed; others were exchanged and held for transfer to Batkovi camp. 4435/

2787. Despite these general guidelines, the "selection process" was often much more random than planned. Sometimes, one brother of a family was executed while another was transferred for exchange. 4436/ In short, prisoners had no guarantee that they would stay alive.

2788. An ex-guard reports that the small-scale executions took place on the camp grounds. Male prisoners were generally lined up against an electricity pylon just outside the barracks and shot. 4437/ The larger ones were carried out at a nearby ravine called Han Ploa on the road south toward Han Pijesak. 4438/ Men were loaded into the back of a truck, taken up to the edge of the ravine about five miles away, and then shot as they got out of the vehicle. Apparently, groups of young soldiers were brought in to perform the executions. The bodies fell into the ravine and bulldozers were later used to cover them up. 4439/

2789. An ex-guard personally witnessed the mass execution of 25 people at the ravine. He claims that on this occasion one of the prisoners got away by running to the woods once he got out of the truck. In all, at least 1,000 prisoners were executed at the ravine. At first, the killings took place during the day but later were carried out only at night. 4440/

2790. Other burials of prisoners from Sušica are said to have taken place on a waste land at the "Alpro" Aluminum Factory. 4441/

2791. Sušica Camp was run by both a military and administrative commander. The military commander was Captain Dragan Nikoli from Vlasenica. He was a 30 year old former employee of the Alpro Aluminum Factory. 4442/ He was seen on numerous occasions beating prisoners with police sticks and kicking them with his boots. Commonly, he forced prisoners to sit on their knees facing the wall while he kicked the ribs under their armpits. 4443/ Another witness reports that Nikolic came into the warehouse at Sušica each night throughout the summer of 1992 and read out a list of names of men to be taken outside and shot. 4444/

2792. When asked about the motives of Dragan Nikoli, An ex-guard suggests that he was "inebriated by Serbian nationalist propaganda and was making a lot of money from his victims". 4445/

2793. The administrative commander of Sušica was a retired policeman. 4446/ The deputy administrative commander was also a retired police officer. 4447/

2794. Apparently, the guards worked directly under the supervision of the military camp commander. There were two groups of 10 guards, each of which alternated 24 shifts. Six of these guards, all from Vlasenica, were identified. 4448/

2795. An ex-guard also explains the pattern of prisoner transfers. According to him, many male prisoners were transferred to the Batkovi camp near Bijeljina. 4449/ Prisoners from Sušica are said to have moved to Batkovi to replace Brko prisoners. 4450/ Likewise, prisoners also went from Batkovi prison to Vlasenica. One report states that 44 prisoners were "shared out" as workers from Batkovi prison to Vlasenica. 4451/ Another relates that the "remaining prisoners" at Batkovi, about 40, were sent to Vlasenica after October 1992. 4452/ It is not clear whether these reports are referring to the same group.

2796. Sušica was generally a transit camp for women and children, but some were also executed there along with the men. Usually, they were taken on to Cerska or allowed to go to Kladanj. 4453/ On the occasions that they would be allowed to go to Kladanj, they would be taken up to the front line a few miles to the west of the camp and forced to walk there. 4454/

2797. One report also claims that women and children were taken to Pelemis. 4455/ On 10 August, for example, a group of 43 men, women, and children were taken from Sušica camp. They were told they would be taken to Tuzla for exchange, but were brought to Pelemis instead. 4456/ One female witness was part of this group, but reports that about four-fifths of the other women were left behind. 4457/ Supposedly, the Serbs moved prisoners often in order to confuse the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations in assessing the camps. 4458/

2798. By the end of September, there were no Muslims left in the area and little evidence of what they had suffered. 4459/ Apparently, the camp is closed today; the road to it is barred and guarded, and a sign at the entrance to Vlasenica reads, "Any loitering by foreigners is forbidden". 4460/

2799. Sometime in July 1992, the UN apparently arranged a visit to Sušica Camp, but the prisoners were taken into the woods and forced to lie down for three hours until the UN had left. A French Red Cross team turned up at the camp unexpectedly, and a young Muslim boy in the camp who could speak French told them that it was a detention facility. The Red Cross did not do anything and shortly thereafter the boy was killed. 4461/ The ICRC made an official visit to the camp again on 21 October 1992 and found no prisoners. 4462/

2800. Sources state that the camp was officially closed on 1 or 2 November 1992, and all remaining prisoners were transferred to Bijeljina camp or Batkovi camp. 4463/

2801. Vlasenica camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the ICRC and UN sources, there is a certain Vlasenica Camp in the region. 4464/ ICRC representatives visited the camp on 21 October 1992 and recorded one prisoner to be there. 4465/

2802. A Serbian response to the events in Vlasenica comes from Mihajlo Bajagi, the Serbian president of the Vlasenica town council. When asked about the whereabouts of the inhabitants from the region, he states that they left the village on their own accord. He agrees that for a period of time some were imprisoned, but that all of these civilians were later exchanged. 4466/

2803. Several reports identify perpetrators said to be involved in activities at these camps and in the region on the whole. 4467/

2804. Police Station, Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the police station in Vlasenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 15 May 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4468/

2805. Prison/Penitentiary, Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the local prison in Vlasenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 29 April 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4469/

2806. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified factory in Vlasenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 27 July 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4470/

2807. Muslim-run camps holding Serbs: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are also allegations of Muslim-run camps in the region. These allegations come from Budimir Kostić, the head of a war crimes commission established by the Yugoslav government. When asked about events taking place in eastern Bosnia, Kostić argued that Serbs had also been imprisoned by Muslims. He insisted that Muslims "initiated whatever happened in Vlasenica by provoking and attacking the Serbs in the first three months of 1992 in several villages in eastern Bosnia." 4471/

89. Zenica

2808. Zenica is a Muslim-held city in central BiH and is located 70 kilometres (45 miles) north-west of Sarajevo. Before the war, the city was a centre for steel production and was a prime example of ethnic diversity and multiculturalism. 4472/ According to a 1991 census, Zenica had a pre-war population of 145,577. It has always had a clear Muslim majority (approximately 55.2 per

cent before the war) but Croats and Serbs formed a significant part of the pre-war population (15.6 per cent and 15.5 per cent, respectively). 4473/

2809. Since the outbreak of war, the city has swelled with refugees. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 refugees, the overwhelming majority being Muslim, have fled to Zenica. 4474/ In September 1993, according to the Mayor of Zenica, the city had a population of approximately 197,000, 4475/ although estimates of the city's current population hover around 135,000-145,000.

2810. The city is currently held by BiH Government forces and is considered a safe haven for Muslim refugees. Muslims now form a much higher percentage of the populations, but the local government is still comprised of Muslim's, Croats, and Serbs. 4476/ According to the mayor, there have been no organized expulsions of Serbs and Croats from Zenica. This statement belies the fact that Muslims now comprise a far greater majority of Zenica's population. In addition, he claims that there are no camps in the area; POWs are kept at the Zenica Prison. 4477/

2811. It was reported that on 1 January 1993, Muslim forces launched an attack on the Croats in the Zenica region. Croations living in the area were expelled and Muslims reportedly moved into their homes. On 18 April 1993, an overall assault was launched by the BiH Army against Croatian HVO forces, signalling an end to a loose Muslim-Croat alliance in the region. A battle persisted in the small villages in Zenica commune until 8 June 1993 when Muslim forces took control. It is reported that, as a result, 520 members of the Croat defence forces laid down their arms and were taken prisoner. These combatants were supposedly taken to the Zenica Prison. 4478/

2812. Croations were forced to leave the area. Many Croats who did not cooperate with the mobilization order were "tried" and sent either to battle or to the camps. Seventy of these persons were sent to the Zenica Prison and another 15 were sent to the music school in the centre of Zenica. 4479/

2813. It is reported that several camps or detention facilities are located in the Zenica vicinity. In general, the camps are administered by the BiH Government or Bosnian Muslim forces. Nine locations have been identified as detention centres, and estimates place the total number of persons held over 2,000; although ICRC figures are much lower and some reports claim that there are only five or six detention centres with approximately 450 detainees. 4480/ All identified detention centres are reportedly under Bosnian Muslim control. The following places have been identified as camps: The Zenica Prison, the Zenica Music School, the Bila Stadium, the Coal Mines in Zenica, as well as unidentified facilities in Bilmiše, Zening, Graanica, Arnauti, and Begov Han.

2814. There is no information regarding the possible relationship between these camps and there is little indication that prisoners are moved between facilities. One thing that is clear, however, is that the Zenica Prison is the largest detention facility and the greatest amount of available information concerns this facility. In fact, in tracking the number of prisoners in Zenica, the Zenica Prison is the only facility identified by the ICRC.

2815. Zenica Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including an official UN source, the US Government and the ICRC.) The most prominent detention facility in the Zenica area is the Zenica Prison (also referred to as the Correction Centre, KP Dom Prison, KPD and the House of Corrections). The facility is under the control of the Muslim Territorial Defence (MTD) forces. The prison is occupied by Croatian and Serbian civilian and military prisoners. The majority of prisoners are likely Serbs.

2816. The prison is divided into five pavilions. Each of these pavilions

contains cells measuring five metres by three to four metres. Pavilion five is referred to as the "concentration camp" is used to hold military prisoners and is seemingly the only part of the facility that is visited by the ICRC. 4481/ The prison also has a hospital where prisoners are treated. Some prisoners claim to have been subjected to "ill treatment" by prison guards while in the hospital. 4482/

2817. Prior to the outbreak of war, this facility was used as a maximum security prison for hard core felons. Even during the war, one of the prisons pavilions (Pavilion four) continues to house criminals that were incarcerated before the war.

2818. Reports in the Commission's possession indicate that the camp was in operation before the war began as a correctional facility. The prison probably began its operations as a POW facility in June 1992. Operation seems to have been continuous until at least June 1993; one witness reports that he was released from this facility, in a prisoner exchange on 5 September 1993. 4483/ It is unclear whether the camp is still in operation.

2819. The reports do not indicate the reason for the camp's existence. There are no reports that the facility was used for the purposes of interrogation, systematic torture or execution of any sort. Interestingly, however, one report states that a "military"-style tribunal is housed at the Prison. This tribunal is mainly concerned with determining if prisoners are military or civilian. There is a judge (a Serbian woman who is a professional judge) and a jury. The tribunal applies Yugoslavian law. 4484/

2820. Reports indicate that the Zenica Prison has been used to detain both Serbs and Croats. Serbian authorities estimate that 2,000 Bosnian Serbs are detained at the facility. 4485/ A reporter for the Tanjug news agency estimated that in the fall of 1992 there were 300 Bosnian Serb prisoners (both combatants and non-combatants) who remained in the facility. These prisoners were both combatants and non-combatants; although he estimated that only 20 or so were soldiers. 4486/ Some reports indicate that many Croats were also sent to this facility as a result of an outbreak of hostilities between Croats and Muslims in early 1993. One account claims that 520 members of the Croatian Defence Forces were sent to the prison in April 1993. 4487/ This same report states that 70 Croats are being detained in the Zenica Prison. The ECMM estimates that more than 200 Croats (both military and civilian) are held in the prison. 4488/

2821. Estimates of the number of prisoners vary greatly. The ICRC has indicated a fairly consistent population of 200-300 in the prison. But one report states that while the ICRC visited the facility seven times from June-December 1992, the ICRC was only permitted to visit Pavilion 5 (where military prisoners were kept). It has also been estimated that 300 Bosnian Serbs have been detained in Pavilion 5. 4489/ This figure is consistent with claims that the ICRC was only allowed to visit Pavilion 5. Most of the other prisoners, mainly the civilian non-combatants were in the other pavilions. 4490/ The number of prisoners in the Zenica Prison can be summarized as follows.

2822. On 31 July 1993, Bosnian Serb officials maintained that 270 Serbians were being held in the "Zenica Special Jail". 4491/ It is assumed that this is the same facility as the Zenica Prison discussed herein. Prisoners in the camp are both civilian and military. According to one report, after a group of Serbians was captured, women and children under 10 were not taken to the prison. It is not at all clear whether women and children are detained at this facility. No explicit mention is made of a female detainee.

2823. A Tanjug news agency reporter who was confined in the prison for 80 days reported that the camp conditions were horrible. Cells were generally damp and

there was a lack of sheets and blankets. He also noted that the food was poor. 4492/ Prisoners are given one kilogram of bread every day to be shared by 18 prisoners. Some days the prisoners were given tea, and it is alleged that the guards would put detergent in the tea. 4493/

2824. Torture and beatings were routine occurrences at the Zenica Prison. According to a Tanjug news agency reporter who was detained there for over 80 days, almost all of the prisoners (90 per cent) were subjected to torture. He asserts that combatants were subjected to the worst beatings. 4494/ According to another report, every other day, two or three prisoners would be taken by groups of five to six Muslim men. The men were typically young and were often drunk. The prisoners were handcuffed to metal rings on the floor and were then beaten and kicked. 4495/ A United States Department of State report contains the allegation of a 29 year old Serbian civilian who claims to have been beaten every 10 minutes for 96 hours; he also claims that the food was deliberately contaminated. 4496/

2825. Additional allegations concern mistreatment in the Prison hospital committed by guards. 4497/ Finally, it has been alleged that an unconfirmed number of Serbian prisoners were taken from the prison to an iron mill factory. These prisoners were allegedly thrown into the furnace at the factory. 4498/

2826. Very little information is available regarding the individuals who ran the camp and committed violations. The commander of the prison is a named man of the MTD. He is not alleged to have taken part in any beatings or torture, but he was often present and a witness to the beatings. It is also alleged that Muslim refugees in Zenica (from Jajce or Travnik) would come to the prison and verbally harass and physically assault Serbian prisoners. 4499/

2827. Zenica Music School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a multiple sources, including an official UN source, the ICRC and the ECMM.) The only other camp in the Zenica area that has been the subject of detailed allegations is the music school in the centre of the city. 4500/ Like the Zenica Prison, this facility is under the control of Muslim forces. The music school is believed to be controlled by the MOS, a branch of the Muslim 7 Brigade. This facility has been used to hold Croats.

2828. The only detailed description of the facility comes from a Croatian man, "Mr. X". 4501/ He was arrested by military police and taken to the music school. When he arrived there, he was not registered but he was assigned a personal number.

2829. He identified three areas of the music school where he was detained. He identified two places where he was primarily held: 1) the cellar of the building (held 45 days without any light); and 2) the attic of the building (12 to 15 days). In addition to these places, he was interrogated and beaten for hours at a time on the third floor of the building.

2830. Based on the testimony of this witness, the camp operated between, at least, April 1993 and June 1993. 4502/ It is unclear whether the camp is still in operation.

2831. No information suggests that women were held at this facility. In addition, there is no indication that persons other than Croats were held at the music school. Three reports suggest a total number of detainees. First, in his statement, Mr. X states that he was in contact with 46 prisoners. He does not specify if all of the prisoners were Croats. Second, a document from the Zenica Centre for Research (dated August 1993 to September 1993) asserts that 15 Croats were detained in the music school. Third, the Croatian Information Centre claims that 1,500 Croatian civilians are held in the music school.

2832. Mr. X reported that he was detained in a room without light for 45 days and that the military police in control of the facility played music at all hours so that the prisoners could not sleep. He was not given water for bathing for 25 days. Lastly, Mr. X was not fed during his first week of detention. A Croatian Catholic Priest in Zenica has indicated that food distribution was unable to reach Croatian detainees in the music school. 4503/

2833. Beatings and torture were reportedly also regular occurrences at the music school. According to Mr. X he was often beaten (with shovel handles, police batons and phone cables) and tortured during interrogation. Moreover, he and other prisoners were frequently removed from the cellar at night so that soldiers returning from the front could kick them and beat them with rifle butts. No information was made available with regard to who the individual in command of this camp or those responsible for violations.

2834. Bila Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Association of Serbs from BiH has identified the Bila Stadium as a camp for Serbs. They claim the camp is under the control of the Croatian Armed Forces, the Croatian Army, or paramilitary Muslim forces. 4504/ No other information is available concerning this facility.

2835. Zenica Coal Mines: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One report states that POWs were moved from Bugojno to Zenica where they are imprisoned in coal mines. 4505/ No other information is available concerning this facility.

2836. Other Zenica Locations: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Other locations in the Zenica area have been identified as places of detention. Apart from this mere identification, no other information is available. The locations are Bilmiše, Zening, Graanica, Arnauti and Begov Han; 4506/ the retirement home in Zenica; 4507/ and the Zening Building and Nemila are both identified as "possible" locations. 4508/

2837. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified factory in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 24 September 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4509/

2838. Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified hospital in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 April 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4510/

2839. School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified school in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 16 May 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4511/

2840. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the military prison in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 18 February 1993. No

additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4512/

90. Žep•e

2841. This municipality is located in central BiH, between the counties of Zenica and Tesli. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Žep•e had a population of 22,840. Of that number, 47.2 per cent were Muslim, 10 per cent were Serbs, 39.8 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 3 per cent were described as "others".

2842. Žep•e Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) In Žep•e, HVO assembled all civilians and took them to a warehouse called Nova Trgovina. 4513/

2843. The men of military age were separated from the other detainees and sent to a school. The remaining detainees spent a week in the warehouse. Approximately 1,200 detainees had no food for two days, no toilet and slept on the concrete floor. The HVO soldiers did not mistreat the detainees, however, on occasion the soldiers would fire their guns over the heads of the detainees. 4514/ When released, the detainees were ordered to walk to Zenica. 4515/

2844. Žep•e School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Muslim men who were separated from the other detainees at the Žep•e Warehouse were taken to a local school. 4516/

2845. The detainees in uniform were beaten by the HVO soldiers. The other detainees were also mistreated. Many of them were reported to have been forced to dig trenches on the front. 4517/

2846. Later, the detainees were reportedly taken to Tesli, Doboј, and Banja Luka. 4518/

91. Zvornik

2847. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Zvornik had a population of 81,111. Of that number, 59.4 per cent or 48,208 were Muslim, and 38 per cent or 30,839 were Serbs, .1 per cent were Croats and the remaining 2.5 per cent were described as "others". The population of the city of Zvornik was 14,660. Of that number, 61 percent were Muslim, 29 per cent were Serb, 5 per cent were Croat, and 9.3 per cent described themselves as "other". 4519/

2848. Zvornik is a strategically important border town. It is located on the Drina river in BiH and situated directly across from Serbia. 4520/ BiH and Serbia are linked at Zvornik by two bridges, a road bridge and a railroad bridge. Control of Zvornik meant securing important logistical territory between Serbia and Sarajevo. 4521/

2849. The military attack on Zvornik commenced on 8 April 1992. According to witnesses, photographs and other sources, the attack was carried out from both BiH and Serbian territories. 4522/ Despite negotiations which went underway almost immediately between officials in Serbia and BiH, efforts to thwart further aggression were unsuccessful.

2850. Military operations focused first on the medieval fortress town of Kulagrad. After the fall of Kulagrad on 26 April 1992, the town of Divi• was

attacked. Divi• was almost exclusively inhabited by Muslims. The attacks on Divi• were also conducted from both sides of the Drina river. 4523/

2851. After the fall of Kulagrad, Serb forces began to reform the local administration. 4524/ Reportedly efforts were simultaneously put in place to rid the area of its Muslim citizenry. 4525/ Muslims were required to register with the new local administration. 4526/

2852. Thereafter, forced deportations began as well as compulsory transfers of property. 4527/ Muslims were issued identification cards and documentation permitting them to relocate as part of a process called compulsory assignments. 4528/ The Muslim citizens of Zvornik were bused to locations as close as Mali Zvornik--across the river, and as far away as Subotica--which is located at the Serbian-Hungarian border. 4529/

2853. On 19 May 1992, combined JNA, Serb paramilitary, and Arkan's forces occupied Zvornik and Mali Zvornik. They reportedly abused and killed some 1,000 Muslims. 4530/ The remaining Muslims and non-Serbs were relegated to concentration camps and detention facilities throughout the area.

2854. To date some 28 detention facilities have been identified in the Zvornik area: nine in the city of Zvornik, seven in the village of Karakaj, two in the village of •elopek, two in Drinja•a, two in Divi•, and one each in the villages of Pilice, Caparde, Baljkovica, Salihovi•i, Liplje, and Novo Selo. 4531/

2855. Stadium in Zvornik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission.) Following the outbreak of fighting in Bijeljina, Serb forces moved south into the villages of Karakaj and Divi•. Thereafter the largely Muslim population of Divi• on the bank of the Drina was prepared by the controlling Serb forces for mass deportation. 4532/

2856. The women and children were sent to free territories and the men were taken by buses to different villages and towns in the occupied territories to be exchanged for captured Serb soldiers. 4533/ The men were eventually detained in the Zvornik city stadium for several days, during which time they were subjected to severe physical mistreatment. Reportedly those who survived at this location were later taken to detention facilities in Karakaj. 4534/ There are other reports that refers to a camp in the Stadium "Bratstvo" in Zvornik. 4535/ It is unclear if this is the same stadium.

2857. Kindergarten: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) According to one report, a Muslim man was arrested by Serb police on 14 May 1992 and taken to a kindergarten on the western side of Zvornik. 4536/ He stated that one of his Serb captors beat him with a stick for an hour, while another pointed a gun at him and a third rifled through his documents. The three perpetrators wore white belts and camouflage fatigues. They were reportedly from Serbia. 4537/

2858. Courthouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) According to one report, although several individuals were detained at the courthouse facility, the guards at this location in Zvornik did not molest or mistreat the inmates. The report did suggest, however, that several soldiers from outside the facility were permitted entry to the facility and allowed to beat the inmates at random. 4538/ Victims were reportedly selected quickly, beaten and kicked--sometimes to the point of unconsciousness. The inmates were transferred to a neighbouring house on 4 June. 4539/ This camp is also referred to in another report. 4540/

2859. Unknown House in Zvornik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) On 4 June the prisoners from the courthouse location and an additional 120 other Muslim inmates from the •elopek cultural centre were transferred to a detention facility at this undisclosed location. 4541/ Reportedly beatings occurred daily and were quite severe. The information suggests that members of Šešelj's unit participated in abusing several Muslim men at this facility over a period of some six weeks of detention. 4542/ A group of Bosnian Serb "police" also participated in the prisoner mistreatment and abuse. Reportedly on 15 July, most of the inmates were transferred to a detention facility in Batkovi near Bijeljina. 4543/

2860. Central Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Committee for Refugees.) This was reportedly an old prison and by one account, did not even have a name. It is reportedly located near the Novi Izvor company. 4544/

2861. One ex-detainee stated that he was among 174 men detained at the stadium facility who were made to walk to the old prison. Upon arrival, the detainees were offered the chance to join forces with the Serbs. They were then taken into one large room on the second floor of the facility. 4545/ He recalled seeing some 200 prisoners detained in a room on the first floor. He and the others were held at this facility for two days. Eleven of the men were separated and reportedly sent on work detail and the remaining 163 were transferred to a theater in •elopek. 4546/

2862. According to a Bosnian Muslim man, he and 183 other Muslims were detained at the central prison on 29 June 1992. 4547/ The prisoners were beaten daily. Reportedly every two to three hours, Serb guards entered the cells and removed as many as 10 inmates at a time for interrogation. The report suggest that throughout the interrogation the inmates were physically abused by four or five guards at a time. 4548/

2863. The guards reportedly extracted several inmates and subjected them to mistreatment--beating them with rifle butts, axes, or shovel handles. 4549/ Those inmates who did not return were believed to have died as a result of the beatings. The reports suggest the existence of a systematic prisoner transfer program. Routinely, the arrival of new prisoners resulted in the transferral of an equal number of resident detainees to the Batkovi facility. 4550/

2864. Hotel Drina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) This hotel reportedly served as one of the quarters for the police. Allegedly various acts of mistreatment and abuse were reported to have occurred here. 4551/ Sources are silent as to the duration of its existence, the length of the inmates internment as well as the conditions or treatment of those detained here.

2865. Hospital "5th of July": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) Reportedly Arkan held all of the patients at this hospital hostage in mid-April 1992. 4552/ He reportedly did so with the intention of retrieving the remains of his brother-in-law. Patients and hospital staff were often abused by Arkan. 4553/ Many were forced to act as blood donors. Arkan also took individuals off the street and forced them to give blood, some reportedly did not survive the process. 4554/

2866. SUP/Opština (Municipal Police Force): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) An undisclosed number of individuals were purportedly detained at this location. Reportedly interrogations, abuses and killings

occurred here. 4555/

2867. "Novi Izvor"-owned Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State.) According to one report, several citizens from the village of Divi• were collected in an office building in Zvornik owned by a company called "Novi Izvor". The citizens were detained at this facility for 36 hours and were reportedly given regular food and water. 4556/

2868. "Novi Standard" Shoe Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) Novi Standard was reportedly a new building of the shoe factory complex in Karakaj. Shoe production had discontinued at the time of the attack on the region and this location initially served as headquarters for the Serbian police. 4557/ Allegedly Arkan, Šešelj, and "volunteers" from Loznica were also accommodated at this facility. One report refers to a camp in a Karakaj factory. 4558/ It is unclear if this is the same factory.

2869. This facility, located in the northern region of Zvornik, was then converted into holding areas for Muslim prisoners following the creation and institution of a mass deportation program. Individuals were reportedly detained at this location for several days and subjected to severe mistreatment. 4559/ This factory reportedly existed as an internment facility from June 1991 through August 1992. 4560/

2870. According to another report, at one time or another, some 4,000 individuals--including women and children--were detained at the shoe factory in Karakaj. The conditions at the facility were notably severe. According to one former inmate, he and seven other boys were made to share one kilogram of bread, a small can of meat and a half liter of water every other day. 4561/ The boys were also forced to watch as the "•etniks" beat the male inmates with metal and wooden sticks, as well as having to assist their "etnik" captors during bouts of robbing, looting and pillaging in neighbouring villages. 4562/

2871. According to the same young witnesses, there was a woman who belonged to Arkan's troops, who, on one occasion, killed a 4 year old boy by throwing him with such force that he died from the blow to his head. 4563/ On still another occasion, this same woman disrobed and ordered four men to have sex with her. When they refused, she took them outside and reportedly shot and killed each one. 4564/

2872. Technical/Engineering School in Karakaj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one witness, he and some 700 Muslim citizens were detained in the building of the Technical school. Their containment rooms were small rooms and lacked sufficient air, which reportedly resulted in the suffocating death of some 20 individuals. 4565/ In another report, a former inmate said that about 400 people were killed while he was there. 4566/ This camp is also reported in a list of camps. 4567/

2873. The witness reported that the inmates were beaten repeatedly, many were constantly covered in blood. In the witness' recollection, the number of detainees steadily decreased. 4568/ Reportedly the "•etniks" came and occasionally removed groups of people, allegedly for exchange in Pale. However, following the removal of each group the remaining inmates could hear the sounds of rifle fire and screams. 4569/ The day came when the witness was among the group to be exchanged. The "•etniks" reportedly forced everyone to line up against a wall and began shooting. 4570/ The witness/victim was fortuitously spared injury or death, managing to crawl to safety when the "•etniks" left to assemble the next group of inmates. Allegedly some 400 individuals were killed

in this manner before the witness' escape. 4571/

2874. "Novi Izvor": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights and the UK Mission.) Novi Izvor was located in the village of Karakaj and consisted of two plants: "Kamenolom" which was a quarry and "Ciglana" which was a brick factory. 4572/ Both continued to operate throughout the conflict in the region. Reportedly captured Muslim individuals were forced to work alongside regular Serb employees in three shifts. In early June, some 70 inmates were interned here. 4573/ Some had been detained at this facility since mid-April and subjected to a variety of abuses. 4574/

2875. One report says that a source saw about 20 males of all ages, detained in a clothing store in the factory. They were threatened with guns and verbally abused and made to do "military" type physical training. They were also made to unload trucks which carried heavy building material. In July 1992, the source passed the factory again and saw two of the men he had seen in April of 1992, one he believed had lost about 30 kilogram in weight. 4575/

2876. JNA Barracks at Karakaj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State.) This facility was reportedly used exclusively by regular JNA units as a detention facility. The report suggests it's existence from June 1991 through August 1992. 4576/ Sources are silent as to information regarding ethnicity or treatment of those interned at this location.

2877. "Alhos" Textile Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) "Alhos" was a garment and textile factory. This facility was initially used as accommodations for the police, circa 6 April 1992. 4577/ According to a witness detained at the kindergarten, he and another prisoner were driven from that location to the textile plant situated some five minutes away. 4578/ The existence of this camp is also referred to in another report. 4579/

2878. It was his impression that the two of them were the only inmates at this location. They were reportedly detained here for several days in a rather small room which was, he believed, stained with the blood of past prisoners. 4580/ Although the facility contained quite a few Serb soldiers, the two were reportedly not abused until 16 May, at which time they were subjected to severe beatings for several hours. 4581/

2879. Following the initial phase of beatings, a short reprieve was given at which time the victims were made to clean their own blood from the floor and walls. Thereafter the beatings resumed. 4582/ According to the witness, the beatings were so severe that "both his cheek bones were smashed and the entire bone structure enclosing his upper teeth were loosened so much that his teeth protruded from his mouth". 4583/ He was released from the textile plant on 20 May and transferred to the courthouse in Zvornik. 4584/

2880. Ekonomija: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) This location was reportedly an agricultural cooperative. It was located in a rather secluded area of Karakaj and, as a consequence, its buildings served as death camp. 4585/ The facility consisted of stables, storehouses and a slaughter room. Reportedly a chamber existed which was used primarily for the "butchering" of inmates. 4586/ This location was reportedly populated by individuals from the Zvornik area as well as members of the Croatian National Guard. According to witness statements, this may well have been the "worst" camp in the area. 4587/

2881. Glinica Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the Austrian Mission.) This facility was the site of a large aluminum factory in the village of Karakaj. One of the empty halls of the factory was reportedly used to contain Muslim prisoners as well as for purposes of interrogation. 4588/

2882. Movie Theater in •elopek: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Committee for Refugees.) •elopek is located approximately six kilometres north of Zvornik, on the border between BiH and Serbia. 4589/

2883. On 29 May 1992, 174 male citizens of Divi• were reportedly loaded onto buses and transported to a movie theater which was part of the local cultural centre (Dom Kulture). 4590/ The facility was established in a one story building which was constructed from brick and painted a cream colour. The building's windows were reportedly covered to block out the sunlight. 4591/

2884. On 10 June 1992, one of the Serbs removed seven pairs of fathers and sons from among the inmates. The pairs were forced on to the theater stage and made to disrobe. Once naked, the pairs were forced to perform fellatio on one another with the other male prisoners looking on from the audience. 4592/ Several other abuses were reportedly occurring simultaneously. In one incident, two men were taken from the audience, brutally beaten and then stabbed. 4593/ In another incident, a young boy was made to identify his father, after which, a Serb soldier, put a rifle in the boy's mouth and killed him as his father looked on. 4594/

2885. This same Serb soldier then turned his semi-automatic rifle onto those on stage and those seated in the audience. This behaviour resulted in the death of 10 men. 4595/

2886. On 27 June, this man allegedly forced 140 men to line up against the theater's perimeter wall and attempted to shoot each one, one after another. By the time it was over, he had managed to kill 20 men and wound an additional 20 others. 4596/

2887. In another incident, he cut off the ear of one inmate and the penis off another and then forced the victims to eat their severed body parts. 4597/ In a related report, this man was said to have demanded money and valuables from inmates and on one occasion beat the witness' brother with an ax handle, breaking both the victim's legs and one of his arms. 4598/ He then carved four cyrillic c's into the victim with a knife and when the witness began to cry, this man struck him and made him lick his brother's blood off of the knife blade. 4599/

2888. One report identified several of the Serbian perpetrators including the president of the community of Zvornik. 4600/ He was reportedly the "individual who was most instrumental in" the organization of the •elopek detention facility and the other Serb facilities in the area. 4601/

2889. Village home in •elopek: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Muslims from the Zvornik region were detained in a concentration camp established "in the building of the village home in •elopek". 4602/ Specific information regarding its operation and control was not provided by the report. 4603/ Another report refers to a camp in a farmer's home at •elopek. 4604/ It is unclear if this is the same camp.

2890. Unknown facility in Pilice: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report several Muslim citizens from the village of Latva in

Zvornik were taken captive by Serb extremists and taken to Pilice where they were detained and severely abused. 4605/ On 8 June 1992, some 64 prisoners were separated and taken to a house near the River Drina. All the inmates were reportedly killed by the extremists from the village of Pilice. 4606/ A list of camps reported the existence of a camp in the village of Pilice. 4607/

2891. Lumber Factory in Caparde: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This village is located just north-east of Zvornik, between Zvornik and Tuzla. According to one report Bosnian Muslim women from the county of Brko were detained at this facility for an undisclosed period of time. 4608/ Forty of the women held at this site were reportedly taken outside of the facility and raped by members of Arkan's troops. 4609/

2892. Municipal Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report, "•etniks" invaded the villages of Kostjerevo and Drinja•a. Muslim homes were looted and burned and the residents detained in the municipal centre. 4610/ The men were allegedly severely beaten for hours at a time, so much so that following the beatings, the walls were covered with blood. 4611/

2893. Reportedly some 35 Muslim men were killed by "•etniks" behind the building. Boys under 15 were taken from this location in the direction of Zvornik and 150 women and children were reportedly taken in the direction of Tuzla. 4612/

2894. Hall of the Culture Centre (Dom Kulture): 4613/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the International Solidarity Network and the New York Times.) According to a Muslim female victim, members of "etnik" groups from Serbia and Zvornik were responsible for collecting the citizens of the villages of Drinja•a and Kostijarevo and detaining them in the hall of the cultural centre in Drinja•a. 4614/ The male inmates were reportedly beaten for four to five hours. Reportedly 35 men aged 17-70 were taken from the culture centre and shot. It is presumed that no one survived the shooting. 4615/

2895. Additionally, women were reportedly raped and otherwise physically mistreated. Relief came when, on 31 May, some 150 women and children were transferred to Tuzla for prisoner exchange. 4616/ Reportedly on 27 or 28 June 1992, a 31 year-old Serb soldier opened fire on a group of Muslim civilians detained at this facility. Reportedly 16 civilians were killed and another 20 were wounded. The soldier was allegedly a member of the Serb paramilitary "Yellow Wasps". 4617/

2896. Vidikovac Hotel in Divi•: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Committee for Refugees.) Divi• was primarily a Muslim village on the Drina River. At the start of the conflict many Muslims fled Zvornik and sought refuge in this village. Between 8 April and 25 April, the war was contained in the north-east corner of BiH. 4618/ Divi•, which is just south of Zvornik, was brought into the conflict on 26 April. It was then that Serb forces began shelling the village. Thereafter, on 27 April, Serb tanks from the other side of the Drina river joined in the aggression and began firing on the village. 4619/

2897. Following the occupation of the village, and the renaming of the village to Sveti Stefan, the Vidikovac hotel was apparently converted by Dragan's units into a temporary military dormitory. 4620/

2898. In one account, a Muslim civilian was arrested by three Serb paramilitaries in nearby Mali Zvornik and brought to and detained at the hotel. In the witness'

estimation, he was, at that time, the only prisoner detained at this location. 4621/

2899. According to the witness, 10 of Dragan's men surrounded him and began interrogating him as well as threatening to kill him or rape his wife and daughter. Thereafter he was beaten and placed into a small cubicle in the hotel's basement. 4622/

2900. According to his description, the basement cubicle was completely dark and the floor was muddy and wet with blood and urine. There was also excrement along the walls. 4623/ The inmate was later threatened and released by a popular singer, Pero Jović. 4624/

2901. Divič Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, an Imam was taken prisoner in the Divič Mosque, hung by his hands and beaten with iron rods. 4625/ He was later removed and taken to the stadium along with 400 other Muslims who, sometime later, were all reportedly moved to a concentration camp in Karakaj. 4626/

2902. Baljkovica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report 4627/ a rape camp was established by "Četniks" at this location just near Zvornik. According to one victim, "Četniks" captured her and her grandmother on a road outside her village. 4628/ Her grandmother was killed by the captors and the witness was taken to this rape/detention facility. 4629/

2903. She was detained in a room with some 29 other women and raped every other day. Allegedly a nurse came to the camp each month to determine who among the women was pregnant. 4630/ Those found to be at least three months pregnant were removed from the camp. The witness was detained at this site for five months before being removed. For reasons unknown to the victim, she was released by the roadside while the other pregnant women were transported elsewhere. 4631/

2904. School in Salihovići: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a former detainee, she and four of her relatives (two of them children) were walking from Kamenica to Zvornik when they were stopped by a car containing four "Četniks" who forced the five to undress. 4632/ When the witness refused, she was detained and later transported by truck to a camp established in this school near Jasenica and Liplje. 4633/

2905. Reportedly some 470 men, women and children were detained at this location. There were 50 to 60 teenage girls interned here who were raped immediately. 4561/ After two days, all the women in the camp were subjected to rape. 4562/ All detainees were systematically robbed of their possessions and those who refused to co-operate were beaten and killed. 4563/

2906. According to another report, after the fall of Kamenica, in May or June of 1992, 470 people, primarily women, were held in a camp in a school near Salihovići for some 15 to 20 days. 4564/ Reportedly all of the women were raped and many among them subjected to other severe abuses. 4565/ In one incident, a plastic bottle of motor oil was burned and the melted plastic poured over the bodies of the inmates. 4566/

2907. The report suggests that at some point the BiH Army overthrew the resident Serb forces and successfully obtained the release of individuals detained here. 4567/

2908. Bordello in Liplje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely a Press Source.) Liplje is a primarily Muslim village near the city of Zvornik. It contained fewer than 500 residents. 4568/ The majority of the incidents reported from this area occurred at the end of May 1992 when more than 400 of the villagers were detained in a large house formerly owned by a prominent Muslim. 4569/

2909. In one account, an 18 year-old Muslim girl was raped consecutively for five nights, each night by three different Serbian men. On each occasion, the men stripped naked and two of them held her down while the third raped her. 4570/ Thereafter, they switched places allowing each rapist an opportunity to watch the others. On the sixth night of raping, the "Četniks" forced the victim's father to watch as they raped her. 4571/ Her father was then taken to a toilet and hung for 24 hours by his neck, legs, and hands until a neighbour rescued him. According to the report, almost every women in the village was raped. 4572/

2910. In another incident, a woman reported having been similarly detained and raped twice nightly for 10 consecutive nights. 4573/ In another incident, a 17 year-old was raped and strangled to death. 4574/ In yet another, an 18 year-old was raped by four men in one night and then every night thereafter. 4575/

2911. Mosque in Novo Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely a Press Source.) According to one source, Serb troops reportedly rounded up some 150 Muslim women, children and elderly and forced them into a Mosque at gunpoint. 4576/ The source continues saying that the local Imam, was ordered to desecrate the religious establishment. The Serbs then ordered him to cross himself, eat pork and have sexual intercourse with a teenaged girl. 4577/ When the Imam refused all of these commands, he was severely beaten and cut with knives. 4578/

2912. "Gathering Points": (The existence of this type of facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Austrian Mission.) Serb forces were alleged to have used various facilities and locations as "gathering points" to collect and organize prisoners. 4579/ Among these locations are: the common village building in Drinjača, elementary schools in Liplje and Snagovo and mosques in Djulići and Klisa. 4580/ No information regarding the treatment, conditions nor the duration of internment at these locations was provided.

B. Croatia

1. Beli Manastir

2913. The county of Beli Manastir is located in eastern Croatia bordering Hungary and Vojvodina. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 54,160. At that time, the population was 41.7 per cent Croatian, 25.5 per cent Serbian, 16.5 per cent Hungarian, 8.4 per cent was referred to as "other" and 7.9 per cent was referred to as "Yugoslav". 4581/

2914. Beli Manastir: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Beli Manastir is located in north-eastern Croatia in the Baranja Region. Detention facilities were reported in the opština by several sources. 4582/ A Croatian woman reported that her husband, a civilian, was detained by "Četniks" in Beli Manastir for 10 days at the end of September, 1991. The woman was allowed to visit her husband at the facility, thanks to the intervention of a Serbian colleague of her daughter. As far as the woman was aware, 38 people were detained at this location and

were later taken to Borovo Selo. She also reported that her husband was detained for one day in Kozarac headquarters and Karanac police station, both of which are located in Beli Manastir. 4583/

2915. Beli Manastir Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the Beli Manastir prison as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The ICRC representatives first visited the detention facility on 29 April 1992. 4584/

2916. Dunan Storage Complex: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Dunan Storage complex, located at the west end of Beli Manastir, was reported as a detention facility. The maximum capacity of this facility was reported to be 2,500 prisoners. 4585/

2917. Beli Manastir Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) The police station was located in the centre of Beli Manastir and was reported as a detention facility. At its maximum capacity, the facility could contain 300 prisoners. A former detainee, held there for 43 days, reported on the conditions at the facility. The witness was reportedly detained on 27 November 1991 and released on 7 January 1992. By his account, during the first three weeks, the prisoners were contained three to a cell. The cells measured approximately 1.2 metres by 1.8 metres. For the three weeks that followed, the witness claims that nine people were detained in a cell which measured three metres by four metres. The prisoners were allegedly fed on an inconsistent basis, receiving only one meal per day. On scattered occasions, the detainees were served hot meals (for example, goulash). Toilet facilities were available however the witness claimed that prisoners were beaten when they asked to use the facilities. There were allegedly no showers; washing was not permitted, nor for that matter was shaving. The prisoners were reportedly infested with lice. 4586/

2918. Inmates were allegedly beaten while in detention. One man was reportedly beaten to death. Another had his ear cut off. There were reports of civilian gangs from outside the facility coming into the prison and physically abusing the detainees. The witness claimed that the prisoners were forced to do heavy manual labour; including unloading coal wagons. According to the witness, he and others were threatened on several occasions with execution. He was reportedly taken to court, but no charges were ever brought against him. He also claimed that ICRC representatives did not visit this facility. 4587/

2919. Jagodnjak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) There are several reports of a detention facility in Jagodnjak, Beli Manastir. 4588/ One source reported that the detention facility was located in the football stadium at the south-west edge of the city. The facility was allegedly opened on 15 September 1991 and contained approximately 1,500 prisoner in March 1992. Prisoners were reportedly detained at this site temporarily before being transferred to either Beli Manastir or Borovo Selo. 4589/

2920. Police Station, Darda: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the police station in Darda as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 6 June 1992. 4590/

2. Benkovac

2921. The county of Benkovac is located in south-western Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population of Benkovac was 33,079. At that time, the population was 40.6 per cent Croatian, 57.4 per cent Serbian, with the remaining 2 per cent referred to as "others". 4591/

2922. Unidentified Benkovac camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Sources reported a detention facility located in Benkovac run by Serbian paramilitary forces holding detainees from Croatia. 4592/

2923. Benkovac na Kozari: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to another source, women were sexually abused in a detention facility run by Serbs in Benkovac na Kozari. 4593/

2924. Benkovac Army Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that on 18 November 1991, 84 civilians from the village of Škabrnje in Zadar county, of which 17 were children under the age of 10, were taken by masked "četniks" to an army barracks in Benkovac. They were abused and threatened with death. They were then moved to a kindergarten. The only male among them was interrogated. 4594/

2925. Kindergarten, Benkovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Approximately 25 Croatian women and children from Škabrnje were reported to have been captured during an attack on their village by "Četniks". They were allegedly held in a kindergarten in Benkovac for one night before being taken to Pristeg. In Pristeg they joined another group of imprisoned women and children and were then released. While detained at the kindergarten they were verbally abused and accused of being "Ustaše" and making pearls out of childrens' bones. They were also allegedly forced to watch Belgrade television. 4595/

2926. According to another report, 84 civilians were arrested in Škabrnje on 18 November 1991 by masked "četniks" and taken to an army barracks in Benkovac. They were then moved to a an unspecified kindergarten. 4596/

2927. JNA Barracks, Benkovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Between 18 and 20 November 1991, members of the JNA, armed paramilitary forces, and the authorities of Serbian Krajina reportedly occupied the village of Skabrnje, west of Benkovac. The surviving Croatian civilians were allegedly detained in a JNA barracks in Benkovac for one night. They were interrogated and battered by the guards. The next morning some were released in Pristeg, and others reportedly were transferred to Knin for detention. 4597/

3. Bjelovar

2928. The county of Bjelovar is located in northern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 65,773. At that time, the population was 80.1 per cent Croatian, 8.9 per cent Serbian, 7 per cent referred to as "other", and the remaining 4 per cent classified as "Yugoslav". 4598/

2929. Unidentified Detention Facility, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Croatian forces allegedly maintained a detention centre in Bjelovar. 4599/

2930. A parish priest in Koprivnica was allegedly arrested and detained by members of the Croatian armed forces and Croatian authorities on an unspecified date in 1992. He was first in "preventive" detention in Bjelovar and was then transferred to Osijek. While detained there, he was mistreated and physically abused, as a result of which he allegedly suffered substantial physical injury. Although he was a civilian, he was reportedly exchanged as a prisoner of war for Croatian soldiers. 4600/

2931. Bjelovar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the UN Special Rapporteur.) On 2 October 1991 Several members of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG) removed six detained JNA members from cell number two of the Bjelovar prison and took them to the forest near a farm for bull calf feeding owned by Josip Kiš at Veliko Korenovo. There the JNA soldiers were shot and the bodies buried in the refuse area. 4601/

2932. On 11 October 1991, a Serbian member of the Territorial Defence was detained by members of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia. The report indicated that he was held in prisons in Lipik and Bjelovar from October to mid-November. He was beaten and threatened with facial mutilation and death. His ear was cut with a knife and the soles of his feet burned. The source does not indicate which prison this treatment occurred in. The prisoner was exchanged on 8 November 1991. 4602/

2933. The alleged perpetrators included two reported ZNG members. 4603/

2934. Twenty-eight Serb men were allegedly arrested in the village of Imsovac in the municipality of Daruvar by a Ministry of Interior member and local HDZ committee members on 19 February 1992 and taken to Bjelovar prison. 4604/ The prisoners were subjected to physical maltreatment and one was taken out to a mock trial. He was forced to dig his own grave, and shots were then fired above his head. 4605/

2935. On 23 June 1993 Team ECLO West, Daruvar learned that the Serb Milicija incarcerated a Croatian truck driver who they wanted to exchange for three Serbs held in the Bjelovar prison. 4606/

2936. The President of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention was able to visit Bjelovar prison where he interviewed two prisoners who were captured on 5 August 1992. The prisoners were subjected to physical mistreatment which included beating, electric shock, mock execution, burning with cigarettes, and burning of the beard of one of the prisoners. They were first abused by the local police and later by the military police. The same prison officials duly registered all evidence of physical abuse and provided all necessary medical care. 4607/

2937. ICRC delegates reportedly visited this prison location on 11 October 1991. 4608/

2938. Police Station, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one source, Croatian policemen made mass arrests in December 1991 in Daruvar and its vicinity. The arrested were imprisoned in jails in Daruvar and the police premises in Bjelovar where they were beaten and harassed. The civilians were then allegedly forced to agree to be exchanged for soldiers captured by the Banja Luka Corps of the JNA. Most of those arrested refused to be exchanged because they believed their property would be damaged and their families killed. Of the 62 who initially agreed to be exchanged 25 refused during the actual procedure. One prisoner allegedly died from severe beating during imprisonment. 4609/

2939. District Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On 30 December 1991 a Serb prisoner was transferred to the District prison from an undisclosed location. There he was stripped naked and beaten. He was then put into cell number 1, where he and an undetermined number of other prisoners were deprived of food until 3 January 1991. On 3 January 1991 the prisoner was interrogated and beaten while tied to a radiator. He was made to sleep naked on the concrete floor of his unheated cell until 12 January 1991. On that day the prisoners were each given a blanket and a mattress. Curiously enough, the ICRC delegates visited the prison the following day. According to the report, the day after the ICRC visit, the blanket and mattresses were taken away. 4610/

2940. Barracks, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility established at the local barracks on 10 October 1991. 4611/ No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at this facility.

2941. Hospital, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility established at the local hospital on 11 October 1991, and then again on 24 October 1991. 4612/ No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at this facility on either occasion.

4. Daruvar

2942. The county of Daruvar is located in north-eastern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 29,978. At that time, the population was 34.3 per cent Croatian, 33.2 per cent Serbian, with an additional 27 per cent referred to as "others", and the remaining 5.5 per cent described as "Yugoslav". 4613/

2943. Unknown Place of Detention, Daruvar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 17 March 1992 an undetermined number of Serbs from the villages of Duhovi, Blagorodavac, and Uljanik in the county of Daruvar were allegedly arrested by members of the Croatian Ministry of Interior and subjected to brutal treatment in prison. Two of the prisoners sustained serious injuries and a third died while in custody. The report was silent as to the exact location of the facility. 4614/

2944. Daruvar Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one source, Croatian policemen made mass arrests in December 1991 in Daruvar and its vicinity. Those arrested were imprisoned in jails in Daruvar and in police stations in Bjelovar where they were reportedly beaten and harassed. The civilians were then allegedly forced to agree to be exchanged for soldiers captured by the Banja Luka Corps of the JNA. Most of those arrested refused to be exchanged because they believed their property would be damaged and their families killed. Of the 62 who initially agreed to be exchanged, the information suggests that 25 refused during the actual procedure. One prisoner allegedly died as the result of severe beating during imprisonment. 4615/

2945. Police Station, Daruvar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility established at the police station in Daruvar. The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 13 January 1992. 4616/ No additional information was provided regarding conditions existing at this facility.

2946. Daruvar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 5 March 1992, all adult males from the village of Govedje Polje were allegedly arrested by the Croatian Ministry of Interior and transported to Daruvar prison. They were reported to have been subjected to physical mistreatment. 4617/

2947. Varteks Department Store: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one source, 80 Serbian civilians from Daruvar allegedly were arrested on 31 December 1991 and held in the basement of the "Varteks" department store by Croats. 4618/ No additional information was provided regarding treatment, conditions, nor length of the facility's existence.

2948. Miokovićevo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Miokovićevo was reported to contain a place of detention. 4619/ One report indicated a prisoner was beaten in Miokovićevo while in custody. This prisoner's upper jaw was broken. He was initially detained on 7 September 1991. 4620/

2949. The Cow Insemination Facility at Miokovićevo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 23 September 1991 Serbian paramilitaries abducted a civilian from the Daruvar area after entering the village. The civilian was imprisoned in Miokovićevo for one month before being transferred to Bijela. Miokovićevo appears to have been run by "Četniks" who maltreated and beat the prisoners continuously. The guards would knock prisoners heads together. The witness alleged that his "tongue was taken out of his mouth", and his teeth were broken. He was reportedly beaten with an electric cable all over his body and also deprived of food for the first five days of his internment. He was detained with his hands bound and a rope around his neck. This victim was reportedly forced to stand for the majority of the time he was detained and to sleep on concrete floors. 4621/

2950. The prisoners were forced to dig trenches and had logs thrown at them as they worked. No medical treatment was available. The guards were all young men from the villages of Removac, Jasenas, Korenicani, Brdani Bastajski, and Cjepidlake. 4622/

2951. Bijela: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One source reported that a detention facility existed in Bijela, which is located just south-east of Daruvar and has a Serbian majority population. 4623/ The founder of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) in Daruvar was reportedly abducted from his vineyard in the presence of his wife and two other witnesses on 24 August 1991. He was said to have been forced into a car and taken to the village of Bijela, a place allegedly known as a "Četnik camp". He was detained there until 22 September 1991 when a policeman allegedly took him to an exchange. He was still missing at the time of the report. These events were confirmed by another inmate of the prison who was of Serbian nationality and imprisoned for making the statement that Croatia would exist as its own state. 4624/

2952. On 19 August 1991 four Croatian police officers were abducted by their fellow Serbian policemen while on duty. One was taken to Bijela and then moved to Bucje. The three others were abducted and then released by the police officer referred to above. 4625/

2953. On 23 November 1991 six Croatian men and one woman from the village of Vrbovac were reportedly arrested and detained in Bijela by "Četniks" from Serbia. There appear to have been two makeshift military prisons, one in the basement of a school and the other in the apartment of Marko Marojević. There

was a third prison in the basement of the village hall where sheep had been kept. The seven detainees appear to have been held in the village hall basement. The basement was dark, and breathing was difficult. There was no heating and the temperature was extremely cold. On the eighth day of their internment the detainees were allegedly interrogated and then moved to the first floor classrooms of a school. 4626/

2954. On 1 December 1991 the female internee was questioned by the "Četniks" as to why she worked for the Croatian National Guard and was then threatened with rape. One of the "Četniks" stripped her naked but did not rape her as she was menstruating. They moved her to another room from which she escaped, but she was discovered outside the room. She was then stripped half naked and threatened with rape and facial mutilation. A Serb who had served with the "White Eagles" threatened to cut off her ear. She was allowed to go the funeral of her mother under escort of the prison guards. On 7 December 1991 one of the "White Eagles" threatened to kill the woman. Additionally, the woman was afraid to use the toilet alone because another woman had been raped by the "White Eagles". She spent 19 days in the prison and was then transferred to Banja Luka. 4627/

2955. The guards would enter the rooms around 7:00 p.m. and maltreat the prisoners. The prisoners could not sleep at night because of the cold, and one prisoner suffered frostbite on his feet. The belongings of the prisoners were searched three times. They were given only rice to eat and were allowed use of the toilet at the discretion of the guards. One detainee was sentenced to death at the school prison, and another prisoner was killed. Young men were allegedly castrated, and salt was put in their wounds. 4628/

2956. The prisoner, who was first interned at Miokovićevo, was then transferred to Bijela in November 1991 and held for one month. At Bijela the prisoners were only beaten at night. The witness was thrown on the ground, kicked, and beaten until he was unconscious. The detainees slept on a concrete floor. 4629/

5. Djakovo

2957. Djakovo is located in Slavonia, north-east Croatia and has a population of 52,443, according to the 1991 census. At that time, the population was 91.7 per cent Croat, 3.8 per cent Serb, with 4.5 per cent described as 2958. "other". 4630/

2959. Djakovo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Prisoners were reportedly detained in Djakovo. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Djakovo. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 4631/

2960. Police Station, Djakovo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Three women, a boy and four men were hiding in the attic of a house due to fighting in the village of Sodo Lovci. Twenty to 50 members of the Croatian army allegedly entered the attic and took the people into custody after beating them. They were reportedly handcuffed and taken to Djakovo where the women were released. The men were apparently interrogated separately. One of the men, a Serb, who testified while in Osijek prison with the permission of the prison authorities, claimed that he was taken to a hospital and then to the police

station. Some of the police allegedly yelled at him and kicked him. He was also abused in the courtyard of the hospital. The prisoners apparently was transferred to Osijek jail sometime before 30 July 1991. 4632/

6. Drniš

2960. Drniš is located near Knin in Dalmatia. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Drniš was 24,157. At that time, the population was 76.8 per cent Croatian, 21.3 per cent Serbian, and 1.9 per cent was referred to as "other". 4633/

2961. Drniš Hospital and Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One source indicated that at least three people were detained in the hospital in Drniš. Two of these people moved to an ordinary prison after 15 or 16 days in the hospital. All three prisoners had been captured on 16 September 1991, and all were exchanged on 2 November 1991. Two of the prisoners were Croatian police reservists in Pakovo Selo while the third was a Croatian civilian from Biočić. The prisoners appear to have been detained by Serbian forces. 4634/

2962. The detainees reported being physically abused. They were beaten with rifle butts, rubber truncheons, and wooden staves. One of the prisoners lost half his thumb. The detainees had cocked revolvers pressed to their heads. They were beaten about the kidneys, denied use of toilet facilities, and forced to drink urine. Additionally, two of the prisoners held in the same ward complained of sexual abuse. They were forced to perform oral sex on each other and on the prison guards, as well as being forced to participate in mutual masturbation. 4635/

2963. Some of the medical staff at the hospital verbally abused the prisoners, calling them "Ustaše". One of the doctors was allegedly particularly abusive. In addition one of the nurses with short blonde hair brandished a knife and placed it on the throat of one of the prisoners. 4636/

2964. The food was inadequate, and one of the prisoners, who spent his entire time in the hospital, lost 20 kilograms of weight. The detainees were deprived of sleep by interruptions, lights, and physical abuse. One of the prisoners was displayed on Belgrade television as an "Ustaša" and accused of rape and killing children. 4637/

2965. Two other prisoners were interviewed by the same source and appear to have been held in a prison. One cell at this detention facility was reported to be three by five metres large and held nine prisoners; another cell was 32 square metres and held 32 people. These prisoners claim that their hands were tied with electrical wire, and their personal belongings were taken. They were forced to clean toilets with their bare hands, transport the guards around in wheelbarrows, and sing "četnik" songs before being allowed to use the toilets. Their heads were forced in the toilets, and the younger ZNG soldiers were sexually abused. They were exhibited in public. The prisoners were deprived of medical treatment and were not allowed to wash for 30 days. They received three eggs a day and both witnesses lost 10 kilograms of weight. 4638/

2966. According to the report, there are approximately 243 people left in Drniš and all are over 50 years of age. Fifty of them are reported as ill. They are not allowed to leave their houses and are denied evacuation. 4639/

2967. Another report indicated that maltreatment of POWs had occurred, however, it was not clear that the prisoners were detained in Drniš. The descriptions of abuse included abuse of POWs by irregular soldiers in a prison

hospital with the medical staff at best standing back. There were allegations of verbal abuse of prisoners by one doctor and one nurse. This could be a reference to the same incident reported above. 4640/

2968. Barracks, Trbounje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that on 8 December it visited the detention facility identified at the barracks in Trbounje. 4641/

7. Dubrovnik

2969. Dubrovnik is located in southern Croatia on the Dalmatian coast. The 1991 census reported the population as 70,672, with 82.5 per cent Croat, 4.1 per cent Muslim, 6.7 per cent Serb, and 6.7 per cent other. 4642/

2970. Unidentified Detention Facility, Dubrovnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by two neutral sources, namely the ICRC and the CSCE.) One source reported Dubrovnik in its list of places of detention. 4643/ The ICRC reported the prison in Dubrovnik as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 7 November 1991. 4644/

8. Dvor

2971. Dvor is located near Glina in central Croatia and according to the 1991 census it had a population of 14,636. The population was comprised of 9.5 per cent Croatians, 85.6 per cent Serbians, and 4.9 per cent others. 4645/

2972. According to reports, on 26 July 1991, members of the Serbian paramilitary unit "SAO Krajina" attacked several villages in the Dvor municipality including Unčani, Zamlača, and populated villages in the Pounje region. 4646/

2973. After the citizens of Pounje were expelled from their homes, they were reportedly collected and used as a "human barrier" to assist the paramilitary units' advance. 4647/ The concept was also employed with the people from Zamlača who were reportedly made to walk to Struga as "living shields" in an attempt to force the Struga police to surrender. At the entrance to Struga, the Serbs allegedly opened fire upon the people, killing many of the citizens from Zamlača who were made to "shield" them. 4648/

2974. Local Prison, Struga: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, some 10 days after the Serbian attack, several villagers who remained in the area were arrested and detained at the prison. The detainees were reportedly interrogated and subjected to severe physical mistreatment. 4649/

2975. Camps in Banija: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 26 July 1991, members of Martić's paramilitary unit attacked several villages in the Dvor region, including Unčani, Pounje, and Zamlača; consequently, capturing and detaining many of the villagers in camps erected in Banija. 4650/

2976. Police Station, Dvor: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the attack on Zamlača, civilians from the area were reportedly detained by Serb irregulars in the basement of the local police station. 4651/ No additional information was made available regarding the duration of internment, the conditions nor the treatment of the inmates.

2977. Unidentified Militia Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) After the villagers from Zamlača and Pounje were forced from their homes, a great many of them were loaded onto a militia truck and transported to an undisclosed militia station. Upon arrival, the detainees were placed in the cellar of the facility--women in one room and men in another. 4652/ The rooms were purportedly flooded with water and the inmates were contained under these conditions for two days. 4653/

2978. The Serbs began interrogating the detainees, beginning with the women. Sources suggest that the primary question asked of the inmates was their "date of birth". Following this rather brief interrogation, all of the inmates were reportedly released. 4654/

9. Glina

2979. Glina is located in central Croatia and had a 1991 population of 22,997. This population was 35 per cent Croatian, 60.5 per cent Serb, and 4.5 per cent other. 4655/

2980. Glina Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC, U.S. State Department, and ECMM.) There are many reports surrounding the Glina prison camp. This detention facility was in operation as early as September of 1991 and continued to be in operation through September of 1993. Most accounts referred to the site as the former juvenile prison; whereas one account described the facility as being situated in the Glina "Hall of Culture." 4656/

2981. Serb forces controlled the operation of the Glina Prison. Serb Territorial Defence Forces, SAO Krajina Police, JNA soldiers, and "Četniks" all reportedly had a hand in the way the camp functioned. In addition, one ex-detainee noted that Serb paramilitaries, SAO Krajina forces, "Četniks" from Šabac, and JNA soldiers often visited the prison. A Croatian citizen of Serbian origin, who was accused of torturing Croatian POWs in the Glina camp was arrested on 12 December 1992 in Zagreb. 4657/

2982. Both civilians and POWs, most of Croatian ethnicity, appear to have been detained at Glina camp. The camp population averaged 60-100 persons. The first available account noted that on 10 September 1991, a man was forced from his home in Sisak county, robbed, and taken to the "Četnik" prison in Glina. 4658/ Two days later, 61 members of the Croatian MUP forces were captured by Serb soldiers and transported to Glina after spending four days in the village of Kukuruzara. 4659/ Others were arrested in Bestrna and Hrvatska Kostajnica and brought to the camp in early September as well. 4660/

2983. At some point during the detention of these POWs, groups of civilians were brought to Glina. Many prisoners who had previously been held at the Petrinja internment camp were transferred to Glina as well. 4661/ According to one report, by the first week of October 1991, approximately 100 males were being held at Glina. This report noted that the men were mainly from Kostajnica. In addition, 30 females were held at the prison in separate quarters. At least two Croatian civilians were captured and detained at Glina beginning in November of 1991. 4662/

2984. Maltreatment of detainees, both civilian and POW, appears to have taken place regularly throughout late 1991 and early March of 1992, when many of the prisoners were exchanged. Civilians and POWs were kept in separate rooms. The POWs who were part of the MUP force were held in a 30 square metre room. They slept two to a bed, which consisted of uncovered boards. The condition

of the food and water was poor, and many of the inmates contacted dysentery. Use of toilet facilities was restricted and the POWs were allowed to bathe only once during their five-month detention period. 4663/ Four Croatians who were not part of the MUP force were kept in solitary confinement cells. The MUP POWs were often forced to use these cells as restrooms. The ICRC visited the camp in late October 1991, and conditions improved mildly after the visit. The detainees received bedding, and the confinement areas were heated. 4664/

2985. According to one report, beatings were carried out in the morning by the camp guards and in the afternoon by Serb soldiers and militia. The prison commander, who was unidentified, did not personally beat any prisoners, but allegedly permitted beatings to occur and led individuals to the prisoners' quarters so that they could select their victims. 4665/ Another report noted that the civilian prisoners were beaten "day and night", and that 10 civilians were killed with clubs between October and March of 1991. Three other Croatians were identified as having died as a result of beatings. 4666/ One group of Croatian prisoners, who were all between 60 and 70 years old, had been beaten on the soles of their feet and their hands. 4667/

2986. The POWs who were captured in September of 1991 were selected for beatings on the basis of prepared lists. The beatings took place in an office across the prison courtyard. Between six and 10 Serbs dressed in camouflage would take turns battering the detainees. Many of these prisoners were also tortured with electricity. Bare wire was strapped around a prisoner's finger, and an electric current was then passed through the wire. 4668/ Prisoners were beaten with bludgeons, fists, boots, and rifle butts. Some prisoners died as a result of the beatings. 4669/

2987. Prisoners were also emotionally abused by the guards. Many were told "in confidence" that they were going to be exchanged, only to be told in a couple of days that the exchange had fallen through. 4670/

2988. One former prisoner related that the "Četniks" who beat the POWs admitted they were taking a combination of Fortral and other drugs which induced a "high degree of aggressive behaviour". 4671/

2989. One of the best descriptions of the camp comes from a former prisoner arrested in Petrinja on 22 September 1991. 4672/ He reports that he was arrested by "the people in camouflage uniforms who had white bands on their heads and arms and brought to the camp". At Glina, there were JNA soldiers, officers, captains, and majors. He was kept in the part of the camp for solitary confinement. This section consisted of four solitary cells, each 2.5 metres by 2.5 metres. Inside each cell, there was one berth, a toilet, a washing stand and a small space with boards on the floor. There were only blankets on the bed and no heating. Often, there were six people to a cell. 4673/

2990. Apparently, food was scant. A small piece of bread sometimes with tea or spread was served to the prisoners. However, after a visit from the Red Cross, the food became a bit better. The prisoners ate on the courtyard in the tents. 4674/ They received a pile of overcooked rice with vegetable leftovers or some mashed potatoes. Once a week they were given beans. 4675/

2991. During his detention, the prisoners were also not allowed to bathe. Finally, after 70 days they were permitted to clean themselves, but they had to redress in their dirty clothes. They shaved every 30 days "at their own expense". However, they had been stripped of all of their valuables when they arrived at the camp making it impossible to pay for a shave. 4676/

2992. Prisoners were allowed to move only inside the prison area. They were forced to bow their heads and put their hands behind their back. 4677/ It is not clear from the testimony whether their hands were actually tied or not.

2993. They beat the prisoners a few times per day and tortured them at night. This particular witness was beaten with rubber sticks and boots during which time he lost consciousness four times. 4678/ He also underwent psychological maltreatment. He was told that his son had been captured and killed and that the Serbs had taken over Zagreb and other Croatian cities. He also was forced to work during his detention. He worked with cables in the Elektra and was not allowed to speak to the others. 4679/

2994. After 40 days of solitary confinement, the witness was moved to the room where the younger children were situated. There, each child had his/her own bed. Civilians remained in this room, and members of the Croatian National Guard and police were transferred to the "courtyard rooms" where there was some kind of music hall. Here, the floor was tiled and the room humid. Two men slept in one bed. 4680/

2995. Finally, this witness reports that on 15 November 1991 a group of elderly were brought in from Solno, Lovača, and Stankovci. They numbered 12 and were beaten severely at the camp on 16 November. Two or three days later they were driven away in some unknown direction and were not seen again. 4681/

2996. The witness was exchanged on 14 March 1992. The day before he left, he and three other prisoners were beaten. They were forced to strip to the waist, were watered with hot coffee and kicked. Upon evaluation at a hospital, doctors confirmed the fracture of five to eight ribs on his left side. He now reports having kidney problems and a bad blood count. He regularly urinates blood. 4682/

2997. Another ex-detainee reports that he and a group of 60 others were arrested in Kukuruzara on 12 September 1991. They arrived by bus on 16 September. Upon their arrival, they were taken off the bus and physically and verbally abused by the local population as they entered the prisoner. 4683/ They were all put in a room 30 metres by 30 metres. They slept on bunk beds, two to a bed. Drinking water was kept in the rooms in plastic cans. The water was not clean and many of them contracted dysentery. They were unable to go to the bathroom as needed and had to relieve themselves in plastic cans in the cell. 4684/

2998. Additional exchanges of prisoners occurred on the following dates. According to one former detainee, 40 captured MUP soldiers were exchanged on 31 October 1991. This may have been in response to a visit by the ICRC on 29 October 1991. 4685/ Another exchange of prisoners took place on 1 November 1991, and on 3 March 1992 when the remainder of the POWs were exchanged. 4686/

2999. Despite the multiple prisoner exchanges carried out in March, detentions at Glina continued into 1992. ECMM reported that a "drunk man" from Sisak was being detained at the prison as 16 November 1992. 4687/ UNCIVPOL also visited the camp in November of 1992, and counted a total of 96 prisoners. 4688/ In January 1993 a young woman from Glina was arrested, charged with espionage, and sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment at Glina. 4689/ As of 9 August 1993, the date of the last reported ECMM visit to Glina, there were 100 persons being detained there, 60 were POWs and 40 were "other". 4690/

3000. ICRC delegates first visited the penitentiary on 29 October 1991. 4691/ The camp was also visited various times by international journalists. Reporters came from Belgrade, Banja Luka, Sarajevo and the US Prisoners were

usually shaven and those who appeared better were selected to be shown off before the visits. After the visits, the prisoners were beaten. 4692/

3001. Military Prison, Glina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC delegates first visited the military prison on 24 February 1993. 4693/

3002. Glina Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC delegates first visited the hospital on 1 September 1992. and the penitentiary on the 29 October 1991. 4694/

10. Gospić

3003. Gospić is located in western Croatia on the Dalmatian coast and had a population of 28,732, according to the 1991 census. The population consisted of 64.3 per cent Croat, 31.1 per cent Serb, and 4.6 per cent other. 4695/

3004. Gospić Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Amnesty International.) This site was reportedly used to house a number of arrested or captured Serbs. At one point, the Croatian authorities admitted that at least three identified persons were being held in the Gospić area, but they did not state whether they were indeed at the prison. ECMM requested permission to visit the prison on 20 September 1993, but the request was denied.

3005. One prisoner, a retired JNA officer, was arrested by four armed and uniformed men of the Croatian military police at his home in Zagreb and taken to the camp on 23 November 1991. The arresting officers said that they wanted to speak with him for a few minutes and then took him to the prison. He was kept there for two months after which he was transferred to the prison at Kerestinec, Zagreb. 4696/

3006. While at the camp, he was held in solitary confinement under extremely cold conditions. He was given two blankets, but the heating in the prison had been turned off on 27 November, and the window of his cell did not close properly. He was questioned about alleged links between Serbs in Široka Kula, Zagreb, and Belgrade, of which he had no knowledge. He was not allowed to wash or change his clothes during his detention. There was no toilet in his cell, and at night he was forced to use a bucket. 4697/

3007. He reports that he was among the few prisoners who were not beaten by guards. He had suffered only a "few slaps" until 7 January when he was beaten by five guards at once in his cell. As a result of the beating, he lost consciousness and experienced heart disturbances the next day. 4698/

3008. Apparently, breakfast had been cancelled at the prison on 27 November, and prisoners were only given two meals a day. Yet, the witness reports that on 15 December, three days before the ICRC visited the prison, breakfasts were resumed and the heating turned on. 4699/ The ICRC visited the prison on 18 December 1991. 4700/

3009. Kalić: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Six Serb civilians from Divoselo and Čitluk were arrested during the Croatian offensive in the region. They were interrogated and later brought to the camp at Kalić. These civilians were interviewed by team OTOCAC on 14 September 1993. It is unclear from the report whether Kalić is located in Gospić, as no further information was provided. One of the ex-detainees did state that they were well treated by the police

and by their captors at the camp. 4701/

3010. Gospić Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A camp holding hundreds of Serb prisoners reportedly existed in Gospić. The site was a former military dump and storage site for the Gavrilovic corporation. The area in which the camp was situated was 5,000 square metres and was surrounded by barbed wire fencing. The report described the site as a "collecting camp," for prisoners en route to the camp at Jadovno, three kilometres away. 4702/

3011. Gospić District Court: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The District Court was reportedly the site where arrested JNA officers were held from September 1991 to December 1992. The officers were allegedly tortured, both mentally and physically. In addition to beatings, detainees were forced to clean the prison camp, sing Ustaše songs and to "salute in the Nazi way". ZNG prison guards, two identified men were said to be responsible for the mistreatment of the prisoners. 4703/

3012. Lički Osik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This facility is reportedly located in the Culture Centre building in the village of Novi Licki Osik and administered by Martić police. At least 13 Croatian civilians were detained at Licki Osik prison in September of 1991. This figure was admitted by the headmaster of the prison, Ćedo Budisavljević. A woman from Lički Osik, whose husband was among those detained, visited the prison and said her husband was emaciated, had been given very little food or water and had been beaten. 4704/

11. Gračac

3013. Gračac is located in Croatia near Knin and had a population of 11,060, according to the the 1991 census. The population was 14 per cent Croat, 82.3 per cent Serb, and 3.7 per cent other. 4705/

3014. Gračac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A map, submitted by both Helsinki Watch and the Republic of Croatia, indicates that a "prison/camp run by paramilitary forces" was located at Gračac. The map asserts that detainees at this camp are Croatians and that the camp is controlled by "YA or Serbian paramilitary forces". 4706/

12. Grubisno Polje

3015. Grubisno Polje is located in northern Croatia and had a population of 14,186, according to the 1991 census. The population was comprised of 42.3 per cent Croat, 32.1 per cent Serb and 25.6 per cent other. 4707/

3016. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, ethnic Serbs comprised the majority population of Grubisno Polje while ethnic Croats were a clear minority. In early 1991, ethnic Croats began to "exert pressure on the ethnic Serb population" both in the town itself and in neighbouring villages. 4708/ Reports submitted by FRY indicate at least one place of detention in Grubisno Polje.

3017. Hotel, Grubisno Polje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One detention centre has been described as an "improvised jail" in the hotel in Grubisno Polje. Detainees

in the camp were ethnic Serbs and the camp was controlled by Croatian forces, including the Ministry of the Interior and ZNG members of the Republic of Croatia. 4709/ Reports concerning this camp aver that prisoners have been tortured, mutilated, and killed. The camp was in operation, and violations were allegedly committed, in August 1991. 4710/ There is no estimate as to the number of prisoners detained at the hotel.

3018. Reports also refer to other possible detention centres in Grubisno Polje; it is unclear if these are the hotel described above. First, one report claims that in December 1991 ethnic Serbs from Grubisno Polje were arrested, jailed, and tortured in Grubisno Polje. 4711/ The location of the jail is not given. Second, from August to October 1991, government officials from the "Government of SAO West Slavonia" allegedly interrogated and tortured captured non-Serbs. It is not clear where detainees were being held. 4712/

13. Imotski

3019. Imotski: (The existence of a detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Permanent Mission of Germany.) Imotski is located in southern Croatia and had a population of 38,555, according to the 1991 census. The population was 95.5 per cent Croat, and 2.9 per cent Serb, and 1.6 per cent other. 4713/

3020. Several reports, from various sources, contain the identical unsubstantiated claim that "police premises" in Imotski are used as a detention centre for about 20 Serbs. 4714/ Another report claims that, during November 1991, a Serbian soldier was tortured and mistreated in detention facilities in Listica (BiH), Imotski, and Split. The forces in command of these facilities are allegedly members of the MOI and ZNG of the Republic of Croatia. No specific information is provided regarding the alleged facility in Imotski. 4715/

14. Ivanec

3021. Ivanec is located in northern Croatia and had a population of 41,488 according to the 1991 census. The population was 97.6 per cent Croat and 2.4 per cent other. 4716/

3022. Lepoglava Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the Lepoglava prison as a place of detention and delegates first visited it on 1 June 1993. 4717/

15. Karlovac

3023. The county of Karlovac is located south-west of Zagreb. According to the 1991 census, the population was 80,855. At that time, the population was 66.7 per cent Croatian, 26.6 per cent Serbian, with some 6.3 per cent referred to as "other", and the remaining 3.4 per cent referred to as "Yugoslavs". 4718/

3024. Karlovac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) In June 1991, a prisoner allegedly was interned in Karlovac prison which was run by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia. He was reportedly ill-treated, beaten with truncheons, forcibly tattooed, and received numerous scars all over his body. He eventually escaped from the prison. 4719/ In August 1992, prisoners

at the Bosanski Novi Stadium facility were transferred to the Karlovac prison because a United Nations team discovered the camp. 4720/ The ICRC reported the Karlovac prison as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 12 February 1992. 4721/

3025. Karlovac Police Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by neutral sources, namely the ICRC and Helsinki Watch.) One source reported that three soldiers, one Yugoslav army captain, and 17 Yugoslav army reservist, the majority of whom were Serb, left the town of Slunj in two army trucks. They were stopped by Croatian forces on the bridge over the Korana river and told to surrender. Three were transported to the police headquarters in Karlovac and eventually sent to Zagreb for detention. The others, while on the bridge, were allegedly maltreated and some were killed. 4722/ The ICRC reported the Karlovac police headquarters as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 12 February 1992. 4723/

16. Knin

3026. Knin is located in Krajina and had a population of 42,337 according to the 1991 census. The population was 88.6 per cent Serb, 8.6 per cent Croat and 2.8 per cent other. 4724/

3027. By the end of 1990, several villages in Croatia containing sizeable Serbian populations had found themselves with Serb citizens who refused to recognize Croatian authority and had unilaterally established "Serbian autonomous districts". 4725/ These districts were governed by the local Serbs and many were even equipped with locally-recruited police forces. 4726/

3028. When the conflict erupted in Croatia in 1991, these Serb-run districts became satellite bases for JNA units. 4727/ A number of local Croats who were detained by Serb forces in the region have reported that control of these facilities was primarily by local Serb paramilitaries rather than JNA forces. 4728/

3029. JNA Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US State Department. 4729/) On 5 and 6 April 1992, JNA units from the Knin corps, the White Eagles and an unidentified JNA tank unit collected some 1,600 Croatian civilians and 35 Bosnian Croatian and Muslim soldiers, loaded them onto buses and transported them to Knin. 4730/ The buses arrived in Knin on 7 April and the civilian prisoners were separated from the military prisoners. The military prisoners were then loaded onto a refrigerated truck and told that they were going to a slaughter house. The truck drove all night with the freezer unit turned on. 4731/

3030. The military prisoners were removed from the truck and taken to the jail. They were then placed in a small cell on the third floor of the jail. Shortly thereafter, five Bosnian Serb irregulars came and allegedly beat them with clubs and iron rods. 4732/ After all the prisoners were beaten, the Serbs left and did not return for three days. During this time, the prisoners were not fed or afforded any sort of care or attention. 4733/

3031. On 10 April, the prisoners were moved to a large room on one of the lower floors. A television crew from Belgrade was in this room and the prisoners were given scripts and made to read from them for the press detailing all the atrocities they had allegedly leveled on the Serbian people. 4734/ On 20 April, the prisoners were turned over to Martić's police

and transported to the Knin jail. 4735/

3032. "Southern Camp"(Army Barracks): (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. 4736/) This facility was located on the road from Knin to Drniš, not far from Potkonje. 4737/ The report was supplied by a civilian male who spent a month at this facility.

3033. According to the report, Serbian and Montenegrin reservists captured him on the road and took him to a room in the southern Knin barracks. 4738/ Interrogation began immediately. The witness recalled being interrogated on four occasions in the Knin garrison building. 4739/

3034. Accompanying him in detention and the interrogation proceedings were some 20 other civilians, many of whom were from his town of Drniš. 4740/ They were all beaten daily with bludgeons, sticks, or anything that was available. The report alleges that the physical and mental mistreatment was constant and cruel. 4741/

3035. Knin Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Amnesty International.) Nine of the military prisoners and three civilians from the JNA prison were removed by Martić's police and brought to this facility and detained in room number 4. 4742/ The guards at this location were "professional" jail guards who had been working at this facility since well before the beginning of the conflict. 4743/

3036. The prisoners were ordered to disrobe so that they could be searched for processing. During the strip search, the guards ordered the detainees to bend

"over and spread their buttocks apart. Serbs would take police nightsticks, brooms or other sharp objects and drive them into a prisoner's rectum with sharp jabs. The guards told the prisoners that they were making sure that no one was hiding any weapons". 4744/

3037. Serbian guards typically brought their wives and girlfriends to the jail to see the prisoners. The inmates were instructed to comply with the orders of the "guests" which oftentimes included engaging in fellatio with one another while the women watched. 4745/

3038. On several occasions, small children were brought in and the prisoners were ordered to comply with their wishes as well. In one incident, a young boy demanded that one of the prisoners act like a horse so that the child could ride. 4746/ When the boy became dissatisfied with the inmate's performance, he urinated on the inmate's face, and then "ordered the prisoner to lick the urine from the floor". 4747/ Before leaving, the boy reportedly declared that the prisoner only needed one eye, so the youth stuck the inmate in the eye with a stick. 4748/

3039. One report details the experiences of a Croatian soldier captured during the battles for Kijevo in August 1991. 4749/ He was detained in a jail cell which measured three or four metres in size. There was only a wooden plank for a bed, very little ventilation and no light. 4750/ Four others were detained with him. The five were subjected to repeated and, seemingly unending, interrogation and mistreatment. The process went on for four to five hours daily and lasted 68 days. 4751/ Women and children were reportedly brought in to the facility to beat, kick and humiliate the prisoners. The detainees were given food once daily and water once every two days. The witness was exchanged on 2 November 1991. 4752/

3040. "District Prison of Knin" (Former Hospital) 4753/: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report the facility at this site was extremely overcrowded. Twenty-five inmates were detained in a single room. The rooms were so crowded that the inmates could not all sleep at the same time. 4754/

3041. The report mentions that the food and toilet facilities were adequate. Reportedly the men were beaten in the yard each day. 4755/

3042. The testimony of two Croatian priests, 4756/ suggests that at one time some 70 Croatian inmates were detained at this facility. Approximately half of the inmates were civilians and the other half were National Guardsmen. 4757/

3043. According to the witnesses, the inmates were severely mistreated by some of the prison guards. The priests made note of the fact that not all of the guards were cruel, some were quite humane in their treatment of the prisoners. 4758/

3044. The priests were often forced to cross themselves in the Orthodox fashion, with three fingers. They were beaten with truncheons on their hands and backs. 4759/ They witnessed the broken teeth, jaws, ribs, and legs of the other inmates as well as the injuries to kidneys, ears, and other body parts. The beatings usually took place in the bathrooms or in the hallways. 4760/

3045. "SAO Krajina" Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to one report, an inmate was detained at this location and physically mistreated on a regular basis. His captors attempted to coerce a confession that he gave aid to the residents of Polača. 4761/

3046. According to the report, the detainee was poorly fed for the majority of his detention, except for the last 10 days, just prior to the prisoner exchange. At that time, he began receiving servings of eggs, bacon, beans and canned meat. 4762/

3047. In another report from a reserve member of the Croatian police force, he was captured by Serb paramilitary forces on 26 June and detained in the Krajina region. 4763/ He notes his awareness of the orders given to the police on duty not to mistreat the prisoners but recalls that they disregarded these orders and subjected the prisoners to beatings on a daily basis. Reportedly when he complained about the beatings to the press, the Serb captors beat him so severely that he suffered a broken rib. 4764/

3048. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The beatings began as soon as he was captured, was the report from a captured Croatian soldier. The Serb captors beat the men with everything they could find. 4765/ They also removed all of their valuable possessions. The Serbs then took them on buses to Civiljane and then to the police station in Knin. 4766/ They were reportedly interrogated in groups of two and then beaten. Thereafter they were taken to the prison in the old hospital building. 4767/

3049. Garage in Golubić: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 26 June 1991, armed Serbs arrested, detained and battered 14 police officers from Glina. The detainees were taken first to Samarica Hill, where local lumbermen were also detained. 4768/ Two days later, all the detainees were taken and contained in a garage in the village of Golubić near Knin. After a brief stay at this location, the prisoners were again moved, this time to the the old

hospital in Knin. 4769/

17. Korenica

3050. Korenica is a province in western Croatia which borders BiH at Bihać. Its pre-war population was 11,307 of which 75.8 per cent were Serb, 16.8 per cent were Croat, 3.9 per cent other, and 3.5 per cent "Yugoslav".

3051. Military Camp, Frikašić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) A detention facility identified as military camp in Frikašić was first visited by the ICRC on 27 August 1993. 4770/

3052. Korenica Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International, and the ICRC.) It is reported that there was a Serbian-run camp at the Korenica Police Station. This camp held Croatian civilians who were arrested and brought in by members of the Martić police and the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina, two Serbian paramilitary organizations active in the area. 4771/

3053. All reports describe that the arrest and detention of Croatians started in October 1991. One witness was picked up on 8 October in the village of Drežničko Selište. 4772/ Others were brought in during this same time from Rastovača, Plitvička Jezera, and Slunj. 4773/ A group of Croatian clergymen were picked up near Prijeboj in late October. 4774/

3054. Prisoners at the station are reported to have been interrogated, tortured, and abused. They underwent electric shock and beatings with wooden sticks, rubber truncheons, and rifle butts. 4775/ They were hosed with cold water, forced to perform fellatio on each other and prison guards, and made to drink urine. 4776/ One ex-prisoner was beaten so severely that he cracked seven ribs on the left side and 10 on the right. He was also hit badly in the head and, as a result, has restricted left eye movement and no sense of smell. 4777/

3055. The most detailed description of the camp comes from a Croatian priest who was held there from the end of October to the end of November, 1991. 4778/ He had asked the commander of the JNA garrison in Slunj in mid-October to provide he and nine other Croatian clergymen with a military escort from Drežnik to Vaganac. 4779/ There, they planned to bury six Croatian women who had previously been killed during a Serb attack of the village. The commander accepted their request and guaranteed them safe passage on their journey. Yet, on the way back, on 15 October at about 5:30 p.m. near Prijeboj, the JNA escort handed the religious group over to Serbian Martić police. 4780/ These Serbian paramilitaries then ordered them to drive to Korenica. 4781/

3056. Upon their arrival at the police station, the group of prisoners was met by 200 Serbian civilians. They waited outside the station and taunted the prisoners as they were transported inside. Once inside, they were made to undress and then beaten by guards. 4782/

3057. The next morning a guard entered the cell and told the two nuns and one of the priests that they were free to go. Later, the others were beaten by guards, brought outside to be beaten again by a group of 40 civilians, and then returned to their cell. During these beatings, the witness apparently had a stick kicked into his colon opening. 4783/

3058. Later that same day, the witness was asked to see the commander for interrogation. The commander allegedly threatened him with a knife and ordered him to admit that he was a Serb and that he had received money from the local government. At one point, he engraved the Serbian cross and four "C's" in the witness' chest. 4784/

3059. Two other perpetrators were named in connection with activities at the camp. One is said to have brought Serbian civilians to the camp to beat and harass the prisoners. The other came to the camp on the witness' 18th day of detention and participated in prisoner beatings. 4785/

3060. A priest was held at Korenica for 23 days during which time he was repeatedly interrogated and beaten. He was asked about his supposed political work in organizing the Croatian Democratic Union Party in Dreznik, Vaganac, Rakovica, and Slunj. He was also accused of receiving money from the Vatican to purchase weapons for the Croatian defence. Furthermore, the witness claims that "bandits" continually came into his cell to beat he and the others. Apparently, they could do as they pleased with the Croatian prisoners detained at the station. 4786/

3061. On the 23rd day, a police commander came in and took the witness away. He told the other Serbs that he was taking the priest to be killed but instead took him to an unidentified private house. 4787/ It is reported that another of the priests was allowed to go to a hospital in Rijeka from 24 October to 26 October. Three other detained were subsequently released; the fate of the remaining four prisoners is unknown. 4788/ Another prisoner at the camp was transferred from Korenica to Manjača camp on 24 October 1991. 4789/

3062. The ICRC reportedly first visited the police station in Korenica on 31 October 1991. 4790/

3063. Private House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The priest held at the Korenica police station described above was taken to a private house by a police commander near the end of November 1991. The report does not clearly indicate where the house was located and it is only possible that it was in the Korenica province.

3064. While there, the priest was tied to a chair and interrogated by a Commander. 4791/ There were 10 other prisoners at the house. They were Serbian deserters from Plitvice who apparently did not want to attack Croatian civilians. 4792/ The priest reports that he was treated better at the house than at Korenica. He was given food and beaten very little, allowing his wounds to heal. He stayed there for approximately 10 days upon which time he was taken by an officer Putnik, blindfolded, put on an aeroplane, and brought to the basement of another unidentified building. 4793/

3065. No other Serbian perpetrators are named in association with criminal activities in Korenica, but one witness accuses UNPROFOR members of collaborating with the "Četniks" in the area. 4794/

18. Kostajnica

3066. Kostajnica, located on the Croatian side of the border from Bosanski Novi and Bosanska Dubica, BiH, had a pre-war population of 8,000, 35 per cent Croatian and 65 per cent Serbian. 4795/

3067. Čavić Brdo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Seven prisoners were

detained in Čavić Brdo in the Spamen Dom (Memorial) building in Samarica. The building is either a hotel or a bowling alley located in what appears to be Kostajnica. The location has not been confirmed and may be as far north as Čazma. They were detained by Serbian police from 26 July 1991 until 31 July 1991, though armed civilians had access to the prisoners and abused them. The Serbian police wore camouflage uniforms and berets and treated the prisoners correctly, according to the report. One of the detainees was a local official. He was detained after being allegedly ambushed on his way back from a meeting in Kostajnica. Those detainees who were wounded during the ambush either died or were taken to Bosnia. 4796/

3068. The official was badly beaten during his detention in a hotel which he claimed was the Serbian base. He believed he was beaten more severely because he was the only police officer detained. He was blindfolded and had his hands tied in front of his body at all times. Three medical workers who were detained were not blindfolded but they were beaten. 4797/

3069. Electric shock was used on the police officer during the course of his interrogation. All the prisoners were detained in the same room and the electric shock occurred in front of the other detainees. He believes that the device used to introduce the electricity to his feet and hands was a Polish telephone, a "dynamo machine on an electric generator" which required cranking. He was not certain of this because he was blindfolded during his interrogation but he heard a cranking noise. Five or six men were present during the interrogation and allegedly laughed when he screamed. He claimed that he was electrocuted after each question he could not answer, each shock lasted for three or four seconds. The Serbian police did the questioning and allowed the civilians to beat the prisoners. The interrogators were asking him about the number of MUPs in the police stations in various villages. The other prisoners were also electrocuted but the witness believed that their treatment was not as severe. 4798/

3070. The police were allegedly under orders to watch the prisoners, prevent their escape, prevent others from abusing them. The witness claimed that their commanding officer would come in once a day and would yell at the guards that the abuse was not supposed to occur. However, the witness claims the commanding officers reprimands had no effect on the treatment of the detainees. 4799/

3071. The police officer was forced to sleep in a chair for four days. He claimed that he was not allowed to lie down and to prevent this a knife was held at his neck and a gun at his mouth. The prisoners were threatened with death and accused of being "Ustaša". They were fed liverwurst spread twice a day for the first few days, but the witness claims he had difficulty eating due to the head trauma he suffered. 4800/

3072. The prisoners were not allowed to bathe but washed their faces in a basin in the corner of the room. 4801/

3073. Seven prisoners were transferred to a three by three metre room and their blindfolds were removed on 31 July 1991. In the room was a sponge-like thing on the floor where they slept. The room had no windows or ventilation. They were given aspirin but no medical treatment was received. Two of the seven were released first and then the rest. Five Croatian prisoners were exchanged on 26 July 1991 for two Serbians. The Croatians included the police officer, another man captured during the ambush and three medical workers who allegedly were captured driving a Red Cross ambulance. A truck driver and a commercial food inspector were also detained and the commercial food inspector was released the day before the police officer was exchanged. 4802/

3074. Kukuruzara: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One source reported a detention facility in Kukuruzara, located north-east of the county seat. Fifty-eight prisoners were detained there from 12 to 19 September 1991 and then were transferred to the Glina prison. The prisoners were reported to be members of the Croatian Ministry of Interior and the Croatian Army. All the prisoners were abused, two were killed, and one was held in solitary confinement. The detention facility was controlled by the JNA and members of the SAO Krajina Militia. 4803/

19. Kutina

3075. The county of Kutina is located in northern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 39,493. At that time, the population was 82.6 per cent Croatian, 7.9 per cent Serbian, and 9.5 per cent were referred to as "others". 4804/

3076. Kutina Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported a police station in Kutina as a place of detention. An ICRC representative first visited the police station on 28 December 1991. 4805/

20. Metković

3077. The municipality of Metković is on the border of Herzegovina in South Dalmatia. It is situated in the Neretva river valley from the Adriatic Sea approximately 22 kilometres north to the town of Metković, the county seat. 4806/ According to the 1991 population census Metković had a population of 22,774, 93.7 per cent of which were Croats, 3.1 per cent Serb, and 3.2 per cent "other". 4807/

3078. Prison in Metković: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to reports, 19 Serb civilians from the village of Glušci, were arrested and detained in the local prison following a police raid in the region on 9 May 1992. Reportedly members of the Croatian National Guard were responsible for these activities. 4808/

3079. One report suggested that the 19 civilians were detained at this location for a undisclosed period of time and then transferred to prison camps in Split and Šibenik. 4809/

3080. A passenger aboard a JNA plane when it was shot down on 23 April 1992 was reported to have been captured by the Croatian army on the left bank of the Neretva river. Though the prisoner was allegedly taken into custody in BiH he was interned at a prison in Metković. There he was reportedly punched and kicked all over his body. The prisoner also claimed that he was forced to make a statement for Croatian television. In the statement he had to say he was a member of the aggressor army and that he had killed innocent Croatian people. 4810/

3081. Unidentified camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Serbs in the Capljina municipality were detained and mistreated in an unidentified camp in the area of Metković. 4811/ The inmates were reportedly subjected to beatings, cut with various sharp objects, caused to undergo electric shock treatments and forced to engage in homosexual acts as well as acts of rape with female inmates. Reportedly the facility was operated by members of the

HOS paramilitary group. 4812/

3082. "Poduh" Tobacco Processing Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Permanent Mission of Germany. 4813/) According to one report, in April 1992, Serb citizens in the Čapljina region were arrested by Croatian soldiers. 4814/ The detainees were initially taken to the tobacco station in Čapljina and held there for a few hours before being blindfolded and transported to the tobacco processing plant in Metković. 4815/

3083. At the Poduh plant, the personal possessions of the detainees were removed and they were subjected to beatings with clubs, mallets, rifle butts, baseball bats and sticks. The inmates were reportedly beaten in the genital area. 4816/ When they lost consciousness, they were reportedly revived with cold water. 4817/

3084. Following the beatings, the inmates were detained in a room on the lower level for six days. They were then taken to a location on the upper level of the plant to undergo interrogation. The questioning was performed on an individual basis and reportedly lasted quite some time. 4818/

3085. Following the interrogation, the inmates were blindfolded, their hands bound and they were transported to the Lora camp in Split. 4819/

3086. Military Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the military police building as a place of detention and first visited it on 3 June 1992. 4820/

21. Našice

3087. The county of Našice is located in north-eastern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 40,424. At that time, the population was 80.1 per cent Croatian, 11 per cent Serbian, with 8.9 per cent referred to as "others". 4821/

3088. Našice: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Prisoners were reportedly detained in Našice. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Našice. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 4822/

3089. Additionally, there were reports that prisoners taken at Budimci were later exchanged in Nemetin. The majority of the prisoners were Serb civilians and a small number of soldiers. 4823/

22. Nova Gradiška

3090. Nova Gradiška is north of the Sava River and borders Bosanska Gradiška. It had a population of 60,461 according to the 1991 census. The population consisted of 71.7 per cent Croats, 20.8 per cent Serb, 3 per cent Yugoslav and 4.5 per cent "other". 4824/

3091. Stara Gradiška Prison: 4825/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of

State, Helsinki Watch, and the ICRC. 4826/) This camp lies within a Serb-occupied area of Croatia. 4827/ The prison was in the centre of town and consisted of two separate wings. 4828/ It is unclear if the prison operated as a traditional jail before the conflict in Croatia broke out, but it was used to house prisoners of the conflict from as early as October of 1991 until at least 29 July 1993, when ECMM visited Stara Gradiška and observed that four inmates were being housed there.

3092. A host of Serb forces have been named as being involved in the control and operation of Stara Gradiška camp. It appears that initially, the camp was controlled largely by forces other than the JNA. Many of the reports of detentions occurring in November of 1991 name "Četniks with cockards," 4829/ members of the Plitvice Territorial Defence Units, 4830/ SAO militia, 4831/ and the White Eagles as running the camp and participating in the beating and torturing of prisoners. One report stated that on 30 November, the "Četniks" told the prisoners that from that point forward, their detention came under JNA jurisdiction. 4832/

3093. Reports have named several individuals as being involved in the operation of Stara Gradiška. Thirteen persons were identified as reported interrogators at Stara Gradiška, who also maltreated the prisoners, including two members of the Plitvice Territorial Defence Unit. 4833/ A Serb irregular was also reportedly involved in the interrogation of prisoners and may have ordered some detainees to be tortured. 4834/ The camp's alleged commander, at least as of March 1992, was a former YPA colonel who reportedly ordered soldiers to beat prisoners and may have personally tortured others. 4835/

3094. Detainees at Stara Gradiška were largely Croatian, but some Muslims were also detained there on certain occasions. Muslims from Teslić, Prnjavor and Bosanska Gradiška were brought to Stara Gradiška on an unspecified date. 400 people from Lisnija were also taken to the prison. 4836/ The prisoners included both civilians and soldiers. One group of prisoners comprised members of the Croatian Defence Council and Serbs who had refused to fight against Croats. 4837/

3095. It appears that there were two "peak" periods in which individuals were detained at Stara Gradiška. The first period was between November of 1991 and January of 1992. At least 18 persons from the county of Slunj were taken to Stara Gradiška from Ključ militia station in late November 1991. They had all been accused of slaughtering anywhere between one and 15 Serbian children. 4838/ One report noted that by 18 November, prisoners were being housed in groups of 50 in small cells, suggesting that the camp population exceeded 100 persons. 4839/ Of these prisoners, 20 were sent to Manjača on 22 November. However, the ICRC intercepted the convoy and the prisoners eventually were released and taken to Zagreb. 4840/ An additional 18 persons were taken from Stara Gradiška to Okučani police station on 6 December. 4841/

3096. A prisoner who was appointed to serve as "camp doctor" upon his arrival in Stara Gradiška on 9 December 1991, noted that he examined 635 prisoners between 12 December 1991 and 6 February 1992. 4842/ According to another former prisoner, additional detainees were brought to the camp from Bučje on 15 December 1991, including 20 women who were later exchanged. 4843/

3097. Other Croats were brought from Grdjevica camp to Stara Gradiška in late 1991. These prisoners spent a total of 5 months in captivity at three different camps, including Grdjevica, Bučje and Stara Gradiška. 4844/ In the middle of January 1992, 16 Croatian guardsmen were brought to the camp, but then returned to the camp at Okučani to receive medical attention. 4845/ On 16 January 1992, 100 prisoners were exchanged in Pakrac. 4846/ Twenty-three additional prisoners were released on 26 January 1992 and taken to Bosanski

Šamac. 4847/

3098. The second high point for detentions occurred between May and June of 1992. On 26 April 1992, a BiH official and an HVO soldier were diverted from their planned meeting with Lt. Col. Zovan Peulićan and eventually taken to Stara Gradiška, where they were beaten by police officers and at least one individual who identified himself as a White Eagle. They were sent home that evening. 4848/ On 29 May 1992, 400 men were transferred from Ključ sports hall to Stara Gradiška. Most of them remained there until mid-June, when they were transported to the camp at Manjača. 4849/

3099. The following day, 29 May, four Muslims in an unidentified village were captured by White Eagles and taken along with seven other Muslims to Stara Gradiška camp. 4850/ At that time, the prison was holding 450 males and no females. 4851/ An additional two dozen prisoners were taken from Knin and arrived at the camp shortly after 4 June. 4852/ On 14 June 1992, all 450 inmates were taken to Manjača and the prison was reportedly abandoned. 4853/ However, as mentioned earlier, ECMM visited Stara Gradiška in July 1993, and four inmates were being detained there. 4854/ This suggests that the camp was either reopened or remained in operation despite the witness' observations.

3100. By most accounts, the camp was severely overcrowded throughout 1991 and 1992. In November 1991, groups of 50 prisoners were held in rooms measuring five metres by six metres. They were forced to sleep on the bare floor. 4855/ One prisoner, who was detained at Stara Gradiška in May and June of 1992, was placed in a room with 60 other men. The room was 18 square metres in size. Because of the crowded conditions, the prisoners were not able to all sleep at one time. 4856/

3101. There are discrepancies as to the treatment of prisoners at the camp. Several reports, which are based on interviews with persons detained at Stara Gradiška in November of 1991 note that many prisoners were beaten and tortured by the guards and interrogators at the camp. This activity appears to have occurred when the "Četniks" or irregulars and SAO militia were in control of the camp. One prisoner stated that he heard shots every night for 12 consecutive nights during his stay at Stara Gradiška, and that he knew of at least four prisoners who died. 4857/ This witness also stated that the ICRC visited on Christmas Day 1991 4858/ and that conditions improved mildly after Croatia was recognized in January 1992. However, another former prisoner stated that conditions at Stara Gradiška, while under the control of the JNA, was "bearable, indeed a positive blessing in comparison with Bučje [a camp in Pakrac]". 4859/

3102. One of the more notorious forms of torture at Stara Gradiška was the use of electrified water. One prisoner who was held there in March and April of 1992 related that the camp commander threatened to throw him into the water unless he confessed. After being kicked and beaten, the prisoner's body touched a metal net which grazed the water, and he sustained shocks. This treatment was repeated 10 days later. 4860/ Other prisoners were made to walk continuously in circles for hours, or to stand still for given intervals of time. In contrast, a prisoner who was detained at Stara Gradiška in May and June of 1992 stated that no one was beaten, "mishandled" or killed during his 14-day stay at the camp. Prisoners were interrogated, however, about their backgrounds and political affiliations. 4861/

3103. One ex-detainee stated that prisoners were fed three times a day. Twenty-four prisoners had to share a kilogram of bread. In addition, a piece of cheese was distributed to the prisoners at breakfast and a piece of margarine was given at dinnertime. Prisoners were also given very little water, but were afraid to ask for more sustenance "as it was considered a

criticism...and was punished by beating". 4862/ In November, prisoners were given only one bath, during which they were beaten and spat on. 4863/

3104. Nova Gradiška Detention Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A group of civilians and Territorial Defence Units in Mašička Šagovina surrendered to Croatian forces. One of the men among the group, a Serb, was taken to the detention camp at Nova Gradiška. No other details about the camp were provided. 4864/

3105. Okučani Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Okučani is located just north of Stara Gradiška and west of Nova Gradiška proper. The former police station in Okučani served as a Serb-run detention facility in late 1991. As early as 6 December 1991, individuals were taken to this site and detained. The last known date on which prisoners were held at Okučani is the middle of January 1992.

3106. Okučani was run by Serb forces, but it is unclear whether the forces were regular or paramilitary. One report noted that members of the Okučani Territorial Defence forces and SAO Krajina "tortured and killed detainees in Nova Gradiška," but does not specifically mention Okučani. 4865/ Three individuals were identified as reportedly participating in the beating of Okučani prisoners. The military unit to which these persons belonged was not given in the report. 4866/

3107. Most of the Okučani detainees appear to have been Croatian, and included civilians and military personnel. One group of 18 persons was taken from the camp at Stara Gradiška to Okučani on 6 December 1991. Among the prisoners were women and civilians. Twelve of these 18 were eventually returned to Stara Gradiška. 4867/ An additional report noted that 12 persons were taken from Okučani to Stara Gradiška on 24 December 1991. It is possible that this report is referring to the same 12 individuals. 4868/ Additionally, 16 Croatian guardsmen were brought to Stara Gradiška in the middle of January 1992. However, they were returned to Okučani because they were severely beaten and could not receive appropriate medical attention at Stara Gradiška. 4869/

3108. Prisoners at Okučani were housed in small cells which measured one metre by 1.8 metres, so that the prisoners could not all sit down at one time. In one cell of this size, 14 prisoners were detained. The cells had neither windows or doors. Upon arrival at Okučani, detainees were stripped of all their belongings. During the day, the prisoners were beaten with all sorts of weapons, and at night, they were taken into a separate room where between five to six men beat the prisoners. Several individuals died as a result of beatings. 4870/

3109. At least one prisoner was mutilated while detained at Okučani. An electric appliance for use in cattle was implemented to maltreat the prisoners, but the method used was not described. Others were forced to open a heated oven with their bare hands or eat salt and drink salt water. 4871/ The group of prisoners who were taken from Okučani to Stara Gradiška on 24 December 1991 were described as having been severely beaten. In addition, one of the women prisoners had been tortured and raped by Okučani guards and other prisoners. 4872/

3110. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the police station as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 3 January 1992. 4873/

23. Novska

3111. Novska is located north of the Sava River and borders Bosanska Dubica. According to the 1991 census it had a population of 24,731. The population was 67 per cent Croat, 21.8 per cent Serb, and 11.2 per cent other. 4874/

3112. Novska Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In December 1991, a Serbian family was taken by local Croatian authorities to the "Novska prison". At the prison, the entire family was allegedly subjected to physical and mental abuse. 4875/ Also within the municipality of Novska, in the village of Borovac, several members of Serbian paramilitary forces were accused of illegally detaining, harassing, and mistreating ethnic Croats. These violations were allegedly committed between August and December 1991; no specific location is given. 4876/

24. Ogulin

3113. The county of Ogulin is located in Croatia, south-west of Zagreb near the border with Slovenia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 28,904. At that time, the population was 59.9 per cent Croatian, 35.3 per cent Serbian, with the remaining 4.8 per cent referred to as "others". 4877/

3114. Saborsko: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There was a report of detention of civilians in Saborsko by Serbian paramilitary formations on 12 November 1991. 4878/

3115. Plaški Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that on 1 December 1991, a member of the Serbian paramilitary forces, interrogated civilians in the police station in Plaški. 4879/

3116. Ogulin Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Two reports from the same source indicated that 23 Serbs from Ogulin and the surrounding villages were arbitrarily arrested between 17 November 1991 and 20 November 1991. The Serbs allegedly were held in the Ogulin police station for three days, where they were physically abused by police officers and a ZNG member of the Republic of Croatia, in an effort to extract confessions on alleged collaboration with "Četniks" and possession of firearms. They were questioned and beaten at the police station. One of the officers fired shots from an automatic weapon, killing three of them and gravely wounding one. 4880/

3117. Another source reported on what appears to be the same incident and included two statements by ex-detainees. Both statements concern the arrest and detention of ethnic Serbs at the Ogulin police station. On 18 November 1991 one witness was arrested at work by a patrol from the Croatian Ministry of Interior. No reason was given for the arrest. He was detained at the Ogulin police station with 23 other people of Serbian nationality. 4881/ The other witness was arrested at his house on 17 November 1991 by the so-called "Josip Turković Intervention Unit" and taken by police van to the Ogulin police station allegedly to give a statement. 4882/

3118. According to the first witness, the interrogations began the same evening and the detainees were interrogated individually by six to eight people. The witness was interrogated by a co-worker from the Cumerija enterprise for one hour and 10 minutes which involved the beating of the

prisoner on the legs and arms with a nightstick. He was accused of having been involved in an armed rebellion against the Republic of Croatia. 4883/

3119. The second witness was first interrogated by an elderly man allegedly from Zagreb to whom he gave his personal data and who questioned him about the Serbs from Plaški. He was then taken to another room where he spent up to two hours. A guard pointed a gun at his head and continuously clicked the trigger. A tall Croatian Defence Force (HOS) member with a red beret and a shorter man in civilian clothes entered the room. The two began interrogating and beating the witness. The HOS member kicked the witness in the head which caused bleeding. They left the prisoner ordering him to write a statement. The two men returned half an hour later and beat him again because he had not written anything. Another severely beaten prisoner was brought in and shortly thereafter the civilian took him away while the HOS member remained with the witness demanding a confession. The prisoner was then fed some bread and canned meat and when the other prisoner returned he too had been fed. The two prisoners were then taken to another cell which contained a severely beaten Serb. The Serb claimed he had been beaten all night, forced to sing "Ustaše" songs, and declare himself a "Četnik". 4884/

3120. The next day the two prisoners were taken out of the cell and told they would be released. Instead they were taken to a meeting room which held 10 other Serbs who had been arrested that morning. They were watched by two guards, one of whom collected money from the prisoners and bought them sandwiches and cigarettes. In the evening the prisoners were moved to the cafeteria in the basement. At 8:00 p.m., two "Turković's special policemen" entered the room and began taking prisoners out one by one. The prisoners returned badly beaten, the interrogators allegedly jumped from tables on to the chests of the prisoners. This continued until 4:00 a.m. on 19 November 1991. 4885/

3121. Those left in the room were threatened by a named person, who cocked his gun and pointed it at the prisoners. The witness was not beaten and he was told the man was saving him for last. At 7:00 a.m., two men entered and took the personal data of the prisoners. The witness was asked to reveal the names of the "Četniks" and Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) members in Josip Dol. The witness gave only the names of the deceased and those who had fled. During that day, around seven more Serbs were detained. 4886/

3122. Both of the witnesses claim that at some time during their detention a man entered the room where the prisoners were held and fired at the prisoners. The first witness claims that on 19 November 1991, the two guards who watched the prisoners were joined by an armed man. This armed man fired his weapon at the prisoners. Three detainees were killed and one was seriously wounded. The guards disarmed the assailant and moved the prisoners to another room where they spent the night. 4887/

3123. The other witness claims that the assailant was a member of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG). The guards, one a special policeman and the other a man from Modruša, attempted to get the assailant to leave. They were initially successful, however, he returned minutes later and joined the two policemen at a table where they were interviewing the detainees. The assailant appeared to be intoxicated and began telling the other two about his experiences in the war. The two police tried to convince him to leave and get some rest as his shift was over. The assailant allegedly started for the door but suddenly turned and fired from his automatic weapon on the detainees. The two policemen pushed his gun to the floor and one hit him in the head with his gun. Two prisoners died and one was severely wounded. A policeman named called an ambulance and the wounded prisoner was taken away. 4888/

3124. On 20 November 1991 the prisoners were released without explanation. 4889/

3125. Another report alleged that between 19 November 1991 and 21 November 1991 some one hundred Serbs from different villages were arrested and taken to the police station in Ogulin. There they were beaten and interrogated about an alleged rebellion. Ten people were killed and 90 have disappeared. 4890/

25. Osijek

3126. The county of Osijek is in eastern Croatia bordering FRY at Vojvodina. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 164,577. At that time, 66.6 per cent were Croatian, 20 per cent were Serbian, 8.4 per cent were referred to as "other", and 5 per cent were referred to as "Yugoslav". 4891/

3127. Dalj Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. 4892/) It was reported that on 10 August 1991, in the village of Erdut, 4893/ members of the JNA Novi Sad Corps, and members of irregular militia 4894/ comprised of Serb villagers from Erdut began arresting Croatian and Hungarian civilians remaining in the town after the JNA occupation. A number of civilians 4895/ were arrested and taken to the village of Dalj. After an interrogation and physical abuse, some of the civilians were released while some were taken to Borovo Selo. On 25 August 1991, additional Croatian civilians were arrested by the "Krajina Militia" in the town of Erdut. They were imprisoned in Dalj for seven days and then taken to Borovo Selo. Several days later some of the Croatians were taken back to Dalj and imprisoned in the "Kooperacija" company building. 4896/

3128. Temporary Dalj Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that a number of captured Croatian civilians from Vukovar were transported and temporarily detained in the village of Dalj during the last week of November 1991, after the fall of Vukovar. They were allegedly tortured and most of them were executed thereafter. 4897/ A witness testimony in another report corroborates the existence of this temporary camp in Dalj where many people were held and then allegedly executed. 4898/

3129. "Kooperacija" Company Building, Dalj: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that several Croatian civilians who were arrested in Erdut by members of JNA Novi Sad Corps and members of the "Krajina Militia" were imprisoned in Dalj in the "Kooperacija" company building. 4899/

3130. "Private" Prison in Dalj (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that Veso Proa, a Serb from Vukovar and a resident from Belgrade fired at an imprisoned Croatian civilian near the cyrillic sign "Dalj" at the entrance to the village. The man survived and was taken to the private prison in Dalj along with two other men. 4900/ Another report says that there is a "private" camp in Dalj. 4901/

3131. Police Station, Dalj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. 4902/) A member of the Croatian National Guard interviewed in the Zagreb weekly newspaper Danas of 27 August 1991 described how he was captured in Dalj on 3 August, by local Serbs, former police officers who had occupied the police station in Dalj. He was questioned and released. The following day he was again detained and held together with some 20 other Croatians. He alleged that he was forced to load the bodies of 22 dead Croatian National Guardsmen and police into a refrigerated truck. He also alleged that he and his fellow

prisoners were forced to carry out various physical tasks by their captors who punched and beat them with rifle butts, put out cigarettes on their bodies and humiliated them. 4903/

3132. Police Station Jail, Osijek: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) A Serbian man being held in the Osijek jail described his arrest and treatment in an interview with Helsinki Watch. On 7 July 1991 the man's house in the village of Shilopsi was surrounded by the Croatian National Guard and he and the other civilians in the house surrendered. They were beaten inside the house with rifle butts and kicked. He reported that about 20 to 30 National Guards were hitting and kicking them. After being beaten in the house, they were forced to walk about one to two kilometres to their cars where they were again beaten. They were then taken to Djakovo police station and he was taken to the hospital where his wounds were stitched. They were then taken to the Osijek police station and put in jail at about 3:00 p.m. on 8 July. There were seven people arrested (four men) and the men were all in the jail in Osijek. 4904/ In another interview with Helsinki Watch, the police chief of Knin reported that they believe there to be a total of 45 men held in the jails in Osijek and Banija. 4905/

3133. Osijek Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC.) A report alleges that a man, Savo Ojkić of Voćin, who was imprisoned by Croatian authorities was subjected to brutal physical torture in Osijek prison which resulted in serious injuries of which he later died. He died in a Zagreb hospital where he had been taken for treatment. 4906/ The ICRC reports that its representatives first visited the Osijek prison on 7 December 1991. 4907/

3134. Osijek Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that its representatives first visited the Osijek barracks on 23 April 1992. There are no details given. 4908/

3135. Osijek Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that its representatives first visited the Osijek hospital on 31 March 1994. There are no details given. 4909/

3136. Secretariat of Internal Affairs Building, Osijek: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that after members of the Yugoslav People's Army surrendered in Osijek, they were taken to the Secretariat of Internal Affairs building where all their belongings were seized and they were forced to run a gauntlet of enemy soldiers on their way to prison cells. They were allegedly beaten severely. 4910/

3137. Basement of House, Osijek: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to witness statements, members of the Croatian forces had entered into Paulin Dvor 4911/ on the night of 12 or 13 December 1991. Seventeen people were arrested and taken to the basement of the house of Mr. Andrija Bukvić. According to the witnesses, they were all killed. 4912/

3138. Unidentified Osijek camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report discusses detailed information gathered from former prisoners of a camp in Osijek. They were allegedly subjected to severe physical and mental mistreatment. The forms of mental mistreatment ranged from bullying, threats, blackmail, recruitment and humiliation to brutal maltreatment, and sexual

abuse. 4913/ This report is corroborated by another report discussing the treatment of the prisoners exchanged in the village of Nemetin on 27 March 1992. 4914/ Another report says that prisoners were taken out to downtown Osijek during the fiercest fighting to collect refuse and deposit it into street refuse bins. 4915/

3139. Second unidentified Osijek camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that a parish priest in Koprivnica 4916/ was arbitrarily arrested and detained by Croatian armed forces. He was first in preventive detention in Bjelovar and was then transferred to Osijek. Although he was a civilian and clergyman, he was exchanged as a prisoner of war for Croatian soldiers. He was allegedly ill treated and physically tortured as a result of which he suffered great bodily harm. 4917/

3140. Unidentified Ernestinovo camp: (The existence of a detention facility in this village has been corroborated by neutral sources, namely the ICRC and Amnesty International.) An Amnesty International and the ICRC report states that there is a camp in Ernestinovo, in the county of Osijek. There are no details concerning this camp. 4918/

26. Otočac

3141. Otočac is located near Gospić and had a population of 24,779. The population was 64.9 per cent Croat, 32.2 per cent Serb, and 2.9 per cent other. 4919/

3142. Otočac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the Otočac Prison as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 2 April 1992. 4920/

27. Pakrac

3143. Before the second World War, Pakrac and its environs were almost entirely populated by Croats. Following World War II, Serbs began to inhabit the region and many Croats departed the area. 4921/

3144. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Pakrac had a population of 27,288. Of that number 46.4 per cent were Serbs, 36 per cent were Croats and the remaining 17.6 per cent were described as "others".

3145. Reports received from the region suggest that of the three detention facilities in the municipality, two were Croat-run and one was Serb controlled.

3146. Bučje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) The village of Bučje is located some 20 kilometres east of Pakrac. According to reports, Bučje had become a reference point for "SAO West Slavonija". 4922/ The village became the military and administrative centre of the "SAO West". 4923/ As a result, the prison was the most logical central warehouse to which prisoners captured from surrounding areas with undetermined containment assignment could be registered and detained. 4924/

3147. According to one report, on 19 August 1991, "Četniks" attacked and occupied a portion of this Croatian community killing a number of civilians and imprisoning others at this camp. From August to November 1991, a great

many the prisoners at this location were reportedly questioned, tortured and killed. 4925/

3148. In another account, an elderly Croat reported being arrested on 21 September by Serbian paramilitary forces and taken to the village of Bučje. He reported being held with both civilian and captured soldiers in a school building. 4926/

3149. According to the report, the detainees were made to sleep on concrete floors with only a piece of cardboard for bedding. 4927/ The detainees' hands were tied behind their backs and their ankles bound. They were reportedly beaten simultaneously by several of their captors. 4928/

3150. One former detainee, who was arrested in August 1991 and held in several detention facilities, stated that his treatment at Bučje was the worst. He reported that he and other prisoners were beaten by their captors while they were handcuffed and blindfolded. "Life in Stara Gradiška, under the control of the JNA was bearable, indeed a positive blessing in comparison with Bučje". 4929/

3151. In another report, on 29 August 1991, a physician from Pakrac was taken to and detained in the basement of the forestry company at Bučje. He was kept in a room that contained only a stool and a piece of paper. He was given bread to eat and, the following morning, a blanket. On the evening of the second day he was taken to a physician to be treated for his wounds. He was reportedly removed from the camp for a few days and then returned on 6 September, this time he was detained in the room in the former veterinary clinic. The room used to be a stable. The floor was damp. He was given a sponge mattress, two blankets and a pillow. He was permitted regular meals. There was reportedly a female lawyer held in the room next to his and 40 people captured were detained in a wooden barn in the municipality. According to the witness, Serbs as well as Croats were detained at this facility. Reportedly Serbs who were part of a resistance were detained by the Serb paramilitaries. 4930/

3152. The witness identified members of the JNA bringing in refugees from surrounding villages. According to the witness there were 150 individuals held at Bučje. Serbs were reportedly released 10-15 days after their arrival. There were reportedly 30 Serbs detained there. Approximately six people were killed, 10 people were unaccounted for and a number of women were raped. 4931/

3153. "Stara Cigлана": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) "Stara Cigлана" was regarded as a death camp. 4932/ It was located in Pakračka Poljana, near Kutina. This facility was reportedly created by Special Forces Units of the Ministry of the Interior Affairs of the Republic of Croatia for the containment and control of ethnic Serbs. 4933/

3154. Reportedly, after their arrest, ethnic Serbs were brought to this location and, either individually or in small groups, prepared for and "liquidated". 4934/ According to the report, those not destroyed were detained in the camp for several days and thereafter removed to locations where they were later killed. 4935/

3155. "Ribarska Koliba" Hotel: 4936/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) This Marino Selo hotel was reportedly converted into the Croatian National Guard/Military Police headquarters and death camp. 4937/ It was reportedly a small settlement just between Pakrac and Kutina. It was created in late October 1991 and secured by some 30 military police officers. The commander at that time was one Damir Širac. 4938/

3156. According to one report, on 15 November 1991, members of the Croatian army arrested 15 Serbs from the village of Kip, six from Klisa, and one from Batinjani. 4939/ Most of the prisoners were reportedly members of Serbian insurgency, but all were unarmed. They were detained in a hotel in the village Marino Selo, and guarded by 12-15 Croat army members. 4940/ The prisoners were reportedly used as forced labour to bury the bodies of those killed in the camp. 4941/

3157. The detainees at this facility were beaten with iron rods which were removed from military beds, beaten with wooden truncheons, and reportedly in one case, a blow torch was burned across the chest of one of the inmates. 4942/

3158. Following the beatings, they were detained in a room in the cellar from which regular beatings were inflicted. 4943/ There was also reportedly a room next to this cellar containment area where other detainees were taken solely for the purpose of being beaten. 4944/

3159. One detainee recalled that his son was taken by members of the National Guard to a hotel room where he was placed in a chair with his hands tied behind his back and thereafter connected to electricity and tortured. 4945/

3160. In another incident, the Croatian soldiers reportedly cut off the ears of one inmate and then forced another detainee who witnessed the event to eat the ear. 4946/ They reportedly later cut the ears and fingers off of several other detainees. 4947/

3161. Police Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp at the Police Headquarters in Pakrac. The ICRC first visited the camp on 14 January 1992. 4948/

3162. Jedinstvo Football Club: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In December of 1991 a Serb prisoner was interned in an improvised prison in the locker room of the Jedinstvo Football Club at Pakračka Poljana by the Croatian Army. While interned there he was interrogated and asked about the military positions of the JNA. He was also beaten daily. He filmed for five hours while interrogated. He was dressed in a furcap, a coat of arms with a četnik insignia for the event. The guards also electrocuted him by hooking a power transformer to his toes and turning the power on. His stomach was also burned and he was treated in Pakračka Poljana hospital. 4949/

3163. Unidentified House, Pakrac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to the testimony of a civilian from Pakrac, who was arrested by Serb paramilitaries on 19 August 1991, he recalled being taken to an unidentified house near Bučje. He was handcuffed and blindfolded and was unsure of his exact location. He was interrogated and beaten in this condition. The witness made a written statement and was detained in the bathroom of this house overnight. The following day he and another detainee were transported to another private home in the area. 4950/

3164. Home of Jela Tarbuk, Pakrac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to the statement of a civilian physician detained at this location, the home of a now deceased patient, he and another physician were kept here from 20 August 1991 to 29 August 1991. Reportedly one guard was posted at the location during the day and two at nights. They were fed three times a day and interrogated only once. The witness was made to write a letter to the hospital in Pakrac requesting

surgical equipment and other supplies. The witness was transferred to Bučje on 29 August 1991. 4951/

28. Petrinja

3165. Petrinja is located near Glina and had a population of 35,622 according to the 1991 census. The population was 44.2 per cent Croat, 44.9 per cent Serb, 5.1 per cent Yugoslav, 5.8 per cent "other". 4952/

3166. Taborište Settlement, Brijest: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A concentration camp in which Serbians were detained was allegedly located at the Taboriste settlement, in the village of Brijest. 4953/ About 500 prisoners were detained there, including 80 women and 40 children. The children ranged in age from 8 to 15, and they were beaten and forced to work during their detention. The female prisoners were raped every day, and the male prisoners were reportedly killed and buried in mass graves. 4954/

3167. Vasil Gaćeša Casern: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The Vasil Gaćeša casern, which was formerly operated by the JNA, reportedly served as a Serb-run detention facility in September of 1991. The casern was used to house Croatian civilians in Petrinja county. At least 31 Croatian persons were captured while trying to escape the fighting in Petrinja and taken to the casern. 4955/ The prisoners were told they were being held "for their own security". Five of them were released the following morning. At least one of the prisoners was interrogated, beaten and forced to sign several confessions. The detainees also participated in burial detail, where bodies of killed persons were buried in two identified mass graves. One of the mass graves was reportedly located within Vasil Gaćeša casern itself, and the other was near a small hill, where 18 Croatian soldiers were buried. 4956/ The report did not indicate whether the soldiers were former prisoners of the casern.

3168. According to another report, SAO Krajina forces arrested a group of citizens on 21 September and took them to the casern, where a number of them were interrogated and tortured. Others were forced into labour. 4957/

3169. Croatian soldiers may have also been detained at the Vasil Gaćeša casern. On 16 September, Serb paramilitaries and JNA troops captured a group of 23 Croatian soldiers. They were reportedly tortured for several hours, then executed by a firing squad and buried in a mass grave. While the report did not specify the precise location where the captured soldiers were taken, the date of the incident coincides with other reports which mention the Vasil Gaćeša casern. 4958/

3170. Several individuals have been identified as participating in the operation of the Vasil Gaćeša facility. Reportedly, the chief jailer was a JNA Sergeant and the commander of the casern was a JNA Major. 4959/ Four alleged JNA interrogators were also identified.

29. Podravska Slatina

3171. Podravska Slatina is located in northern Croatia and had a population of 31,155 according to the 1991 census. The population of the opstina was 57.2 per cent Croat, 35.8 per cent Serb, 3.5 per cent Yugoslav, and the remaining 3.5 per cent were described as "other". 4960/

3172. Unidentified Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Little specific information is available regarding detention facilities in the municipality of Podravska Slatina. One report refers to Podravska Slatina, among other locations, as a place where Croatian authorities detained ethnic Serbs. POW's interviewed in March 1992 reported physical violence and mental mistreatment. The names of prison guards and members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs are given as alleged perpetrators. 4961/

3173. Police Station, Voćin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) It is reported that the police station in Voćin was used by Serbs as a detention centre. 4962/

30. Pula

3174. Pula is located in Istria and had a population of 84,606. The population was 55.5 per cent Croat, 7.6 per cent Serb, 36.9 per cent other, and 11.9 per cent regional ethnic orientation. 4963/

3175. District Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the district prison in Pula as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 16 February 1992. 4964/

31. Rijeka

3176. The county of Rijeka is located in north-west Croatia bordering the Adriatic Sea, near the Istria peninsula. According to the 1991 census, the population was 205,836. At that time, the population was 71.4 per cent Croatian, 10.6 per cent Serbian, 2.9 per cent Muslim, 11.2 per cent of the population was referred to as "other", and 3.9 per cent was referred to as "Yugoslav". 4965/

3177. Rijeka: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ECMM and Helsinki Watch.) One source reported that the Croatian forces maintain a detention centre in Rijeka. 4966/ Around 14 September 1993 team Gospić of the ECMM was informed by the local Red Cross that some Serb prisoners allegedly had been transferred to Rijeka for unknown reasons after the last Croatian Army offensive in the Gospić pocket. The team was also informed that the authorities in Gospić would not allow anyone to see all the prisoners detained after the last offensive. 4967/ Another report claims that 12 draft age men, who arrived in Jablanica during January and February 1993, reported being picked up in various parts of Croatia by the Croatian police and detained in Rijeka before being sent to Posušje. The men appear to have been Bosnian Muslims though possibly three were Serbian. 4968/

3178. Rijeka Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On 29 September 1993 the Knin Red Cross delivered the list of Croats incarcerated in the Glina jail and were given in return a list of Serbian soldiers, captured by the Croats in Čitluk, Divoselo, and Medak and who were reportedly detained in the Rijeka prison. 4969/ The ICRC visited the prison in Rijeka on 4 October 1991. 4970/

3179. Rijeka Military Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the military police building in Rijeka as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the

detention facility on 12 September 1993. 4971/

32. Šibenik

3180. The county of Šibenik is located in southern Croatia and borders the Adriatic Sea. According to the 1991 census, the population was 84,435. At that time, the population was 84.1 per cent Croatian, 10.5 per cent Serbian, with 5.4 per cent referred to as "others". 4972/

3181. Šibenik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that on 9 May 1992, Croatian authorities arrested 19 Serbs from the village of Glusci in the county of Metković on charges of "armed rebellion against the Croatian state". The arrested villagers were first imprisoned in Metković, then in Split and Šibenik. A prisoner exchange was arranged between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia for 14 August 1992. Twelve of the prisoners were exchanged, but seven refused to be exchanged and were reportedly then held in the prison in Šibenik for another 56 days. 4973/ Another report also discusses the allegation that the prison in Šibenik is holding prisoners of war. 4974/ There is also mention of a camp in a prison/penitentiary reportedly first visited by the ICRC on 9 September 1991. 4975/

3182. "Ante Jonjić" Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. 4976/) In a statement given by a Serbian man 4977/, it is reported that there is a camp in the "Ante Jonjić" Barracks in Šibenik. The man was arrested by Croatian soldiers near the village of Mumilovaca on his way to Prebilovci in Čapljina county on 8 April 1992. He was handcuffed and taken to a camp at the tobacco processing plant in Čapljina. He was held there with others and they were all beaten. They were then taken to the "Poduh" tobacco processing plant in Metković, where their personal documents and all valuables were taken. They were also again subjected to severe and repeated beatings. They were later taken to the "Lora" camp in Split. They were again beaten repeatedly and given very little food. The man witnessed at least one man being killed. Allegedly, one night before the arrival of the International Red Cross, 12 of the prisoners were tied up and taken in a van to Zadar where they were held in the former JNA barracks. They were again beaten. From here, they were taken to Duvno (now Tomislavgrad) where they were held for about 10 days in the cellar of an abandoned house. They were then driven to Ljubuski and were again beaten. The witness was beaten so severely that he was taken to the hospital in Split where he stayed for 15 days. After this he was taken to Šibenik, to what he believes was the "Ante Jonjić" barracks. There, the prisoners were forced to "graze" on the grass. He was beaten and stabbed in the chest. He witnessed a 70 year-old woman and her 15 year-old granddaughter being raped. After about 10 days, he was taken back to "Lora" in Split. He was there for about a month and a half and then driven with other prisoners in three or four busses to the Kerestinec camp. From there, he was sent to Nemetin near Osijek and exchanged on 14 August 1992. 4978/

3183. Temporary Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A witness reported being held for two days in what he believed to be a temporary detention centre in a cellar of a deserted house in the Šibenik area with 10 other prisoners. The guards were black-uniformed Muslims from the Black Legion. All the prisoners were beaten and as a result of being beaten himself, the source received a broken shoulder, broken nose and lost several teeth. From here the prisoners were moved to Eminovo Selo. During the move, 8 prisoners disappeared and the source believes they were killed. 4979/

3184. Šibenik Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Reportedly the ICRC first visited this facility on 2 February 1992. There are no details given concerning this camp. 4980/

3185. Unknown Cellar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A witness reported being moved from Split to a location he cannot remember but believes to have been Šibenik where he spent one night and one day in the cellar of a normal village house with 10 other prisoners. 4981/ The source believes the village may have been Serbian as it was "empty" at the time he was there. 4982/

3186. A. Unidentified Šibenik Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) An unknown Šibenik camp was reported in a list of camps. 4983/

3187. B. Unidentified Šibenik Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Thomson CSCE Mission.) An unidentified Šibenik camp was reported in a list supplied by Colonel Milosević, Commander of Serbian forces at Trebinje. 4984/

33. Sinj

3188. Sinj is located in southern Croatia and had a population of 60,178 according to the 1991 census. The population was 92.6 per cent Croat, 4.5 per cent Serb, and 2.9 per cent "other". 4985/

3189. Sinj Military Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the military police building in Sinj as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 24 June 1993. 4986/

34. Sisak

3190. Sisak is located approximately 40 kilometres south-east of Zagreb and approximately 100 kilometres north-west of Prijedor, BiH. According to the 1991 census Sisak had a population of 84,247; 64.5 per cent were Croat, 3.2 per cent Muslim, 22.8 per cent Serb, 4.4 per cent Yugoslav, and 5.2 per cent other. 4987/ Reports based on statements of Serb prisoners detained in Croatian facilities in the area of Sisak suggest that they were subjected to physical, mental, and social mistreatment. 4988/

3191. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) In one report, six Serbs--four women and two men--were arrested on 27 January 1992 on the highway near Sisak. The six were detained at the police station for 24 hours without food or water. 4989/ Their personal possessions were removed and they were divided into groups. Three were sent to Slavonski Brod and the remaining three, it was believed, were sent to Slavenska Požega. 4990/

3192. According to one report, a Serbian male was arrested in Zagreb by local police officers and taken to Zagreb police station. After being detained there for several hours--without explanation, he and his son were transferred to the police station in Sisak. 4991/ The witness was hand-cuffed and taken to a room with several police officers who immediately began interrogating and verbally assaulting him. 4992/ He was then taken to a room on the first floor of the station unaccompanied by his son. He was once again interrogated

regarding the activities of his brother. This second round of questioning lasted just under an hour, after which he was transferred to the jail in Sisak. 4993/

3193. Sisak Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) According to the witness he was placed in cell number 4 after the interrogation process at the local police station. He reportedly shared the cell with several other men. 4994/ In the early morning hours, he heard someone being beaten and recognized the screams as that of his brother. The beating reportedly lasted several hours. 4995/

3194. The witness was blindfolded the majority of the time and so was neither able to describe the surroundings, nor identify his captors or fellow inmates. He reportedly remained at this location overnight and was returned to the police station the following day where he was registered and released. 4996/

3195. Sisak Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On an unreported date in 1992, ZNG member allegedly captured five Serbs in a forest, location unknown; three of those captured were women. The five were reportedly taken to the prison in Sisak where the guards allegedly beat and kicked one of the women who was pregnant. 4997/

3196. The Sisak prison was reported on the ICRC list of places of detention and was first visited on 5 August 1991. 4998/

35. Slavonska Požega

3197. The county of Slavonska Požega is located in eastern Croatia near the border with BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 71,299. At that time, the population was 79.4 per cent Croatian, 14 per cent Serbian, and 6.6 per cent was referred to as "other". 4999/

3198. Unidentified Prison, Slavonska Požega: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Slavonska Požega. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 5000/

3199. Several sources submitted identical reports alleging that at least one person was taken into custody in Sisak and sent to Slavonska Požega. However, the report does not indicate whether the individual was detained there. 5001/

3200. Police Station, Požega: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Požega appears to be the same place as Slavonska Požega and the ICRC reported the police station in the opcina as a place of detention. A representative first visited the police station on 6 April 1992. 5002/

3201. Slavonska Požega Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On 10 December 1991, the village of Vučjak Čečevački was attacked by Croatian forces. After the attack a member of the local Territorial Defence was arrested and taken to prison in Slavonska Požega. He was visited and registered by the ICRC. 5003/

3202. The ICRC first visited the Požega district prison on 24 October 1991. 5004/

3203. Slavonska Požega Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In December 1991 Gornji Grahovljani, populated mainly by Serbs, was captured by Croatian forces. There remained 15 people in the village after the occupation and they fled to the woods. All 15 were killed except for one 17 year old male. He was detained in the Slavonska Požega Jail by the Croats and released on 1 June 1993. At the jail he was questioned about the location of weapons in Gornji Grahovljani and taken back to the village to look. No weapons were found. A court in Osijek sentenced him to a year and a half in prison though he was not present for his sentencing. He served his entire sentence in the Slavonska Požega Jail. The ECMM team reported that the Croatian Ministry of Interior denies that the witness was ever jailed at Slavonska Požega. 5005/

3204. Local Prisons: (The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) On 24 November 1991 an ECMM team visited two local prisons in the Slavonska Požega općina. These prisons contained two JNA officers and two "Četnik" suspects and all stated that their treatment in the prison was totally correct and in conformity with accepted norms. One of the JNA officers was charged with unspecified war crimes. Three of the prisoners had been beaten when they were initially arrested by Croatian forces at Slavonski Brod and of these one was badly beaten. 5006/

3205. One of the JNA officers claimed that the prisoners were separated from each other. Mail could be received and sent but it was checked by prison authorities. The prisoners were given three meals a day, a bath once a week, and allowed to shave twice a week. They had to purchase their own toiletries and were seen by a doctor once a week. 5007/

3206. The other JNA officer claimed he had not been allowed to contact his family until the last 10 days of his detention. He had been interrogated but stated that this was conducted in a correct manner. One of the suspected "Četniks" claimed he too had medical treatment and was allowed visits from his wife. He had hired a lawyer. 5008/

3207. During this same visit the ECMM team had planned to interview a wounded "Četnik" at the hospital but the man had died before they arrived. The team was satisfied that the man died naturally from his wounds as they viewed the blood transfusion records. 5009/

36. Slavonski Brod

3208. Slavonski Brod is in south-eastern Croatia on the border of Bosanski Brod, BiH. In 1991, it had a population of 113,551, of which 85.2 per cent were Croat, 6.5 per cent were Serb, 5.4 per cent other, and 2.9 per cent "Yugoslav".

3209. The killing and detention of Serbs in Slavonski Brod and the surrounding region is said to have started on 8 May 1992 and continued throughout July 1993. 5010/ Three Croatian-run camps were apparently established during this time. They include a female prisoner "brothel", Kod Bardaka private bowling alley, and Slavonski Brod oil refinery. While the Serbs were detained in these camps, the Croats allegedly looted and destroyed all of their property. 5011/

3210. Brothel at Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The brothel at Slavonski Brod was set up to hold Serbian women and girls for the purpose of rape by Croatian and Muslim military personnel. Women brought to the camp were arrested and kidnapped from their homes.

3211. Apparently, women who got pregnant at the brothel were not allowed to leave so that they could not get an abortion. It is reported that members of Croatian and Muslim forces that had contracted AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases were deliberately sent to the brothel to have sex with the Serbian prisoners. 5012/

3212. Twenty-eight of the girls at the camp are reported to have come from the village of Sijekovac. They were kidnapped from their homes by four identified perpetrators. One of them implies in his signed confession of these crimes that there may have been other Croatian groups carrying out similar kidnappings in the area since he refers to himself and the other men as "his group" as if there were others. 5013/

3213. These men raided all of the houses from the Zidić store and bus station in Sijekovac along the road in the direction of Derventa. 5014/ One source explains that they used a station wagon which belonged to one of the perpetrators to carry out the kidnappings while another source indicates that they also used a van in these crimes. 5015/

3214. During the kidnappings, they would often tie up all of the relatives in the house and rape the girls there before taking them away. One of the perpetrators confessed that in certain instances they cut family members' throats. 5016/

3215. One report claims that the van became overcrowded at one point and that they had to take most of the girls to Slavonski Brod before making a second trip to pick up the six or seven remaining. 5017/

3216. After they had taken the 28 girls to Slavonski Brod, they each took one for themselves and brought them to the village of Gornje Kolibe. One of the perpetrators detained "his girl" in his house for several days during which time he raped her repeatedly. 5018/

3217. Kod Bardaka bowling alley: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) There are two reports that Serbian prisoners were detained at this private bowling alley. Apparently, prisoners were brought here when the Army of the Republic of Srpska took control of the area of Bosanski Brod and Odžak on or near 6 October 1992. 5019/ At this time, the Croats retreated and transferred all inmates from the Serbian villages of Odžak, Bosanski Brod, and Derventa to Slavonski Brod. One of the places they brought prisoners was the Kod Bardaka bowling alley. 5020/

3218. One prisoner reports being brought there with 70 other men at this time from Bosanski Brod. The group spent one night at the bowling alley before being transferred to another camp which is not identified. 5021/ At the alley, the prisoners were severely beaten. One man reports spending the night at the alley and being beaten throughout the night. He claims that he was slapped in the face so many times that he was deaf for days. During these beatings, another prisoner had his ear bitten off. 5022/

3219. One perpetrator named in connection with the beatings at the bowling alley is a Croat. 5023/

3220. Slavonski Brod oil refinery: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The oil refinery was the largest reported detention facility in the area. At the camp, all young girls and women aged 12 to 45 were held in one hangar; the older men and women kept in another. 5024/ Prisoners had all of their personal belongings taken from them and were given one thin blanket with which to sleep. 5025/

3221. The prisoners at the refinery were beaten throughout their detention. Apparently, those in charge of the camp called this "brainwashing". 5026/ One witness relates that while at Slavonski Brod he was beaten naked for hours and that other Serbs were hung by their legs and beaten upside down. 5027/ In one instance, due to a theft or false accusation, one of the soldiers broke the skull of a 40 year-old prisoner with the butt of his rifle. 5028/ Many times, prisoners were taken outside the hangar to watch the beatings and killings of others. 5029/

3222. Women were regularly raped at the oil refinery. Military personnel would come in at night and take them to be raped and sexually abused. One witness understood that the women were detained at the camp in order to bear as many Croatian children as possible. 5030/ In one instance, the soldiers raped a group of women on a stack of empty oil barrels which were stored just outside the hanger in which they were held.

3223. The women raped on the oil barrels were also severely beaten. Some had their ears cut off and their "eyebrows carved in full length" with a knife; others lost an eye or a nose. 5031/ One girl even had her lip cut into pieces. 5032/ When the women were left alone, they received no food. 5033/

3224. One woman relates that she was raped and molested by four men at one time. When she struggled to get free from one of the men who was raping her at the time, another tried to cut her arm off with an axe. Later, another soldier burned her leg with a cigarette and then stabbed it with his knife. At this point, she fainted. 5034/

3225. Many of the women at the camp were from the villages of Bosanska Krajina and Kninska Krajina. 5035/ Some of them were even pregnant, but they were still physically abused. In one instance, the Croatian soldiers brought an eight-month pregnant woman to the camp, cut her stomach open with a knife, and stabbed her unborn baby. The woman died sometime later. 5036/

3226. Another instance of severe abuse involved a woman who was transferred to Slavonski Brod from Bosanski Brod in early October 1992. 5037/ According to another prisoner, the woman was gang-raped at Bosanski Brod on 2 October by 40 men and then had two 40 centimetre sticks stuck into her, one in her vagina and the other in her anus. She reportedly bled profusely and could not walk when she and the others were transferred to Slavonski Brod on 6 October. Apparently, she fell by the park in Slavonski Brod. An "Ustaša" came up to her, kicked her, and then fired all of the bullets in his pistol into her head. 5038/

3227. One witness relates that he was picked up on the highway near Sisak on 12 January 1993. He and an unidentified number of other prisoners were brought directly to Slavonski Brod. Apparently, they were left alone for two days, but then the soldiers from the front came to the camp to "rest and have some fun", and they were severely beaten. 5039/

3228. Another ex-prisoner relates that she was also on the road from Zagreb to Sisak when she and five other individuals were ordered off a bus by Croatian policemen. 5040/ Their arrest occurred on 28 January 1993. The prisoners

were first taken to the Sisak police station where they were "classified". 5041/ They were held for 24 hours before being taken on to Slavonski Brod. 5042/ During this time, they were offered no food or water and were stripped of all of their valuables. 5043/

3229. Apparently, while detained at the refinery, a fire broke out at some point, and the soldiers enlisted the help of the women to extinguish it. 5044/ The witness stayed at the oil refinery until 22 April at which time she was transferred with 50 other women to the River Sana and then on to the camp at the primary school in Odžak. She claims that most all of the prisoners transferred with her were in their late stages of pregnancy. 5045/

3230. The perpetrators at the camp are said to have all used nicknames so that no one would know their true identities. The nicknames were colours and names of saints. One witness relates that the guards were named things like "Black", "Blue", and "Jesus". 5046/ These were their combat names, and they never deviated from them. 5047/

3231. One of the men at the camp was nicknamed "Plavi". He is said to have been one that liked to carve out eyebrows in place of real ones on beautiful women, bite off ears, and poke out eyes. Apparently, he did either or all of these things to women. 5048/

3232. Unidentified Camp, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) While the ICRC reportedly made several visits to the camp at Slavonski Brod, the camp was not specifically identified. They visited the camp on 1 February 1992 and witnessed 13 prisoners; they visited on 7 March and recorded 15 prisoners; finally, they went on 7 April and 10 June and again recorded 15 prisoners. 5049/

3233. Unidentified Camp, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In mid-July 1991 authorities in Slavonski Brod allegedly imprisoned more than 90 citizens of Serb nationality. 5050/

3234. Private House, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited a detention facility in a private house in Slavonski Brod on 13 August 1992. 5051/

3235. Military Prison, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the military prison in Slavonski Brod on 2 June 1992. 5052/

37. Slunj

3236. According to the 1981 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Slunj had 23,000 residents. Eighty per cent were Croat and the remaining 20 per cent were Serbs, Muslims, Albanians and other. Tensions purportedly began to rise in 1990 when, as a result of the general elections when the controlling Serbs lost a great deal of power. 5053/

3237. In response to the undesired changes, Serbian paramilitaries reportedly established an armed resistance. On 23 July 1991, the Serbs allegedly fired upon the villages of Drežnik and Saborsko. 5054/ The paramilitaries were reportedly assisted by the JNA in the occupation of several villages in the area. 5055/

3238. Thereafter Serbs began closing the roads around Slunj and on 11 November 1991, airstrikes signalled the beginning of Serb occupation of the municipality. On the morning of 16 November, most of the civilian residents in the county fled to Cazin (BiH) and neighbouring villages to escape the attack by Serb forces. 5056/ The Croatian civilians who remained in the area were reportedly intimidated, looted, mistreated and arrested. 5057/ These actions reportedly resulted in the capture and detention of many civilians. 5058/

3239. Police Station in Drežnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to one report, a Serb male from the village of Grabovac in Slunj, was arrested by Croatian police in Drežnik on 28 August and detained at the local police station. He was reportedly interrogated and beaten for several hours. 5059/ During the questioning period, he was reportedly taken from the interrogation room and into the hallway where some 10 police officers beat him until he lost consciousness. His captors reportedly poured water over him and then resumed the interrogation. 5060/ Reportedly one police officer struck him in the chest so severely that he vomited blood. He was then reportedly ordered to lick up his blood, when he refused he was struck in the head with a rifle butt. He was reportedly later transferred to the police station in Slunj where he was not mistreated. 5061/

3240. Tourist Complex, Grabovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly on 3 September 1992, the Croatian village of Vaganac was attacked and allegedly razed to the ground. A concentration camp was thereafter erected by Serbs to contain the captured Croats. 5062/ No information regarding length of detention, treatment nor conditions at the facility were made available.

3241. Barracks, Slunj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the barracks at Slunj as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 26 October 1993. 5063/

38. Split

3242. Split is located on the Adriatic Coast in the southern part of Croatia and had a population of 206,612 according to the 1991 census. The population was 87.3 per cent Croat, 4.2 per cent Serb, and 8.5 per cent other.

3243. Two sources indicated that a detention facility existed in Split. 5064/ One witness who claimed to have been held in the prison in Split by members of the Ministry of Interior and the ZNG stated that he was burned with a hot bayonet, and was cut and beaten every day. He allegedly was denied food and water and threatened with death. 5065/

3244. Lora Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team, and Helsinki Watch.) Lora prison is located in the town of Split. 5066/ During the Yugoslav conflict, this camp was in operation from as early as December 1991 until September 1992. Lora prison is situated at the naval base in Split. 5067/ The prison was circled by a high concrete wall and four metre-high barbed wire. 5068/ It appears that the camp consisted of several different cell blocks, one of which was allegedly used to hide prisoners when the ICRC visited. 5069/ Another source described the Lora prison as port buildings containing five hundred Serb prisoners. 5070/ Another source claimed that the prisoners were mainly civilians though 15 to 20 were Serbian volunteer fighters. During April and May of 1992 this source alleged there to

be around 60 prisoners in the detention facility. 5071/

3245. Both ZNG and MUP forces are said to have been in control of Lora Prison. Two reports identified Croatian military police as present at the camp in April and May of 1992. 5072/ Another witness related that prisoners were told that the camp guards fell under the command of the military police, but were "not quite following directions". 5073/ The commander of Lora prison was identified by name. 5074/ His wife allegedly participated in the beating of prisoners at Lora. 5075/ He allegedly took part in the abuse of the prisoners and one witness claims he put on a rubber glove and forced it into a prisoner's anus. 5076/ Another man was identified as a deputy warden. 5077/

3246. The interrogators at the detention facility reportedly tortured prisoners with electricity. The prisoners were allegedly strapped into a chair in the warden's office for this purpose. The interrogators used a hand-cranked generator to supply the electricity and would shock the prisoners until they passed out. 5078/

3247. According to one source, an undetermined number of Serbs from Čapljina were detained in Lora detention facility by members of the HOS. 5079/ They were apparently beaten, tortured, cut with various instruments and given electric shocks. 5080/ Two witnesses claimed that their ears were pierced with paper clips which were connected to a power generator and they were electrocuted in this manner. 5081/ Another prisoner reported that his fingers tied with wire which was connected to a field telephone power inductor. The prisoner was electrocuted in this way. 5082/ Another detainee claimed that electrical cords were attached to his sexual organs. 5083/ A priest was reportedly forced to perform fellatio on another prisoner while they were both electrocuted. 5084/ Others were allegedly forced to perform homosexual intercourse and the females detainees were raped. 5085/ In addition a report stated that 15 to 20 Serbs were held in the detention facility from April to May of 1992. 5086/ In March 1992, a low ranking JNA non-commissioned officer detained at Lora had German shepherd dogs attack him in his cell on orders of guards in masks. He was then ordered to kiss the dogs. 5087/

3248. The prisoners were deprived of food for periods up to four days. 5088/ Others claimed to have been deprived of food for two days and when they were fed they received a slice of bread. 5089/ Another source reported that the prisoners were fed small quantities of food twice a day and water four times a day. 5090/

3249. An undetermined number of JNA officers and soldiers were detained in the prison from January 1991 to August 1992 possibly as many as five hundred. 5091/ They were allegedly subjected to daily mental and physical maltreatment by the ZNG military police who were present at the detention facility. 5092/

3250. Allegedly prisoners were kicked, punched, and beaten on a regular basis. Often the guards would burst into the cells at night to beat the Serb prisoners. 5093/ The prisoners were forced to turn to the wall and put their hands on the wall above their heads, with legs stretched away from the wall so that their bodies were in a slanted position, whereafter they were beaten on the kidneys and loins. Prisoners were also ordered to stand still, raise their hands and inhale. As they exhaled the guards would hit them in the stomach. 5094/

3251. Several reports indicated that the prisoners received medical treatment at the Firule hospital. There they were under guard of the ZNG military police who allegedly maltreated them. There was no indication that the hospital staff participated in the maltreatment. 5095/ Another report indicated that a

severely beaten prisoner was hospitalized but then returned to the prison where the beatings allegedly continued. 5096/ One witness claimed that he was hospitalized after having his ribs broken during a beating. He claimed that he was registered at the Firule hospital under a false name from 1 May until 20 May 1992. 5097/

3252. Prisoners were forced to make statements to the effect that they were "Četniks" and that they had killed Croats and Muslims. They were forced to recite a memorized statement to the ICRC representatives and were beaten if they made a mistake. They were also made to race each other on hands and knees and the loser was beaten. 5098/

3253. Three prisoners reportedly died from the beatings they received while in custody at Lora. One was held in block "C" where the guards reportedly hid some prisoners they did not want the ICRC to view. The prisoner was beaten while loud music was played to muffle his cries. He died in July 1992. Another prisoner was allegedly killed in the toilet next to cell number 2. The report alleged that the warden was replaced as prison warden due to these deaths. 5099/

3254. An undetermined number of Serb prisoners were transferred from "Poduh" tobacco processing plant in Metković to the Lora detention facility in April 1992. The report indicated that at least one Montenegrin was detained at the facility. They were being detained by Croatian soldiers. Upon arrival they were ordered to take off their clothes and were deprived of their personal property. Then, they were taken to a concrete cell, measuring two by three metres and were beaten. These prisoners were allegedly forced to rape other female prisoners. 5100/

3255. According to one report the ICRC visited the facility four times between 22 April 1992 and 10 June 1992. 5101/

3256. Hospital, Split: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the hospital on 31 March 1992. 5102/

3257. Military Hospital, Split: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the military hospital on 29 April 1992. 5103/

3258. Penitentiary/Prison, Split: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the penitentiary on 1 October 1991. 5104/

39. Vinkovci

3259. The county of Vinkovci is located in eastern Croatia bordering Vojvodina. According to the 1991 census, the population was 98,484. At that time, the population was 80 per cent Croatian, 13 per cent Serbian, and 7 per cent was referred to as "other". 5105/

3260. Vinkovci: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Prisoners were reportedly detained in Vinkovci. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested in various općinas between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Vinkovci. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 5106/

3261. Mirkovci: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Mirkovci police station was reported as a place of detention by the ICRC who first visited the facility on 19 February 1993. 5107/

40. Varaždin

3262. The county of Varaždin is located in north-central Croatia on the border of Slovenia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 94,020. At that time, the population was 94.9 per cent Croat and 5.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5108/

3263. Varaždin Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited this prison on 7 February 1992. 5109/ There is no further information on this facility.

41. Vojnić

3264. The county of Vojnić is located south-west of Zagreb bordering BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 8,190. At that time, the population was 90.6 per cent Serbian, 5.3 per cent Muslim, and 4.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5110/

3265. Vojnić Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Another source reported that a prisoner interned in the detention facility in Vojnić was not exchanged on 4 March 1992 in Karlovac with the prisoners from the Glina facility. This prisoner was not exchanged because the Serbs allegedly wanted to prevent the ICRC representatives from learning of the existence of the Vojnić facility. The Vojnić facility was located in the Vojnić police station, west of Glina on the road to Karlovac. It was not organizationally associated with the Glina facility. 5111/

3266. Vojnić Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the Vojnić Hospital as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 30 June 1993. 5112/

3267. Vojnić Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the Vojnić prison as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 22 September 1992. 5113/

42. Vrbovec

3268. The county of Vrbovec is located in northern Croatia, east of Zagreb. According to the 1991 census, the population was 27,903. At that time, the population was 93.9 per cent Croatian, and 6.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5114/

3269. Gaj: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Gaj, which is located in Vrbovec, contains a detention facility. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27

March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners, after being interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb and those at Zagreb were then detained in Gaj and Kerestinec. 5115/

43. Vrginmost

3270. The county of Vrginmost is located south of Zagreb on the border with BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 16,534. At that time, the population was 70.6 per cent Serbian, 24.4 per cent Croatian, and 5 per cent was referred to as "other". 5116/

3271. Vrginmost Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 14 September 1991, the villagers of Ponikvari were reportedly expelled from their village. One of the women fled to Topusko and was allegedly arrested on 21 September 1991, by Borivoje Šapić and other members of "Četnik" forces. She was taken to the Vrginmost police station and held until 4 October 1991. During her internment she was subjected to maltreatment and insults. 5117/

44. Vukovar

3272. In July 1991, Serb forces launched artillery attacks on the village of Borovo Naselje and other areas of Vukovar county. Reportedly, tanks, howitzers, mortars and battleship guns fired upon the region for several days in a seemingly unrelenting fashion. 5118/ Before the fighting began, there were some 84,000 inhabitants in Vukovar county, of which 43.7 per cent were Croats, 37.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 18.9 per cent were comprised of other ethnic groups. By August 1991, just over 15,000 remained. 5119/

3273. Despite their initial disorganization, the people of Vukovar put up a strong defence to the alleged aggressions of Serbian forces. For three months, the inhabitants of Vukovar resisted their aggressors. 5120/ Eventually, however, the town was surrounded and the defenders were forced to surrender. Many of the citizens were captured and held in camps and detention facilities. The majority of the detainees were taken to facilities throughout FRY. A large number of citizens were also detained in facilities scattered throughout the region. Although a few of the detention facilities were run by Croatian National Forces, 5121/ the vast majority of the sites were controlled and operated by various Serb paramilitary groups.

3274. Velepromet: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Vukovar was reportedly occupied on 18 November 1991 by the Yugoslav Army and members of several Serb paramilitary groups. Velepromet was the local subsidiary of a business which, following the occupation, served as a major collecting point for thousands of captured civilians as well as a distribution centre for several area Serb concentration camps. 5122/

3275. The process of registration and distribution of detainees presumably began with the separation of men from women and women from children. Each group was then taken to locations where they were interrogated--and in the case of women--raped and in some instances disfigured. 5123/

3276. Many of the women were taken to locations outside of the Velepromet facility. The men were detained throughout the facility itself. Many underwent medical examinations in addition to lengthy interrogations. Beatings were

reportedly the standard accompaniment to the interrogation proceedings. 5124/

3277. Serb forces not only controlled the military and police activities in the county but also the judicial services. According to one witness, while held at Velepromet, she was taken before Krajina court and charged with "genocide upon the Serbian people". Her captors allegedly brought in a gurney with a child who had been burned and accused the witness of the crime. She was sentenced to 15 years in jail and returned to the containment area at Velepromet. 5125/

3278. Another detainee recalled the situation at the facility towards the end of May 1992. He was placed in a room which measured approximately 100 metres square. There were 260 male detainees in this room. 5126/ He recalled that men were removed from the room all night and those who remained could hear machine-gun fire and concluded that the Serbs were killing the other inmates. 5127/

3279. According to the testimony of another former detainee, he witnessed his captors taking a two or three month old child and throwing it against the concrete with such force that the child's "brain littered all over the concrete". 5128/ The Serbs then proceeded to cut off the breasts of the child's mother. The woman reportedly bled to death. 5129/

3280. Many inmates were used as compulsory labourers and performed such tasks as cleaning the streets, fixing roofs and burying the dead at the nearby Bulgarian cemetery. Several inmates identified members of Šešelj's units at the prison. 5130/

3281. According to one witness, there were more than 400 detainees at the Velepromet facility. 5131/ Upon arrival, prisoners were reportedly separated into three groups. 5132/ One group was situated in the basement 5133/, the second group was in a small room near the guard house 5134/ and the third group was contained in the carpentry workshop. 5135/

3282. Velepromet Office Building: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the occupation of Vukovar, members of the Serb paramilitary group led by one called Vojvoda established a National Court-Martial and housed it in the Velepromet Office Building. The premises also served as a detention facility--the fate of whose population was determined by the court established here. 5136/

3283. Velepromet Storehouses: 5137/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In one report, several members of the JNA assisted by other "četnik" forces collected eight civilian prisoners from detention in the storehouse, bound their hands with wire, tied them to a tall barbed wire fence near the storehouse and then shot them. 5138/ The report notes additionally that three other civilian detainees were hung in the area near the storehouse. 5139/

3284. According to one report, Serbian forces gathered Croatian citizens, separating the men and detaining them in the storehouse. The men were interrogated and beaten at this location. On one occasion, Serb forces allegedly took 25 men from among those contained at this facility and shot them all. 5140/

3285. Velepromet Carpentry Workshop: 5141/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 1 December 1991, members of the JNA military police allegedly transferred prisoners to the Velepromet workshop where they were subjected to severe beatings and physical mistreatment. 5142/

3286. The workshop reportedly consisted of two rooms, one which was called the execution room, allegedly because all of the detainees in this room were

executed. 5143/ The other room contained prisoners who were regularly mistreated and beaten. This second room was also, apparently, the location from which interrogations were conducted. 5144/

3287. Allegedly one Serb prisoner was repeatedly kicked in the spinal area. The abuse was reportedly administered on a daily basis. The prisoners were later transferred to the JNA barracks in Vukovar. 5145/

3288. According to another report, a number of civilians were brought into the workshop by Serbian paramilitaries and killed. 5146/ Executions were reportedly held day and night. The situs of the executions was some 50 metres from the workshop containment area and all those detained in Velepromet could watch the executions as they occurred. 5147/

3289. According to one witness, on one occasion, he and others held at the workshop were taken out to witness the court martialing process. Reportedly, a young Croatian soldier from Vukovar was brought out, one Serb guard jumped on his back, the Croat fell to the ground on his stomach and the Serb allegedly decapitated him and impaled his head for all to see. 5148/ On another occasion, the Serbs reportedly cut a man in half with a circular saw forcing other detainees to witness the event. 5149/

3290. "Wooden Market": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 18 November 1991, a group of men dressed in JNA uniforms arrested several civilians from the city of Vukovar and detained them in what was called the Wooden Market located on Švapsko Brdo. 5150/ Information regarding the conditions, treatment or length of incarceration was not provided. The prisoners were reportedly later separated by ethnicity and gender and transferred by truck to the Velepromet storehouses. 5151/

3291. According to one report, a bakery was once located at the "Drveni Pijac" (Wooden Market) 5152/. The witness recalled that on 19 November 1991 some 30 people were taken to the front yard of the bakery. After some time only one woman returned. The woman was reportedly crying because she had witnessed the killing of her husband. 5153/

3292. Bakery, Vukovar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Serb forces took four Croatian civilians to the local bakery and detained them there for an undisclosed period of time. 5154/ During the detention, the men learned that former bakery detainees were killed and their bodies allegedly burned. One of the detainees managed to leave and was later taken to Velepromet. 5155/

3293. Vukovar Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to a Croatian inmate at the camp Velepromet, she and several others were loaded on to buses and taken to the Vukovar barracks. 5156/ Regular soldiers reportedly manned this facility and the prisoners were provided with food and water upon arrival. In her statement, she suggests that the inmates were not mistreated at this facility, permitted regular meals and even allowed to smoke cigarettes. 5157/ The witness was later taken to Sremska Mitrovica and then exchanged on 27 March 1992 in Bosanski Samac. 5158/

3294. Another detainee recalled that she and other women and children were separated from the men after the Serbs removed them from their homes. 5159/ The women were taken to the barracks and held there overnight. The following morning, she and the others were transported to Velepromet. 5160/

3295. In still another report, from an individual evacuated from the Vukovar

Hospital, several individuals were transported to the JNA barracks and were reportedly physically mistreated and humiliated by their Serbian captors. Allegedly, following a brief period of internment, the hospital evacuees were loaded onto buses--along with several other individuals already in residence at the barracks and transported to Ovčara. 5161/

3296. Vukovar Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, at the end of September 1991, members of the Croatian National Guard searched all Serbian homes on Dalmatinska Street intentionally looting and pillaging as well as detaining the residents therefrom in the local police station. 5162/ Reportedly, the individuals detained here were all killed at the beginning of October 1991. The report identified several of those victimized at this location. 5163/

3297. Vukovar Municipality Building: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, from mid-October 1991 through early November 1991, several Serbian males were reportedly removed from their hiding places in various apartment buildings in the city of Vukovar, arrested and detained by members of the Croatian National Guard's military police in the prison established in the Vukovar Municipality building. 5164/ Many of these men were reportedly taken by members of the paramilitary group in handcuffs to the edge of the Danube, killed and their bodies deposited into the river. 5165/

3298. Vukovar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Several inmates from the Komerc shelter were taken to and detained in the Vukovar Prison. The report suggests that only men were detained at this facility, however that fact has not as yet been confirmed. 5166/

3299. 71 Nova Street: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to the testimony of a Serb soldier, this location in the city of Vukovar is the address of a house which was used by Serbs to kill area residents. 5167/ The house stood near a shop and was situated in front of the house of a man called Stanko, a taxi driver. Serb activities in this house were allegedly ordered by an identified Captain. 5168/ The Serbs reportedly began the attacks on Vukovar from this and neighbouring homes. When control of Nova Street was had, the residents were taken to Velepromet and control of neighbouring streets was then sought. 5169/

3301. Supermarket in Radničko Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A Croatian family was evacuated from their home in Vukovar and on 16 September 1991, detained in the basement of the supermarket in Radničko Naselje. They were detained there for two days with other Croats expelled from their homes. The witness, a male member of this family, was later transferred to Petrova Gora. 5170/

3302. House in Petrova Gora: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a witness transferred from the supermarket detention facility to a private home at Svetozara Markovica Street No. 222 5171/ in Petrova Gora, he was detained in the basement of this home with approximately six others and subjected to frequent physical mistreatment. 5172/ Guards from Vukovar watched the prisoners for some 12 days at this facility. The guards reportedly wore uniforms bearing red stars. 5173/ The inmates were used as forced labour to dig graves in the area of the new fairgrounds. 5174/ The inmates were also made to bury many of the dead. The witness identified Milan Cveticanin 5175/ as a member of the White Eagles and commander of the prison guards. 5176/

3303. Barracks at Sajmište: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Croatian inmate was transferred from the prison on S. Markovica Street, to the basement containment area at Sajmište. 5177/ There were reportedly some 23 others also in detention at this site. The detainee was forced to repair the vehicles of his Serbian captors. 5178/ He recalled being detained with the others for one hour or so before being compelled into forced labour. According to his testimony, all of his fellow detainees at this facility were killed. 5179/

3304. House of Jozo Gelo, Sajmište: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, the witness and many others, forced from the streets by the military forces, were sent to the house of Jozo Gelo in the Sajmište district. The witness remained at this site for two days with some 11 other people. 5180/ Thereafter, the detainees were loaded onto trucks and taken to the barracks where they were interrogated. 5181/ They were later returned to this location where they were assigned to forced labour groups. The detainees at this location were reportedly supplied with tinned food and other supplies. 5182/

3305. "Cooperative Yard" 5183/, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) The village of Lovas is located some 20 kilometres south of Vukovar. Lovas reportedly had a population of 1700 residents before Serb occupation. Ninety-four per cent of the village's inhabitants were Croatian. 5184/

3306. According to sources, the largely Croatian villagers surrendered to Serb paramilitary forces to avoid the aggressive occupation suffered by neighbouring villages at the hands of these groups. 5185/ However, despite the cooperative efforts of the local inhabitants, Serb forces purportedly attacked the village on 10 October 1991. Reportedly, the village was again attacked on 17 October after which, Serb forces succeeded in occupying the village. 5186/

3307. Following Serb occupation, some 1,500 Serbs from Western Slavonia, Bosnia and Vojvodina were reportedly resettled in the village. Thereafter, approximately 100 Croats remained in occupied Lovas. 5187/

3308. Following the JNA attack on Lovas on 10 October 1991, Croatians were forced from their homes and collected in the cooperative yard located in the centre of the village. The yard was used by the Serbs as a sort of prisoner clearinghouse. 5188/ There were over 100 women, children and elderly detained here. 5189/ Reportedly, the beatings and interrogation commenced almost immediately. The report suggests that following interrogation, many women and children were permitted to return home. By contrast, the male detainees were held for almost a month. And in some cases, many of those detained were reportedly killed by their captors on 18 October 1991. 5190/

3309. According to another report, all male inhabitants between 18 and 55 were collected and assigned to forced labour groups. 5191/ The men were placed in a courtyard, seated in chairs and instructed not to move. Those who failed to comply with this command were severely beaten. 5192/ They were reportedly detained in this manner overnight, some reportedly did not survive the beatings. 5193/

3310. The following morning, 17 5194/ from among them were selected, allegedly to harvest grapes. The location for harvest lay a great distance from the camp and the detainees were made to walk there. 5195/ As the group neared the outskirts of the village, they were reportedly ordered to enter a field of clover. They were reportedly made to walk through the field holding each other's hand. 5196/ As they entered, they discovered that this was a minefield. 5197/ The Serbs reportedly shot many victims in the back and forced others to continue

walking through the field. 5198/ Reportedly 17 men were killed by mines or shot in the back. 5199/ Another report regarding this same incident alleged that some 60 captured individuals were forced to walk across this minefield. Those who refused were reportedly shot by their Serbian captors. 5200/

3311. Another group of Croatian men from the courtyard were reportedly collected by members of the paramilitary group "Dušan the Great". 5201/ On 17 October 1991, these Serbs reportedly subjected the inmates to beatings and interrogation. Some from among this group were transferred that day to a private home. 5202/

3312. Home of Mirko Milić, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 17 October 1991, some 12 men from the cooperative yard were transferred to this private home and detained overnight. They were used as forced labour the following day. The prisoners were used to dig graves and bury the dead. 5203/

3313. Local Government Office, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, 19 Croatian civilians detained in the basement of the local government office building were killed by Serbs on the evening of 18 October 1991. The witness was forced to bury the dead and saw one of the victims shortly before he died. 5204/

3314. The source continues that the population of Serbs began to grow as a massive Serb colonization began in the village. 5205/ On 22 December 1991, police from Knin came and collected some 20 Croats and detained them in the local government offices where they were subjected to beatings with metal rods and wooden boards. 5206/ The Serbs reportedly drilled holes in the feet of two of the inmates, using the same drill, holes were made in one inmates knee. The Serbs reportedly removed the gold capped teeth of one of the inmates with pliers; the men were reportedly beaten about their genitalia and forced to fight one another. 5207/ The prisoners were released and told to leave the village on 26 December 1991. 5208/

3315. Police Station, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 22 December 1991, police of the "SAO Krajina" scoured the homes in Lovas and reportedly arrested some 20 Croatian civilians. The detainees were allegedly taken to the local police station where they were interrogated, beaten and otherwise maltreated. 5209/ Following the beatings, the Croatian detainees were instructed to leave the village. The witness and his family as well as many others reportedly complied, leaving on 25 December 1991. 5210/

3316. House of Bora Keser: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Serbs had reportedly converted this private home into a police station and jail. The ground and first floors were reportedly the police station while the basement area served as the jail. 5211/ No information was provided regarding treatment, duration of incarceration, identity of detainees or the conditions at this facility.

3317. Unidentified Building, Borovo Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) According to an elderly witness, on 1 July 1991, he was detained by masked men just outside his home. He was taken by car, first, to the city of Tenja where he was detained in a garage. 5212/ Then later, he and four others were blindfolded and taken to Bobota where they were detained in a building's basement for four days. During this time they were not abused. 5213/

3318. The five were then taken by car to Borovo Selo and placed in a waiting area in an unidentified building. The waiting area was located on the ground floor of the building. 5214/ The witnesses were reportedly severely beaten at this

location. It was reportedly at this location where the inmates' physical mistreatment began. 5215/

3319. The detainees were held in a dark room and beaten by men holding flashlights and clubs. The beatings and interrogations reportedly lasted for 10 consecutive days. The detainees were comprised of nine Croats and five Albanians. Many who were able to work were used as forced labour. The victims were detained at this location for 24 days. 5216/

3320. The building was situated across from the city council complex in what the witness described as a storage room. The door to the room had a window with bars. The doors were made of steel and were green in colour. The detainees were fed twice a day and taken outside once or twice daily. 5217/

3321. Unidentified Facility, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC first visited this camp on 13 August 1991. The ICRC does not identify the facility. 5218/

3322. "Komerac" Building, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The town of Borovo Naselje is situated four kilometres north of Vukovar. At the time that JNA troops entered this town, there were reportedly some 4,000 individuals residing in large shelters. 5219/ The Komerac factory was among the buildings used as a shelter facility. Reports suggest that 1,000 civilians were housed in the facility at the "Borovokomerac" factory. 5220/

3323. On 19 November, JNA forces surrounded the factory building and instructed the people to surrender. Following their surrender, the JNA began to register them, separate them, marking all men ages 17-70 as "defenders" and transporting them by bus to detention facilities as far away as Nis, Serbia. 5221/

3324. According to one witness, she, her husband and five others who were patients in Vukovar Hospital in late October 1991, were transferred to the Komerac shelter in the Borovo combine. The shelter was reportedly populated with quite a few Croatian National Guardsmen and approximately 30 Serbian men and women. 5222/ Reportedly Martin Sablić was the commander in charge of the civilian prison population and a man called "Gagi" was in charge of the military prison population. 5223/ A man named Lavoslav Bosanac was reportedly in charge of the entire Borovo Combine. 5224/

3325. According to one report, in mid-November 1991, several civilians were captured and detained at the Komerac factory building. They were reportedly beaten and robbed by their JNA captors who thereafter sentenced them all to be executed. 5225/

3326. "BZ" Shelter, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report, a detention facility was established in another one of the shelters in the community of Borovo Naselje. The report suggests that on 12 October 1991, inmates were transferred from one area of the shelter/prison to another for interrogation. The inmates were instructed that if they refused to answer questions put to them they would be beaten. 5226/ Many were reportedly beaten and maltreated despite their efforts at cooperation. 5227/

3327. In one instance in early November 1991, an identified inmate was subjected to interrogation at this facility. His captors gave him pencil and paper and told him to make a written statement. Despite his admission of possessing weapons validly, he was imprisoned in the cellar for some days and then transported to the kindergarten courtyard and reportedly shot by four guards simultaneously and at close range. 5228/

3328. "Dom Tehnike", Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, four prisoners who were held in the cellar of the "BZ" Shelter in Borovo Naselje were taken to "Dom Tehnike" where they were scheduled to be killed. The four were held at this location for a few hours and then returned without injury to the shelter. 5229/

3329. According to another report, in early October 1991, a Serb detained at this location was reportedly severely beaten and threatened by his captors. The report suggests that named guards at this facility were responsible for the killing of three facility inmates. 5230/

3330. "Abrazija" Pizza Parlour, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Members of the ZNG military police detained individuals in the cellar of the Abrazija pizza parlour and subjected the inmates to extensive interrogation and severe physical mistreatment. 5231/ One inmate was reportedly killed after being severely beaten in an attempt to extract a criminal confession. 5232/ Some inmates were detained here for several days, others for several hours, before being moved to other locations of detention. 5233/ According to one report, inmates were killed in order to serve as examples for others who refused or were hesitant in supplying requested information. 5234/

3331. Kindergarten, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, one inmate was detained at this location by four members of the ZNG military police. The inmate's captors reportedly shot him simultaneously. 5235/ Prisoners were reportedly routinely transported to this location from the S 10/2 Skyscraper and the BZ Shelter and shot by firing squad. 5236/

3332. S 10/2 Skyscraper 5237/, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) On 5 November 1991, two inmates were reportedly transferred from the detention facility in the BZ Shelter to the cellar of the S 10/2 skyscraper. 5238/ The two were interrogated by several members of a Serbian paramilitary group, beaten severely and threatened with death. The two were allegedly then taken to the court yard of the kindergarten, lined up against the wall and shot. 5239/ A similar event occurred on 18 November, when three inmates were taken from the shelter in the Nova Obučara building to a room in the skyscraper and interrogated by three members of the paramilitary formations. 5240/ They were reportedly then taken to the cellar of the building, made to lie on the floor and beaten severely by their captors. The following morning, the three inmates were reportedly taken to the court yard of the kindergarten, lined up against the wall and shot. 5241/

3333. "Nova Obučara" Shelter: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Nova Obucara personnel reportedly went into residential locations and announced that all citizens seeking shelter at Obucara were welcome. According to one report, the existence of this shelter was kept from the international humanitarian community. 5242/

3334. Upon arrival at the shelter, one witness noticed that people were lying about on the ground. Just off to the right of the entrance were long benches and all incoming residents were instructed to have a seat to await registration. 5243/ According to one witness, he and his wife remained seated on these benches for almost 24 hours. 5244/ Thereafter, the detainees are directed to the dining room where they were searched and personal effects confiscated. The prisoners were thereafter interrogated by the camp commander. 5245/

3335. A short time later, the detainees were escorted out and driven to an undisclosed location near the railway station and made to get out of the car and walk ahead of the vehicle. 5246/ After walking for a short distance, the detainees were reportedly shot from behind. The male witness survived, however his wife was killed. 5247/

3336. According to another report, individuals detained at the Komerc shelter were transferred to this location on 7 November 1991. 5248/ Martin Sablić was said to have been the commander at both locations. Although the prisoners were fed, the frequency of the food distribution is unknown. The inmates were also reportedly searched for weapons. 5249/

3337. A variety of sources suggest that detainees were transferred back and forth from this facility. One report suggests that several inmates were transferred from this location on 18 November 1991 to the Zbor premises in the building S 10/2. 5250/

3338. In many cases, individuals were transported from this site to locations where they were scheduled to meet their deaths. One report details the occurrences on 11 November, of a married Serbian couple who were removed from the shelter and allegedly killed. Additionally, on 14 November and 16 November, seven and 15 Serbian inmates, respectively, were removed from detention at this facility by their captors, transported to the bank of the Danube River and reportedly killed. Their bodies were disposed of in the Danube. 5251/

3339. Concentration Camp, Berak: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Before fighting erupted in Berak, the population of the village was 56 per cent Croatian and 38 per cent Serb. 5252/ Following the occupation of Berak on 2 September 1991 by alleged members of the JNA and Serbian paramilitary groups, the non-Serbian inhabitants of the village were reportedly placed in a local concentration camp. 5253/ A total of 92 civilians were reportedly detained at this facility between 2 September and 12 December 1991. 5254/ The detainees were interrogated and reportedly physically abused. A number of them were removed from the camp and their status remains unknown. The report identifies the principal perpetrator. 5255/

3340. Fertilizer Store, Berak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to the statement of a 50 year-old Croatian woman from the village of Berak, in October 1991, Serbian paramilitary forces collected many of the remaining non-Serbian civilians and detained them in a fertilizer store. 5256/ Reportedly, the men were systematically interrogated and many among them were physically mistreated. The report alleges further that many of the male detainees who disappeared from the camp are suspected to have been killed. Many of the detainees were later transferred to a private home and held there for some undisclosed period of time. 5257/

3341. Private House, Berak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to an elderly Croatian female, members of the Serbian paramilitary group, the White Eagles, invaded her village in mid-December 1991. They reportedly came to her home, blindfolded her and took her to a neighbouring house. 5258/ She believed that she was selected because her son had participated in the organization of military exercises. She was reportedly stripped naked and, over the course of about two hours, raped and forced to perform fellatio on seven men. 5259/ Her captors reportedly put a knife to her breast, stuffed clothing in her mouth and screamed her son's name throughout the abuse. She was later fired upon with automatic weapons as they chased her away from the house. 5260/

3342. Tovarnik: The village of Tovarnik is located in the southern portion of Vukovar county in eastern Slavonia. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, there were some 3,000 inhabitants in this village; three-fourths of which were Croatian and the remainder were primarily Serbs. 5261/

3343. Following Tito's death and the formation of the first political parties, relations between Serbs and Croats deteriorated. After the initial attack on Vukovar, military presence increased in Tovarnik and on 20 September 1991, Tovarnik was attacked by armoured units from Šid and Ilinči. By 23 September 1991, the village was occupied by Serbian forces. 5262/

3344. House of Deceased Dr. Živorad Cvejić, Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Reportedly on 20 September 1991, after Yugoslav Army tanks entered the village, Croatian civilians were captured and detained at this private home. 5263/ The detainees were reportedly interrogated, beaten and insulted. 5264/ The report suggests the beatings were inflicted by the local Serbs and that the JNA interrogated the inmates without maltreating them. In addition to a prison, this facility allegedly also served as a police station. 5265/ The detainees were later transferred to Šid and then to Begejci detention facility. 5266/

3345. According to another report, during the fighting in Tovarnik, Serbs allegedly collected some 40 residents from the village and detained them in the basement of this house. 5267/ Reportedly, over the course of a few days, the numbers of detainees thinned. Many were removed and never returned. Those who remained in detention reportedly heard screams and fire from outside the house. 5268/ The remaining detainees alleged being subjected to repeated physical abuse and mistreatment. After some time in detention, the detainees were released. 5269/

3346. Home of Milenko Svetica, Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 20 September 1991, Serb forces reportedly captured four civilians and detained them in the basement of one of the captured civilian's homes. 5270/ Some time thereafter, the detainees were transferred to Milenko Svetica's home where they were interrogated and reportedly mistreated. 5271/ According to one of the four detainees, the other inmates were killed by their Serb captors while he was permitted to escape. 5272/

3347. Unknown Building, Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a detention facility was still in existence here on 25 May 1992, and some 22 Croats were taken from their homes in Tovarnik and detained in the hall of this unidentified local building. 5273/ The detainees were reportedly beaten during their detention, forced to sign over control of their property and then transferred to Lipovac. 5274/

3348. School in Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report a Croatian from the village of Lovas, who was a mechanic by trade, was allegedly ordered by Serbs to work at a school in Tovarnik. The school reportedly served as one of the headquarters for area Serb activity. 5275/ The witness was able to identify several residents of Tovarnik detained in a small room at this site. 5276/

3349. "Ovčara": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ITN.) Several sources suggest that "Ovčara" is a part of the VUPIK-VUKOVAR agricultural factory. It's exact location in the area of Vukovar has not been secured. There are, however, reports that suggest that "Ovčara" was composed of a farm, a metal hangar and a warehouse. 5277/

3350. "Ovčara" Farm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ITN.) According to one report patients were transported from the Vukovar hospital to the "Ovčara" farm where some among them were beaten severely 5278/. One former inmate was able to identify the man who "carried out most of the beatings". In some cases, prisoners were reportedly beaten to death. 5279/

3351. Metal Hangar, "Ovčara": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The testimony of a former patient at the Vukovar hospital who, after evacuation from the hospital, was taken to "Ovčara" noted that two busloads of individuals were corralled into the metal hangar. 5280/ The facility was described as 50 metres by 20 metres with four doors. There was straw scattered about in the middle of the hangar. There were windows and also artificial light available inside. 5281/

3352. When the detainees entered the hangar, several Serb paramilitary members were lined up awaiting them. As the inmates passed by the waiting Serb soldiers, down the corridor, they were beaten and kicked with a variety of objects. 5282/ All of their personal effects were then removed, after which individual episodes of mistreatment began. According to the witness, the beatings continued for several hours. 5283/ The Serbs then prepared lists detailing names, family names, birthdates and addresses of the 300 or so male detainees. Thereafter, the inmates were separated into smaller groups, loaded onto trucks and told that they were to be taken to another hangar. The witness escaped from the truck en route to its next location. The whereabouts of the succeeding detention site was not made available. 5284/

3353. According to another report, on 5 November 1991, some 300 Croatian civilians and members of the military were detained at this particular "Ovčara" facility. 5285/ The report suggests that after registration, detainees were loaded onto trucks in groups of 20 and transported to surrounding locations. 5286/

3354. "Ovčara" Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Austrian Mission.) A former-detainee recalled that on 20 November 1991, he and several other Vukovar hospital employees--totalling almost 250 individuals--were placed onto buses and transported to either the Vukovar barracks or to the warehouse at "Ovčara". 5287/ The detainees transported to "Ovčara" were led to a warehouse depot which was allegedly used to store agricultural machinery. The inmates' personal effects were taken from them at the entrance to the warehouse and, once inside, they were reportedly physically and mentally mistreated. 5288/ After an undisclosed period of time a large percentage of the inmates were then returned to Vukovar and interned at the Velepromet facility. 5289/

3355. Building in Marinci: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 19 November 1991, JNA members attacked a group of civilians just outside the village of Marinci, allegedly opening fire on them. The civilians were then captured and taken to an unidentified building in Marinci and detained in the basement. The Serbs reportedly threatened by the inmates with an instrument described as a device used to "gauge 'Ustaše' eyes out". 5290/

3356. House in Negoslavci: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, several wounded individuals as well as employees of the Vukovar Hospital were transported to the basement of a home in Negoslavci. 5291/ Reportedly the conditions were severely lacking. Because no toilet facilities were made available, the inmates were compelled to urinate in a common pot. 5292/ The Serb captors reportedly beat the prisoners constantly and indiscriminately. The inmates received no food and

only an occasional cup of water. 5293/

3357. Unidentified Building, Mitnica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Mitnica is reportedly a part of the Vukovar municipality whose inhabitants defended themselves and then surrendered after lengthy negotiations with the JNA. 5294/ The conclusory arrangements included the surrender and disarmament of all area individuals regardless of profession or ethnicity. The agreement stated further that all who surrendered would be permitted to move about freely as well as to leave for other parts of Croatia. 5295/ Additionally that all individuals would be administered to according to Geneva Convention standards. 5296/

3358. However, without regard for the written promises made to the contrary, Croatian men ages 14-70 were arrested and many were transferred to camps in FRY. 5297/ In the case of those not sent to Serbia, military personnel were separated from civilians and the former were detained at Ovčara and the latter at Velepromet. 5298/

3359. Detention facilities were created throughout the area. According to one report, Croatian guardsmen held 18 individuals in the cellar of an undisclosed building in Mitnica. 5299/ Two Croats were among the detainees. 5300/ Despite the cooperative surrender, there were allegations of severe physical mistreatment and the existence of compulsory labour groups. No information regarding length of duration or the specific location of the facility was provided. 5301/

3360. "The Second Congress": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one witness, on 9 December 1991, Serb paramilitaries collected a group of Croat and Serb individuals and detained them in a building known as "The Second Congress", which was, more accurately, a demolished school building. 5302/ Members of the Serb paramilitary group, Šešelj, were reportedly conducting orgies in this facility. 5303/ The detainee recalled hearing screams from neighbouring rooms and recognized 5304/ the voices as those of former students. 5305/

3361. The detainees were reportedly registered and then separated, with Serbs being transferred to Velepromet and Croats transported to unknown destinations. It was believed by some that many of the Croatian detainees were killed. 5306/

45. Zadar

3362. The county of Zadar is located in south-eastern Croatia and borders the Adriatic Sea. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 134,881. At that time, the population was 83.4 per cent Croatian, 10.5 per cent Serbian, and 6.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5307/

3363. Brickyard, Nin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) In a story in the Belgrade newspaper, Politika Ekspres, on 28 September, 5308/ it was reported that Croats dressed in black were spreading terror amongst Zadar's Serbian population and arresting or forcibly evicting Serbian families. It was reported that a detention centre for Serbs was set up in a brickyard in the town of Nin, in Zadar county. The article claimed that the leader was a former police officer from the town of Benkovac. 5309/

3364. Zadar Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Amnesty International.) According to a report in Borba on 16 December, a number of prisoners released from Zadar military prison in an exchange of prisoners on 12 December 1991, stated that they had been beaten and ill-treated by Croatian security

forces. 5310/ The ICRC reportedly first visited this camp on 17 October 1991. 5311/

3365. Zadar Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) The Mayor of Starigrad reported that Serbian prisoners of war were being held in Zadar jail. 5312/

3366. Zadar Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) A camp referred to as the "prison/penitentiary" was first visited by the ICRC on 16 October 1991. 5313/ It is unclear if this is the same camp referred to as the Zadar "Jail" above.

3367. Zadar Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the ECMM.) The Mayor of Starigrad reported that four Serbian prisoners of war were being held in Zadar hospital. 5314/ This camp is also reported on an ICRC list of places of detention. 5315/

3368. Former JNA Barracks, Zadar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In a statement given by a Serbian man 5316/, it is reported that there is a camp in the former JNA barracks in Zadar. The man was arrested by Croatian soldiers near the village of Mumilovaca on his way to Prebilovci in Čapljina county on 8 April 1992. He was handcuffed and taken to a camp at the tobacco processing plant in Čapljina. He was held there with others and they were all beaten. They were then taken to the "Poduh" tobacco processing plant in Metković, where their personal documents and all valuables were taken. They were again subjected to severe and repeated beatings. They were later taken to the "Lora" camp in Split. They were again beaten repeatedly and given very little food. The man witnessed at least one man being killed. Allegedly, one night before the arrival of the International Red Cross, 12 of the prisoners were tied up and taken in a van to Zadar where they were held in the former JNA barracks. They were again beaten. From here, they were taken to Duvno (now Tomislavgrad) where they were held for about 10 days in the cellar of an abandoned house. They were then driven to Ljubuški and were again beaten. The witness was beaten so severely that he was taken to the hospital in Split where he stayed for 15 days. After this he was taken to Šibenik, to what he believes was the "Ante Jonjić" barracks. There, the prisoners were forced to "graze" on the grass. He was beaten and stabbed in the chest. He witnessed a 70 year-old woman and her 15 year-old granddaughter being raped. After about 10 days, he was taken back to "Lora" in Split. He was there for about a month and a half and then driven with other prisoners in three or four busses to the Kerestinec camp. From there, he was sent to Nemetin near Osijek and exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5317/

3369. Unidentified Place of Detention, Zadar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) A man 5318/ from Zadar reported being arrested by Croatian police officers in Zadar and held in detention there in October and November of 1991. He was allegedly mistreated and beaten. There are no other details available. 5319/ In another report it stated that on 11 November 1991, a Serbian adviser to the Croatian President confirmed at a news conference in Zagreb that a detention centre had been set up for Serbs in Zadar and that some Serbs had been killed on the spot. 5320/ Amnesty International has received reports of the torture and ill-treatment of prisoners detained by Croatian authorities in an unspecified detention centre in Zadar. 5321/

46. Zagreb

3370. Zagreb is the largest province in Croatia. It is located in the north-west corner of the country. As of 1991, it had a population of 930,550 of which 85.6 per cent were Croatian, 9 per cent "other", and 5.4 per cent Serbian.

3371. Kerestinec Camp/Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, the ICRC, and the ECMM.) Kerestinec detention camp was located in the military barracks in Sveta Nedela near Zagreb. The camp reportedly held Serbs, Muslims, Hungarians and members of other unidentified nationalities. 5322/ There are no precise details about who was running the camp, but according to witnesses, it appears to have been managed by Croatian military and police forces. 5323/

3372. Reports date the existence of the camp from October 1991 to August 1992 although exactly when it was established and presumably shut down is unknown. Likewise, the number of detainees at the camp is unknown. The only estimation comes from a witness brought to the camp in August 1992 who states that he was one of 420 prisoners. 5324/

3373. Many prisoners came from interrogation centres in Vinkovci, Slavenska Orahovica, Savonska Požega, Podravska Slatina, Djakovo, Novska, Našice and Sisak. These prisoners were split up and sent either to Zagreb, Osijek or Gaj, Vrbovec for long-term detention. 5325/

3374. One of the earliest reports of detention at Kerestinec describes the arrest of a JNA reservist by the Croatian forces around 8 October 1992. Apparently, the Serbian soldier was taken to Kerestinec camp, and there has been no sign of him since this time. The report does state that there are indications that he was subjected to torture at the camp and then killed. 5326/

3375. There are no detailed descriptions of the camp premises, but one witness who was detained at Kerestinec and other camps explains that all Croatian camps were sectioned off into three blocks. "A" was for former JNA members who had surrendered without a struggle; "B" was for elderly people between 70 and 80 years-old who were arrested in their apartments; block "C" was for military police, volunteers, and people whom the Croats called "Četniks". Apparently, those held in cell "C" received the harshest treatment from Croatian authorities. 5327/

3376. Inmates at Kerestinec were reportedly subject to torture and abuse on a daily basis. Apart from beatings, the most frequent forms of torture were low-voltage electric shocks, the rape of women, and forced fellatio on camp guards. 5328/ One report indicated that in April of 1992 six Serb detainees were taken in to room with black wall and force to play "Russian roulette". One prisoner reportedly turned the gun on the guards and was hung from his legs and stabbed to death. The other prisoners were allegedly forced to clean the blood up by licking the floor. 5329/ Another report indicated that a prisoner was hung by his feet in the black room and also taken to mock executions. 5330/

3377. One report indicated that inmates were sexually abused. Male prisoners were taken to a movie theatre to watch guards rape Serbian women. Men were also forced to perform sexually acts on one another. The report included a father and his two sons allegedly being forced to have sexual intercourse with each other. 5331/

3378. Prisoners received little to no food, were forbidden to sleep, were forced to sing anti-Serbian songs, march and salute the "Ustaša way," and were commonly poured with cold water. 5332/ Other abuses included putting the muzzle of a gun in prisoners' mouths, forcing prisoners to swallow various inedible objects,

gouging their eyes, and cutting off their ears. 5333/ Also, when prisoners asked to see a doctor, they were sent instead to a veterinarian. 5334/ Another source reported that the a prisoner was beaten until he did not regain consciousness and was then taken to the Simunska Street hospital. 5335/

3379. One Serbian man detained there in January and February 1992 reports that he was kept with six other prisoners in a small room measuring six square metres with a concrete floor. On the third night of their detention, they were given pillows and a blanket each. He and the others were regularly beaten and always hungry. He also claims that almost all of the guards at the camp behaved in a "violent, aggressive way". 5336/

3380. Generally, prisoners were transferred to Kerestinec from other camps and ultimately sent from there to other places for exchange. In fact, some reports suggest the Kerestinec was a place where Croatian authorities go prisoners "ready" for exchange by feeding them, letting them shower and shave, changing their clothes, and offering them medical attention.

3381. Several reports describe the transfer of prisoners to Kerestinec from a camp in Lora, Split. One such report explains that in August 1992 a Serbian prisoner was brought to Kerestinec to a convoy of three or four "overcrowded" buses. This convoy was accompanied by a "strong Croatian security" force". 5337/ Once at Kerestinec, he and the others were prepared over several days for exchange. Camp officials allowed the prisoners to shave, take a bath every other day, and see a doctor. Some were even dressed in JNA uniforms before being exchanged. 5338/ From there, they went to Nemetin near Osijek where they were exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5339/

3382. A second report describes the transfer of still another convoy of prisoners who came to Kerestinec from Lora on 14 August 1991 at 7:00 p.m. This convoy was made up of about eight or nine buses and included up to 420 prisoners. Upon their arrival, they were given new clothes, pain killers and make-up to cover marks from their beatings. 5340/ Ultimately, they too were taken to Osijek to be exchanged at the Nemetin-Sarvaš check-point. At this time, it is reported that 160 of the 420 prisoners did not want to be exchanged, claiming that they belonged to Croatia and should be allowed to stay there. 5341/

3383. Still another report indicated that a Serb prisoner at Gospić Camp was transferred to Kerestinec on 27 January 1992. This man was a retired JNA officer from the village of Široka Kula. He was released from Kerestinec on 21 February 1992 but then picked up again by Croatian military police officers from his home five days later. He was brought back to the camp and told he would be exchanged. Yet, the witness was ordered to go to Krajinu, and he did not want to leave Zagreb. As a result, he was not exchanged and instead brought to Šibenik for one night and released the next day. 5342/

3384. The ICRC first visited the prison in Kerestinec on 20 January 1992. 5343/

3385. Prison in Vlačka Street, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is one report that a JNA reserve captain was arrested, brought to Vlačka Street prison, and killed. The arrest occurred sometime in the first half of 1991. Apparently, he was hit on the head with metal rods until his skull broke open; then, his body was chopped into pieces. 5344/ From the report, it appears that he was detained for longer than just his killing.

3386. There is another more general report which alleges that detainees at the prison were maltreated with electricity, were forced to swallow inedible

objects, had their eyes gauged out and their ears cut off. 5345/ There is no further information about this camp.

3387. Only five names are indicated in relation to the crimes committed at these two camps. 5346/

3388. Prison in former Military Court: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) In November 1991 four ethnic Serbs were allegedly held in the prison in the building of the former Military Court on Gajeva Street. They were held in separate cells of the prison and were harshly treated. One was a soldier from Slavonija, another was a corporal from a Serbian tank crew, the third was a reservist from Banja Luka, and the fourth was a taxi driver. They were reportedly beaten every day and were drenched with water and made to stand in the cold weather. One was allegedly forced to wash cars naked in the prison yard and others were forced to have oral sex. They were reportedly forced to beat one another and sing Ustaša songs. 5347/ The ICRC reportedly first visited this facility on 19 October 1991. 5348/

3389. Remetinac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) At the end of September a member of the JNA was detained in the Remetinac prison in Zagreb. He was allegedly held for 41 days and was beaten continuously. He was also reportedly stabbed in the arm and had cigarettes extinguished on his body. The food was reportedly inadequate and served to the detainees through a slot at the bottom of the cell door. The prisoner claimed to have lost a substantial amount of weight. 5349/ The ICRC reported Remetinac as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 19 September 1991. 5350/

3390. Military Camp, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that it first visited this facility on 12 July 1991. 5351/ There is no further information on this facility.

3391. Military Hospital, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that it first visited this facility on 11 November 1991. 5352/ There is no further information on this facility.

3392. Military Prison, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that it first visited this facility on 1 June 1992. 5353/ There is no further information on this facility.

3393. Prison Hospital, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that it first visited this facility on 16 July 1991. 5354/ There is no further information on this facility.

C. FRY

1. Kosovo

3394. Lipijan: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including ICRC). According to one report there is a prison three kilometres from Lipijan along the road to Stimlje. It is constructed with fences two to three metres high. Prisoners were held there for up to 30 days before being taken to prisons in Serbia. 5355/ The ICRC visited Lipijan prison on 20 December 1993. 5356/

2. Montenegro

3395. Baosici: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). Baosici is located in southern Montenegro, near Herceg-novi, along the Adriatic Coast. According to one source "extremists" have moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in Serbia, including Baosici. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 5357/ According to another source there were 350 prisoners at the camp sometime before October 1992. 5358/ Another source also reports the existence of this detention facility at Herceg novi in Baosici. 5359/

3396. Herceg-novi: This is probably the same detention facility referred to as "Baosici" above. Herceg-novi is located in southern Montenegro along the Adriatic Coast. According to one source "extremists" have moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in Serbia, including Herceg-novi. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 5360/

3397. Herceg-novi City Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). In March and April 1992, Bosnian Muslims fled from the hostilities in the Foča area to Montenegro, which they believed was safe due to programs authorities in Serbia broadcasted. These programs indicated that Muslims were safe in Serbia. In July 1992, at least 30 Muslim refugees in Herceg-novi were apprehended by the city police and detained in the city jail. They were held until unidentified police personnel and Miso Stevanović arrived in Foča police vehicles and transported them to the Foča prison. 5361/

3398. Kumbor: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one source there is a military prison in Kumbor. Kumbor is located in southern Montenegro, near the coast. 5362/

3399. Morinj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC). One source reports that Morinj is a military prison in southern Montenegro, just north of Kumbor. 5363/ According to Amnesty International Morinje is a camp run by the JNA and Serbian paramilitaries. 5364/ The ICRC visited Morinje prison on 11 November 1991. 5365/

3400. Nikšić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). A report indicates that Nikšić, a city in Montenegro, contains a detention facility. 5366/ Another source also reports the existence of this detention facility. 5367/

3401. Pljevlja: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). Pljevlja, in northern Montenegro, was also a site where Muslims took refuge from the hostilities in the Foča area around March and April of 1992. In July 1992 Muslim refugees were rounded up and held in jails in several cities, one of which was Pljevlja, until they were picked up by Foča police personnel. All the refugees were taken to Foča prison and detained until they were sent to unidentified locations. 5368/

3402. Podgorica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). Podgorica, formerly Titograd, is located in southern Montenegro. It is another city where Muslim refugees, who had fled the conflict in Foca in July 1992, were held in the city jail until they were picked up by Foča police personnel. At least two Muslims were held in the jail. 5369/

3403. Sutmore: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). Sutmore is located in southern Montenegro, along the Adriatic Sea. According to the wife of a BiH refugee her husband was arrested on 20 May 1992 in Sutmore. He was detained for four days before being moved to an unknown location. His wife believes he may have been turned over to the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) in BiH to be used in a prisoner exchange there. 5370/

3404. Approximately 130 prisoners from the Reserve Officers School in Bileca were allegedly moved to Sutmore. 5371/

3405. Zelenika: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC). According to the ICRC, 357 detainees from Mostar, Rodoc, Livno, and Tomislavgrad were transferred to Zelenika, Montenegro on 30 October 1992 and 73 were released there. Another 111 detainees from Konjic, Visoko, and Zenica were transferred to Zelenika on 23 December 1992 and 30 were released. The first group of detainees were held in Bosnian Croat controlled detention facilities and the second group were held in BiH Government detention facilities. Both releases were under ICRC supervision. It is not clear that there is a detention facility in Zelenika. 5372/

3. Serbia

3406. Aleksinac: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including the US Department of State). The majority of men from Vukovar were transported to detention facilities in FRY by the JNA and irregular soldiers. One of these detention facilities was located in Aleksinac. 5373/ In late April 1992, prisoners from Stajicevo were to be released in a prisoner exchange, however all the younger men were transferred to Aleksinac, Niš, and Sremska Mitrovica. 5374/

3407. A group of 180 Croatian National Guardsmen from Vukovar were transferred by bus from the Sremska Mitrovica to the Aleksinac detention facility. Upon arrival at Aleksinac, prisoners were beaten by military police, commanding officers, and civilians. A large number of civilians gathered behind the prison fence and shouted at the prisoners as they entered. The prisoners were severely beaten during their internment at the facility. The dates of their internment are not known, however they were transferred soon after their arrival in Aleksinac to Niš. The witness also claims that when the ICRC arrived at Niš some of the more severely beaten prisoners were moved to an army barracks in Aleksinac. After the ICRC departed the prisoners were taken back to Niš. 5375/

3408. Aleksinac Mines: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources but none neutral). There was also a report of thousands of prisoners from BiH being detained in FRY, some of whom were interned in the Aleksinac Mines. 5376/ Another report alleges that a group of men from Vukovar were forced to work in the mines in Aleksinac, and many of them were executed. The conditions were reported as unbearable. 5377/ This camp is also reported in another report. 5378/

3409. Batajnica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including the US Department of State). Batajnica is a city in Serbia, a few kilometres north-west of Belgrade. Five prisoners, the majority from the invasion by Serb forces of Bosanska Samac, were sent to a camp at Batajnica, in Serbia on 9 or 10 May 1992 from the Spanac JNA Barracks in Bijeljina. 5379/ According to another source, however, Batajnica contained 2,200 prisoners sometime before October 1992. 5380/

3410. Belgrade: Belgrade appears to contain several prisons where detainees from the Croatian and BiH conflicts were held and tried. The reports refer to a military prison, the military investigative prison, and the VIZ army prison, though it is not clear whether these are the same place. The reports also refer to the civilian prison and the central prison where prisoners were held for short periods after sentencing and before being transferred to other prisons to serve their time. The central and the civilian prison also appear to refer to the same place though this is not certain.

3411. At all three of these military prisons the procedures appear to have been similar. Prisoners were transferred from other detention facilities through out FRY to be tried for various crimes in Belgrade. The prisoners were forced to make false statements to television journalists and were accused of crimes they claim not to have committed. They were beaten while detained and awaiting trial. Most report being tried and sentenced or merely awaiting trial. Some were transferred to the Central/Civilian Prisons after being sentenced and before being transferred to another camp. On 14 August 1992 most of the witnesses were exchanged at Nemetin.

3412. Unknown Prison in Belgrade: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including ICRC). 5381/ An undetermined number of prisoners were transferred from Mitrovica to Belgrade on 5 March 1992. These prisoners were maltreated and filmed by television crews. They were served with bills of indictment two days before the exchange on 14 August 1992 in Nemetin. 5382/

3413. Another prisoner from Sremska Mitrovica was transferred to Belgrade on 14 February 1992 for a public trial which lasted for one month. Allegedly the prisoners were forced to confess to crimes they did not commit. The witness claims that the prisoners were tortured while in the custody of reservists but the younger reservists were not as cruel. One man was beaten so severely that his back was broken and he had to be taken to the Medical Centre in Belgrade. Initially the ICRC had access to the prisoners but for a two month period they were forbidden to visit the prison. The prisoners were exchanged on 14 August 1992 at Nemetin. On the way to the exchange, the bus would stop in villages and locals would enter the bus to beat the prisoners. 5383/

3414. Military Investigative Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC.) A witness was transferred from Stajicevo in early December to the military investigative prison located between the Slavija and Banjica areas of Belgrade. 5384/ He was forced to make anti-Croatian statements in front of local and international reporters. The public prosecutor for Belgrade and another individual told the witness that if he did not make such statements he would be maltreated. He was coached for the interview and given a statement from which to make his remarks. The statements attempted to portray Croatia as the aggressor in the war, that Croatia wanted to take over Serbian lands and that Tudjman had deceived the Croatian nation, and wanted to be separated from Yugoslavia in order to make a profit. On 14 August, the Croatian prisoners from the Belgrade military investigative prison were exchanged at Nemetin. 5385/

3415. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). Several members of the Croatian army in Vukovar were transferred from Sremska Mitrovica to the military prison in Belgrade on 2 March 1992. 5386/ One was tried for desertion from the JNA and the military court sentenced him to five years imprisonment. Following the trial he was transferred to the central prison in Belgrade on 20 July 1992 and then on the same day to Valjevo detention facility to serve his sentence. 5387/ Another was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. 5388/ Both were exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5389/

3416. One witness believes that those removed from the Begejci detention facility in November 1991 were taken to the military prison in Belgrade. 5390/

3417. Around 16 October 1991, a convoy attempting to leave Ilok was stopped by the JNA and some people were removed from the convoy and taken to several prisons in FRY, including the military prison in Belgrade. 5391/

3418. VIZ Army Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). After six months in the KPD at Sremska Mitrovica a witness was transferred to the VIZ army prison in Belgrade in June. There they raised a bill of indictment against 31 prisoners. The witness was accused of crimes he claims he never committed. He awaited trial in the VIZ for 45 days but was exchanged on 14 August 1992 in Nemetin. 5392/

3419. A member of the Croatian Army was transferred from Sremska Mitrovica on 13 February 1992 to Belgrade for trial. He was beaten when he arrived at the VIZ Belgrade prison and then put under the protection of the ICRC. He claims to have been mentally abused though not beaten again. The witness was in Belgrade until 20 July 1992 when his trial took place and was sentenced to four years imprisonment. He was sent to the Central Prison Institution in Belgrade and from there to Požarevac to serve his sentence. He was exchanged 20 days later. 5393/

3420. A Croatian women from Vukovar was transferred from Sremska Mitrovica to the VIZ army prison in Belgrade on 3 February 1992. She claims that during her transportation, her hands were tied with plastic bands which caused swelling. At the prison, the detainees were beaten at night and the witness could hear screams from other cells. The witness was sentenced to 15 years in prison but was exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5394/

3421. Another woman was transferred to the VIZ from Begejci. She was questioned the first night at the prison by a reservist named "Lala". He beat her in the toilet room and forced her to take off her clothes. She claims that she was not raped though she was sexually mistreated. Three other prisoners were beaten before she was. All the prisoners were registered on a list and deprived of all their property and documents. The witness was then held in solitary confinement for a month and a half. She claims that she was not beaten while in solitary confinement though she was deprived of sleep. After that she was moved to a cell with a Serbian woman and remained in shock for 30 days. She was accused of armed rebellion, of crossing the Vojvodina border, and helping the "Ustaše". She was exchanged on 14 August 1992 at Nemetin. On the way to the exchange she claims the prisoners were robbed and local "Četniks" were allowed on the buses to mistreat them. 5395/

3422. Bor: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Bor, a city in eastern Serbia, allegedly contains a detention facility in the Borski Rudnići Mines. According to one report there were 2,500 prisoners held in the detention facility. 5396/

3423. Bubanj Potok: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). At the end of September 1991 civilians, transferred from Bogdanovci, were detained in an army barracks controlled by the JNA. The barracks were located near Niš in Serbia and served as a training ground for a Martić special unit. The prisoners were physically maltreated by JNA soldiers. Each was allegedly hit 100 to 200 times and one epileptic prisoner was killed. 5397/

3424. Kakobovac Sheep Farm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). One report indicates that a sheep farm in the Serbian Town of Kakobovac was turned into a jail where a large number of Croatian POWs from Vukovar were detained and killed. The bodies were buried in a canal between two buildings. The canal was used as a runoff for manure from the sheep and was lightly covered with dirt. When strong rains occurred pieces of the bodies would emerge from the mud. The bodies had to be exhumed and moved approximately half a kilometre and buried in a ditch. At the time of the report the area was surrounded by barbed wire to mark the site. 5398/

3425. Loznica: (The existence of this camp has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State). According to one source "extremists" have moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in Serbia, including Loznica, in western Serbia. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 5399/ The BiH government also alleged that there was a concentration camp in Loznica. However embassy officials, humanitarian organizations, and western journalist did not find any indication of a camp there. Loznica, according to the officials apparently housed Muslim refugees from BiH under inadequate conditions and the circumstances of its closing are peculiar. 5400/ According to another source, however, Loznica Sports and Recreation Centre contain 1,380 prisoners sometime before October 1992. 5401/ Another report also mentions the camp in the Loznica Sports Centre. 5402/

3426. Kraljevo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one source, a military prison is located in Kraljevo. 5403/

3427. Ljubovija: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). One report indicates that Muslims from several villages around Srebrenica were taken to a detention facility in Ljubovija. Ljubovija is located in Serbia on the eastern shore of the Drina river near the border of Bratunac. 5404/

3428. Mokra Gora: (The existence of this camp has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). Morka Gora is located near Užice in western Serbia. According to one source "extremists" have moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in Serbia, including Mokra Gora. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 5405/ According to another source there were 3,000 prisoners at the camp sometime before October 1992. 5406/ This camp is also mentioned by another source. 5407/

3429. Niš: Niš is located in western Serbia near the Bulgarian border, at the fork of the Morava River and Nišava River. 5408/ According to several reports, at least one detention facility, possibly more, existed in Niš containing an undetermined number of prisoners from Croatia, mainly Vukovar, and BiH. 5409/

3430. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including ICRC). One source asserted that a military camp holding 1,540 prisoners was established in Niš. 5410/ The ICRC listed two detention sites in Niš which its representatives visited. The first was a military prison visited on 14 April 1992. 5411/ This camp is also mentioned in another report. 5412/

3431. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including ICRC). The second detention site listed by ICRC was a prison/penitentiary, visited on 2 December 1991. 5413/

3432. A detention facility clearly existed on 23 November 1991 as there were reports of Croatian National Guardsmen captured in Vukovar being held there. Reports indicate that prisoners were incarcerated in Niš as late as April of 1992. 5414/ Amnesty International, however, reported that in October of 1991 two JNA reservists were detained at Niš pending a military trial. The two reservists from Aleksinac had refused to participate in the conflict in Dalj and had insisted on their unit being withdrawn from Croatia. The basis of their complaint was that the JNA was the aggressor in the conflict and that the reservist troops were inadequately trained. 5415/ It is not clear that these men were detained in the same facility as the prisoners from Croatia and BiH.

3433. Little information was reported on the actual structure of the facility. What could be determined from the reports was that 35 to 160 prisoners were held in a single room 5416/ and multiple rooms existed. At least some prisoners had beds, apparently bunkbeds, and there was limited access to toilet facilities. 5417/ The dining area was located at some distance from the cells, so that the prisoners had to run to the location. 5418/ Solitary confinement cells were also used by the custodians of the detention facility. 5419/

3434. The commander of the camp, who is thought to have been a military commander in Sibenik, approved of all the maltreatment the prisoners received. He allegedly had a wife and child in Croatia and was prone to drinking a lot. The witness claimed that the commander was exchanged but did not expound on this. 5420/

3435. NCO Catić and 15 soldiers under his command went from room to room beating prisoners and were especially cruel around the time of Croatia's international recognition. 5421/

3436. One man most responsible for beating the prisoners was an ensign whose name is unknown. Though it was unclear what his role was in the detention facility, he wore a uniform without shoulder borders at times and civilian clothes at other times. He was described as a strong man with no mercy. 5422/

3437. The prisoners were interrogated by members of the Serbian Counter-Intelligence Service (KOS) who were allegedly from Niš, by their accents. The KOS members beat the prisoners excessively and often. Another investigator was a captain of the first rank. 5423/

3438. The prisoners appeared to have been mainly Croatians, though one report indicated Bosnians were also incarcerated. Around 16 February 1992, Amnesty International had reports from Croatian officials that an undetermined number of prisoners were held in Niš. 5424/ Another source claimed that over 22,000 captured civilians from BiH were taken to various prison camps in FRY including Niš. 5425/

3439. According to testimonies from ex-detainees at least 180 Croatian National Guardsmen from Vukovar were incarcerated in Niš on 23 November 1991. They had previously been held in Aleksinac for a few days and remained in Niš until 16 February 1992. 5426/ On 12 December 1991, a group of prisoners from Stajicevo were transferred to Niš. 5427/ Another group of Croatian Army reservists were transferred from Stajicevo to Niš on 22 December 1991 and remained there until mid-February 1992. 5428/ In late April at the detention facility in Stajicevo the male prisoners, between 17 and 45 years old, were transported to other camps in FRY including Niš. 5429/ One survivor of the massacres in Vukovar was held in Begejci until 21 January 1992 when he was transferred to Niš. 5430/

3440. Physical abuse, especially beatings, occurred on a regular basis at Niš. 5431/ One detainee, interned between January and March 1992 claims that he was beaten every other day. This resulted in severe injuries to his back, legs and feet. 5432/ Some prisoners were beaten with truncheons and kicked. 5433/ Another prisoner claimed that he had seven broken ribs and two fractured vertebrae as a result of the beatings he received while in custody. 5434/ The beatings were severe enough to cause the fatality of two prisoners in custody at Niš. 5435/

3441. According to reports, prisoners appear to have been beaten at random. For example, they were beaten as they went to meals and when they used the toilet facilities. 5436/ Physical abuse was also used as a sort of revenge or punishment. On 15 January 1992, the day Croatia gained international recognition, the prisoners were beaten harshly and told that they would not be treated according to the Geneva Conventions. 5437/ Prisoners were also beaten before being transported to other facilities in FRY. 5438/

3442. NCO Catić and 15 soldiers under his command beat one 17 year old prisoner until he lost consciousness. This occurred three times during the beating and the prisoner was revived with water each time. These soldiers would move from room to room beating detainees. Prisoners were usually abused by three to five guards. The guards would sometimes use dogs to terrorize the prisoners or shoot at them. 5439/

3443. A mentally unstable prisoner was treated exceptionally badly according to one witness. Two or three guards would jump on him and kick him in the loins, if he did not scream the guards would beat him more severely. They attempted to force a confession from him but he refused. The witness believes that the guards singled out the unstable prisoner because he was wealthy and owned a Mercedes. 5440/

3444. In addition to continuous battery, the prisoners were not allowed to exercise other than occasionally clearing snow with metal cabinet doors. 5441/

3445. Interrogations were reported but it was not clear from the reports how often they occurred. The prisoners were asked questions concerning the number of people they had killed or raped. They were forced through beatings to confess to crimes that allegedly never occurred and were forced to sign the confessions. Allegedly, the investigators would force one prisoner to sign a statement claiming another inmate had committed certain crimes. The accused would then be shown the signed statement and forced, again by beating, to confess to the crime as well. The prisoners were accused of various crimes which were based on where they had fought and what they did. 5442/ Among those interrogated were 180 Croatian National Guardsmen. They were maltreated and tortured during the interrogations. 5443/

3446. One room held 34 prisoners and each had a bed. They had to get up at 5:30 a.m. and were given one to three minutes to wash and relieve themselves. 5444/ The guards maltreated the prisoners as they went to relieve themselves. If they could not complete their bowel movement in the allotted time the prisoners would have to wait until the next call by the guards. 5445/ After using the toilet facilities the prisoners had stand on a vinyl square in their room to wait for breakfast. The guards beat the prisoners during this time. 5446/

3447. The prisoners were forced to run to all of their meals and were often physically abused while they ate. The food was poor and even the soldiers were fed inadequately. 5447/ One witness stated that beans were served for both lunch and dinner for two weeks. 5448/

3448. After lunch there was a rest period, however this depended on the guards. The prisoners were made to jump up onto their beds, apparently bunkbeds, and if someone was unable to do so the guards would beat them. The prisoners had to wait until after roll call before being allowed access to the lavatories. 5449/

3449. Nevertheless, one detainee claimed the conditions at Niš were better than at Stajicevo. The cells were warmer and there was a doctor present. 5450/

3450. In the beginning of December 1991, the ICRC visited the camp and three prisoners were hidden in the shooting gallery. They had their hands tied and had to stand below a one and a half metres mark on the wall. 5451/ Again on 23 January 1992 the ICRC visited the detention facility. The prisoners showed the representatives their bruises but the representatives were forced to leave. 5452/

3451. A large group of prisoners appears to have been transferred from Niš to Sremska Mitrovica around the middle of February, 1992. 5453/ They were transferred by bus and had their hands tied with wire. 5454/

3452. Ozren Monastery: A report indicates there is a POW and civilian prison camp at the Ozren Monastery. 5455/ The location of this monastery has not been confirmed, however there is a town in Serbia, near Aleksinac by that name.

3453. Petrovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Petrovac is in north-eastern Serbia, south-east of Belgrade. A member of the Croatian Army, taken prisoner at the Henrikovci agricultural estate in Vukovar on 21 November 1992 by the JNA and unidentified Serbian paramilitary groups, was taken to Petrovac for an interrogation. He claims he was pressured to admit he was a member of the Counter-Intelligence Unit and was threatened with knives by a paramilitary member. He was severely beaten and he claims this left him in a coma. 5456/

3454. The witness was then transferred to a cellar which held another severely beaten male prisoner, the two were not allowed to communicate. Three JNA reservists beat them and pushed guns into their mouths. A sergeant major beat the two prisoners with a club until a captain requested that the beating stop and the prisoners should be "sent on". The sergeant major insisted that the interrogation and beating continue. A man recognized the witness and spoke in favour of him to the captain. The prisoners were transferred to the KPD in Sremska Mitrovica on 22 November 1992. 5457/

3455. Pozarevac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Pozarevac is located to the east of Belgrade in north-eastern Serbia. A ZNG reservist, taken into custody on 18 November 1991 in Vukovar, was transferred from the KPD to VIZ Belgrade on 13 February 1992. In Belgrade he was tried and sentenced to four years imprisonment on 20 July 1992. From there he was transferred to Pozarevac to serve his sentence. He was held in Pozarevac until 14 August 1992 when he was exchanged with five others from the prison. 5458/

3456. Prijepolje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). Prijepolje is located in southern Serbia near the Montenegrinn border. According to a report compiled by a Professor at the University of Sarajevo, Serbian "extremists" have transported over 22,000 non-Serbs from BiH to camps in Serbia, one of which is in the city of Prijepolje. 5459/ According to another source there were 480 prisoners at the camp sometime before October 1992. 5460/ The existence of this camp is also reported by another source. 5461/

3457. Rodnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Reuter Library Report). Medecins sans Frontieres reports that filmed interviews with some 60 BiH refugees in France indicated that there were several Serb-run camps unknown of before these interviews. One of the camps was Rodnik which was reported to be in Serbia but it is unclear where. 5462/

3458. Uzice: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance). According to information from the Territorial Defence Force in Visegrad, most of the 6,600 Muslim inhabitants of Visegrad were taken by the Serbian Territorial Defence to a detention facility in Uzice, Serbia in western Serbia near the Drina River. 5463/ The Uzice Corp was active in Visegrad in April and May 1992, along with the "White Eagles", the "Garavi", and the "Johnsons". 5464/

3459. Valjevo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC). Valjevo, a city in north-western Serbia, contained a detention facility. A member of the ZNG, captured in Vukovar on 20 November 1991, was tried in Belgrade and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Following the trial, on 22 July 1992, he was transferred to the prison in Valjevo to serve his sentence but was released on 14 August 1992. 5465/ The ICRC visited the District prison on 15 June 1991. 5466/

3460. Šabac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one source "extremists" had moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in FRY, including Šabac. Šabac is located in north-western Serbia. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 5467/

3461. Šabac-"Zorka": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). According to another source, however, Šabac's "Zorka" detention facility contained 12,000 prisoners sometime before October 1992 and that 2,000 of those in custody had been killed. 5468/

3462. Topola: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team). Topola, located in central Serbia, allegedly contains a camp based at a former pig farm. Many of the inmates were formerly incarcerated in Manjaca camp. 5469/

3463. Zlatibor: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Dallas Morning News). One report states that an unknown number of females, captured in Visegrad for the purpose of rape, were allegedly taken to the Zlatibor region in southern Serbia, between Uzice and Prijepolje. 5470/ The Uzice Corp was active in Visegrad in April and May 1992, along with the "White Eagles", the "Garavi", and the "Johnsons". 5471/ It is not clear which formation had custody of the women.

4. Vojvodina

3464. Vojvodina occupies the southern part of the Pannonian Plain and is separated from Serbia proper by the Danube and Sava Rivers. It contains approximately 400,000 Hungarians with large Serbian and Croatian minorities. 5472/ As with other regions in FRY, the non-Serb culture is actively suppressed by the government. The police and administration are wholly staffed by Serbs and are controlled from Belgrade. According to one source there is increasing conflict between the non-Serb independence movement

and the extreme nationalist Serbian organizations. 5473/

3465. Bač: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). According to one report there is a military prison in Bač. 5474/ A witness claims that he was arrested by a policeman on 10 October 1991 in Bodjani. He was asked for his identity card and then was driven to Bač for questioning. He was eventually taken to a detention facility in Paragovo. 5475/ According to another source there is a prison in Bač which is run by unidentified paramilitary forces. 5476/

3466. Bač Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State). There is one report of a woman being detained in Bač police station. The woman and five members of a ZNG reserve unit escaped from Sotin by boat across the Danube River to Serbia with the intention of going to a Hungarian refugee camp. On 25 October 1992 a Serb villager caught sight of her and called the police. The police arrested her and transported the woman to Bač police station where she was interrogated by a Serb policeman and accused of terrorist activities. The policeman tied her up and beat her severely. That same evening she was transferred to Novi Sad. 5477/

3467. Begejevo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral). In 1991 and 1992 detainees were maltreated by JNA soldiers in Begejevo detention facility in western Vojvodina, near Odžaci. 5478/ One witness was arrested in Vukovar on 19 November 1991 by JNA members and left in the custody of "Četniks". The witness was eventually driven to Bogoevo where he/she was tortured for 10 hours by Arkan's units and "Četniks", before being transported to another location. 5479/

3468. Begejci: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch). The village of Begejci is situated near Zrenjanin, Vojvodina. There are several reports of a detention facility existing near Begejci which held mainly Croatian men from Vukovar. 5480/ These included an undetermined number of residents of Borovo Naselje. 5481/

3469. A detention facility was allegedly constructed in October 1991 on a deserted farm near the village. 5482/ However, there are reports of detainees being held at this farm as early as September 1991. 5483/ The facility was operated by the JNA until January or February 1992 when it was closed due to bad publicity. 5484/ All evidence suggesting its existence was removed and the prisoners were sent to Sremska Mitrovica. 5485/ Another report indicates the prison was emptied of all the prisoners, 117 men and an undetermined number of women on 25 December 1991. All were transferred to Sremska Mitrovica. 5486/
3470. One report refers to the farm as the Marakana Farm which had not been used in 15 to 20 years. 5487/ From reports the farm appeared to have been used for livestock prior to being a detention facility. One report made references to cattle while another to sheep. 5488/

3471. The detention facility was surrounded by two concentric rows of barbed wire attached to wooden posts to fence in the grounds. 5489/ The JNA officers and soldiers repeatedly told prisoners that the barbed wire was electrified. When the first prisoners were brought there they were made to clear the surrounding bushes and trees to build this camp fence. In addition to the barbed wire fencing the compound was surrounded by ditches and watchtowers, and was lit by spotlights. 5490/

3472. The reports described the buildings in varying ways. There appeared to

have been a shed, barn, or stable about 50 metres long and 10 metres wide 5491/ in which the prisoners were held. 5492/ This building had large doors that were never completely closed. There was no heating in the building so the temperature near the door was close to zero. The reports were not clear as to how many buildings actually composed the facility. One report describes several buildings:

"The compound included a red brick administrative/ interrogation building, five guard posts, an approximately 20 metres long barn which served as the prisoner detention building, a feeding area with tables, roofed by a nylon tarpaulin, a dog run and a garbage pit." 5493/

A gravel path was spread to link the prisoners' housing with the administration building. 5494/ One report indicates the facility was made of brick, however it was unclear as to which building(s) were being referred to. 5495/ Two doctors who were detained at Begejci claim that more than one structure existed to house the prisoners.

3473. Dogs allegedly were kept at the camp. The guards were armed reservists which patrolled the grounds with police dogs. 5496/ The dogs also appear to have been kept between the two rows of fencing. 5497/

3474. The building where the prisoners slept was overcrowded. The prisoners slept on the concrete floor with straw 5498/ and pieces of tent. At night people were taken to a separate room where they were beaten and some died due to lack of medical treatment. 5499/

3475. The bathroom was of the field type, situated two metres from the prisoners' building, with eight places covered by plastic sheeting. 5500/

3476. The detention facility was also used as a rest and recreation centre for Serbian irregulars from the Vukovar front. The soldiers lived in a separate building and every few days two truckloads of troops were brought from the front and two truckloads went back. 5501/

3477. There were conflicting reports concerning the commander of the camp and the guards. According to one report the commander of the camp was a lieutenant colonel whose name is unknown. 5502/ Another report claimed the commander was a major who wore a camouflage military uniform whose name was also unknown. 5503/ When the camp closed, its director was allegedly moved to Belgrade, where he acted as the commander of a military facility. 5504/ It was not clear which individual this refers to.

3478. Allegedly there were 15 guards at the camp who wore non-camouflage, olive drab uniforms. 5505/ The guards were primarily Serbian reservists who had been mobilized. However a report describes these reservists as having worn camouflage uniforms. 5506/

3479. The prisoners were interrogated by three identified Serbs, who wore camouflage uniforms. 5507/ These three were transferred to the KPD at Sremska Mitrovica as guards on 25 December 1991. 5508/

3480. Six reservists, all from Belgrade, raped and mistreated a female detainee along with 24 unidentified reservists. 5509/

3481. The reports on the population of the prison vary between 25 initially and 1,600 in November, 1991. 5510/ Most of the reports indicate that the prison held between 500 and 600 prisoners at any one time. 5511/

3482. According to one report, before the first agreement on the exchange of prisoners there were 527 people detained in the camp, among them 25 to 30 women. The youngest prisoner was only 14 years old, while the oldest was 82 years-old and about 100 people were over 60 years old. Over 90 per cent were Croats and over 80 per cent of the prisoners were civilians who had never been members of any military unit. 5512/

3483. The first prisoners incarcerated at the farm near Begejci allegedly were 25 arrested members of the Croatian defence forces, but later many more prisoners, mostly civilians from Vukovar municipality, arrived. Around 25 September 1991, 70 citizens from Tovarnik were transferred from a detention facility in Šid to Begejci and were held until 9 December 1991. 5513/ According to a witness who was arrested on 23 September 1991 by military police, 90 detainees from Tovarnik were taken to Begejci on 3 October 1991. 5514/

3484. Another witness claimed that upon arrival in the camp he found civilians from the villages of Svinjarevac, Berak, and Orolik, (villages in eastern Croatia) Some of them were brought to the Begejci camp on 3 October 1991. Until 20 November 1991, 367 or 387 persons were imprisoned in the camp. Another 175 prisoners were brought after the JNA and Serbian paramilitaries occupied Vukovar. 5515/ Sixteen people were captured near Priljevo and taken to Begejci on 21 November 1991. 5516/

3485. During November 1991 JNA soldiers brought civilians with bound hands to Begejci on a regular basis. These civilians consisted of an undetermined number of men from Tovarnik and two women. 5517/ In the second week of November 1991, 30 women were brought into the camp where they were raped and beaten by the reservists. 5518/ Another report claims that there were 25 women between the ages of 50 and 60 who were all civilians. There were many men older than 60. There were also children between 14 and 18 years-old. 5519/ In the same room with the men were 17 women. 5520/

3486. At about 5:00 p.m. on 19 November a group of 360 men and one women were sent to the detention facility at Begejci. The women was taken because she allegedly had been helping the Croatian Militia. The group arrived on 20 November 1991. Some 140 prisoners were already at the camp, including about 10 women and a 14 year-old boy who was severely maltreated by the guards. 5521/ One report indicated that on 21 November 1991 an undetermined number of prisoners from Borovo Naselje were taken to Begejci. The camp held about 570 prisoners, 35 of which were female. 5522/ Five prisoners were transported by bus from Bogojevo to Begejci on 23 November 1991. The witness claims there were 1,600 detainees in one hall at Begejci. He was held there for three months and transferred to Niš in February or January 1992. 5523/

3487. Among the Croatian prisoners were two Sri Lankans who said they had been arrested at Belgrade airport. After the fall of Vukovar a group of 130 prisoners arrived, composed mainly of civilians. 5524/

3488. The wounded were accommodated in the same building together with the other prisoners; they had open wounds which did not receive proper medical treatment. In addition they were regularly beaten. 5525/ One source indicates that all the POWs with broken limbs were exchanged on some unspecified date for Serbian POWs. 5526/

3489. The food at the detention facility was very bad. One witness reported that the prisoners were given a little bit of bread, "one paste" for two men, and some bad porridge. 5527/ Another claimed that in the morning the prisoners received a small amount of tea, a piece of bread and sometimes a small piece of sausage-type meat. Lunches and dinners were equally meager and sometimes

nothing was received. 5528/ Another detainee stated that the meals were scanty, usually some kind of greasy water. One prisoner allegedly found a mouse in the food and other detainees could not eat because of hairs in the food. 5529/ The lack of food caused all prisoners to lose between five and 10 kilograms in weight. 5530/

3490. There were many old people in the camp who had their medicine taken away from them on arrival at the camp. They suffered from chronic heart and lung diseases. They did not receive any medicine while detained. There were also 25 psychiatric patients, four of whom were schizophrenics with no medication. 5531/

3491. All the prisoners suffered from drastic weight loss and were infested with lice. Ninety-five per cent of the prisoners reportedly suffered from infections of the upper respiratory tract and they did not receive medication for these infections or for fevers. There was an epidemic of diarrhea among the prisoners and those who suffered were not even allowed to go to the toilet. Urinary infections were also quite common. 5532/

3492. The soldiers selected and determined who needed medical help. 5533/ One witness and three other detainees were taken to Zrenjanin hospital due to their injuries. The witness claims that the treatment at the hospital was inadequate and the nurses were verbally abusive. The four were taken back to the detention facility near Begejci and situated in an infirmary. There were 25 detainees in one room. A female army doctor arrived four days later to examine the cuts on the witness' genitals and hip which she sprayed with some unidentified substance. A doctor and his assistant came to the infirmary a few days after that to clean and bandage the witness' wounds. 5534/ Another detainee also referred to the doctor and a clinic at the detention facility. The detainee was taken to the clinic for treatment of a neck wound and two bullet wounds to the right arm. 5535/ There were several other detainees at the clinic, two who died due to treatment they suffered while at Begejci. The doctor allegedly covered one of the fatalities with a blanket and reported the cause of death as heart problems. 5536/

3493. The prisoners slept on the stone floor, in four rows, lying on straw with only one blanket to cover themselves. Because the room was crowded, people were not able to sleep stretched out. 5537/ At first men and women slept in the same room. They were allowed to leave the room only for meals and to go to the bathroom if the guards permitted. In three months prisoners were allowed to bathe only once and people slept for a month or two without taking off their boots. They were not able to wash their faces regularly because the water pipes were frozen. Water was available in small quantities for drinking. 5538/ During one witness' two months detention in the facility she was allowed to bathe only once before the arrival of the ICRC. 5539/

3494. The prisoners were used for labour at and around the detention facility. 5540/ They were forced to prepare the buildings for future prisoners and were kicked, punched, and beaten with wooden sticks while working. 5541/ Prisoners were taken to cut trees in the woods. Sometimes prisoners would not return from the woods, and the YPA military police would take those prisoners' belongings out of the shed. The witness claims he knows one man killed in this way. 5542/

3495. JNA police would come at 3:00 am and beat the prisoners and force them to sing "Četnik" songs. 5543/ The prisoners were verbally abused and made to stand or sit with their heads down and their hands behind their backs. Those who stood nearest to the guards were beaten. 5544/ According to one witness the prisoners were forced to sing "Hej Slaveni" and to pay respect to the Serbian dead by observing one minute of silence. 5545/

3496. Prisoners were forced to abuse one another as well as being abused by the guards. A man and a woman chosen at random were forced to have sex. 5546/ One detainee claims he was forced to beat other Croatian detainees. 5547/

3497. The prisoners were beaten every day. They were ordered to hide their heads so that they could not see who was taken. Men, women and children were all beaten. 5548/ Three prisoners reported being beaten by soldiers upon arrival and again while apparently being registered. 5549/ On 13 November 1991, 10 or 15 Serbian reservists came to the detention facility and beat the Croatian POWs. Several were killed by having their heads slammed against a wall until they died. Nine of these detainees fainted, were dragged out into the cold until they regained consciousness, and were then beaten to death. 5550/

3498. The civilian police from Vojvodina also entered the camp on many occasions and beat various prisoners with the permission of the JNA officers in charge. Prisoners were taken outside the camp, shown to Serb civilians who were given the opportunity to beat them. These prisoners were put on public display as criminals, murderers. Some prisoners were tied naked to posts and beaten so severely that they suffered from "post-traumatic delirium" afterwards. 5551/

3499. The most prominent characteristic of life at the detention facility was the regular, daily, and systematic mistreatment of the prisoners. Soldiers would come in drunk at night and force prisoners to stand at attention and sing all night, or they would order them to lie down and cover their heads and proceed to call out their names and beat them. 5552/ The prisoners were questioned and maltreated by JNA police. A young woman dressed in a JNA uniform would force the prisoners to write their personal histories and various confessions. 5553/

3500. Detainees were regularly interrogated at the detention facility by JNA officers. Beating usually accompanied the interrogations and the officers would not discriminate by age, health, or profession who they interrogated. Even arrested medical doctors, minors and wounded detainees were interrogated and beaten. 5554/ The prisoners were all beaten and forced to make false confession to killing Serbs. These confessions were videotaped and later shown on television in Novi Sad and Belgrade. 5555/

3501. Several individuals were named as interrogators. Three interrogated the prisoners simultaneously and sought to force prisoners to sign statements they had not written and extort confessions. In order to persuade the prisoners to confess, the interrogators hit, kicked, and beat them with batons. One technique these interrogators used was to force a prisoner to lay on the floor on his stomach. One interrogator would stand on the prisoner's back and then pull the prisoner's legs up and back towards his head. Another interrogator would then beat the bottoms of the prisoners bare feet. Another technique used was to bind the prisoner's hands behind his back with plastic flex cuffs and then place him in isolation in the barn for as long as eight days. The three interrogators beat to death a 50 year-old man from Borovo Naselje. It was not known where the body was taken. 5556/

3502. The three interrogators and a first class ensign were also named as interrogators by a wounded detainee. The witness was called for questioning and the doctor was asked if the detainee was ready. The doctor responded that they were doing their job without problems. The doctor left the room and the four interrogators beat the witness until he confessed to the murder of five civilians. The witness told them that he was illiterate therefore could not write a statement which incited the four to beat him again. 5557/

3503. Police from Novi Sad also arrived and interrogated the prisoner about the Democratic Party of Croats in Novi Sad and who the recruits into the Croatian army were in that area. During the interrogations, which usually took place at night, prisoners were beaten. 5558/

3504. There were dozens of prisoners with broken ribs in the camp, and practically every prisoner was marked by bruises from frequent beating. Some prisoners lost their sight, hearing or several teeth, while several suffered broken jaws from the physical abuse they received. 5559/

3505. An undetermined number of prisoners died at the detention facility from physical abuse. One prisoner over 60, a heart disease patient, was beaten to death in the camp and died without receiving any medical care. 5560/ At least two men died from beatings at the camp between 22 and 23 November 1991.

1991. One was approximately 55 years-old and had lived in Vukovar, the other was about 40 years-old and had heart problems. It was not clear if the men with heart problems were the same individuals. 5561/ Another report claims that two others died from their beatings. 5562/ The nine prisoners beaten to death by the reservists and the man who disappeared in the woods are also counted among the dead. One report claims the corpses were taken away in a Red Cross vehicle that resembled a refrigerator. 5563/

3506. The women held in the detention facility were interrogated and beaten and they also suffered sexual abuse while detained. The irregular soldiers that arrived at the farm reportedly used the women as sexual slaves. Initially there were very few women in the camp, sources suggest that there appeared to have been over 30 altogether. 5564/

3507. The women were held in the same stable with the other prisoners for 10 days and then moved to another room. There they slept on concrete floors with one blanket. The temperature was close to freezing and the women were unable to sleep due to the cold. The women had diarrheic problems. 5565/

3508. On 1 November 1991, a Serbian reservist told one female detainee that she was to be his slave. He referred to her as "bitch" and she was to call him "master". She was told she would be a whore for 30 reservists and was forced to clean their boots while they wore them. 5566/ If the reservists were not satisfied they would kick the witness in the chest and face which caused severe nosebleeds. She was regularly raped, brutalized, sexually mistreated, and verbally threatened by all 30 reservists. 5567/

3509. During the second week of November 1991, 30 women were brought into the camp. 5568/ The women were taken out at night by the soldiers but refused to discuss what had occurred. 5569/

3510. The women were also interrogated and one reported that she was beaten in an attempt to force her to admit to killing an unidentified Serb. She was also heard to tell the interrogators not to touch certain parts of her body. One man was overheard as saying the woman had nice breasts. 5570/

3511. One woman from Vukovar claims that because women were not held in Stajicevo she was transferred to Begejci the same night she was captured, 19 November 1991. She was driven in a JNA vehicle which also contained three soldiers. On the way they forced her to kiss them and threatened her with rape and death. Upon arrival at Begejci the soldiers put a gun to her head and played Russian roulette until the morning when she was forced to sing the Yugoslavia anthem. 5571/

3512. Another woman claimed that during the first 14 days of her internment she was taken for questioning. She reported that she was not beaten but she was sexually abused by one reservist. The other reservists were not allowed to touch her. 5572/

3513. The ICRC representatives reportedly visited the detention facility three times and were denied access on the fourth visit. The reason given for the denial of access was that there were no new detainees. 5573/ The JNA officers did not allow private conversations between ICRC representatives and prisoners. 5574/

3514. Every time the ICRC visited the detention facility a certain number of prisoners would allegedly be hidden from them. One report claimed that some prisoners were deliberately hidden from their sight so that their names would not be recorded. 5575/ Another report alleges that 15 POWs destined for the military prison in Belgrade were always hidden in a small room during the ICRC visits. 5576/ The ICRC visited the camp in early December and about ten prisoners who had been severely beaten were hidden in the administrative building for the duration of the visit. 5577/ A group of 17 prisoners were hidden whenever the representatives of the ICRC visited the camp and therefore were never registered by the ICRC. 5578/

3515. After the occupation of Borovo Naselje a large group of civilians arrived but were not listed with the ICRC because the camp officials denied them access until 10 December 1991. 5579/

3516. In December 1991 all but seventy inmates were exchanged for Serbian POWs. 5580/ On 10 December 1991 detainees were exchanged on the Bosanski Šamac-Slavonski Šamac Bridge. Ninety per cent of those exchanged were civilians. 5581/ On 23 December 1991 the seventy remaining prisoners were transported to other detention facilities. 5582/

3517. Indjija Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Indjija is a town southeast of Novi Sad, Vojvodina. The Croats in Slankamen, a town near Indjija, began experiencing ethnic problems around 1 August 1991. Shortly thereafter people began to be drafted into the JNA. The Croats allegedly had a difficult time in the military due to their ethnicity. One Croat reports that he moved to Croatia on 10 November 1991 due to avoid military service with the JNA. In January 1992 his wife and children joined him. His parents remained in Slankamen until they were forced to exchange their house. At this time their son returned to Slankamen to get his parents and retrieve some documents from the house. 5583/

3518. He was arrested and detained at the Indjija police station for an undetermined amount of time. There he was beaten and forced to confess to being an "Ustaša". He was also forced to accuse other Croats in Slankamen of the same. He was to be tried for allegedly misusing official documents because he had lost his drivers license and was issued another one after having found the original. He asked permission to speak to his parents and was told to return to the station in the morning. He escaped to Croatia that night. 5584/

3519. Livade: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Livade is located near Zrenjanin in Vojvodina. A detention facility in Livade held approximately 6500 people in October of 1991, 400 of whom were women. The prisoners were predominately from Vukovar, Mikloševci, and Borovo Naselje. The witness was the only Muslim detained there. She was arrested with several Croatian soldiers on 8 October 1991 in Borovo Naselje and taken to Livade the same day. She and nine Croatians were transferred to Livade in a personnel carrier and were

physically abused by four "Četniks" during the journey. The witness claims that the prisoners were driven all over Serbia as the journey took 14 hours. 5585/

3520. Upon arrival the prisoners were lined up against a wall. The witness was taken out of line and searched. She was deprived of a necklace, three rings, and some money. A soldier told her to lie on some straw, and an hour later the captain and seven men raped her. The men were approximately 25 to 30 years-old. They forced her to have oral, anal, and vaginal sex which lasted until 5:00 a.m.. She was then moved to a hog pen. 5586/

3521. The captain interrogated her and forced her to confess that she fed Croatian soldiers in her home. She did not know the names of the soldiers. 5587/

3522. The witness claims that she was raped every night and that the Croatian women in the detention facility were also raped. The youngest was a 17 year-old and the witness herself was the oldest victim. All the rapes occurred in the same room and continued until 10 December 1991 when Captain Dukanović told the detainees they would be exchanged in Bosanska Šamac. The exchange failed and the witness was transferred to the detention facility in Šid. 5588/

3523. Novi Sad: International Society for Human Rights (ISHR) had reports of prison camps at various locations in FRY, including Novi Sad, Vojvodina. 5589/ Amnesty International also has reports from Croatian official sources that prisoners were still held by the JNA and Serbian paramilitaries at locations around FRY on 16 February 1992. 5590/

3524. Novi Sad City Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State). A detainee was reported to have been held in the Novi Sad city jail and then brought to Foca prison by Foca police in the early summer of 1992. 5591/

3525. Novi Sad Civilian Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State). A witness claims that he was arrested by a policeman on 10 October 1991 in Bodjani. He was asked for his identity card and then was driven to Bač for questioning. He was questioned by the police but believes he did not tell them what they wanted to hear so they took him to the civilian prison in Novi Sad, where he remained for three days. He was questioned and beaten in the Karadjordjevo by an investigator, JNA members, and reservists. He was beaten, he believes, because he did not want to sign a false statement which accused him of being a member of a terrorist organization which operated in Vojvodina. He was told that he was "registered" in a fenced hunting ground and was accused of leaving a path for others to follow. From Novi Sad he was taken to Paragovo. 5592/

3526. Another report appears to refer to the same incident, though the events in the report have not been confirmed. A woman who was arrested and taken to Bač police station was transferred to Novi Sad on 25 October 1992. She spent the night in a cell and was interrogated in the morning by the police inspector referred to above. This inspector is also described as the prosecutor for the Vojvodina region. He told the woman that all members of her terrorist group had been arrested. 5593/

3527. She was taken in a police van by ten Serbian reservists to the Karadordevo Hunting Woods, located on the eastern bank of the Danube River. There she was to show the investigator where she and her companions had crossed and hidden the boat. A Belgrade television crew was already at the woods and handed her a script to read which incriminated her of terrorist

activities. When she refused, the investigator and the soldiers beat her while the television crew filmed it. The investigator ordered the soldiers to aim their rifles at the woman when she still refused. She prayed and then told the investigator not to be a coward and shoot her in the front. He allegedly spared her life because of her bravery. He informed her she was a prisoner of war but had no rights. She was then taken back to Novi Sad and incarcerated in Paragaj Military Casern. 5594/

3528. Novi Sad Paragaj Military Casern: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). In October 1992 the Paragaj Military Casern allegedly held five Croats and four Czechs 5595/ in unheated cells. A woman involved in the Karadjordjevo Hunting Woods incident, was interned there and interrogated continuously for three days. She was accused of terrorism and crimes she claims she did not commit. On 28 October 1992 the woman was told she would be sent to the occupied Ilok, Croatia and was told to write a statement. The Serbians who controlled the prison did not like her statement and beat her severely in the head and abdomen. 5596/

3529. The other eight prisoners were allegedly so badly beaten they could not move. One 70 year-old man fainted from pain and cold and was dragged into an office by a fellow Croat detainee. When the man was revived he was beaten again. One evening all the Czechs were removed from the cells and never returned. The woman was taken to Zrenjanin and incarcerated in Begejci on an unknown date. 5597/

3530. Novi Sad Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). One report describes the arrest of two men in Novi Sad on 2 October 1991. Both men were detained in the Novi Sad police station for 30 hours without receiving any explanation or hearing any accusations. During their detainment one of the men was interrogated and beaten. He was questioned about the Croatian forces and their weaponry in Ilok and the Croatian Democratic Party in Novi Sad. On 3 October 1991 he was released from the police station. The witness was arrested several more times before being transported to Paragovo on 6 November 1991. Before his transfer from the Novi Sad police station he was forced to give a written and signed statement. 5598/

3531. Novi Sad Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC). The ICRC visited Novi Sad Hospital, which was listed in the ICRC Places of Detention List, 16 November 1991. 5599/

3532. Palić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State). The BiH Government alleged the existence of a concentration camp in Palić, a town in northern Vojvodina near Subotica. However, certain embassy officials, members of humanitarian organizations, and western journalists visited Palić and did not find a "camp" or imprisoned Muslims. They did find a site where Bosnian Muslim refugees were billeted while waiting for travel documents so they could attempt to travel to Hungary. 5600/

3533. Paragovo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one source there is a civilian/military prison in Paragovo. Paragovo, according to this source, is located between Novi Sad and Kamenica. 5601/

3534. Paragovo Military Prison in Sremska Kamenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ISHR). Sremska Kamenica is located a few kilometres south of Novi Sad in Vojvodina. Three thousand residents of Borovo Naselje surrendered to the Serbian forces

at the new shoe factory on 20 November 1992. The prisoners, some of whom were Croatian National Guards (ZNG-Zbor Narodne Garde), were taken to several locations, one of which was the Paragovo Military Prison at Sremska Kamenica. 5602/ Another source describes the detention facility as a military police barracks. In addition to those detainees from Vukovar, Hungarians and Croats from Vojvodina are allegedly being picked up off the streets and detained in this camp. 5603/

3535. A witness stated that he was arrested on 6 November 1991 in Novi Sad. He was transported to Paragovo Military Police Headquarters where he was forced to give a written and signed statement. The next day he was made to give a statement while a "mayor" held a gun to his head and threatened him with torture and death. The mayor questioned him about the hospital in Ilok. On 9 November 1991 he was transported with three other prisoners to the camp in Begejci. 5604/

3536. Another witness describes how he was arrested on 10 October 1991 interrogated in Novi Sad and transported to Paragovo. He spent three days in a barracks, the first in "the room of some lieutenant colonel" and the subsequent nights in a storehouse which contained three connecting beds. The witness was imprisoned with four others, three of whom were Ruthenes. JNA Reservists appear to have been in charge of the detention facility. The witness was not beaten or tortured though his fellow detainees were. He was interrogated and the reservist in charge demanded that he write a statement about the occurrences in Sotin, beginning with the death of the policemen in Borovo Selo. On 1 November 1991 the witness was transported to Begejci camp. 5605/

3537. Another source claims that as many as 15 detainees are held in a small underground cell. Prisoners are beaten on a regular basis, burned with cigarettes, and made to fight one another. 5606/

3538. Ruma: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Sometime after 20 October 1991 when the JNA occupied Tovarnik, JNA members and Serb Paramilitary units, interned the local civilians, mainly Croats, in various detention facilities in FRY. According to a witness account, JNA soldiers brought a group of civilians to a farm near Ruma, 50 kilometres northwest of Belgrade. The prisoners were taken off the bus two by two. The witness was ordered by a JNA soldier to strip to the nude. After that the soldier threatened to castrate him. After the witness, a female neighbour of his was called. The woman was ordered to take her skirt off. At that point the soldier removed the witness from the room but detained the woman for several more hours. The witness states that he saw the JNA soldiers carrying out glass bottles filled with a dark fluid which he thinks was the blood of the prisoners detained in the room. The witness did not see the prisoners ever again. 5607/

3539. Village near Ruma: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Ruma is a village in Vojvodina, east of Sremska Mitrovica, where prisoners were allegedly held for short periods of time before being transported to Sremska Mitrovica. One witness, who was arrested on 23 September 1991, was taken to Šid and then spent a day in Sremska Mitrovica. On 25 September 1991 he and 90 others were transferred to a village near Ruma. Most of the detainees were from Tovarnik and three of them were women. All of the detainees were physically and mentally abused. The 90 detainees spent two days and one night in the prison before being transferred back to Sremska Mitrovica. 5608/

3540. It appears that Croats residing in FRY were arrested and detained for use in later exchanges with Croatia. This witness was exchanged on 11 October

1991 in Bosanska Šamac and taken to a hospital in Zagreb. 5609/

3541. Ruma Sports Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Prisoners from Vukovar were separated from the women and children in Velepomet on 18 November 1991. The men were taken by truck to a sports hall in Ruma. There the prisoners had to give their personal data and their place of residence. 5610/

3542. Šid: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International). According to one report there is a military prison in Šid. 5611/

3543. On 22 September 1991 JNA soldiers, reservists, and "Četniks" entered the village of Tovarnik. The captured villagers, mainly in Tovarnik, were detained in a the house of a deceased doctor before being transported to Šid. The reservists and "Četniks" from Tovarnik mistreated the prisoners, however the JNA Army officers interrogated them without using force. The prisoners spent two to three days in Šid before being transferred to other detention facilities in FRY. All were released on 9 December 1991. 5612/ Large groups of prisoners were detained in Tovarnik before being deported to Serbia. 5613/

3544. Croatian officials reported to Amnesty International that there was a prison camp operated in Šid by Serbians sometime before or around February 1992. 5614/ The International Society for Human Rights also had reports of a detention facility in Šid. 5615/

3545. A witness reported being arrested in Šid and detained by the military police before being transported to Sremska Mitrovica. 5616/ Another witness claims that his mother and son were taken by the JNA, Serbian paramilitary units, and villagers to a detention facility in Šid where they were mentally abused. The witness, himself, was apparently detained in Šid from 12 September 1991 to 27 November 1991 when he was transferred to Sremska Mitrovica. 5617/ One report indicates that a women held initially in Livade, Vojvodina was transported to a stable in Šid after a failed prisoner exchange on 12 December 1991 and was held there until 6 January 1992. 5618/ One witness who tried to escape from the conflict in Vukovar was captured in Ceric by JNA soldiers around 22 November 1991. He was then detained in the police station in Šid for an undetermined period and transferred to Sremska Mitrovica. 5619/ Another witness from Vukovar was captured and taken by JNA army trucks to Šid and then to Sremska Mitrovica prison on 11 November 1991. 5620/

3546. Sremska Mitrovica-"Fruška Gora": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). There was, allegedly, a detention facility in Sremska Mitrovica called "Fruška Gora". The report did not indicated how many detainees were held there. 5621/

3547. Kazneno Popravni Dom in Sremska Mitrovica (KPD): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC). KPD was a criminal rehabilitation centre for civilians prior to the war. 5622/ Beginning on 18 November 1991, 5623/ Croatsians captured at the battle of Vukovar as well as Muslims from Bosnia were detained there. 5624/ Reports indicate detainees were being held in the KPD as late as 14 August 1992 by the JNA in conjunction with paramilitary groups and local Serbian civilians. 5625/ The ICRC first visited a detention facility in Sremska Mitrovica on 2 December 1991. 5626/ This camp is also mentioned in another report. 5627/

3548. The KPD is situated in the city of Sremska Mitrovica in south-western Vojvodina, FRY. The city is approximately 75 kilometres southwest of Vukovar, Croatia.

3549. The KPD facility located in the centre of the Sremska Mitrovica is an old brick building surrounded by high walls with barbed wire. 5628/ It includes a building 60 to 70 metres long and eight metres wide. 5629/ There apparently are multiple pavilions with rooms of varying sizes. Solitary confinement cells are located next to hall number 3. There also existed rooms called segregation. Segregation cells containing at least five individuals each, however, their purpose is not clear. The two story structure also contains a basement where prisoners were allegedly tortured. 5630/

3550. The JNA appeared to be in control of the KPD. This was substantiated by several prisoner statements claiming both the presence of the JNA at the detention facility and apparent custody of prisoners by the same. 5631/ Also, prisoners compared treatment at the hands of the paramilitary members and JNA personnel, both of which had access to the detainees. 5632/ An article in the Belgrade daily Borba quotes at length a civilian held in Sremska Mitrovica attributing his survival to the fact that he was held in a JNA prison. 5633/ Further, several reports indicate lists of prisoners were supplied to the prison personnel by the Yugoslav Federal Police (SDS). 5634/ In a letter to Human Rights Watch, the Serbian Government clearly admitted to having held individuals from Ovčara. 5635/

3551. The commander of the military guards at the KPD was called KOS by the prisoners, which is an acronym for counter intelligence agency. The guards referred to him by a code name. He participated in the beating of prisoners. 5636/ Another document alleged that the camp was run by a JNA Captain. It is likely that they are the same individual as they are both referred to by the guards by the same code name and were at the KPD during the same time period. 5637/

3552. Some of the guards at the KPD were identified by name in various reports. Three were transferred from their positions at Begejci to the KPD around 25 December 1992. 5638/ Five prison guards, all about 18 to 20 years-old and JNA privates, were at the KPD for military police training. They regularly tortured prisoners and were responsible for the deaths of at least 18 prisoners. 5639/ Another guard was identified only by nickname. 5640/

3553. Sources identify seven others who were not prisoners and who were present during the beatings at the KPD. 5641/ A lance corporal was present at the camp from 24 September 1991 to 3 October 1991 and beat at least one prisoner repeatedly. 5642/

3554. A captain, an investigating officer, interrogated prisoners at KPD and apparently supported the methods used by an investigating officer from Begejci--an ensign 1st class. One report indicates that prisoners were being forced to sign confessions written by the captain. 5643/

3555. In November 1991 detainees were beaten by JNA soldiers, JNA military police, and bus drivers of Serb nationality. 5644/ Paramilitary units and civilians participated in the beatings and killings the KPD along with the JNA military personnel. 5645/ Multiple reports indicate that military police and Serbian policemen beat prisoners on arrival at the KPD. 5646/ One report in particular indicated a military police private first class took part in the beatings. A number of reservists acted as guards and apparently treated the prisoners more humanely. 5647/ Another report indicated that the 182 MUPs and ZNGs who surrendered to the JNA were protected from the "Četniks". 5648/

3556. Four Serbs from Vukovar who knew their victims inflicted the worst beatings and tortures on the prisoners of the KPD. 5649/ They were brought in to take part in the interrogation of the prisoners. 5650/ Two known perpetrators were called "executioners" by the prisoners. They would come into

the prison hall and remove men they knew as neighbours from Vukovar. 5651/

3557. It was reported that five women prisoners, taken into custody during the Vukovar conflict, were guarded by two female civilians. These guards forced one women to read a cyrillic Bible and beat all the female detainees in their custody. 5652/

3558. The ethnicity of the prison population was mixed; the majority of the detainees were reportedly Croatians from Vukovar and Muslims and Croatians from Bosanski Šamac, BiH. 5653/ However, among the population were Hungarians and Croatians from the Vojvodina area imprisoned as part of FRY's domestic policy of relocating non-Serb ethnic groups. 5654/ There were also reports of an American, 5655/ a Ruthenian, 5656/ a Slovenian woman, 5657/ and several Albanians being imprisoned. 5658/ Several reports mention that Serbs from Vukovar, who refused to collaborate with the Serbian forces, and even a JNA soldier were detained. 5659/ The KPD was also populated with civilian criminals, not being held in connection with the conflict. An undetermined number of these criminals participated in the rape of at least one female prisoner. 5660/

3559. The number of detainees reported present at the KPD after the Vukovar surrender in November, 1991 range as high as 5,000 5661/ and as low as 300. 5662/ The majority of the reports are in the range of 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners. 5663/

3560. The KPD housed both male civilians and members of various Croatian forces. These included a whole unit of Croatian Army reserves, 5664/ 300 to 500 Croatian National Guardsmen (ZNG), 5665/ Croatian Army members, 5666/ and members of the Croatian Security Police (MUP). 5667/ In December an unspecified number of Territorial Defence members were transferred from Stajićevo with 500 other prisoners. 5668/

3561. There are also reports of women and children being detained but most do not specify numbers. At least 84 women were imprisoned after the fall of Vukovar and more were transferred to the facility in December 1991 and January 1992. 5669/ However, it seemed the majority of women were separated from the men, driven to various locations, and eventually released. 5670/

3562. Among the prison population were a number of civilian medical personnel, patients, and civilians from Vukovar hospital. 5671/ The Serbian authorities claim that only 380 patients were taken and 178 were released to Croatian authorities. 5672/ According to Amnesty International, by 27 November 1991 only 128 of a total of 440 patients, and 72 out of 320 hospital staff had been handed over to the Croatian authorities. 5673/ A major admitted that Serbian troops evacuated a number of people from the hospital to a place called Ovčara but claimed that he turned all these people over to prison authorities in Sremska Mitrovica.

3563. The majority of prisoners incarcerated at the KPD surrendered at the Mitnica district of Vukovar on 18 November 1991. These included military personnel and civilians. 5674/ The JNA had promised to release the civilians if the military forces surrendered but they did not honour this agreement. 5675/ Approximately 200 Croatian army reservists who were defending Mitnica, and the approximately 5,000 residents of the town, surrendered to the JNA. Before the surrender some of the reservists had hidden their uniforms and weapons. 5676/ One hundred and fifty ZNG members surrendered both with and without their weapons. They were all dressed in civilian clothes as there was a shortage of uniforms. 5677/ A European Community observer was present at the time of surrender. All non-Serb residents were separated from the Serbian residents. After that, the non-Serb men were separated from their women and

children; all the non-Serbs were then loaded onto trucks and taken to Ovčara. 5678/ They were transported from Ovčara in buses to the KPD in Sremska Mitrovica and incarcerated between 18 November 1991 and 22 November 1991. 5679/

3564. On 19 November 1991, Serbian forces (irregular and JNA) occupied Vukovar and rounded up all the citizens and the Croatian National Guardsmen. The men were separated and taken to the warehouse of the Velepromet company in Vukovar. Serbian paramilitary members had access to the prisoners at this point and committed atrocities such as killing 25 young men. On 20 November, a Belgrade television crew and well-known television personality Petar Slovenski interviewed the prisoners. At noon on the same day the Croatian POWs were loaded on to eight or nine buses, 50 to 60 prisoners per bus and taken to Sremska Mitrovica's KPD. 5680/ At the prison the men were separated from the women. 5681/ Another source claims all prisoners from Vukovar were transported to Sremska Mitrovica in the Negoslavci direction but only the men were removed from the buses. 5682/

3565. In addition to the Vukovar patients, civilians wounded in the mine field in Lovas were taken to Sremska Mitrovica hospital and the KPD. 5683/ Wounded individuals spotted near the road were also taken along with the other prisoners and incarcerated. Among them was a man who needed his leg amputated. Many wounded were held in the same room as other prisoners and were without medical care for eight days. 5684/ In addition to the wounded, there were two schizophrenics and one epileptic who were released after three weeks. 5685/

3566. Approximately 400 patients, 400 civilians, and some medical personnel were arrested in Vukovar Hospital on 20 November 1991 and an undetermined number were incarcerated by the JNA. 5686/ This included the staff and patients of the Vukovar hospital. There are independent reports from at least two doctors and two journalists. 5687/ It is not clear if this group also included several hundred military personnel who took refuge in the hospital. Some military personnel were captured while helping to evacuate the hospital. All were taken to Velepromet before being transported to the KPD. 5688/ Another source claims prisoners from the hospital were divided in to three groups; women with children, women without children, and men. Women and children were taken to Serbia and from there to Croatia or Hungary. 5689/

3567. Another group of citizens, who were seeking shelter in their cellars, were taken to Drvena pijaca. There the men were separated from the women and children. The men were taken to Velepromet where Serbian reservists perpetrated crimes against them. The next day the prisoners were taken by bus to the KPD by Serbian reservists. During the journey the bus was stopped often and prisoners were taken out and killed. 5690/

3568. One witness was taken prisoner in Petrovci on 17 November and transferred to Sremska Mitrovica on 20 November 1991. 5691/ There are also reports that some of the prisoners were not abused because they were escorted by young Serbian soldiers though they were abused by local Serbs. 5692/

3569. On 19 November a convoy arrived at the KPD and the men were removed and the women and children taken in an unknown direction. 5693/ The male prisoners were forced to run a gauntlet. They were beaten with clubs, truncheons, axe handles, black jacks, bare hands, and kicked. 5694/ Three sources indicate the gauntlet was composed of policemen. 5695/ However, another source claims the prisoners were forced to step out one by one and were met at the gate by convicts in blue uniforms who beat them to exhaustion. 5696/ One report indicated that the prisoners were photographed shortly after arrival. 5697/

3570. When the prisoners reached a large hall they were forced to undress and were strip-searched. 5698/ All their belongings were confiscated. Some of the items were registered with the intent of being returned to their owners, other items, specifically valuables, were never returned. 5699/ One source claims documents belonging to the prisoners were returned. 5700/ All this was accompanied by humiliations, curses and, some sources reported, beatings. 5701/ In addition, lists, contents unknown, were made which the prisoners had to sign. 5702/

3571. After entering the camp, the majority of prisoners were put in rooms with wooden floors and no beds. There were nearly 100 prisoners situated in rooms between 50 square metres to possibly 92 square metres. The overcrowded conditions forced some to stand so others could sleep. 5703/ According to one source, there were 120 people in a space of 70 square metres. No one was able to lie on their backs and 20 people had to stand so others could lie down. 5704/ Some were made to sleep on metal-framed beds, on the floor, and on tables. 5705/ Another source states, 100 detainees from the Vukovar hospital were taken into a room where each had one metre of space. 5706/

3572. Cold drinking water was available from a water installation in a small space at the entrance to the room. The detainees had no soap, towels, toilet paper, or detergent. The rooms had central heating installations. During the night a strong light was turned on (only in a few rooms was the light of lesser intensity). Several days later each prisoner received two cushions, one blanket, towel, soap, and toilet paper. 5707/

3573. Approximately 200 people, who had surrendered with their weapons, were placed in a room with an oily concrete floor and no beds, blankets, or other furnishings. 5708/ Around 180 Croatian soldiers were locked in a room with 80 beds, 5709/ and 80 women were held in another room. 5710/ One source claims he was held in the "ice plant" in cold and damp conditions without a bed. Before that he was in a room with 102 other prisoners. 5711/

3574. All the prisoners claim the food was terrible and the portions inadequate, though they were fed three times a day. 5712/ Most prisoners lost weight, some of them up to 30 kilograms. 5713/ One source lost 18 kilograms during the nine months of his incarceration. 5714/ One source stated that the prisoners were deprived of food for two days after their surrender. 5715/ The women held in the KPD claim that the food was horrible, but of adequate portions. 5716/

3575. The prisoners were forced to eat unplucked chicken "with all kinds of crusts and disgusting things". 5717/ They never received fruit or vegetables. 5718/ Of the three daily meals, only one meal was hot. This meal consisted of broth and bread. One detainee claimed the guards always came up one slice of bread short in order to cause friction among the prisoners. 5719/

3576. One detainee complained that the tea was sour, the food was either too salty or without salt, and the bread was mouldy. 5720/ For breakfast the prisoners received a piece of hard, stale bread, a small sausage or a piece of meat from a can. Another detainee complained of no tea or white coffee. Lunch was usually cabbage, beans, or goulash. Another prisoner stated that the food was always too salty, too spicy, too acidic, or too bland; the bread was scarce, half-baked, and hard. The same was offered for supper. 5721/

3577. According to another source, hygiene was non-existent. 5722/ For months the prisoners were unable to wash or shave and became infested with lice. They were sprayed with insecticide. 5723/ The prisoners were given soap and toilet paper only when the Commission 5724/ was expected, but these were taken away the moment the Commission left. 5725/ They were eventually allowed to

bathe after two and a half months due to the arrival of the ICRC. They were then again not allowed to wash or to satisfy the basic requirements of personal hygiene until the next visit by the Red Cross. 5726/

3578. The wounded were held in the same rooms as the other prisoners and were without medical care for eight days after incarceration. The other prisoners attempted to wash and care for the wounds because, according to one source, the stench of "pus and rotting flesh, was overpowering". After eight days the wounded were treated and their bandages were changed every second day. Some of the prisoners had their limbs amputated. 5727/ A prisoner who was held in solitary confinement spent four months in the hospital's infection ward. 5728/

3579. Reports indicate at least some of the detainees were seen by doctors but the frequency was unknown. 5729/ At Sremska Mitrovica a doctor gave one of the prisoners a painkilling injection after he was beaten by Serbian irregulars and handed over to the JNA. This was the only medical assistance he was given until the arrival of a doctor from Vukovar hospital who had been incarcerated. 5730/

3580. Other reports claim some prisoners were denied medical help. 5731/ One of the imprisoned doctors offered medical care to a wounded child in the camp. 5732/ Another prisoner reportedly led a small mobile medical unit within the camp. 5733/ There were enough bandages and solutions for the treatment of wounds but the supply of medicine was scant. Later, medicines were supplied according to need. The most frequent reported illnesses were upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, urinary infections, and different psychiatric disturbances. 5734/

3581. Prisoners were beaten severely on a regular basis. 5735/ Several detainees were allegedly beaten so severely that they suffer from permanent damage. 5736/ Some were beaten until they passed out and were revived with water so that the prison authorities did not have to take them to the Novi Sad hospital. 5737/ One source claims he was beaten unconscious four or five times; he was beaten on the head, they broke his teeth, wounded his chest and he still has kidney pains. 5738/ Another witness claims he was only beaten once and that he was kicked and beaten on the soles of his feet. 5739/ Other prisoners were also beaten on their feet. 5740/

3582. Prisoners were also forced to eat pepper and salt, had pistols shoved in their mouths, and one individual had his jaw broken and was unable to lie down due to his beating. 5741/ Many prisoners were beaten during their exercise period. 5742/

3583. The beatings were perpetrated by the guards at the KPD 5743/ and drunken paramilitary members. The latter encouraged younger JNA soldiers to take part. 5744/ The prisoners were beaten with bare hands and various instruments; truncheons, rubber hammers, blackjacks, mace type objects, baseball bats, clubs, and iron rods. 5745/ The guards unleashed trained dogs upon the detainees. 5746/

3584. As soon as the guards entered the room the prisoners had to stand with bowed heads and hands behind their backs. 5747/ They were made to stand or sit in this position for several hours at a time. 5748/ For a full month and a half they were not taken out into the fresh air. 5749/ In addition, they were forced to sing Serbian songs. 5750/

3585. Some prisoners were selected for abuse because they wore yellow boots typical of the ZNG, 5751/ others were selected for reasons such as not bowing their heads low enough when the guards entered the room. 5752/ Those detainees who participated in the defence of Vukovar were held in pavilion

three. These 180 were allegedly treated worse than other prisoners. They were beaten with iron rods on both feet and in the groin and kidney areas. 5753/ The Croatian soldiers were battered by military policemen, military officers, and bus drivers. 5754/

3586. An undetermined number of prisoners were beaten until dead. One detainee claimed that two prisoners died as a consequence of beatings and were left to lie for 20 hours next to those still alive. 5755/ There is another report of a detainee witnessing the death of two prisoners. 5756/ It is unclear as to whether these reports refer to the same incident. A woman claims that her brother-in-law from Lovas died in Sremska Mitrovica on 20 December 1992 due to maltreatment. 5757/ Allegedly the beatings which accompanied the interrogations often resulted in death. 5758/ At least 18 prisoners were tortured to death according to one source. 5759/ In contradiction, another source claims that people were killed but never in front of witnesses. 5760/

3587. Prisoners were forced to work in the fields, 5761/ clean sewers, and perform other hard labour until they were exhausted. 5762/

3588. In addition to physical maltreatment, the detainees were verbally abused. Often they were called "Ustaše" and slaughters of Serbian children. 5763/ The detainees were told that the Croats sexually abused both men and women and that all reports of Croatian crimes would be sent to Geneva. 5764/ All of those who fought at the Mitnica district of Vukovar were threatened with death if any were found guilty of crimes. 5765/

3589. The women in the prison were given a mattress, blanket, towel, and soap. Two women, who were left in the prison after the exchanges, were threatened with rape, accused of having been snipers, and of having cut children's fingers and ears off and making necklaces out of them. They forced one woman to admit she had fired rifles and even attempted to extract false statements from her through beating. 5766/

3590. According to one source all of those who fought at Mitnica district of Vukovar were not registered until mid-January. 5767/ Another source indicated that some prisoners were allowed to receive parcels though they had been opened and items removed. 5768/

3591. One witness pointed out that the JNA soldiers were better to the prisoners than the paramilitary members. He believed if the detainees had been in the hands of the paramilitary members they would have died. 5769/ The JNA officers told one detainee that the maltreatment of prisoners was forbidden. This was not the case in reality, especially if the prisoners were members of Croatian Police, Croatian National Guard, or Territorial Defence. 5770/

3592. When the interrogations began and how often they occurred is not clear from the reports. Some reports claim that the interrogations began immediately and others claim the questioning began between eight to 15 days after the initial incarceration. 5771/ According to several sources the interrogations continued constantly, e.g. every day for six months, 5772/ and multiple times during one day. 5773/ However, another detainee claims to have been interrogated only five times in seven months of internment. 5774/

3593. The interrogations were allegedly carried out by military investigators, military officers and local Serbs from Vukovar. 5775/ The prisoners were allegedly questioned by many consecutive interrogators and statements were taken. 5776/ During the questioning the interrogators would accuse prisoners of raping Serbian women, of hiding weapons, and robbing Serbs. 5777/ From the

beginning, some prisoners were repeatedly investigated and questioned. If the investigators were not satisfied with answers, they insisted on their own versions. 5778/ Some prisoners were beaten in order to force false statements and extract confessions. 5779/

3594. The day after being arrested some prisoners allegedly had to fill out a questionnaire providing personal information about their profession, nationality, military activity, and social status or assets and were forced to make statements in front of cameras on two occasions. 5780/ According to one source, the prisoners were filmed answering questions such as where they were and what kind of formations they were in. 5781/ After the interrogations, prisoners always had to write and sign a statement. 5782/

3595. The method of most interrogations included physical abuse. Some prisoners were beaten continuously with sticks, kicked constantly in the ribs, belly and legs, and had their heads forcefully and repeatedly pushed against the wall. 5783/ The Croatian combatants who were not registered with the ICRC were beaten during interrogations, especially on the soles of their feet. 5784/ According to one detainee, if they suspected him of lying they would beat him all over the body, on his face and legs, and on the scrotum. 5785/ However, there are two reports which claim that at least some of the prisoners were not physically maltreated during interrogations. 5786/

3596. The option of collaboration was offered to some prisoners. The reward was supposed to be release from prison or some privileges within the camp. 5787/

3597. Solitary confinement cells were allegedly used as holding cells while prisoners awaited transfer to Belgrade for trial. 5788/ The cells were also used as places to perpetrate crimes against prisoners, 5789/ and to force them to sign prepared confessions denouncing their nationality, religion, and right to land. The confinement was often used as punishment for their military resistance. 5790/

3598. There are substantiating reports that many prisoners were held in solitary confinement cells for undetermined periods of time and physically abused. 5791/ According to one report some detainees were put in solitary confinement from two to five days and some did not return. 5792/ The prisoners were physically abused and were forced to listen to "Četnik" songs for days on end while in solitary confinement. 5793/ They were beaten more severely when Croatia had a military or political success, such as gaining international recognition as an independent state. 5794/ Though these beatings were not witnessed by the other prisoners, they could be heard and victims were seen being dragged out. 5795/ According to one source, prisoners could not walk or take care of themselves for seven to 10 days after returning from the confinement cell. 5796/

3599. Many prisoners were charged with crimes and sent to Belgrade to await trial. 5797/ The detainees were charged with armed insurrection and genocide, for example. 5798/ Some of the charges were based on articles in Express Politika and Politika publications, 5799/ and false statements forcibly extracted from the detainees. 5800/ One prisoner was singled out for trial in Belgrade, and was kept, like other similar cases, in solitary confinement until the day he was to be taken to Belgrade. 5801/ Legal proceedings were initiated against another prisoner who was sent to Belgrade but then returned to the KPD. 5802/

3600. Transfers to Belgrade for trial occurred often. According to one source, many of those who were left behind after an exchange that occurred in March were transferred to Belgrade for trial. 5803/ Other transfers appear to

have taken place shortly after the initial incarceration, for example some 20 prisoners were selected at random and taken to Niš. 5804/ At the prison the men were separated from the women and five days later the men were transferred to Aleksinac. 5805/ Another group of 180 soldiers were transferred there around the same time. 5806/

3601. There are three reports mentioning mass graves. The witnesses were all detained at the KPD and appear to refer to graves in or around the Vukovar area rather than in Sremska Mitrovica. There are no reports of large scale killing at the KPD, or of how the dead were disposed of at the prison.

3602. One doctor from Vukovar was detained by the JNA to explain the existence of an improvised, open grave facing the hospital where there were 93 mutilated bodies lying on the grass and to explain the cause of death of 15 children who were found in a house near the hospital with numbered plates around their necks. 5807/

3603. On approximately 22 December 1991 a large number of prisoners captured on approximately 18 November 1992 in Vukovar were transferred from Stajićevo and Begejci to the KPD in Sremska Mitrovica. There were possibly as many as 2,000 Croat Army personnel in the camp as well as civilians. 5808/ In addition, there were more than more than 100 wounded from the Vukovar hospital held at the KPD with 1,000 prisoners, most of whom were civilians, after the release of some medical personnel 10 December 1991. 5809/

3604. On 22 December 1991 half of the detainees from Stajićevo were transferred to the KPD and the other half were sent to Niš. 5810/ The number transferred around 22 December 1991 and 23 December 1991 was not reported. 5811/ A group of 650 captives, who surrendered at the Commerce building, were also transferred to the KPD. 5812/

3605. On 23 December 1991, all seventy of the prisoners who remained in Begejci after the initial exchange were transported to the KPD and about 50 to the military prison at Niš. Those at Niš were again transferred to the KPD on 22 March 1992. 5813/ On 25 December 1991, 117 male prisoners (all the men left at the camp) and all the women were transferred to the KPD. At this time three interrogators were transferred as guards from the Begejci camp. 5814/

3606. A female witness was transferred to Begejci from Stajićevo after being captured at the Obucara warehouse in Borovo Naselje. There she stayed for two months before being transferred on 22 December 1991 to the KPD. She was held with five other women in a segregation cell for three and a half months. On 3 February 1992 she was transferred to the VIZ army prison in Belgrade. 5815/

3607. There is little information on the arrival procedures of those transferred to the KPD in December 1991. One witness who was captured at an air raid shelter in Vukovar claimed that upon arriving at the KPD from Stajićevo the detainees spent the night in the buses outside the prison. In the morning they left the buses and, while being beaten, were sorted by name for internment in the prison. 5816/

3608. Those prisoners transferred from Stajićevo to the KPD were held in overcrowded conditions, similar to the detainees who were incarcerated in November 1991. The reports did not indicate whether the transferees were incarcerated in the same cells as the other prisoners from Vukovar. From the similarity in the reports the prisoners appear to have been commingled.

3609. A witness from the Borovo factory capture was held in a big room, some 100 square metres, with 120 people. They had mats to sleep on, though they had to sleep on their sides. Sanitary conditions were some what better than

in the other prisons and it was warmer. There were 136 people in one dormitory until the first exchange. 5817/ According to another source, 100 people slept in one room at the prison and had one place to relieve themselves. They also slept on mattresses on the floor. 5818/

3610. Another report claimed that initially there were 125 prisoners in one room (number 8) and that these were later transferred to segregation cells. Then 97 of them were moved to room (number 5) on 26 December 1991 where they spent five days and were again put in segregation cells. 5819/ Pavilion number 3, room number 6, on the second floor contained 136 prisoners. 5820/ There were "pallets" to sleep on and free access to a washroom and bathroom with potable water. 5821/

3611. Those prisoners who were transferred from Stajićevo alleged that the conditions at the KPD were an improvement from what they had experienced. A member of the reserves who surrendered at Borovo claims the prison was much better because it was warm and the prisoners had cushions on the floor. In addition they were able to bathe for the first time in two and a half months. 5822/

3612. According to a ZNG member, who defended Borovo Selo, the living conditions were better at the beginning of his incarceration at the KPD as compared to Stajićevo. 5823/

3613. A female witness, transferred from Begejci to the KPD on 22 December 1991, was held with five other women in a segregation cell for three and a half months then she was transferred to a solitary confinement cell, which was 1.5 metres wide and very cold. She had a bed in the corner and a vessel to do her "needs", but was only allowed to bathe once in two months and this was due to the visit of the ICRC. 5824/

3614. The food was bad and insufficient, according to various sources, but better than in Stajićevo and Begejci. 5825/ They received boiled chicken and vegetables from time to time. 5826/ Food was issued three times a day and the detainees had free access to potable water. 5827/

3615. According to the reports the treatment of the transferees at the KPD was a slight improvement over the other two camps. 5828/ The prisoners allegedly even joked among themselves until some were removed and beaten, which resulted in completely silencing them. 5829/ One detainee claims that the recognition of Croatia's independence had no effect on the treatment of prisoners, though they were now supposedly considered POWs rather than rebels against SFRY and perpetrators of genocide. 5830/

3616. Even though the conditions and treatment were an improvement, the beating continued on a large scale as in the other camps and some prisoners even died as a result of these beatings. 5831/ Allegedly, JNA soldiers and Serbian paramilitaries were responsible for the beating deaths. 5832/ One source claims to have witnessed 113 prisoners being beaten in room number 13. 5833/ By contrast, another witness claimed that only select prisoners were beaten in the KPD and this was conducted in separate rooms. 5834/

3617. Some reports indicate that members of the military forces defending Vukovar were singled out for more maltreatment than others. 5835/ According to a ZNG member who defended Borovo Selo, he was beaten on his chest near his heart and on his back with a club fitted at one end with a ball made of lead. 5836/ The prisoners were also taken to the basement bathroom of the prison where they were forced to confess to statements written by a Captain Salić. 5837/

3618. The prisoners were taunted with threats of beating, trials and death. 5838/ All of them allegedly were forced to stand in a bent position against a wall for anywhere from one half hour to as many as six hours. 5839/

3619. The prisoners transferred in December were also forced to labour in the fields. 5840/ According to a captive ZNG member, around the end of June 1992 the prisoners were forced to gather beets from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. hours as punishment for complaining to the ICRC. The prisoners found this very difficult, they were dehydrated and developed blisters on their hands. 5841/

3620. The personnel of the KPD also took belongings from these prisoners. There were no reports from the transferees of their property being removed and registered as with the November group. Instead the guards reportedly searched the mattresses and other fixtures in the cells while the prisoners were made to wait in another room. The guards stole whatever personal belongings they found. 5842/

3621. Even though the conditions of custody were an improvement as compared with the other camps, the interrogations conducted at the KPD were allegedly more severe. The detainees were supposedly beaten with sticks on their soles, shoulder-blades, hands, and buttocks, but not on their heads. The witness does claim that prisoners were cuffed around the head but the meaning of this statement is unclear. 5843/

3622. A male witness alleges that the women were held in a different place from the male detainees and that they were also beaten. 5844/ A female detainee reports that she was held with five other women in a segregation cell. The women detainees were guarded by two female civilian guards who beat them with sticks, as well as hit and kicked them. One woman prisoner allegedly went mad and began to speak to herself. Another was threatened with torture if she told the ICRC about the screams she heard from the other segregation cells. 5845/

3623. The December group of detainees experienced similar treatment during interrogations as the November detainees. Prisoners were beaten on the soles and in the joints during interrogations. 5846/ One detainee claims to have been interrogated and beaten two to three times a week. He was made to lie across a chair in order to make the beating worse. 5847/ During an interrogation another witness allegedly was asked to describe certain events and give names of Croatian soldiers. When he refused to do so he was beaten on his soles, and was accused of rebelling against the JNA. 5848/

3624. The prisoners believe these interrogations were to gain false statements from the detainees as well as out of hatred. One witness was interrogated by a captain but was forced to sign a statement written by an officer. 5849/ Local people would also be brought in to take part in the questioning. 5850/ As the interrogations and beatings continued the guards seemed to single out some prisoners for regular beatings. Many prisoners received lacerations, contusions, and fractured bones as a result of this. 5851/

3625. In January or February 1992 the original guards were replaced by several 18 to 20 year-olds who increased the frequency and severity of beatings. 5852/

3626. Female prisoners were also beaten and interrogated. One woman claims she was beaten by a soldier as he escorted her to the interrogation. During the questioning she was accused of armed rebellion. 5853/

3627. The reports concerning solitary confinement of prisoners from the December group concur with reports from the first group. Select prisoners were held in these cells for extended periods of time during which they were

beaten and, if female, raped on a regular basis.

3628. One witness was held in solitary confinement from 15 January to 13 February 1992 though the reason is not clear. During his confinement a wounded man was held with him. 5854/ When this man was taken away another was brought in. The witness was tortured on a regular basis and beaten by five convicts 5855/. These same convicts raped a woman in front of the witness's cell. He was then moved to the basement of the prison where the beating continued. 5856/

3629. A woman transferred from Begejci was raped in the KPD while she was in solitary confinement. Between 10 to 20 men, both guards and some regular criminals participated in the rape. Her screams could be heard at night by the other prisoners. 5857/

3630. A ZNG member was held in solitary confinement for four months because he allegedly went on strike with others and acted as a liaison during the strike. He was so badly beaten he could not get up for seven days. The prisoners were told by a militiaman that a mentally abnormal woman, unable even to sign her statement, confessed that she killed somebody and was kept in solitary confinement where other prisoners exploited her sexually. 5858/

3631. Some of the December prisoners were held in solitary confinement before being transferred to Belgrade. One detainee was transferred for desertion. 5859/ One of the women held in the segregation cell had legal proceeding brought against her. 5860/

3632. Apparently, when absolutely necessary medical assistance was available. 5861/ However, some wounded were treated by other prisoners and those who were beaten were given cold compresses from the WC by the other prisoners. 5862/ One prisoner who began bleeding through the mouth was taken to Novi Sad hospital, where he was treated fairly. He believes he has suffered permanent damage from his beatings. 5863/

3633. According to one witness there was a woman doctor who used to come every day to examine those prisoners who reported sick. She was described as being very correct. Also there was a dentist who pulled and repaired teeth. 5864/

3634. A few detainees were transferred to the KPD in January and then in mid February there was another large transfer. For the reports there seems to have been as few as 14 transferees in January.

3635. On 1 January 1992 a Croatian man from Vukovar, arrested in Backa Palanka as he returned from registering his car in Sarajevo, was transferred from Ilok, where he had spent six days, to Sremska Mitrovica. At the KPD he was held in solitary confinement for 56 days and afterwards in a room with other prisoners. At that point he claims that he was no longer beaten though others were. The prisoners were fed three times a day but the food was inadequate, usually some kind of soup that tasted like dishcloths. The witness lost 12 kilograms. 5865/

3636. On 2 January 1992 a small group of prisoners was transferred from an army barracks (location unknown) to Sremska Mitrovica's KPD. Among them were 13 adults and one child. 5866/ First they were taken to pavilion number one and then for a bath. The ICRC registered them and they were transferred to another room (number 14) where a doctor, who was also present at Vukovar Hospital and dealt with the negotiations, was being held. The doctor asked the witness to write statements of everything that occurred in Vukovar. The witness refused to do so as she believed the doctor was collaborating with the prison personnel. Pictures were taken of the witness and she was forced by

her female guards to read a cyrillic bible. 5867/

3637. The January group was allegedly interrogated by majors and colonels of the JNA and were not maltreated during the interrogations. The prisoners sat in chairs and were given statements to read aloud for a camera. These films would later, be shown on Serbian television. One witness claimed that she was required to state her name, how many people she killed, and claim to regret her actions. 5868/

3638. In the middle of February 1992 a large number of prisoners were transferred from the detention facility in Niš to the KPD. Most of these prisoners were transferred on 15 or 16 February 1992 and had been detained in Stajićevo prior to their detention in Niš. The majority of these prisoners were Croatian ZNG reservists from the battle of Vukovar. The reason for the transfer is not clear however the camps in FRY had received unflattering media attention around that time resulting in the closure of at least one camp. 5869/

3639. Nine Croatian reservists made statements in Zagreb concerning their transfer from Niš to the KPD. 5870/ One reservist claims he was transferred by bus with 260 other male prisoners from Niš to the KPD. 5871/ Among the reservists who were transferred there was one member of the Croatian Interior Ministry's military police (MUP) and one freelance photographer from Zagreb who was in Vukovar to film the battle. 5872/ One Croatian soldier believes he was transferred to the KPD on 26 February 1992. 5873/

3640. Little information on the living conditions experienced by this group of transferees was available. Apparently these transferees reported that the cells at the KPD were overcrowded though the food was slightly better than in Niš or Stajićevo. The prisoners were never allowed to see any visitors though they did receive food parcels from them. The parcels often had items missing. In addition to the food parcels the detainees were allowed letters which were opened by the guards. At night the guards would force some prisoners to bathe, however it is not clear whether this was part of the maltreatment or if the bathing was in consideration of hygiene. 5874/

3641. As with the other groups of detainees this group was also maltreated, beaten, and interrogated on a regular basis. 5875/ The guards would often remove prisoners from their cells to beat them. One reservist claims he suffered permanent damage to his kidneys, eyes, and general health as a result of his beatings. 5876/ The freelance photographer allegedly has visible scars on his face and cigarette burns on his arms. 5877/ Four soldiers died in Mitrovica between 16 February 1992 and 28 March 1992 due to beatings they had received while in custody. 5878/

3642. During the interrogations the detainees were accused of offences they claim not to have committed. These accusations would at times result in the transfer of prisoners to Belgrade for trial. A member of the Croatian Army Reserves, held at the KPD until 2 March 1992, was taken to Belgrade for trial. In Belgrade he was sentenced to seven years in prison but was exchanged with 105 prisoners from the military prison in Belgrade. They were exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5879/

3643. On 22 March 1992 a man from Vukovar, an eyewitness and survivor of a mass execution carried out at Dalj, was transferred from Niš to Sremska Mitrovica. At the KPD he claims to have been beaten, questioned, and threatened. On 22 May 1992 he was exchanged at Lipovac. 5880/

3644. Three reports indicate detainees were being transferred to the KPD as late as 18 April 1992. An article published in the Belgrade Daily Borba

indicated that some of the prisoners were Bosnian Muslim Green Berets and Bosnian Muslims civilians from Bosanska Šamac. The leader of the Muslim party of Democratic Action (SDA) in Bosanski Šamac was quoted as saying that the Muslims in the area gave up their weapons without a fight when Serb forces took control of the town on 18 April 1992. The witness was taken for an informational discussion at the police station and then transferred to various prisons. He ended up in Sremska Mitrovica where he attributes his survival to being held in a JNA prison. The ICRC was aware of 15 Bosnians being held in the KPD as a result of the fighting in Croatia. 5881/

3645. Another source indicates that the leader of the SDA was incarcerated with an American, a Croatian soldier and 12 Bosnians. Initially the group was searched and beaten. Then the BBC and the ICRC arrived. A man named Panić told the journalist he would offer a sizeable amount of money to anyone who could find a Bosnian in a Serbian prison. The prisoners were registered with the ICRC and not beaten on that day. The SDA leader claims that he refused to talk to the ICRC for fear of being killed or beaten. The commander of the camp requested that the SDA leader give a statement to the BBC claiming that the conditions at the camp were fine. The commander suggested that if the witness did so his chances of being exchanged would be improved. The witness did so and the statement was allegedly broadcast on Croatian television. 5882/

3646. The prisoners were beaten regularly and made to strip before being beaten. Sometimes the guards would line the detainees against a wall and beat every second or third individual. Some prisoners were taken outside to be beaten. 5883/ The American was beaten more severely than the other prisoners. Another prisoner from the group was accused of killing Serbs. The guards held a mock trial in which the SDA leader was forced to be the judge. During the trial the accused prisoner was beaten severely and forced to confess to killing Serbs. The morning after the trial he was found dead. 5884/

3647. The witness claims that he was never forced to perform sex acts, but that the Croatian soldier and the American were forced to engage in fellatio. 5885/

3648. The ICRC delivered parcels to the prisoners which were confiscated by the guards. The witness claims that upon release the commander told him to write a statement about being robbed by the guards but the guards ordered him not to do so. This group was released in an all for all exchange on 14 August 1992. 5886/

3649. In late April 1992, when prisoners from Stajićevo were to be released in a prisoner exchange a Serbian lieutenant colonel in charge of the prisoners transferred all the men between 17 and 45 years old to other camps. The prisoners were then transferred to Niš, Aleksinac, and Sremska Mitrovica. The report does not indicate how many prisoners were involved in the transfer. 5887/

3650. The role of the ICRC in relation to the KPD was three fold: register detainees, monitor their treatment, and observe the exchange of prisoners. Apparently the KPD personnel expended a considerable amount of energy to deceive the ICRC. 5888/

3651. For the first two months, December and January, the camp personnel would not allow the Red Cross access to the prison. 5889/ In January 1992, the ICRC requested admission to hall number 3 but was told that there was no one there. All the prisoners, who were in fact in that room, were moved out and shortly thereafter, the Red Cross was permitted to enter the emptied hall. On a second visit, the ICRC was allowed to see the prisoners. 5890/

3653. Once the ICRC had gained permission to enter the camp, representatives interviewed the prisoners and took written statements; but the JNA officers were very successful in hiding some prisoners and misleading the representative. 5891/ For example, some of the prisoners were forced to dress in military uniforms over their civilian clothes to enable the JNA to present them as POWs rather than civilians to the ICRC and other international organisations. 5892/ The ICRC sent inspectors to the facility every 30 days which temporarily improved the lot of the prisoners. About 125 prisoners who were not included on the list given to the ICRC were hidden by prison officials in cellars and attics during the Red Cross visits. 5893/

3654. In addition, prisoners were given soap and toilet paper only when a commission was expected, but these were taken away the moment the commission left. At all other times hygiene was kept at a minimum. 5894/ In March, though, the guards were changed and the food improved on the request of the ICRC. 5895/

3655. According to one source the ICRC escorted some prisoners from Ovčara to Mitrovica, during the journey they were not maltreated. 5896/ Another source was told that the prisoners would be exchanged by means of the Red Cross. 5897/

3656. The presence of the ICRC appears to have maintained the morale of some prisoners. One source claims that he was beaten severely but his spirit could not be broken as they were under the protection of the ICRC. 5898/

3657. Other international organisations appear to have had access to the KPD as well as the ICRC. 5899/

3658. The ICRC appear to have been present and involved with the exchanges of prisoners between the Croatian authorities and the FRY authorities. 5900/

3659. The reports indicate there were several exchanges between 18 November 1991, when the first group from Vukovar were incarcerated at the KPD and 14 August 1992, when a well publicized "All for All" exchange took place. 5901/

3660. The first exchange took place in December 1991 when an undetermined number of medical personnel from Vukovar hospital were released. There is little further information related to this release though at least 1,000 prisoners remained detained. Included in the release were several female medical doctors. Another group of prisoners from the town of Ilok was also exchanged in December of 1991 though no details are available on the exchange. 5902/

3661. The second exchange occurred on 7 February 1992 involving another undetermined number of detainees who were among the first from Vukovar to be incarcerated. On 7 February 1992 the prisoners entered a room at the KPD and the guards read out the names of those who would be exchanged. They were told as they were leaving that exchange was by way of the Red Cross. 5903/

3662. One report indicates that a small exchange occurred on 27 March 1992. On the morning of that day the prisoners had their bags returned to them but only a few were on the list for exchange. According to the witness, many detainees remained in the KPD. 5904/ Again on 28 March 1992 a group of prisoners was exchanged. It is likely that these two reports refer to the same exchange though the dates differ. The witness in the second report claims that he was exchanged with 340 men and that around 900 detainees remained in the prison. 5905/ Another source who was exchanged on the same day claims he has possession of a list of 100 prisoners who remained in the prison after the exchange. 5906/

3663. Around 22 May 1992 another large release or exchange occurred however there is little information concerning it. From reports it can be pieced together that an undetermined number of Croatian reservists were released and at least one female detainee. 5907/

3664. The largest and most publicized exchange brokered by the ICRC, occurred on 14 August 1992. The prisoners were to be released under an 7 August 1992 agreement signed by the Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panić and the former Croatian premier Franjo Gregurić in Budapest. 5908/ The exchange reportedly involved approximately 1,500 prisoners from the Croatia/Serbia aggression. 5909/ Another source claims that 418 Croatians and 765 Serbian prisoners were exchanged, all of whom were registered by the ICRC. 5910/

3665. The exchange took place at Nemetin near Osijek, Croatia and the prisoners were transported there by bus. Each prisoner was free to renounce his repatriation, and 174 exercised this option. 5911/ At about 5:00 a.m. on 14 August, the Croatian prisoners from Sremska Mitrovica were loaded onto buses and sent towards Osijek, Croatia for a prisoner exchange. The prisoners were loaded, in alphabetical order on about eight buses. 5912/ Mistreatment on the buses included forcing the prisoners to hold their arms over their heads for long periods of time. The buses arrived at Bijelo Brdo, Croatia, about 9:00 a.m., and the prisoners had to wait aboard the buses for about six hours, until the exchange commenced. During that time, the guards would not let the ICRC on the buses to bring water to the prisoners. Serbian soldiers arrived at the bus convoy and asked the prisoners if they wanted to get off the buses to go to the bathroom. Those who left the buses were beaten. At about 3:45 p.m., the exchange process started, three Russian UNPROFOR troops boarded each bus and the convoy slowly made its way through Bijelo Brdo and Sarvaš to Nemetin, outside of Osijek. 5913/

3667. Other reports claim that those released on 14 August 1992 as part of the "all for all" exchange, were driven on buses for seven hours with their heads bowed and hands on their backs. They were beaten, cursed, forced to sing Serbian songs and shout "Long Live Serbia!". The JNA military police were on board the bus until it stopped at Sarvaš where two members of UNPROFOR came on board. The bus was stopped by the SAO Krajina police who threaten to kill the 15th prisoner they counted and beat the prisoners on the bus. The Russian UNPROFOR members watched and offered the prisoners water to drink, but did not interfere otherwise. 5914/

3668. Another report claimed that one of the members of the UNPROFOR team asked a Serbian, who was watching over the prisoners on the bus, to give him the boots that had been taken from a prisoner. It is not clear from the report what purpose the UNPROFOR member intended; whether take the boots back from the Serbs or to keep them for himself. The same UNPROFOR officers watched the Serb forces abusing the prisoners during the journey and took cigarettes. 5915/

3669. Stajićevo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International). Stajićevo was located at a deserted farm some 15 to 20 kilometres south of Zrenjanin. 5916/ The ICRC first visited a camp in Stajićevo on 20 November 1991. 5917/ This camp is also reported by another source. 5918/ It consisted of several buildings called pavilions, and one or two buildings used by the administration. Each pavilion was surrounded by a three metre high barbed wired fence which the prisoners were forced to erect. One building was a cowshed some 100 metres long and 12 metres wide, with the remains of cow dung on the concrete floor, cobwebs on the walls and four to six broken windows. 5919/ One of the farm buildings was brick and had a tile roof. This structure had a concrete floor and was 200 metres long and 15 metres wide. 5920/

3670. The facility was operated by JNA military personnel and reservists. 5921/ It was functioning as early as 20 November 1991 and was alleged to have closed in January 1992. 5922/ The facility contained between 1,000 and 2,000 male prisoners between the ages of eight and 80. 5923/

3671. In the beginning they were guarded by the regular civilian police who were said to be cruel. They would beat the prisoners to death and steal from them. They were especially cruel to prisoners from Varaždin who wore grey uniforms. One witness believes that the guards became wealthy from stealing from the prisoners. 5924/ Other reports indicate that the detention facility was in the control of the JNA reservists. It is not clear if there was a change of guard or if the civilian police and the reservists were active in the detention facility at the same time. Ethnic Serbs from Vukovar would bring lists of names of those inmates they wanted to have tortured or killed. The worst mistreatment was inflicted on the Croats by their former Serb neighbours and co-workers. 5925/

3672. The truth, according to one witness, was that they were terribly afraid of the prisoners. The witness got to know a Hungarian who served in the military police at the detention facility. He was fair, according to the prisoner. He told the witness that the guards were brought to the facility fifteen days before the fall of Vukovar and they were told that 1,500 "butchers" were to be interned there and the guards were scared of the prisoners. When the guards found that the prisoners were not so dangerous one guard would escort 10 prisoners at once. 5926/

3673. The detention facility commander was a lieutenant colonel. 5927/ According to one report, if any one felt for the prisoners it was the commander. He forbid the policemen to enter the premises with their arms and beat them. The alarm was sounded one night because the local residents came by tractor and car with the intention of killing the prisoners. He set the entire army on their feet. Also when the ICRC arrived the commander was obviously embarrassed. He arranged running water for the prisoners. 5928/

3674. Another lieutenant colonel was also described as being an interrogator at the detention facility. The lieutenant colonel wore a green camouflage uniform and held an electric cattle prod. 5929/

3675. The guards consisted of some 20 individuals who were primarily police reservists of the JNA Army. 5930/

3676. One guard reportedly treated prisoners decently. 5931/

3677. Another guard was a lieutenant colonel. 5932/ He allegedly killed three men in one night. 5933/

3678. Another guard at the detention facility was humane in his interaction with the prisoners and gave them small gifts such as cigarette lighters. He was later transferred to the military investigative prison in Belgrade. 5934/

3679. Another guard was called the butcher. He buried the corpses and was known to apply heating elements to the bodies of dead or dying prisoners, cut off pieces of heated flesh and force starving inmates to eat them. 5935/

3680. A guard whose name was not known was described in detail. 5936/ Five other guards were identified. 5937/ Seven individuals were all allegedly involved in the maltreatment of the prisoners but their roles at the detention facility is not clear. 5938/ There were also unidentified guards who carried and used electric cattle prods on the men. 5939/

3681. The majority of the prisoners held in Stajićevo were Croatsians from the Vukovar area, including Borovo Naselje. They were almost all captured in November 1991. There were between 1,000 and 2,000 prisoners held there, and the majority of the sources report the number to be 1,500. 5940/ The prisoner population was predominately male and at least one report indicated that the women, children, and older people were sent to Novi Sad. The women and children were eventually released. 5941/

3682. Included in the prison population were patients and medical staff from Vukovar hospital and Croatian military personnel from Vukovar and its suburbs. 5942/ There was also an imprisoned Syrian doctor and a Jewish Doctor. One report says the detention facility contained 1,300 prisoners, 200 were older than 70, and 170 were wounded. 5943/

3683. However, one report asserts that on 8 October 1991, a group of civilians were arrested in Borovo Naselj and transferred to Stajićevo. The witness stated that some 6,500 persons were interned in the detention facility among whom were many females. He also stated that the interned persons were mostly from Vukovar, Borovo Naselje and Miklusevci, Croatia. 5944/ This source offers the earliest date the detention facility was open and the largest number of internees held. There are no other reports to substantiate this claim.

3684. According to one report, on 19 November 1991 JNA soldiers and Serbian paramilitary forces transported civilians, wounded, and members of the Croatian police and Croatian National Defence to Stajićevo. At that time, there were approximately 1,400 detainees in the detention facility. 5945/

3685. The prisoners arrived at the detention facility on 19 and 20 November 1991. 5946/ Approximately 10 buses transported an undetermined number of prisoners to the facility and arrived around 8:30 p.m.. As the prisoners emerged from the buses they had to make their way through a corridor of militia, soldiers, and possibly civilians who lined either side of the passage and beat them with clubs and sticks. 5947/ There were between 20 and 40 people forming this corridor and beating the prisoners. 5948/ When the female witness passed through she was taken aside and told to sit. The female was transferred to Begejci because women did not remain long at the Stajićevo. 5949/ They continued to bring other prisoners into the 100 metres long and 10 metres wide stable. People of all ages were situated inside the stable. 5950/ Two doctors and three medical technicians were the last to leave the bus. They incorrectly thought they would not be beaten because they were wearing the insignia of the Red Cross on their arms and were carrying their first aid kits. 5951/

3686. They were told to bow their heads and put their hands behind their backs. After they passed through the corridor of police, JNA soldiers forced them to sit on a concrete floor. 5952/ It took hours to fill up the stables and they always slept under flood lights. 5953/

3687. The first night, the JNA military police, young men wearing the usual white belts, were in charge of the prisoners. The Croatian National Guardsmen were separated out and people were beaten until they admitted to being with the National Guard. 5954/ Those prisoners who wore uniforms suffered the most. There were 30 guards who were beating the prisoners at random. 5955/ There was no order in this process and the chaos lasted for 24 hours. One witness realized it was best to keep quiet and pretend he was invisible. 5956/

3688. There were a few imprisoned soldiers who incriminated about 50 other prisoners. Those accused could not see their accusers as they covered their faces with masks and bags. By the second or third day the guards had separated some of the prisoners into groups of National Guardsmen, militia members, and members of the Croatian armed forces. The witness claims the prisoners were

made to sing by group. Some were taken away and never seen again, others were taken away and brought back. 5957/

3689. Some of the detainees claimed they were Serbian and were either situated in a warmer part of the stable or removed. They were not maltreated. Those who did not have papers to prove they were Serbian suffered the same fate as the Croatsians. 5958/

3690. During this initial treatment of the prisoners, many of them suffered severe injuries. Prisoners were made to sit on the concrete floor with their heads bent and hands crossed behind their necks. They were physically and verbally abused. The guards walked around yelling, punching and kicking the prisoners. Some prisoners, mostly National Guardsmen, were taken to the central floor area and beaten unconscious. Around 1:00 a.m., there was gunfire outside and a terrible commotion ensued. The guards brought in dogs and said they had shot a prisoner attempting to escape. 5959/

3691. The prisoners had no rights according to their captors. They were beaten and clubbed in the presence of officers, and sometimes on their order. The prisoners did not know what to enter under the heading "status" on the ICRC form. They were treated as insurgents against the state although the Army promised during the negotiations that they would all be treated as prisoners of war. 5960/

3692. The detainees were beaten constantly and most were chosen at random for this treatment. 5961/ Some were wounded and some were killed. The perpetrators were JNA and Serbian reservists. 5962/ A witness testified that he was beaten on his back and others were beaten on the soles of their feet. 5963/ Older people seemed to be beaten more often than younger people. Many had broken bones and one witness reported that three individuals died from the beatings. 5964/ Some individuals were beaten so badly that they could not walk. 5965/

3693. All the prisoners were beaten except those that were doing things for the detention facility authorities. 5966/ The guards were usually drunk and had dogs with them. 5967/

3694. According to one of the doctors, a number of prisoners were singled out for persistent beating by the prison guards. Every night such prisoners would be taken outside at about two or three in the morning. There they were met by a dozen soldiers who proceeded to kick and punch them and to beat them with truncheons until they lost consciousness. They aimed at the victim's chest, belly, back, kidneys, arms and legs. When the victim lay motionless, they would leave him to regain consciousness and return inside. People would totter back into the pavilion, groan, and fall down. The next night it would all be repeated over again. One of these prisoners gave his watch to the person next to him and said that he could not take any more beating. He planned to run away from the soldiers so that they would kill him. He asked that his watch be given to his wife. Amnesty International reports that the detention facility commander was informed of the ill treatment suffered by this prisoner and the prisoner was transferred from the pavilion. 5968/

3695. Most frequently they were beaten on the hands and feet with iron rods. The beatings lasted until the victim passed out; then, the prisoner would be revived with water and taken back to his cell. 5969/

3696. The first three days they were invariably beaten whenever they had to use the toilet and later the prisoners would be awakened at night to go to the toilet and to be beaten on the way. 5970/ The prisoners would also be awakened at midnight and taken to a beating session under the pretext that they should

go to the toilet. 5971/

3697. They were beaten with clubs and sticks, they were forced to work in the fields, for example harvesting sugar beet and uprooting hedges around villages. 5972/

3698. People were taken away and it was not known whether they were returned. All the prisoners were beaten regardless of age or physical conditions. 5973/

3699. Prisoners were interrogated from the beginning of their internment until their release. The interrogations were always accompanied by physical abuse and confessions were sometimes videotaped.

3700. They were interrogated during their first days in Stajićevo. The interrogations occurred in separate rooms as well as in the stable. The detainees were accused of crimes and association with groups such as the "Ustaše". There were no real efforts to extract military information from them. If the interrogator thought the interrogation went well, the captives were beaten only slightly. If the interrogator was dissatisfied, the prisoners were sent to the basement for beatings and more severe treatment. 5974/

3701. When the interrogations began all the prisoners held in the warehouse wanted to be questioned even though they were physically abused. A rumor had circulated that all those found innocent would be released. Thirty prisoners were frequently summoned, they would be forced to write statements and were beaten. 5975/

3702. One room was equipped with a television camera. Prisoners were brought there and given scripts to read denouncing the Croatian Government and nation. They were also forced to renounce claim to personal property in Vukovar. 5976/

3703. Out of 300 combatants, only four surrendered in their uniforms, according to one witness. The witness, being one of these four was the first to be interrogated. The first evening the interrogators took his jacket and vest, which he claims was worth a lot of money. He believes that because he surrendered in his uniform he was beaten three or four times a day, and two times at night. He was beaten with clubs and rifle butts and even hit over his head. 5977/

3704. At this first interrogation an ensign confiscated his personal belongings; a watch, money, a "chainlet", and a rosary. He was given a receipt as proof that his belongings were taken away from him. They did not take his wedding ring because he could not get it off due to his weight. He had three billion dinars he had brought from Zagreb which was also confiscated. After a week the ensign told the prisoners they were going to get a canteen. The witness asked the ensign for his money back and it was returned to him. 5978/

3705. During the interrogation the witness found it strange that his interrogators already knew a lot about him. They knew he was a fireman, and that he had brought a M-53 (gun) from Zagreb. The witness told them it was a pure accident, and that his entire training consisted of cleaning and taking care of the gun. The interrogators knew the exact date when the forces had arrived and how many there were. He was accused of chopping off a tanker's head and playing football with it. He was also accused of cooking the head and giving it to his commander. 5979/

3706. On the 10th day he was interrogated for a second time. He was told that they had proof that he had killed two children and that was why he was being interrogated. This time he was interrogated by a lieutenant colonel who did not maltreat him. He was asked if he was hungry and was given a huge patty of

meat, a quarter of bread and a pack of "Partner" cigarettes. The conversation was normal and the lieutenant colonel knew all his personal data. He told the witness that he could not understand why he had gone to Vukovar as it was Serbian territory. The witness explained that it was Croatian territory and he had come to defend it. He was told that he would be charged as a war criminal and was then taken out to be beaten. 5980/

3707. On 29 November 1991, a prisoner testified to having survived four separate, severe beatings following an interrogation session. At about 4:00 p.m., an unidentified lieutenant colonel from the counterintelligence service Kontraobavještajna Služba (KOS) asked to speak with the prisoner. 5981/ The witness went with him to a room in an administration building where the lieutenant colonel took a seat behind a desk. A soldier with a baton in his hand which he constantly beat against the palm of his other hand, was present. The lieutenant colonel began the questioning by asking the witness to tell everything he knew about the ZNG and its leaders. The witness did not reveal any information about the ZNG in Borovo Naselje and the lieutenant colonel accused him of lying. The soldier kneed him in the kidney. After about 90 minutes, he was taken back to his detention area. 5982/

3708. He was then brought to another interrogation session, where another lieutenant colonel sat behind the desk. He wore a green camouflage uniform and held an electric cattle prod. Again the witness provided no information on the ZNG and was released back to his detention area. 5983/

3709. The same day, six soldiers came for the witness, the leader of this group was the unidentified guard who was a martial arts expert. The witness was beaten for what he believes was two and a half hours in a small patch of woods next to the detention facility. He was asked how many "Četniks" he had killed. He was then threatened with a knife to his throat and threatened that they would cut off his fingers. He was told to run but was unable to as the guards had injured his legs. They carried him back to the detention area on a blanket and he was beaten again later in the night. The prisoner urinated blood for the next two days and has scars on his left calf and right leg from the abuse. An imprisoned doctor convinced the detention facility administrator to take the witness to the hospital. 5984/

3710. In one small room, there was a leather chair used for torture with electric shock. Prisoners would be put in the chair and strapped down above the wrists and elbows. Clamps were then attached to the fingers on one or both hands and electricity was introduced by turning the knob of a dimmer switch. As the victims began to quiver the Serb guards would laugh and increase the power. Just before the prisoners passed out water would be thrown on them and the process would begin again. 5985/

3711. On the fifth or sixth night 5986/ of internment the militia in blue uniforms and some civilians arrived. The prisoners had been given salty tinned meat for breakfast and were very thirsty. The militia and the civilians told the prisoners they would play a game called the "waterbearing rite". The prisoner who lost was allegedly the one with blood on his hands and would have to pay. 5987/

3712. The prisoners were made to stand with their heads bowed and their hands behind their backs. A book was placed on their heads one by one and a witness heard the soldiers say "that the blue was all right, that he passed and was given some water, black was no good and he could not drink." This was repeated three times and they appointed one prisoner who had "passed" to distribute the water from a wineskin without spilling any. The first prisoner to drink consumed a large portion of the water so there was not enough for the last prisoner. They took him 5988/ behind some troughs and said he would be

crucified. The prisoner was heard screaming for help and pleading with them to kill him. He was heard saying his throat was full of glass and called out to a woman, Milica, to bring him water. At dawn, the witness claims, his screaming stopped. 5989/

3713. While this game was in progress some of the militia and civilians chose to harass a woman accused of being a sniper. The witness could not see who she was, as she was hidden behind a partition. He heard them beat her and pour water over her. He also heard words to the effect that they were taking her to a bunker. She was never heard from again. 5990/

3714. An undetermined number of prisoners died at the Stajićevo detention facility due to the maltreatment they received from the guards. 5991/ According to one witness 10 to 20 people were killed. 5992/ One prisoner was killed by having his thorax crushed. 5993/ Other reports indicate that eight people died in Stajićevo. 5994/ One detainee claims that three prisoners died during his month in the detention facility. 5995/

3715. Allegedly, in the first couple of days 17 people were killed. Three were shot and the others were beaten to death. Alcoholics began to go through withdrawal and hallucinate. One alcoholic tried to leave and was beaten to death by six guards. 5996/

3716. On the second day of internment the soldiers killed an electrician from Borovo. The electrician had diarrhea and was on his way to relieve himself when he was caught by the soldiers and taken behind the troughs. They yelled that he had been trying to escape and beat him. He attempted to defend himself and four of the soldiers killed him. The corpse remained on the concrete until morning. There was no investigation though the lieutenant colonel inquired about the deceased the following day. The remaining prisoners were questioned regarding the deceased's identity as well as his place of origin. In the prisoners' estimation, the lieutenant colonel concluded that the man was killed while trying to escape. 5997/

3717. In addition to physical abuse the detainees were subjected to humiliation. They were forced to stand with their heads down and hands behind their back. They had to sing the anthem "Hej Slaveni" and some "Četnik" songs. 5998/ The people from Varaždin were forced to sing "Hajde da ludujemo ove noći", a well known song sung by a Croatian singer Tajči. 5999/ At night, the guards forced the prisoners to read Serbian newspapers which described the Croats as individuals responsible for killing Serbs. 6000/ One evening villagers arrived to view the prisoners and the women spat on them. 6001/

3718. While interned at the detention facility one prisoner was ordered by a paramilitary leader to kiss a Serbian paramilitary emblem. When he refused, the paramilitary leader cut the left side of his mouth and stuck the emblem between his teeth. When he refused again, the paramilitary leader dug out three of the prisoner's teeth with a knife from which the prisoner bears a four inch scar on the left side of his face. 6002/

3719. The prisoners were held in a stable with concrete floors covered with livestock dung. It was cold and they did not have running water. They were given a ration of water twice daily. 6003/ The water they were made to drink was yellow and caused stomach upsets. 6004/ According to one doctor the prisoners received drinking water on the second day of their imprisonment and water for washing only five or six days later. 6005/ The standards of accommodation were minimal. Three hundred people were kept in one stable and 900 in another. 6006/

3720. The first night was spent on the floor and the prisoners slept in two

metre wide rows. There was a passage in the middle and the prisoners were laying down on both sides. 6007/ Twelve prisoners slept in the area of nine square metres. 6008/ Another report indicated that each person had less than one half square metre in which to sleep. 6009/ Spot lights were turned on day and night and the prisoners were beaten. 6010/ As it was very cold, they received some straw, a blanket and some military coats. 6011/

3721. All accounts described extremely harsh, cold and unsanitary conditions. Prisoners in the first pavilion (some 900) slept on a concrete floor. The day after their arrival they were issued a blanket and a week later they were issued a second blanket. After some 10 days, when the weather turned very cold, most prisoners were given a military overcoat and straw on which to lie. Prisoners attributed these improvements to the prospect of a visit by the ICRC which took place on 2 December 1991. 6012/

3722. Neither bath nor toilet facilities were provided for prisoners on their arrival. The first three days of their detention, prisoners relieved themselves on the floor in an area in the centre of the pavilion, where there were no doors or plumbing. 6013/ Another report indicated that from the beginning they urinated inside the stable, near the wall and one metre away from the place where they slept. 6014/

3723. The prisoners were held for two days before being allowed to relieve themselves. Some people defecated and urinated in their clothes. 6015/ The urine caused the stable to reek so that the guards allowed the prisoners to go outside to relieve themselves. 6016/ Prisoners were taken outside under guard to relieve themselves against the wall of the pavilion. 6017/ Another report claims they were taken out in groups and allowed to relieve themselves behind some troughs. Even outside the smell became unbearable after the fifth day. The prisoners were often abused as they went to relieve themselves. 6018/

3724. Conditions improved on the 16th day when the ICRC's arrival was announced. 6019/ The ICRC arrived on 12 December 1991 and registered the prisoners. 6020/ Red toilet cabinets were installed, running water was provided, and a kitchen was opened. 6021/ One witness claims that he relieved himself for the first time after the toilet was constructed. The prisoners were led out in groups of 10 or 20 which prevented all of them being beaten. 6022/ A day or two after the ICRC visit the children and those over 60 years-old were released. 6023/

3725. Eventually they were allowed to use the toilet only once a day at noon and in pairs. One prisoner who constantly had to urinate was forced to do so in a bottle and beaten frequently to disabuse him of his problem. 6024/

3726. On the seventh day the wounded, old, and children were moved to a warehouse. It was the lieutenant colonel who chose the people to be transferred. The witness asked if he could be transferred and was. He spent the remainder of his stay in the warehouse with 200 others. On the tenth day they were given some hay and a blanket to be shared by two inmates. There was no ceiling only a roof and when it became clear that the prisoners would freeze they were allowed to construct two stoves out of barrels and allowed to walk around the warehouse. There were several doctors among the detainees who had been arrested and they collected medicine from the prisoners. 6025/

3727. One report claims that the prisoners smuggled several transistor radios into the detention facility. They listened to radio Zagreb at 10:00pm, while during the day they listened to Radio Belgrade and Novi Sad. 6026/

3728. Some of the prisoners reported being allowed to smoke. While other claims they had to stand in the snow in their bare feet as punishment for

smoking. 6027/

3729. The prisoners were made to run for their breakfast to get there and back in five minutes. They had to stand up with their heads down and their hands behind their backs until breakfast was served and then had two minutes to eat it. The witness had serious difficulties with his stomach. The breakfast was accompanied by physical abuse by the guards. Their chairs were slipped from beneath them. They were then taken back to their room and forced to stand. The guards would enter the room periodically and beat them. 6028/

3730. During the first two to 15 days the prisoners received two meals each day. The meals consisted of a cup of tea, a slice of bread and some form of meat. The portions were small and the quality of the food poor. 6029/ According to one source, breakfast was a slice of bread, half a slice of salami and some tea. Dinner was a slice of bread with something spread over it and some tea. 6030/ Another witness claims that during the first 10 days, each prisoner got a deciliter of tea and a slice of bread every morning around 8:00 a.m.. The prisoners knew that there was not enough food to feed all of them and reportedly the last group of 20 or even 100 people received nothing. They were fed the same thing around 5:00 p.m. and would also get a slice of salami so thin one could see through it, or one frankfurter which was split among three or four prisoners. 6031/

3731. After that, the ICRC visited and the prisoners received warm food for the first time, usually potatoes in water. 6032/ One report claims that later on the prisoners cooked potatoes and bean soup for themselves. The food was dished out in open air in front of the stables regardless of the weather conditions. 6033/

3732. Prisoners appear to have been treated by detained medical personnel from Vukovar Hospital. The detention facility commander cooperated with these detained doctors to a certain extent.

3733. In the poor conditions which the inmates lived, the suffering of the sick, wounded and elderly was particularly severe. According to the two doctors and a medical technician, among the total of 1,300 held in Stajićevo there were about 170 wounded, including people with serious bullet wounds and amputated limbs and several hundred sick inmates. There were also about 150 people over 60 years old. Many of the sick suffered from chronic illnesses, including diabetes, heart and lung disease, active tuberculosis, and epilepsy. One of the prisoners was semi-paralyzed and two were schizophrenics. The detention facility's inmates included 23 young people under 18 years of age. 6034/

3734. As the weather became colder, many inmates succumbed to diarrhoea. At one end of the pavilion captured doctors and medical personnel set up an improvised medical station, with five doctors and five technicians. They had just one bag of medicine they brought with them from Borovo Naselje and some medication they collected from other prisoners in the detention facility. When they requested medicine from the detention facility authorities they were reportedly told that the JNA did not have the drugs they required and they should obtain them from the ICRC. After about a week, an infirmary with places for some 20 patients, was set up with the help of a military doctor. At the end of two weeks about 80 prisoners were released, mostly the elderly and prisoners under 18 years-old. The first exchange of prisoners took place a week later, involving eight medical workers. 6035/

3735. Conditions were the worst for the first seven days. Prisoners were physically and psychologically ill-treated daily, and as a result four died. In the first few days at least two prisoners came to the medical station with

severe psychological disturbances reportedly due to severe physical mistreatment. 6036/

3736. According to one of the imprisoned doctors a prisoner came to him on the second evening of their internment complaining that his arm was broken during a beating he received from guards. The doctor bandaged it and told guards to take the prisoner to the detention facility commander, a lieutenant colonel, to make a complaint. Ten minutes later shots were heard and the doctor was summoned. He found the injured prisoner with a bullet wound to his chest and the guards claimed that the prisoner had attacked them. The prisoner was taken to the hospital for four days and later the doctor learned from a military doctor the man had died there. 6037/

3737. One prisoner was severely beaten and covered in vomit when he was found by one of the imprisoned doctors. The doctor woke a colleague and they put him on a door they used for an improvised stretcher. In the morning they demanded that the ill prisoner be seen by the official military doctor, a woman, and they also informed the detention facility commander. The female doctor claimed that the prisoner was not seriously ill and said she would bring medicine for him the next day. The next day he was dead. 6038/

3738. The imprisoned medics left after 10 days and the prisoners were without medical help. The detention facility doctor was there but he was not very good. He would only give the prisoners an occasional pill. In the meantime, the prisoners discovered lice in a warm part of the shed while those situated near the door were freezing. The second exchange was around the twentieth of December when the remaining prisoners were sent to SMKPD and Niš. 6039/ Another exchange occurred in late April. When prisoners were to be released the young men were sent to other detention facilities. 6040/

3739. On the 15th day of internment the ICRC insisted that all people over 60 years-old and all minors be released. They took away one or two busloads of men but many elderly people remained and most of those were sick. 6041/

3740. In December 1991, an ICRC representative arrived at Stajićevo and came to the medical clinic. The detention facility official had intended to hide some prisoners from the ICRC but did not do this in time. An unidentified guard told the representative that one of the injured prisoners was insane and had fallen down some stairs. When the guard left the room he told the representative that he was not insane and that he had been beaten. He asked them to contact the Croatian government or army. He was transferred in December to Belgrade. 6042/

3741. Some people were released during that time but refused to leave unless escorted by the ICRC as it had been rumored that those initially released were killed by the locals. A group of detainees, 270 civilians, were released in Bosanski Samac and were escorted by the ICRC. 6043/

3742. Subotica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ISHR). According to one source "extremists" have moved 22,000 captured civilians to various camps in Serbia, including the Subotica region in northern Vojvodina near the Hungarian border. It is unclear from where the civilians originated or who their captors were. 6044/ Another source reports that there were 5,000 prisoners held in a concentration camp in Subotica before October 1992. 6045/ ISHR also has reports of prison camps at Subotica and various other sites in FRY. Those held are believed to be Muslims from Serb-held BiH and Croatia. There also appear to be non-Serbs arrested in Vojvodina among the prison population. 6046/ Another source also reports the existence of this detention facility. 6047/

3743. Zrenjanin: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one report there is a military prison in Zrenjanin. 6048/ It is not clear if this refers to the same detention facility as Livade.

3744. Zrenjanin-Ečka: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). According to one source there is a civilian/military prison in Zrenjanin-Ečka. 6049/

3745. Zrenjanin Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC). The ICRC listed Zrenjanin Hospital in its report on detention facilities it visited. The hospital was visited on 25 October 1991. 6050/

5. ICRC visited camps

3746. Unidentified locations in FRY Visited by ICRC: (The existence of these detention facilities has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC). The following detention facilities were listed as having been visited by the ICRC:

- (a) Derventa prison was visited on 29 April 1992;
- (b) Gnjlane prison was visited on 2 December 1992;
- (c) Istok prison was visited on 20 May 1993;
- (d) Karaburma military hospital on 14 November 1991;
- (e) Mitrovica Kosovska prison on 24 March 1992;
- (f) Padinska Skela prison on 19 June 1992;
- (g) Peć district prison on 3 July 1991;
- (h) Prizren district prison on 4 July 1991;
- (i) Sombor district prison on 19 March 1992. 6051/

D. The Republic of Slovenia

3747. On 25 June 1991, Slovenia declared independence from Yugoslavia. 6052/ A brief military conflict between the elements of the Slovene Territorial Defence Force (TO) and the JNA ensued. After 10 days of fighting, the JNA agreed to withdraw all troops by October 1991. Reports suggest, that in those 10 days 7,900 men, including 1,000 officers, either defected or were captured by the TO. 6053/

3748. Reports suggest further that Slovenes used at least eight camps to detain captured personnel of the JNA and Yugoslav government.

3749. Dol pri Hrasniku: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, but none neutral.) Dol pri Hrasniku, a deserted mine, was allegedly used as a detention facility from 27 June 1991 to 1 July 1991. A report stated that 150 detainees were held in a room 14 metres long and six metres wide. The detention facility was controlled by members of the Ministry of the Interior and the TO. 6054/ The identities of the commanders and guards were not reported. 6055/

3750. The ethnic make up of the prison population is not known, however some detainees were identified as military personnel, JNA soldiers, and officers of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs. 6056/ Some of the prisoners were arrested in Maribor, Slovenia by the Slovenian Ministry of Interior. They were transported to the mine after being detained and interrogated in the Maribor police station. 6057/

3751. On arrival at the mine the detainees were, allegedly, met by members of the Ministry of the Interior and deprived of all their belongings. They were taken to a small room where they remained for the duration of their incarceration. The room had no toilet facilities, an inadequate water supply and only hay or concrete to sleep on. The detainees were all photographed with prison numbers and fingerprinted. 6058/

3752. The group was subjected to physical torture and threats of execution. Several times a day they were forced to stand in the heat outside and then immediately taken back to the abandoned mine where the temperature was approximately eight degrees Centigrade. 6059/

3753. Hrasnik: Hrasnik, a deserted mine in Slovenia, was a detention facility where as many as 200 people were detained in a 50 square metre room on an irregular basis. The reports were unclear as to whether this detention facility is the same as the Dol pri Hrasnik mine. Some of the prisoners were identified as military personnel. They were threatened with death if they attempted to escape. These 200 prisoners were asked to give military information concerning the JNA. 6060/

3754. Ilirska Bistrica prison camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team). The location of this camp is unknown, although there is some indication that it is located in Slovenia. A source reported that medical supplies were available in Ilirska Bistrica prison camp but prisoners often had to pay for them. Hepatitis, head lice, and rashes are commonplace and two people were reported to have died from illnesses. 6061/

3755. Ljubljana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC). Prisons in Ljubljana allegedly existed between the end of June and the beginning of July, 1992. Little information has been provided on these detention facilities. They were apparently controlled by members of the Ministry of the Interior and the TO. 6062/ One of the detainees was detained for 36 hours in a catacomb-like room where he was physically and mentally abused. 6063/ The ICRC indicated that representatives visited the prison/penitentiary on 2 July 1992 and the Clinic University on 7 July 1992. 6064/

3756. ICRC visited camps: The following information on detention sites was provided by the ICRC. No information is available other than the name of the detention site, date of the ICRC's first visit, and type of facility:

3757. Celje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). The ICRC visited Celje on 10 July 1991, the type of facility was not determined. 6065/

3758. Dob Mirna: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). On 5 July 1991 Dob Mirna, a prison/penitentiary, was visited by ICRC. 6066/

3759. Kočevska Reka Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). Kočevska Reka barracks was visited by ICRC on 24 October 1991. 6067/

3760. Nova Gorica Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). Nova Gorica prison/penitentiary was visited by ICRC on 13 November 1991. 6068/

1. Unknown

3761. Kozine: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). The location of this detention facility was not reported. From IHRLI sources it is either in Slovenia or Vojvodina, FRY. One report indicated a Muslim male being deported to the camp of Kozine sometime between July 1992 and September 1992. The detainee claims to have been forced to sleep on the floor. The food was bad, too salty, or tasting of petrol, and insufficient. All the prisoners were repeatedly beaten on the head and back. The beatings occurred at night, usually between 1:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m.. The prisoners were also made to crawl and bite like dogs. 6069/

Notes

1/ See also Annex IX for a specific analysis on rape and sexual assault in the camps.

2/ For information on mass graves, see Annex X, on Mass Graves.

3/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

4/ ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in Northern Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II, (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Medecins Sans Frontieres, Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region Bosnia-Herzegovina (7 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4860-4861.

5/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in Northern Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

6/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

7/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078, 40084.

8/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

9/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078; United States Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

10/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447.

11/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605. Reports indicate that in August 1992 the camp's population rose dramatically with the transfer of prisoners following the Omarska camp's closure.

12/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447.

13/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; U.S. Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-

Notes (continued)

89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

14/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

15/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

16/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447.

17/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56635.

18/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125.

19/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

20/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

21/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

22/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

23/ Id.

24/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

25/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447; Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

26/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

27/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

28/ Id.

29/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447.

30/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

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31/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

32/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

33/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125.

34/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

35/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

36/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

37/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

38/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

39/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

40/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

41/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

42/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

43/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

44/ Thomson Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

45/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125.

46/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/32, 14 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 23302.

47/ ICRC Report, "Number of Detainees Visited by ICRC During Last Six Weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina", IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29990, 29992.

48/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 247.

49/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No.

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56324-56327; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report, CFN 410", November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43016-43017.

50/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

51/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb, to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49196. The subject of this Note is a report established by Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Professor at University of Sarajevo.

52/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

53/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605. The subject reportedly had relatively free range of the camp.

54/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report, CFN 410", November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43016-43017.

55/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Summary Number 19 of Atrocity Information, 29 July 1992, (CFN 123, DOI 29 March 1993, EDI December 1992).

56/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

57/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

58/ United States Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/24583 (22 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 87, 93.

59/ Thomson Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

60/ Handwritten Testimony of Named Witness, Submitted by Department of External Affairs, Canada, 18 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54453-54459.

61/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12448.

62/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28, (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

63/ Witness Testimony, 18 August 1992, Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Genocide on Moslems, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. No. 5936, 5976-5977.

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64/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

65/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427; Helsinki Watch Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 32317-32318.

66/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

67/ According to one report, each housing building was divided into six groups and each group went separately into the mess hall. Each building reportedly had one prisoner trustee (Poverenik) who was responsible for getting everyone out fast and for keeping order.

68/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125.

69/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

70/ Canadian Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/2539 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18319-18358; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 277, 354; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

71/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/32, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: 755 Detainees from Manjača Detention Camp Release and Transferred Under ICRC Supervision," IHRLI Doc. No. 23302.

72/ ICRC, Address by Dr. Cornelio Sommaruga, President of the ICRC, at the London Conference on the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 26-27 August 1992 (as delivered 26 August), IHRLI Doc No. 12713-12717.

73/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report, Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Yugoslavia", 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43016 (CFN 451, EDI July 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

74/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

75/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

76/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

77/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHLRI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

78/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

79/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report, CFN 410,

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EDI November 1992", 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43017; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary of Atrocities Information, 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43310 (CFN 142, DOI 9 December 1992).

80/ ICRC, "CRC/Red Cross Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina--ICRC Activities: Manjača Detention Camp: 14 July to 18 December 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 4746.

81/ According to one subject, those released on that date were either born before March 1950 or after 1973. He said that the approximately 3,000 prisoners remaining included some new detainees from Kotor Varoš (approximately 50 persons). See, an official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

82/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12458

83/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28, IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

84/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

85/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992 (3 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 150-178.

86/ See, Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 215-276.

87/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

88/ For a full description of the ICRC's activities at the Manjača camp, see paragraphs 281-287 above.

89/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/32, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: 755 Detainees from Manjača Detention Camp Release and Transferred Under ICRC Supervision", IHRLI Doc. No. 23302.

90/ This number also appears as 1,009 in other reports.

91/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/35, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: Partial Resumption of Release Process", 14 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4487; ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/36, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: More Detainees Released", 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 23304.

92/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/36, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: More Detainees Released", 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 23304; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 9422-9427. Helsinki Watch reported that during its 13 December 1992 visit to the camp, it witnessed 500 men (319 Muslims, 180 Croatians and one German--numbers reportedly given by Serbian authorities administering the camp), being taken away from Manjača on buses marked "VRS" (Vojska Republike Srbije--Army of the Serbian Republic). Helsinki Watch reported that these men were allegedly being taken for prisoner exchanges with the Bosnian and Croatian forces, and for several days their whereabouts were unknown until the ICRC announced the following week that the missing prisoners were found at a camp in Batković.

93/ ICRC, Communication to the Press No. 92/37, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 23305.

94/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men: Hundreds of Civilians Languish in Limbo of Serb Detention Camp," Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589-7590.

95/ The Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, Note by the Secretary General, Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of Special Rapporteurs and Representatives, General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35802, 35814-35815.

96/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12448.

97/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

98/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

99/ See United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on Manjača Camp", Appendix 1 to Annex D to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63812-63813, for a list of alleged guards at the camp compiled from information available to the Debriefing Team.

100/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

101/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

102/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

103/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

104/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

Notes (continued)

105/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information", IHRLI Doc. No. 43257 (CFN 670, DOI 29 March 1993, EDI 26 February 1993).

106/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

107/ They also noted that the difference in the manning of the two camps resulted from their locations, with Omarska being situated in the midst of a greater number of Serb villages, whereas Manjača, a large pre-war JNA training area being in an unpopulated area.

108/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

109/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

110/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

111/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 10 of Atrocity Information", IHRLI Doc. Nos. 43260-43261 (CFN 631, DOI 19 March 1993, EDI December 1992).

112/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-174, IHRLI Doc. No. 56877-56878. Subject was reportedly re-arrested following his release from Manjača and sent to another detention facility.

113/ When the prisoners arrived at Manjača, there were reportedly several other trailer trucks full of prisoners already there. It was reported that the bodies of 17 men who had suffocated while in transit were removed from one truck which carried men from Sanski Most.

114/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

115/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

116/ Id.

117/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

118/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

119/ French Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/24768 (5 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1326, 1330.

120/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

121/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-86, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 56593-56594.

122/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

123/ Witness Statement Submitted by War Crimes Investigation and Documentation, BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A1-2984A5. Identified witness, a former nurse, was reportedly held at Manjača until 15 September 1992, when the ICRC came to the camp.

124/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

125/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 22 of Atrocity Information", 29 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43276-43277 (CFN 777, DOI 28 April 1993, EDI September 1992).

126/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

127/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

128/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634; Canadian Mission, Second Submission as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26026 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-29791.

129/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634; Canadian Mission, Second Submission as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26026 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-29791.

130/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

131/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-37, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447. Thereafter, on about 3 July, unidentified Serbs went house-to-house and took about 32 men prisoner. The men were ultimately transferred to a reported detention camp in a gymnasium in Sanski Most which already held 400 men from Sanski Most and was allegedly run by the local civilian police.

132/ Letter from the City Council of Banja Luka, August 11, 1992, No.: 95/92, 11 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48883-48884, sent as part of documents tendered to the United Nations by the BiH Government, Life and Death Under Occupation, 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847.

133/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092; Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb,

Notes (continued)

Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40340, 40342-40343.

134/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

135/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43247 (CFN 405, DOI 15 February 1993, EDI July 1992).

136/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666. The subject, a 30 year-old waiter from Višegrad, was interned at Omarska from 29 May to 6 August 1992.

137/ French Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/24768, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 1326, 1330. The subject was reportedly released from the Manjača camp on 27 August 1992.

138/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 6, 13 September 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 35752, 35755.

139/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078. The identity of the subject is made available in the source materials.

140/ Division of Information and Research Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

141/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57071. Subject is identified in the source materials.

142/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 12308-12390, 12351.

143/ Handwritten Testimony of Named Witness, Submitted by Department of External Affairs, Canada, 18 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54453-54459.

144/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 12308-12390, 12351.

145/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

146/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954. Subject is a BiH Muslim metal worker from Kevljani (where he had been the head of the Territorial Defence force) who was at the Omarska camp from May to 28 August 1992 when transferred to Manjača. He was held at Manjača until released on 14 November 1992 to the Karlovac Transit Centre.

147/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

148/ Id.

149/ Id.

Notes (continued)

150/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 12308-12390, 12351.

151/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57071. Subject is identified in the source materials.

152/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

153/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56635.

154/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-25637.

155/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

156/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-5702. Subject said that he actually saw the killing of one man and that other prisoners saw the other killings.

157/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119. Subject is identified in the source material.

158/ Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Centre, London, War Crimes Investigation and Documentation Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A45. The subject is identified in the source materials.

159/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on Manjača Camp", Annex D to JSIO 2841/19, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63808-63816 (CFN 1130).

160/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

161/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666.

162/ Witness Statement Submitted by War Crimes Investigation and Documentation, BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 48739-48742.

163/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

164/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 6, 13 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35752, 35755.

165/ Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1488-1501.

Notes (continued)

166/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12448.

167/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57071; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; French Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/24768 (5 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1326, 1330.

168/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

169/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

170/ Handwritten Testimony of Named Witness, Submitted by the Department of External Affairs, Canada, 18 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54453-54459.

171/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 269.

172/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

173/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

174/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 228.

175/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

176/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

177/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

178/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1992, IHRLI Doc No. 40064, 40074-40078.

179/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

180/ Id.

181/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Information Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

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182/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

183/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

184/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report, CFN 410, EDI November 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43016-43017.

185/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

186/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

187/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

188/ Thomson CSCE Mission to Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 267.

189/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

190/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

191/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

192/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

193/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

194/ ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154.

195/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 6, 13 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35752, 35755; Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in Northern Bosnia" in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

196/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

197/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information", 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 43259-43260 (CFN 678, DOI 01 April 1993, EDI March--September 1992).

198/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

199/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 92-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222; Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger,

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200/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

201/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 266.

202/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 269.

203/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

204/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report", IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43016-43017 (CFN 410, EDI November, 1992).

205/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 24 of Atrocity Information", 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43282 (CFN 694, DOI 02 April 1993, EDI May-September 1992).

206/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

207/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

208/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 268.

209/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 267.

210/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

211/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

212/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 228.

213/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

214/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin, No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

215/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary of Atrocity Information", 29 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43291-43292 (CFN 410, DOI 1 February 1993, EDI November 1992).

216/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

217/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary No. 10 of Atrocity

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Information", IHRLI Doc. No. 43260-43261 (CFN 631, DOI 19 March 1993, EDI Dec 1992).

218/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 269.

219/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

220/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

221/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

222/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

223/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

224/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

225/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-21, IHRLI Doc. No. 56389-56390.

226/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin, No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344, 40347.

227/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

228/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-174, IHRLI Doc. No. 56877-56878.

229/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-21, IHRLI Doc. No. 56389-56390; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

230/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report", IHRLI Doc. No. 43007, 43017 (CFN 410, EDI, November 1992); United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, 40064, 40074-40078; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-98, IHRLI Doc. No. 56632-56634.

231/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

232/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 267.

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233/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125.

234/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-68, IHRLI Doc. No. 56539-56540.

235/ Roy Gutman, "Prisoners of Serbia's War: Tales of Hunger, Torture at Camp in North Bosnia", in A Witness to Genocide 28 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24877-24883.

236/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-21, IHRLI Doc. No. 56389-56390.

237/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on Manjača Camp", Annex D to JSIO 2841/19, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63808-63816 (CFN 1260, DOI 25 October 1993, EDI 15 September 1992).

238/ Id.

239/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427.

240/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

241/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

242/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222.

243/ United States Mission, Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/24583 (22 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 87, 90.

244/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.

245/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 56324-56327.

246/ Witness Testimony, 18 August 1992, Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Zenica, December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5936, 5976-5977.

247/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40074-40078.

248/ US Department of State, Human Rights Reports of 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9039, 9049.

249/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-29791.

250/ Witness Statement Submitted by War Crimes Investigation and Documentation, BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A1-2984A5.

Notes (continued)

- 251/ Id.
- 252/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57071.
- 253/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-243, IHRLI Doc. No. 57122-57125, refugee statement.
- 254/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-29791.
- 255/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, 40064, 40074-40078.
- 256/ Subject is described in the source material.
- 257/ Appeal for Protection of Endangered Women and Children in Bosnia and Hercegovina, Zagreb, Croatia, 30 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49047, See SIL-427.
- 258/ The subject is described in the source materials.
- 259/ United States Mission, Second Submission to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/24705 (23 October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 112, 118, 125.
- 260/ Subject is described in the source material.
- 261/ Appeal for Protection of Endangered Women and Children in Bosnia and Hercegovina, Zagreb, Croatia, 30 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49047, See SIL-429.
- 262/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Summary of Atrocities Information", 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43314 (CFN 161, DOI 4 December 1992).
- 263/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-29791.
- 264/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-274, IHRLI Doc. No. 57219-57222. The guard/commander is identified in the source materials.
- 265/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 12, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43736-43737.
- 266/ Subjects identified the officer in command of the buses in the source materials.
- 267/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 6, 13 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35752, 35755; Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, Croatia, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40340, 40342; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data of the Liberation War, Written Statement, Zagreb, 3 December 1992, Statement luka6ea.

Notes (continued)

268/ ICRC, "CRC/Red Cross Activities in Bosnia-Hercegovina--ICRC Activities: Manjača Detention Camp 14 July to 18 December 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 4746; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9422-9427; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12458.

269/ Out of an estimated 1,200.

270/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666.

271/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

272/ He stated that he did not know the charges.

273/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-57004.

274/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report: Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43010; see also United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 175", 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302.

275/ US State Department Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

276/ US State Department Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

277/ Records show that the ICRC first visited Manjača camp on 21 September 1994. "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia 25 June 1991-30 April 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

278/ ICRC lists of detention camps do not include a camp by the name of Dubička Gora.

279/ US State Department Declassified Materials, 94-89, IHRLI Doc. No. 56603-56605.

280/ IHRLI Doc. No. 11409-11410.

281/ "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia 25 June 1991-30 April 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

282/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11409-11410.

283/ US Department of State Declassified Material 94-234, IHRLI Doc. No. 57096.

284/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vol. II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9451-9453.

Notes (continued)

285/ "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia 25 June 1991-30 April 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

286/ Subjects were reportedly six of the eight known survivors of the skirmish. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vol II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9451-9453.

287/ Subjects were reportedly six of the eight known survivors of the Vlašić mountain mass murder. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vol. II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9451-9453.

288/ The names of the three guards were Saša, Milenko and Zoran. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9452.

289/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9451-9453.

290/ Id.

291/ Id.

292/ Id.

293/ Id.

294/ Id.

295/ Id.

296/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 269.

297/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-106, IHRLI Doc. No. 56658-56660.

298/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia 25 June 1991-30 April 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

299/ After treatment, subject states that the Croatian prisoners were transferred to Stara Gradiška Prison (formerly known as Bosanska Gradiška). US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-106, IHRLI Doc. No. 56658-56660.

300/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56658-56660.

301/ According to the subject, this was because they were prisoners of war. Id.

302/ Id.

303/ United States Mission, Third Submission to the United Nations,

Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 2118, 2128-2129.

304/ Id. Four of seven survivors of the 21 August mass murder at Vlačića.

305/ Accounts describing conditions and treatment of prisoners for concurrent dates of detention at both the Banja Luka Hospital (see paragraphs 410-416 above) and the Paprikovac Optical Hospital are very similar. Furthermore, as both accounts pertain to several of the skirmish survivors, it is possible that the descriptions refer to the same hospital.

306/ United States Mission, Third Submission to the United Nations, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 2118, 2128-2129.

307/ Id.

308/ Id.

309/ Id. The commander is not named in the report.

310/ Id. The youth claims that he and the other prisoners were forced to drink urine each morning and evening.

311/ Id.

312/ Trešnjeva, "A List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25314.

313/ Id.

314/ Id.

315/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-174, IHRLI Doc. No. 56877-56878.

316/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb, to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96 (referring to the Banja Luka Prison called Tinjica.); Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445-12448 (referring to a camp called Banja Luka Tunjice); Muharem Omerdić, "Muslims in Concentration Camps", IHRLI Doc. No. 4313 (Referring to "House of Correction 'Tinjica'"); List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 6 June 1991 to 30 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, (citing two locations).

317/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia 6 June 1991 to 30 May 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

318/ Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Report to the General Assembly/Security Council, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1495.

319/ Trešnjeva, "A List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina", 28

Notes (continued)

September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25314. A search of the available maps does not turn up a town in Banja Luka by the name of Laktaši. It is possible that the camp is located in the county of Laktaši situated on Banja Luka's north eastern border.

320/ ICRC, "Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

321/ Id.

322/ Id.

323/ Id.

324/ Id.

325/ Zdravko Grebo, Professor of University of Sarajevo, Report based on Information from the Bosnian Government, sent with letter from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer of Civil Affairs to George Mautner-Markhof, Chief of Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49194-49195.

326/ Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25311-25316, at 25315. Zdravko Grebo, Professor of University of Sarajevo, Report based on Information from the Bosnian Government, sent with letter from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer of Civil Affairs to George Mautner-Markhof, Chief of Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49194-49195, 5492-5510, 5492-5502.

327/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, The Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35816-35817.

328/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49429.

329/ Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6753.

330/ BiH State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13237.

331/ Id.

332/ Wilbert van Hovell, Senior Legal Advisor, Special Operation in the Former Yugoslavia, letter to Professor Roman Wieruszewski, UN Human Right Centre, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388.

333/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13237.

334/ Julio A. Baez, Secretary of the UN Commission of Experts, "Places of Detention", 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16821; Republic of Serbia, "Report on Crimes against Serbia", 1 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11530.

Notes (continued)

335/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 13237.

336/ ICRC, "Prisoners Visited in Connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16831; ICRC, "Number of Detainees Visited by ICRC During the Last Six Weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23243.

337/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49429.

338/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Annex I of report sent with letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador Charge d'Affaires to U.N. Security Council, 31 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18264; "Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons: Bordellos of Screams", no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 7088, 7090-7091.

339/ "Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons: Bordellos of Screams", no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 7088-7091.

340/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Annex I of report sent with letter from Dragomir Djokić to U.N. Security Council, March 31, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18264; "Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons: Bordellos of Screams", no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 7087-7088.

341/ Interagency Group of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "List of Detention Camps", no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 6924.

342/ Republic of Serbia, SMIA, National Security Office, 5 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6926.

343/ Agence France Presse, 20 June 1994.

344/ Id.

345/ Id.

346/ Id.

347/ Id.

348/ Id.

349/ Id.

350/ Id.

351/ Agence France Presse, 25 April 1994.

352/ Id.

353/ Id.

354/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9503.

355/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

57180.

356/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12927.

357/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9503.

358/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

359/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12927.

360/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

361/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9503.

362/ Id.

363/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56544.

364/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33746.

365/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56544.

366/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57181.

367/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56544.

368/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57129.

369/ United States Government, First Submission to the United Nations (23 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 93.

370/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

371/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33751 (reporting his name and his position as Camp Commander); US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57046 (giving his full name, with the alias, and his position as Camp Director), IHRLI Doc. No. 57132 (reporting his birth information, his height, weight, hair color, and official rank).

372/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57046.

373/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9503.

Notes (continued)

374/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57132.

375/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57181. Born about 1936, Vasiljević was 175 centimetres tall, weighed 80 kilograms, had black hair, and always wore a JNA uniform.

376/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57038.

377/ United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23448.

378/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 23457.

379/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57129.

380/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21600.

381/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57152.

382/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33750.

383/ United States Government, Letter to United Nations Secretary General, 26 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5848. The source claims that 120 prisoners from Čelopek joined an undetermined number of prisoners already in Zvornik courthouse. Most of these were then transferred on 15 July. Therefore, at least 60 prisoners were transferred.

384/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

385/ Id.

386/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56748.

387/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

388/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9504.

389/ United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23448.

390/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9503.

391/ United States Government, First Submission to the United Nations (23 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 93.

392/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No.

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57129.

393/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9504.

394/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

395/ United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23448.

396/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12928.

397/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57048.

398/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 57046.

399/ United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23459.

400/ United States Government, Letter to United Nations Secretary General, 26 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5848.

401/ Id.

402/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12928.

403/ Id.

404/ United States Government, Letter to United Nations Secretary General, 26 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5845. The individual who witnessed this can identify the guards. In total, he witnessed 15 deaths.

405/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

406/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9505.

407/ Id.

408/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33747.

409/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9505.

410/ United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23448.

411/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21604.

412/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590.

Notes (continued)

413/ United States Government, Seventh Submission to the United Nations (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18240.

414/ United States Government, First Submission to the United Nations (23 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 93.

415/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590: United States Government, Eighth Submission to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23448.

416/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21608.

417/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

418/ Id.

419/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 Jan 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589. JNA Colonel Petar Dmitrović was reported to be the camp Commander as early as July, 1992. It is unclear whether he was removed from command and later reinstated, or if he was always in charge and others reported to be in charge of the camp after July 1992 were just his subordinates.

420/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590.

421/ United States Government, Letter to United Nations Secretary General, 26 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5848.

422/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33747.

423/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57161.

424/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Report of the Special Rapporteur (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1500.

425/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57166.

426/ Id.

427/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12927.

428/ Id.

429/ Id.

430/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

431/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56544.

432/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

7589.

433/ Id.

434/ Id.

435/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56545.

436/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Report of the Special Rapporteur, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12458.

437/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies April/May 1993", 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21600.

438/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 21608.

439/ Id.

440/ Id.

441/ European Community Monitoring Mission, Submission to the United Nations, 12 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19291.

442/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Report of the Special Rapporteur (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1500.

443/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590.

444/ Id.

445/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

446/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56545.

447/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590.

448/ Id.

449/ European Community Monitoring Mission, Submission to the United Nations, 12 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19291.

450/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 19147.

451/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 19147, 19291.

452/ International Committee of the Red Cross, "Former Yugoslavia: Press Releases and Communications to the Press by the International Committee of the Red Cross, 7/2/91-5/4/93", IHRLI Doc. No. 23312.

453/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Report of the Special Rapporteur, 17 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 1500.

Notes (continued)

454/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589. In his article "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps" (Newsday, 24 January 1993), Gutman claims televisions were installed, indicating the availability of electricity.

455/ Roy Gutman, "Villagers Ease Pain in Camps", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7590.

456/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

457/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12927.

458/ Roy Gutman, "Nowhere Men", Newsday, 24 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7589.

459/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12927.

460/ Id.

461/ Id.

462/ European Community Monitoring Mission, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 33, 27 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34612.

463/ Id.

464/ Id.

465/ Id.

466/ The report suggests the existence of a prison: "This school should also be a 'private' prison consisting of nine prisoners." European Community Monitoring Mission, Submission to the United Nations, 12 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19151.

467/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 19167.

468/ Id.

469/ Id.

470/ United States Government, Fourth Submission to the United Nations (7 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3162.

471/ Id.

472/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56832-56835, at 56833.

473/ Id.

474/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49429.

475/ Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Witness Testimonies and Statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 6583.

Notes (continued)

476/ Trešnjevk, "List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25314.

477/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56834, 56835.

478/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56833.

479/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56834.

480/ Id.

481/ Trešnjevk, "List of Rape/Death Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25314.

482/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 56833.

483/ US Department of State, Declassified Material, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

484/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

485/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

486/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33754.

487/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

488/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

489/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

490/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

491/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33756.

492/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, Aug. 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33757.

493/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57199.

494/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57199.

495/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

57200.

496/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57200.

497/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57199.

498/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57199.

499/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57200.

500/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Material, IHRLI Doc. No. 57200.

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503/ An official UN source, Witness Statement provided by the German Organization Bureau for the Suffering/Needy Persons of Eastern Europe, IHRLI Doc. No.023684,751-2.

504/ An official UN source, Witness Statement provided by the German Organization Bureau for the Suffering/Needy Persons of Eastern Europe, IHRLI Doc. No.023684,751-2.

505/ An official UN source, Witness Statement provided by the German Organization Bureau for the Suffering/Needy Persons of Eastern Europe, IHRLI Doc. No.023684,751-2.

506/ An official UN source, Witness Statement provided by the German Organization Bureau for the Suffering/Needy Persons of Eastern Europe, IHRLI Doc. No.023684,751-2.

507/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 005880,6.

508/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 005880,7.

509/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88 at Doc.No.005880,7; see also IHRLI Doc.No.005887.

510/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 005880,7.

511/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 005880,7.

512/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 005880,7.

513/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, Fax dated 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437,8.

514/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88.

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515/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88.

516/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88.

517/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88.

518/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.005880-88.

519/ An official UN source.

520/ Note by the Secretary General, February 26, 1993, with Mazowiecki Report attached, IHRLI Doc. No. 035802,16; Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 029968,76.

521/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39, which includes a description of prisoner maltreatment at "the detention centre" in Bileća. According to one witness, 50 Muslim male prisoners were singled out for physical abuse. Each night the police would enter the camp and conduct "telephone" torture. This consisted of administering 40 volt electric shocks through telephone wires affixed to the victims' fingers. Each time the phone was dialed the prisoner received a shock.

Additionally, the witness reports that between 9:00 and 10:00 p.m. on 5 September 1992, police came to the jail claiming to be White Eagles and threatened to kill all of the inmates. The prisoners then boarded up the iron door to their cell in order to prevent the White Eagles from entering. Later, a Serbian guard warned the prisoners that the White Eagles were returning. The guard then threw the key to their cell into the bushes. For having helped the Muslims, the Serbian guard was beaten and held in an isolation cell with four Muslims.

Apparently, then, the White Eagles laid siege to the jail for three hours. Six prisoners were wounded by bullets. The White Eagles shot at the cell and threw tear gas into the windows.

522/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39, which includes a description of prisoner maltreatment at "the detention centre" in Bileća.

523/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39, which includes a description of prisoner maltreatment at "the detention centre" in Bileća.

524/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39.

525/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39.

526/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax dated 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437,8.

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527/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057032-5; see also, United States Seventh Submission to the United Nations, April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225,39.

528/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax dated 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437,8.

529/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056853,4.

530/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056853,4.

531/ Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Draft Report, September 1992, Annex E, Places of Detention (actual and alleged) Inspected by CSCE Mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina, 30 August to 3 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000215,47. The same source found a second site in Bileća closed on 2 September 1992.

532/ Note by the Secretary-General, February 26, 1993, with attached Mazowiecki report, IHRLI Doc. No. 035802,16.

533/ Note by the Secretary-General, February 26, 1993, with attached Mazowiecki report, IHRLI Doc. No. 035802,16.

534/ For example, a document entitled List No. 2, Municipality of Gacko, Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina (Eastern Hercegovina), Issue: Ethnic Cleansing of Muslims, IHRLI Doc. No. 024001-12.

535/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114,23.

536/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114,23.

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547/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056853-4.

548/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056853-4.

549/ Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437,8.

550/ This camp may, in fact, also be the same as the camp reported at the Reserve Officers School.

551/ According to the State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, there were 2600 prisoners in the Bileća barracks as of October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 013219,37.

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553/ United Kingdom Mission To the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organisations at Geneva, Letter, 30 September 1993, and attached Defence Debriefing Team reports, IHRLI Doc. No. 043006,10,250; Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)(note, the title of this British report is a misnomer in that it includes information on camps in the former Yugoslavia, for example in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as is Bileća, rather than in the FRY exclusively), 24 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063834.

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556/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc.No. 000277-000390 at Doc.No. 000354.

557/ Tilman Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing": Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc.No.014422-014478 at Doc.No.014477. Women's Group "Trešnjeva", Report, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039297A-039311A at Doc. No. 039310A. See also Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Office of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Croatia, Witness Testimonies and Statments, IRHLI Doc. No. 006578-006587 at Doc. No. 006586-7.

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561/ Tilman Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing": Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 014422-014478 at Doc. No. 014477. Women's Group "Trešnjevk", Report, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039297A-039311A at Doc. No. 039310A. See also Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Office of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Croatia, Witness Testimonies and Statments, IRHLI Doc. No. 006578-006587 at Doc. No. 006586-7.

562/ Tilman Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing": Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 014422-014478 at Doc. No. 014477. Women's Group "Trešnjevk", Report, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039297A-039311A at Doc. No. 039310A. See also Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Office of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Croatia, Witness Testimonies and Statments, IRHLI Doc. No. 006578-006587 at Doc. No. 006586-7.

563/ Tilman Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing": Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc.No.014422-014478 at Doc.No.014477.

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566/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, BULLETIN, No. 3, March 1993, IHRLI Doc.No. 029841-029854 at IRHLI Doc.No. 029853-4. See also Croatian Information Centre Zagreb, IHRLI Doc.No. 015062-15567 at Doc.No.015201.

567/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at Doc.No. 056859.

568/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at Doc.No. 056859.

569/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at Doc.No. 056859.

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570/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at Doc.No. 056859.

571/ There is also evidence in this report of a Stara Gradiška prison in Croatia. The geographic location of the facilities suggest that they are separated only by the Sava River. It is quite possible that the two facilities are related, i.e. co-operatively or jointly controlled.

572/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at IHRLI Doc. No.056659.

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584/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at IHRLI Doc. No.056659.

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587/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at IHRLI Doc.No. 056860.

588/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI

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589/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at IHRLI Doc.No.056751.

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603/ US Dept of State Unclassified Documents No.94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc.No. 056320-057229 at IHRLI Doc.No. 056752.

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612/ International Society for Human Rights, Report Compiled on the Return of ISHR Observers from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, 29 May 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9205.

613/ Wilbert van Hovell, Senior Legal Adviser, Special Operation in the Former Yugoslavia, letter to Professor Roman Wieruszewski, UN Human Rights Centre, Geneva, January 15, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388.

614/ Why?: Publication for Human Rights and Peace, Sarajevo, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22099-22100 and Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Report of Crimes Committed against Humanity and the International Law of Concentration Camps formed by the Aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48217.

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660/ Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia and North-western Bosnia, 5 Sept. 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036699, 036703-036704.

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674/ A UN memorandum stated that UN personnel stationed in Dvor believed that the existence of a detention camp in Bosanski Novi "is only the tip of the iceberg involving the concerted action of local Serbian authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina trying to establish a Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, free of Muslims." Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, (Aug. 1992) IHRLI Doc.No. 000277-000390 at Doc. No. 000354.

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743/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, Testimony and other documents, IHRLI Doc.No. 022295 - 022316 at Doc.No. 022308.

744/ A room which measured six by four metres.

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- 825/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114, 009157-009159; Republic of Slovenia, Testimonies on Killing of Civilians Committed by Serbian Forces Outside a Combat Context in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sept. 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 047809.
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- 829/ Account, IHRLI Doc. No. 056606-056609, National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114, 009157-009159.
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- 831/ US Department of State, Account, 12 Jan. 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056646-056648. According to reports, the detainees received one meal a day that consisted of a rather meager amount of food. See US Department of State, Account, 15 Jan. 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056661-056662.

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842/ US Department of State, Account, 15 Jan. 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056661-056662.

843/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Appeal for Protection of Endangered Women and Children in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 30 Dec. 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049046-049047.

844/ Austrian Submission, 3 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005818.

845/ Austrian Submission, 3 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005818.

846/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049188 at Doc. No. 049187.

847/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19

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November 1992, IHRLI Doc.No.049183-049188 at Doc.No.049188.

848/ See World Campaign Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 002769-002788 at Doc. No. 002786, 002788. See also Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049188 at Doc. No. 049187.

849/ Men were either transferred to the primary school or remained at the stadium. Women, children, and the elderly were transferred to locations in Sekovici. See IHRLI Doc. No. 009763. See also World Campaign Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc.No.002769-002788 at Doc. No. 002786, 002788. And see Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049188 at Doc. No. 049187.

850/ Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity, 3 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000656.

851/ Austrian Submission, February 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc.No.005814-005832 at Doc.No.005818-9.

852/ Austrian Submission, February 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc.No.005814-005832 at Doc.No.005818-9.

853/ IHRLI Doc.No.009763.

854/ IHRLI Doc.No.009763.

855/ IHRLI Doc.No.009763.

856/ Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

857/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494; State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016822; Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 022333; Why Publication for Human Rights and Peace, Sarajevo '92, IHRLI Doc. No. 0022098, 022103.

858/ Austrian Submission, February 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc.No.005814-005832 at Doc.No.005819.

859/ Austrian Submission, February 3, 1993, IHRLI Doc.No.005814-005832 at Doc.No.005819.

860/ Report of Human Rights by Special Rapporteur Tadeusz Mazowiecki, February 10, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012459.

861/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049188 at Doc. No. 049187.

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862/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman to George Mautner-Markhof, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049188 at Doc. No. 049187.

863/ Members of Arkan's and Šešelj's irregular units.

864/ Testimony, IHRLI Doc.No.031985-031987 at Doc.No.031986. World Campaign Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc.No.002769-002788 at Doc.No.002786, 002788.

865/ Testimony, IHRLI Doc.No.031985-031987 at Doc.No.031986. World Campaign Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc.No.002769-002788 at Doc.No.002786, 002788.

866/ Testimony, IHRLI Doc.No.031985-031987 at Doc.No.031986. World Campaign Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc.No.002769-002788 at Doc.No.002786, 002788.

867/ Testimony, The Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, IHRLI Doc.No.054859-054860 at Doc.No.054858,054860.

868/ Testimony, The Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, IHRLI Doc.No.054859-054860 at Doc.No.054858,054860.

869/ Testimony, The Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, IHRLI Doc.No.054859-054860 at Doc.No.054858,054860.

870/ Testimony, The Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, IHRLI Doc.No.054859-054860 at Doc.No.054858,054860.

871/ United Kingdom Mission, JSIO 2841/9 DDT Special Report, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043011.

872/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report on On-Going on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000680-000699 at Doc. No. 000688.

873/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report on On-Going on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000680-000699 at Doc. No. 000688.

874/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report on On-Going on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000680-000699 at Doc. No. 000688.

875/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report on On-Going on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000680-000699 at Doc. No. 000688.

876/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report on On-Going on War

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Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000680-000699 at Doc. No. 000688.

877/ Muharem Omerdić, Muslims in Concentration Camps, IHRLI Doc.No.004313-004320 at Doc.No.004316.

878/ Roy Gutman, Unholy War: Serbs Target Culture, Heritage of Bosnia's Muslims, NEWSDAY, 2 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007560-007562 at Doc. No. 007561.

879/ Muharem Omerdic, Muslims in Concentration Camps, IHRLI Doc.No.004313-004320 at Doc.No.004316.

880/ Defence Debriefing Team Report 7/29/93, IHRLI Doc. No. 043306.

881/ Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

882/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494; State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016822; Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 022333; List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosna and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328; Why Publication for Human Rights and Peace, Sarajevo '92, IHRLI Doc. No. 022103.

883/ International Committee of the Red Cross, List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991-4 April 1992, IHRLI Doc. no. 064438.

884/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data, and another Bosnia-Hercegovina map located at the Institute.

885/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,43.

886/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,69. See also, statements at IHRLI Doc. No. 057349, 55, 63 and 77.

887/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,44,69. See also, statements at IHRLI Doc. No. 057349, 55, 63, and 77.

888/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,44.

889/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033762-3.

890/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,44, 63, 70 and 77; Danish Helsinki Commission, Interview, IHRLI Doc. No. 020974-87; U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033748,49-51.

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891/ U.S. Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 033748,49-51 and 056615-8. See also, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, A Helsinki Watch Report, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000277,380-85.

892/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056615-18; Danish Helsinki Commission, Interview, IHRLI Doc. No. 020974-87.

893/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 058334,44. See also, statements at 057349, 55, 63, 69 and 77. U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056615-16. Danish Helsinki Commission, Interview, IHRLI Doc. No. 020974-87.

894/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033768-9 and 056927.

895/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033768-9 and 056927.

896/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033768-9 and 056927.

897/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc No. 056615-8.

898/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc No. 056615-8.

899/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033765.

900/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence report, attached to letter dated 23 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,46.

901/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

902/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

903/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

904/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

905/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

906/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033756.

907/ War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, A Helsinki Watch Report, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000277,384; U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056793,6; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 034165,6.

908/ U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 034181.

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- 909/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,55.
- 910/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc No. 011348, 011361,4.
- 911/ Harry R. Bader, Summary of Findings Concerning Alleged Facilities in Brčko, Bosnia-Hercegovina, 14 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003648A,C-D; Helsinki Watch, Field Notes attached to letter dated 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032290,300-301.
- 912/ Harry R. Bader, Summary of Findings Concerning Alleged Facilities in Brčko, Bosnia-Hercegovina, 14 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003648A,E.
- 913/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057053-54. See also, U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056616 where the militia station is described as an interrogation centre where many were killed.
- 914/ British Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) Special Report On Camps At Brčko, 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated 7 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063784,5.
- 915/ See Harry R. Bader, Summary of Findings Concerning Alleged Facilities in Brčko, Bosnia-Hercegovina, 14 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003648A,D and U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc No. 011347,364-5.
- 916/ U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056973-4.
- 917/ Also described as a granite quarry. See, U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011360.
- 918/ U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 033760-1; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 034181.
- 919/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011360; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 033760-1; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 034181.
- 920/ Mr. Zdravko Grebo Report, attached to note dated 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005492,4.
- 921/ Zdravko Grebo Report, attached to note dated 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005492,4,8.
- 922/ Zdravko Grebo Report, attached to note dated 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005492,4,8; The Danish Helsinki Committee, Interview, 25 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 020974,7; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 033760; U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 034181.
- 923/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011360; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 033760-1; U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 034181.
- 924/ See for example, British Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) Special Report On Camps At Brčko, 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated April 7, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063784.
- 925/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence attached to letter dated

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27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334, 057342-87, 057399-405; Third Submission of the Government of the United States of America Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) Relating to the Violations of Humanitarian Law, Including Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions, IHRLI Doc. No. 001339,45. See also, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012445,59.

926/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334, 057342-87, 057399-405; Third Submission of the Government of the United States of America Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) Relating to the Violations of Humanitarian Law, Including Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions, IHRLI Doc. No. 001339,45. See also, Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012445,59.

927/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,45.

928/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc No. 011356.

929/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,45-6.

930/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057334,46. See also U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057154-60 and U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,56-7 for a description of various camp personalities.

931/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

932/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

933/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

934/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

935/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

936/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

937/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

938/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

939/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,16-17; See also Witness Statement from the Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 006578,82-3.

940/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,27.

941/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,27.

942/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,27.

943/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,32.

944/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,32.

945/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,32.

946/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,32.

947/ United States Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,32.

948/ United States Seventh Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 011912,41; Another witness purporting to be a former inmate of the Luka camp reported that according to other inmates as many as 1,000 killings took place there between 2 May and 22 May 1992 and that they were buried in a mass grave near the Bimex farm complex. United States Submission to the United Nations, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc No. 000087,91.

949/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva IHRLI Doc. No. 011352-3; see also Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 00657881-3, where a witness states that of a total of 1500 prisoners in the camp, 120 were rescued and released by means of some kind of intervention or money.

950/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,57.

951/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,56 and 011359,63.

952/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53-4.

953/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53-4.

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954/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53-4.

955/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,57 and 011359,60.

956/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53-4; Tilman Zulch, Genocide in Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 004041; United States Eighth Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 023466; United States Third Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 002118,25,31; U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057165. Practically every source received includes allegations of such mistreatment.

957/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53-4; Tilman Zulch, Genocide in Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 004041; United States Eighth Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 023466; United States Third Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 002118,25,31; U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 057165. Practically every source received includes allegations of such mistreatment.

958/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,54-5 and 011359,60.

959/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc No. 011347,54-5.

960/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,55-6; United States Third Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 002118,31.

961/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,55-6; United States, Third Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 002118,31.

962/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011355-6.

963/ U.S. U.N. Mission in Geneva, IHRLI Doc. No. 011347,53.

964/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033777 and 056935.

965/ U.S. Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 033777 and 056935.

966/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33777, and 56935.

967/ Id.

968/ Id.

969/ Another source reported that while a prisoner at Luka he saw about 20 soldiers rape a woman in the presence of her child and other camp inmates. He also claimed that it was general knowledge that young girls were picked up daily and brought to the canteen where they were raped. The girls would then disappear. United States, Second Submission, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 112, 124. See also the description rendered above relating to the female perpetrator and the delivery of girls to the camp commander and guards.

970/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33777, 56935.

Notes (continued)

971/ Id.

972/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33772; Interview, IHRLI Doc. No. 19938-19947L; Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Report dated 5 September 1993, Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 366710; Dallas Morning News, 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39332A; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56929.

973/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33772; Interview, IHRLI Doc. No. 19938-19947L; Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Report dated 5 September 1993, Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 366710; Dallas Morning News, 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39332A; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56929.

974/ The witness also reported that there were about 50 such "Specialci" at the Luka camp, that none of the conscript reservists were assigned to the camp on a permanent basis, and that the "specialci" referred to one another by nicknames.

975/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33782. He said that in May there were about 600 prisoners there. Men and women between the ages of 15 and 60. Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Report dated 5 September 1993, Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36710; Dallas Morning News, 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39332A; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56427.

976/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33782. He said that in May there were about 600 prisoners there; men and women between the ages of 15 and 60. Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Report dated 5 September 1993, Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36710; Dallas Morning News, 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39332A; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56427.

977/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33782. He said that in May there were about 600 prisoners there; men and women between the ages of 15 and 60. Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Report dated 5 September 1993, Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36710; Dallas Morning News, 16 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39332A; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56427.

978/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57044-57046.

979/ Id.

980/ Id.

981/ Id.

982/ Id.

Notes (continued)

- 983/ Id.
- 984/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57170-57172.
- 985/ Id.
- 986/ Id.
- 987/ Id.
- 988/ Id.
- 989/ Id.
- 990/ Id.
- 991/ Id.
- 992/ Id.
- 993/ United States Mission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11359, 11363.
- 994/ Id.
- 995/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 11347, 11357 11359-11360.
- 996/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34333; See also, Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 25 of Atrocity Information", IHRLI Doc. No. 43286, which includes an allegation that hundreds of prisoners from camps in Br•ko were taken to animal feed factories on the outskirts of town, killed and then processed into animal meal, put into bags and spread on the fields surrounding the city.
- 997/ British Defence Debriefing Team Special Report, "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 43006, 43011.
- 998/ United States Mission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11347, 11351-11352.
- 999/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34333.
- 1000/ US State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760, 33761; US State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 34180-34181.
- 1001/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57050, 57051-57052; United States, First Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 87, 91.
- 1002/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57063-57064.
- 1003/ United States Mission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11347, 11351-11352 and 11359, 11360; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57050-57052. This may well be the same mass grave as above.
- 1004/ United States Mission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11359, 11363.
- 1005/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57059,

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57170.

1006/ Tilman Zulch, Society for Threatened Peoples, "Ethnic Cleansing": Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14478-11479; Trešnjevska, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48926, 48934; Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Witness Testimonies and Statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 6578, 6581.

1007/ The Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina, A Staff Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations United States Senate, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36110, 36120.

1008/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34165, 34166.

1009/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 277, 381-382.

1010/ The Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina, A staff Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations United States Senate, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36110, 36120.

1011/ Trešnjevska, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48926, 48934.

1012/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 280, 383-384.

1013/ Id.

1014/ Tilman Zulch, Society for Threatened Peoples, "Ethnic Cleansing": Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 11478; Trešnjevska, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", IHRLI Doc No. 48934; Witness Testimonies and Statements, Committee for Research on Genocide and War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 6578, 6581.

1015/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 33748-33751, 34167.

1016/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 34165, 34166, 33749-33751.

1017/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34165, 34166.

1018/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57165, 57126, 57170.

1019/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126-57132.

1020/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 277, 356.

1021/ Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5498.

1022/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34180-

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34182; see also, The Riyasat of Islamic Community, September 1992, "On The Chetnik Crimes Over The Muslim Women In The Course Of Aggression In 1992 Upon The Republic Of Bosnia-Herzegovina", IHRLI Doc. No. 39440A, which alleges a concentration camp for women in Brezovo Polje where Serb forces abuse the women detained.

1023/ Muharem Omerdic, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4313, 4318.

1024/ Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5494; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57165.

1025/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1026/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1027/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1028/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1029/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1030/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1031/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33760-33761.

1032/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57126, 57151.

1033/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34333, 34337; Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6723, 6752; Muharem Omerdi•, Muslims in Concentration Camps, IHRLI Doc. No. 4313, 4318.

1034/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34333, 40237.

1035/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 40237.

1036/ An official source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34333, 40237.

1037/ NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334, 57366.

1038/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 57334, 57368.

1039/ Trešnjevka, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6723, 6752.

1040/ Id.

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1041/ NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334, 57366.

1042/ Id.

1043/ Tanjug, Home News, 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48004. A review of the documents available reflects the fact that apparently no international organization, including the ICRC, ever visited any of the alleged places of detention in Br•ko. Whether or not they could have gained access if they tried is another question. One agreement on the release and transfer of prisoners included a request for clarification of Br•ko as an alleged place of detention under Serbian control. The parties to that agreement met at the invitation of the ICRC. See, Agreement On The Release And Transfer Of Prisoners, Annex A3, List Of Alleged Places Of Detention According To Information Provided By The Parties During The Plenipotentiary Conference For Which Clarification Is Requested, 1 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4384, 4392.

1044/ Dr. Milan Bulaji•, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, International Symposium, "The System of Untruths About the Crimes of Genocide 1991-1993", Belgrade, 22-23 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 20082, 20128.

1045/ Fax from George Eykyn, BBC Breakfast News, to Professor Frits Kalshoven, Chairman, Commission of Experts, Morten Bergsmo, Assistant to Commission, Professor Wieruszewski, Assistant to Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Human Rights Rapporteur, Pierre Gauthier, ICRC Geneva, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39139-39143.

1046/ Third Report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the violations of the Humanitarian Law, Including Breaches of the Geneva Conventions, Committed on the Territory of the Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, attached to letter dated 6 May 1994, 9 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64125, 64271.

1047/ There are many reports that identify an alleged detention facility in Breza, including: Report on Human Rights by Special Rapporteur, Tadeusz Mazowiecki (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12460, 35818; Helsinki Watch, Letter to the Commission of Experts, IHRLI Doc. No. 32291; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822; Comite International Geneve ICRC, IHRLI Doc. No. 23243; "Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 17843; ICRC Camp List from Philippe Miserez, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16829; ICRC Report by Cornelio Sommaruga, 3 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12726.

1048/ According to the reports, the witness identified her captors as 10 men wearing fatigues with lilies on their caps.

1049/ Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807.

1050/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Testimony regarding Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 22197-22210, 22209-22210; Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807.

1051/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Testimony regarding Violations of the Human Rights of Women,

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Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 22197-22210, at 22209-22210; Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807.

1052/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Testimony regarding Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 22197-22210, at 22209-22210; Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807.

1053/ Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807.

1054/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Testimony regarding Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 22197-22210, at 22209-22210; Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807. See also UN Security Council, Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 48328-48340.

1055/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia, Testimony regarding Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 22197-22210, at 22209-22210; Serbian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 11745-11845, at 11806-11807. See also UN Security Council, Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 48328-48340.

1056/ Republic of Serbia Presidency, Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 11739-11744, at 11744.

1057/ Id.

1058/ Id.

1059/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", 25 June 1991-4 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 64438.

1060/ Id.

1061/ Id.

1062/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57212.

1063/ Croatian Mission, Submission to the President of the Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/26454 (16 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 42824.

1064/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No.5, 6 September 1993.

1065/ IHRLI Doc. No. 48037.

1066/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 31/93, 1-8 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32754.

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1067/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (10 November 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 2200; Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons IHRLI Doc. No. 7063. The 1st Krajina Corps in Banja Luka reported that Serbian women were held in brothels in Bugojno, but did not provide the locations of those brothels. Official Memo From Sredjan Sehovac Serbian Republic Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Security Service War Department Ilidza, Tanjug Press Agency 13 January 1992, No. 810/92, 5 October 1992.

1068/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (10 November 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 2200; Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons IHRLI Doc. No. 7063; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary-General, U.N. Doc. S/25506 (1 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18262-18264.

1069/ Inter-agency Group of FRY Report on Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Violations of the Human Rights of Women Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in BiH, IHRLI Doc. No. 22227.

1070/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57213.

1071/ Id.

1072/ Id.

1073/ Id.

1074/ It is unclear from the report whether the stadium referred to by this source is the same as the Iskra Stadium. Without more, it is here assumed that all reports of a stadium are referencing the detention facility at the Iskra Stadium. ECMM, "Executive Report Summary of Humanitarian Activity No. 38", 19-25 September 1993.

1075/ Internal Document, "Weekly Information on Former Yugoslavia", 16-23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34561.

1076/ Official UN Source, Internal Document, Weekly Information on Former Yugoslavia 16-23 August 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 34561-34569, at 34561.

1077/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1078/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57213.

1079/ ECMM, "Executive Summary Report No. 32", IHRLI Doc. No. 34588.

1080/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57213.

1081/ Croatian Mission, Submission to the President of the Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/26454 (16 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 42824.

1082/ Open Letter From Dragomir Djokić, Yugoslav Ambassador, U.N. Doc. S/24991, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48348; Bordellos of Screams: Confessions By The Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons, IHRLI Doc. No. 7087, 48571, 48574 (stating that approximately 150 Serbs were held there); Open Letter From Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to Frits Kalshoven, 27

Notes (continued)

November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48420.

1083/ Open Letter from Professor Biljana Plavšić, Member of Presidency, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18675.

1084/ Open Letter from Professor Biljana Plavšić, Member of Presidency, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18671, 18673; Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 49417, 49420, 48569; Open Letter From Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to Frits Kalshoven, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48418; Open Letter From Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to Frits Kalshoven, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48420.

1085/ Open Letter from Professor Biljana Plavšić, Member of Presidency, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18675; Open Letter From Dragomir Djokić, Yugoslav Ambassador, U.N. Doc. No. S/24991 (18 December 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 48348; Bordellos of Screams: Confessions By The Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons, IHRLI Doc. No. 7087.

1086/ Open Letter from Professor Biljana Plavšić, Member of Presidency, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. 18671, 18673.

1087/ Open Letter From Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to Frits Kalshoven 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48418; Open Letter From Aleksa Buha, Minister of Foreign Affairs to Republic Srpska Assembly, Presidency Government, Sarajevo, 1 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11530.

1088/ ICRC, "Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees visited by the ICRC", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, 64438.

1089/ IHRLI Doc. No. 48571; Open Letter From Yugoslav Ambassador Dragomir Djokić to Frits Kalshoven, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48420.

1090/ IHRLI Doc. No. 48571.

1091/ According to the Director of the Kaonik prison, there are no other, smaller prisons in Busovača. This is in contrast to Zenica, where the main prison is supplemented by other detention centres.

1092/ There is apparently some disagreement as to who is responsible for this facility. The Director of the prison is critical of the HVO and it is stressed that the prison is run by the HVO and not local police officials. ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača, and Zenica - April 1993 (17 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29096.

1093/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29106-29110.

1094/ Again, the Director of the prison does not claim to be responsible for the actions of the HVO, whom he accuses of being unprofessional. The Director claims to be under the orders of brigade commanders in Busovača and Vitez. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29106-29110, 29107.

1095/ A list of the 79 Muslim prisoners is attached to the report. On 16 April 1993 there were 107 Muslim prisoners, and on 6 and 9 May 1993 there were 109 Muslim prisoners. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29106, 29111-29112.

1096/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity--Report 25/93", (14-20 June 1993),

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IHRLI Doc. No. 29695-29696.

1097/ ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busova•a and Zenica-April 1993 (17 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29107. Prison officials do not keep records of which prisoners are civilians. In addition to civilian and military prisoners (for which the prison has a capacity of about 80), approximately 40 actual criminals are jailed here.

1098/ The voluntariness or verity of these statements is disputed by the ECMM. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29110.

1099/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29108-29109.

1100/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29107.

1101/ Republic of BiH, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Internal Doc. No. 1272/92, 12 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 27759; Azra Smajović, Rape as a War Crime Against Civil Population, (Commission for Collecting Facts on War Crimes Committed in the Territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 29 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13131; BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 3 (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29854, 13469.

1102/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1103/ Id.; see also BiH, Government Information Bureau, "Daily Report on Aggression and Terrorism Against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", No. 106, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29286.

1104/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1105/ Republic of BiH, Government Information Bureau, "Daily Report on Aggression and Terrorism Against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 106", 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29286.

1106/ Id.

1107/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1108/ Id.

1109/ Austrian Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council (3 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5818.

1110/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29403.

1111/ Id.

1112/ Id.

1113/ Id.

1114/ Id.

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1115/ Id.

1116/ Id.

1117/ Austrian Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council (3 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5818; United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1118/ Austrian Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council (3 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5818.

1119/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1120/ Austrian Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council (3 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5818.

1121/ Id.

1122/ Id.; See also United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23464.

1123/ Austrian Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council (3 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5818.

1124/ Id.

1125/ Id.

1126/ Id.

1127/ Id.

1128/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

1129/ ICRC, "Agreement on the Release and Transfer of Prisoners , Annex 1, List of Places of Detention According to Information Given by Detaining Parties on 1 October 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 4390.

1130/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 38282

1131/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

1132/ Id.

1133/ Id.

1134/ Id.; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35734.

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1135/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

1136/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35734.

1137/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35735.

1138/ Id.

1139/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

1140/ Id.

1141/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 38282

1142/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34565; Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaires to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124; Letter from Serbian Republic to Serbs All Over the World, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5485.

1143/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34565.

1144/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter From Serbian Republic to Serbs All Over the World, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39327A; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Fourth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 38282

1145/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

1146/ Serbian Submission, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5049-5053; Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944; Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567; Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

1147/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124); Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22198.

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1148/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations to Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635.

1149/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34565.

1150/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635.

1151/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34565.

1152/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033.

1153/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 38312.

1154/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 18971.

1155/ Id.

1156/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64216, 64225.

1157/ Letter from Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334.

1158/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64216.

1159/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567; Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaires to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64216.

1160/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

1161/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter From Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

1162/ Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64216

1163/ Letter from Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

1164/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter From Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

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1165/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635.

1166/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567; Letter From Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaire to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3121-3124.

1167/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033.

1168/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635.

1169/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64215

1170/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567.

1171/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge D'Affaires to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3123; Letter from Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334; Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635; Association of Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina, April-July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10349; Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5522; Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944; Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567.

1172/ Serbian Submission to the United Nations, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033; Letter From Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332 to 11334; Letter from Yugoslavian Representative to the United Nations to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12636; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64164.

1173/ Serbian Submission, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5033.

1174/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34329.

1175/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635.

1176/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 38313.

1177/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.

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- 1178/ Id.
- 1179/ Id.
- 1180/ Mazowiecki Report, 17 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 49361.
- 1181/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.
- 1182/ Letter to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334.
- 1183/ Helsinki Watch, Abuses Continue in the Former Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume 5, Issue 11, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35944.
- 1184/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64164.
- 1185/ Letter from Serbian Republic to Serbs All Over the World, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5485.
- 1186/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64216.
- 1187/ Letter from Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334; Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaire to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567.
- 1188/ Letter from Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334.
- 1189/ Letter from Yugoslavian Permanent Representative to the United Nations to United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12633-12635; Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28567; Letter from Danielle Sremac to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11332-11334.
- 1190/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina, April-July, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10348.
- 1191/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina, April-July, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10349.
- 1192/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 10348.
- 1193/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 10349.
- 1194/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 10348.
- 1195/ Serbian Council Information Centre, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14214-14215.
- 1196/ According to an ICRC report, a visit was made by ICRC representatives to a detention facility existing in Caplina [sic] on 22 November 1993. This detention facility was reportedly established in a

Notes (continued)

refugee camp. Assuming the ICRC report is in fact referring to this facility, no additional information was provided to confirm numbers of detainees in residence at this location. ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1197/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34329, 34554.

1198/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34329, 34554.

1199/ The ICRC report spelled or misspelled this municipality as "Caplina".

1200/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1201/ ICRC, "ICRC Information to the Press: Release of Prisoners, the Process Goes On", 3 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 23368.

1202/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity, 29 October-8 November 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 63863.

1203/ ICRC, "Number of Detainees visited by the ICRC during the last six weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29991.

1204/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1205/ Id.

1206/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents No. 94-1 thru 94-276, Doc. No. 94-234-5, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 57097.

1207/ Id.

1208/ Id.

1209/ In one incident which occurred on 14 August 1992, an entire family ventured out of their home to get drinking water and was shot down in front of the family's home. See Yugoslav Mission, "Life and Death Under Occupation: Documents Received by the Mission from the Occupied Territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847-48919, at 48890.

1210/ Letter and Attached Documents from HQ ECMM HUM Section, To UN Committee for Human Rights Re: Possible Violations Of Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 40911-40923, at 40912.

1211/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents No. 94-1 thru 94-276, Doc. No. 94-234-5, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 57094.

1212/ Yugoslav Mission, "Life and Death Under Occupation: Documents Received by the Mission from the Occupied Territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847-48919, at 48890.

1213/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents No. 94-1 thru 94-276, Doc. No. 94-234-5, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 57094.

Notes (continued)

1214/ Letter and Attached Documents from HQ ECMM HUM Section, To UN Committee for Human Rights Re: Possible Violations Of Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 40911-40923, at Doc. No. 40912.

1215/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40912-40913.

1216/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40912.

1217/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40912-40913.

1218/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents No. 94-1 thru 94-276, Doc. No. 94-234-5, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 57094.

1219/ Id.

1220/ Id.

1221/ Id.

1222/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 57095.

1223/ Id.

1224/ Id.

1225/ Id.

1226/ United Nations Security Council, Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of Special Rapporteurs and Representatives: The Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (3 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 159-177, at 163.

1227/ Id.

1228/ Id.

1229/ Id.

1230/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents No. 94-1 thru 94-276, Doc. No. 94-234-5, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 57095.

1231/ Id.

1232/ Id.

1233/ Id.

1234/ Id.

1235/ Id., at IHRLI Doc. No. 57097.

1236/ Id.

1237/ Id.

1238/ Yugoslav Mission, "Life and Death Under Occupation: Documents Received by the Mission from the Occupied Territories of the Republic of

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Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847-48919, at 48918.

1239/ Reportedly the water was freezing. Air temperature was around zero degrees celsius. Id.

1240/ Id.

1241/ European Community Monitoring Mission, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 37", 12-18 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38332-38359, at 38343.

1242/ The year was not provided.

1243/ European Community Monitoring Mission, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 37", 12-18 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38332-38359, at 38344. A finding of no war prisoners at this location on this date, is, unfortunately, not dispositive as to the existence of a concentration camp. It has been suggested in other locations that the continued existence of such facilities is directly related to the likelihood of inspection of these facilities by international or humanitarian agencies. See camp Kozile in the section on Bosanski Petrovac.

1244/ Year was not provided.

1245/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 38300-38330 at Doc. No. 38329.

1246/ Id.

1247/ Letter and attached report dated 14 September 1993 from the permanent representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia and North-Western Bosnia (5 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 42820-42867, at 42865.

1248/ Id.

1249/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 42865-42866.

1250/ Id.

1251/ Id, IHRLI Doc. No. 42867.

1252/ Id.

1253/ "Daily Report Regarding the Aggression Against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, No. 57", 20 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 30277-30280, at 30280.

1254/ Committee on Foreign Relations, 102nd Congress, 2nd Session, "The Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina: A Staff Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations United States Senate", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36110-36125, at 36121.

1255/ Id.

1256/ Id.

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1257/ Id.

1258/ Id.

1259/ Id.

1260/ Id.

1261/ Id.

1262/ European Community Monitoring Mission, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 30/93", 25-31 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32737-32746, at 32746.

1263/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (21 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23465.

1264/ Denmark Mission, Submission to the United Nations (21 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29744-29746.

1265/ Id.

1266/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II n.51 (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9342.

1267/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 724-725.

1268/ Id.

1269/ Id.

1270/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II n.51 (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9342; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 724-725.

1271/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II n.51 (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9342; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 724-725.

1272/ A number of the former detainees of Trnopolje had previously been interned at Omarska. Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1273/ UN Economic and Social Council, U.N. Doc. E/CN4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12465-12466.

1274/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121-36123.

1275/ UN Economic and Social Council, U.N. Doc. E/CN4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12465-12466.

1276/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121-36123.

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1277/ UN Economic and Social Council, U.N. Doc. E/CN4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12465-12466.

1278/ UN Economic and Social Council, U.N. Doc. E/CN4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12465-12466.

1279/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121-36123.

1280/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II, (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9515-9519.

1281/ "Rape After Rape After Rape", New York Times, 13 December 1992, §4, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 35582-35584. According to one account, the people of 18 villages around Bosanski Novi were expelled from their homes. The men were taken to the Bosanski Novi Stadium and the women and children were detained in Doboje. Bosnia-Herzegovina Testimonies, Batch 1, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32011.

1282/ "Rape After Rape After Rape", New York Times, 13 December 1992, §4, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 35582-35584

1283/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11901. At least one account estimates that over 1,000 women were detained at the school. Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape", The New York Review of Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913. Approximately 2,000 women were interned at the school. Interview Notes, 9 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39242A-39243A.

1284/ Interview Notes, 13 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39240.

1285/ Id.

1286/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 39242A.

1287/ Id.

1288/ Id.

1289/ Id.

1290/ Id.

1291/ Id.

1292/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9509. This witness is the same person giving the same account in Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape" The New York Review of Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913.

1293/ Rape After Rape After Rape, New York Times, 13 December, §4, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 35582-35584.

1294/ Id.

1295/ Id.

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- 1296/ Id.
- 1297/ Id.
- 1298/ Id.
- 1299/ The New York Review, Bosnia-Questions of Rape, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 019913.
- 1300/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9508.
- 1301/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9508-9509.
- 1302/ Id.
- 1303/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9509-9510.
- 1304/ Interview Notes, 9 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. 39242A-39243A.
- 1305/ Id.
- 1306/ Id.
- 1307/ Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape", The New York Review of Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913.
- 1308/ Interview Notes, 9 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. 39242A-39243A.
- 1309/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9509-9510; Interview Notes, 9 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. 39242A-39243A.
- 1310/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11901.
- 1311/ Id.
- 1312/ Id.
- 1313/ Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape", The New York Review of Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913.
- 1314/ Rape After Rape After Rape, New York Times, 13 December 1992, §4, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 35582-35584. At least one account identifies a Serbian police officer in charge of the camp, as forcing men to commit rape. Helsinki Watch, IHRLI Doc. No. 29377-29378.
- 1315/ Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape", The New York Review of Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913.
- 1316/ Rape After Rape After Rape, New York Times, 13 December 1992, §4, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 35582-35584.
- 1317/ Id.
- 1318/ Jeri Laber, "Bosnia: Questions About Rape", The New York Review of

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Books, 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19913.

1319/ Id.

1320/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1321/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1322/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1323/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1324/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1325/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11392-11393; United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11904-11905.

1326/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1327/ Id.

1328/ Id.

1329/ Id.

1330/ Id.

1331/ Id.

1332/ Id.

1333/ Id.

1334/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 728-729.

1335/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1336/ Id.

1337/ Id.

1338/ Id.

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1339/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (21 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23447-23449.

1340/ Id.

1341/ Id.

1342/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 728-729; Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1343/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1344/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (21 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23447-23449; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34349.

1345/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121; Account, IHRLI Doc. No. 56897-56898.

1346/ CERN, December 1992, IHRLI Doc. 5991; Society for Treated Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14482; Account, IHRLI Doc. No. 56897-57898.

1347/ BiH, State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin (February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13312; Society for Treated Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14482. At least one detainee was held in this location from July-August 1992 where he was then transferred to detention facility in a disco bar in Vila. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23690-23691.

1348/ BiH State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin (February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13312; Society for Treated Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14482.

1349/ BiH State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin (February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13312; Society for Treated Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14482.

1350/ BiH State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin (February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13312; Society for Treated Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422, 14482.

1351/ Interview Notes, 13 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39240A.

1352/ Id.

1353/ Id.

1354/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23690-23691 (stating that the detainee giving the account was arrested and held here from May to July, 1992).

1355/ Canadian Mission, Submission to the United Nations, 30 June 1993,

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IHRLI Doc. No. 26661-26662.

1356/ Id.

1357/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23690-23691. About 60 per cent of the prisoners were treated in this manner. Canadian Mission, Submission to the United Nations, 30 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 26661-26662.

1358/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23690-23691.

1359/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121; Account, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48152.

1360/ Staff Report to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, "Ethnic Cleansing of Bosnia-Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 36121.

1361/ Id.

1362/ Id.

1363/ Id.

1364/ Id.

1365/ Id.

1366/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 56398, 56401.

1367/ Id.

1368/ Id.

1369/ Id.

1370/ Id.

1371/ Id.; "Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia and North-western Bosnia", 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36709.

1372/ US Department of State, Declassified Documents, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 56398, 56401.

1373/ "Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia and North-western Bosnia", 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36709.

1374/ Id.

1375/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission to the United Nations (29 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 26654, 26662.

1376/ "Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats From Northern Bosnia and North-western Bosnia", 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36699, 36709; Muharem Omerdi•, Muslims in Concentration Camps,

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29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4313-4318.

1377/ Muharem Omerdi•, Muslims In Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4313-4318.

1378/ Id.

1379/ US Committee for Refugees, Testimonies, 11 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595, 21618.

1380/ Chris Doeblbler, Summaries of Testimonies, 3 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4255-4256.

1381/ Id.

1382/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1383/ US State Department Documents, Declassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 56471.

1384/ Id.

1385/ Id.

1386/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56472.

1387/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56471.

1388/ Id.

1389/ Id.

1390/ Id.

1391/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56764.

1392/ Id.; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183.

1393/ US State Department, Declassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 56764.

1394/ "Temoinages, Documents et Rapports Emanant Du Centre d'Investigation Pour Crimes de Guerre et Crime de Genocide sur Les Musulmans" IHRLI Doc. No. 22330; World Campaign - "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, October 1992, IHRLI 52136; "Deuxieme Liste Realise en Aout 1992 des Camp de Concentration et Lieux d'Internment de la Republique Serbe de Bosnie Hercegovine et Publiee en Octobre 1992 par la Commission d'Etat pour les Enquetes sur Crises de Guerre de BiH", Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 22336; "Open Letter From Muhamed Sacirbey, Permanent Representative of BiH to the United Nations to President of the Security Council", U.N. Doc. S/24857 (26 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48674; BiH State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48674; Letter from Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs Zagreb to Georg Markhof, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; Letter from Julio A. Baez to Cherif Bassiouni, Commission Member, 21 May 1993 IHRLI

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1395/ US State Department, Declassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 56764.

1396/ Id.

1397/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56764-56765.

1398/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56765.

1399/ Physician's Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 39484; "Appeal for Protection of Endangered Women and Children in Bosnia and Herzegovina", 30 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49046.

1400/ Physician's Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 39484.

1401/ "Temoignages, Documents et Rapports Emanant Du Centre d'Investigation Pour Crimes de Guerre et Crime de Genocide sur Les Musulmans" IHRLI Doc. No. 22330; World Campaign -"Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, October 1992, IHRLI 52136; "Deuxieme Liste Realise en Aout 1992 des Camp de Concentration et Lieux d'Internment de la Republique Serbe de Bosnie Hercegovine et Publiee en Octobre 1992 par la Commission d'Etat pour les Enquetes sur Crises de Guerre de BiH", Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 22336; "Open Letter From Muhamed Sacirbey, Permanent Representative of BiH to the United Nations to President of the Security Council", U.N. Doc. S/24857 (26 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48674; BiH State Commission For Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48674; Letter from Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs Zagreb to Georg Markhof, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; Letter from Julio A. Baez to Cherif Bassiouni, Commission Member, 21 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 16822.

1402/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krle•a Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data, available at the International Human Rights Law Institute.

1403/ Roy Gutman, Newsday, 19 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16904.

1404/ Id. Additionally, Sarajevo Radio-Bosnia-Herzegovina Network reported that the Republic of BiH Ministry of Internal Affairs was privy to a conversation between Radovan Karad•i• and other high ranking Bosnian Serb officials about responsibility for war crimes in which Karad•i• declared that three identified individuals would have to be held out as responsible for the events in Fo•a, IHRLI Doc. No. 19891-19894; see also, US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56595, 56598.

1405/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56775-56780; Roy Gutman, Newsday, 19 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16904.

1406/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56520, 62782.

1407/ Id.

1408/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 62782.

Notes (continued)

1409/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 62782-62783.

1410/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57040, corroborative of list provided at US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56448, 56449; United States Mission, Seventh Submission to the United Nations Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 11912, 11914.

1411/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56775-56780.

1412/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council (9 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18359, 18386.

1413/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56775-56780.

1414/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56781-56788, the description of KP Dom, its procedures and history is provided in large part by the information collected by the State Department from a 54 year-old Bosnian Muslim businessman from Sarajevo who was detained by mobilized Bosnian Serbs in Foča where he had extensive contacts in the community. He was put under house arrest from 8 April to 19 May 1992 and held in the prison from 19 May to 13 October 1992. British Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) "Special Report on Foča Camp", 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated 7 April 1994 reports Foča men's prison being used as a Serb prison for Muslims.

1415/ Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5500.

1416/ Apparently cats inadvertently triggered a number of the mines at some point during the year. This caused a startling explosion, prompting the above explanation by the guards to the prisoners. US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62778.

1417/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56781, 56783.

1418/ Id.

1419/ Reports Obtained During Commission Mission to the Former Yugoslavia-April, 1993, Professor M. Cherif Bassiouni, Rapporteur on Data Gathering and Analysis, United Nations Commission of Experts, IHRLI Doc. No. 15906; US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56781-56784.

1420/ ICRC Activities Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 23239.

1421/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56781, 56784; see also, Bosnia Action Committee, Women's Section, IHRLI Doc. No. 9763.

1422/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9279, 9531-9533.

1423/ Id.

1424/ Id.

Notes (continued)

- 1425/ Id.
- 1426/ Id.
- 1427/ Id.
- 1428/ Id.
- 1429/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9534-9535.
- 1430/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62778. Another source declares that many Muslims were murdered daily at the Foča House of Correction, Bosnia Action Committee, Women's Section, IHRLI Doc. No. 9763.
- 1431/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62778, 62781.
- 1432/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 62778.
- 1433/ United States Mission, Seventh Submission to the United Nations (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11912, 11927.
- 1434/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 11912, 11928.
- 1435/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62778-62779.
- 1436/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 62780, 56525-56527, 56782-56784; International Society for Human Rights, British Section, IHRLI Doc. No. 9255, 9260; BH Testimonies/E 1992-2, IHRLI Doc. No. 30252.
- 1437/ International Society for Human Rights, British Section, 10 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9255, 9260.
- 1438/ Allegations to the attention of Professor Frits Kalshoven, Geneva, 5 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4907.
- 1439/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62835-62837, 56448-56450.
- 1440/ Id. Although the individual reports this as a former juvenile correctional facility it seems that it is probably the KP Dom as described above.
- 1441/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 62780.
- 1442/ US Department of State, witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 57194.
- 1443/ Fax from BBC Breakfast News to the Commission of Experts, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39139, 39143-39144, 39147-39150.
- 1444/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12940, 12941.
- 1445/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1446/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, "Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 9114, 9163; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12940, 12941.

1447/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, "Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 9114, 9163; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12940, 12941.

1448/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, Testimony SIL-420, IHRLI Doc. No. 39574A-39575A.

1449/ Testimony of [witness], "Aggression Against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Facts on the Effects (Excerpts)", 7 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29887, 29910-29911.

1450/ Id.

1451/ Statement of Witness, 29 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33197-33198.

1452/ Witness Statement, 18 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33265-33266.

1453/ United States Mission, Seventh Submission to the United Nations Security Council (13 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18225, 18243-18244.

1454/ Id.

1455/ Id.

1456/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 30194-30195.

1457/ Summary of Interview of two Rape Victims (Bassiouni/Fenrick), 25 November 1992, Sarajevo, IHRLI Doc. No. 15568; "Aggression Against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Facts on the Effects (Excerpts)", Testimony of [witness], 7 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29887, 29911; Statement No. 1758/93, IHRLI Doc. No. 29204-29206.

1458/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12940, 12941.

1459/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 18936, 18955.

1460/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1461/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1462/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1463/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1464/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-

Notes (continued)

57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1465/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1466/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550.

1467/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 57191-57196, 57188-57190; see also, Tom Post, "A Pattern of Rape", Newsweek, 4 January 1993, at 33, IHRLI Doc. No. 8549, 8550. Another report states that Muslim children have been born into captivity and retained for up to five months in a camp for women in Foča, Bosnia Action Committee, Women's Section, IHRLI Doc. No. 9772.

1468/ British Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) "Special Report on Foča Camp", 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated 7 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63784, 63821, 63824; Roy Gutman, Newsday, 19 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35615, 35622.

1469/ Minnesota Advocates, August 1992 to June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35623.

1470/ US Department of State, Witness Statements, IHRLI Doc No. 56905, 56906, 56775, 56777.

1471/ US Department of State, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56906.

1472/ US Department of State, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 56775, 56777.

1473/ Id.

1474/ BH Testimonies/E 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29294; BH Testimonies/E 1992 2, IHRLI Doc. No. 30222.

1475/ US Department of State, witness statements, IHRLI Doc. No. 56775, 56777; Minnesota Advocates, August 1992 to June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35621.

1476/ Minnesota Advocates, August 1992 to June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35623.

1477/ BH Testimonies/FNo.3 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35685; BH Testimonies/E, IHRLI Doc. No. 29204; BH Testimonies/FNo.1, IHRLI Doc. No. 32102.

1478/ BH Testimonies/E 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32102.

1479/ See, e.g., BiH Committee for the Protection of Human Freedoms and Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 26698, 26699.

1480/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 4622.

1481/ BH Testimonies/E 1992, IHRLI Doc No. 30207-30208, 30170-30171;

Notes (continued)

Bassiouni Interviews, April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 15568-15569; see also BH Testimonies/FNo.3 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35685.

1482/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, 7 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4627.

1483/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, Testimony, 7 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4626.

1484/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, Testimony, 7 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4642. One report states that a camp for women in Miljevina holds only girls of 14 or younger for any length of time. Older females, it seems, are raped and not held. Bosnia Action Committee, Women's Section, IHRLI Doc. No. 9773.

1485/ BBC Monitoring Unit transcript attached to letter dated 13 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19884, 19902. See also BiH State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 3 (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29841, 29853

1486/ BBC Monitoring Unit transcript attached to letter dated 13 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19884, 19902. This may well refer to the KP Dom. For example, see Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, report dated 19 October 1992, which practically mirrors the above description of a juvenile prison but refers to the Foča penitentiary, IHRLI Doc. No. 30258, 30261. However other sources report activity at such a place. For example, one source reported that in a home for young criminals he saw eight young men who had been thrown into quicklime, Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) "Special Report on Foča Camp", 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated 7 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63784, 63824.

1487/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 39, 26 September-2 October 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 40866-40879, at 40871.

1488/ Id.

1489/ Id.

1490/ International Committee of Peace and Human Rights Report, 23 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11471.

1491/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991-4 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64438.

1492/ Robert Fisk, "The Rapes Went On Day and Night", The Independent, 8 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43916

1493/ Robert Fisk, "The Rapes Went On Day and Night", The Independent, 8 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43916; see IHRLI Doc. No. 24001 for list of prisoners that were taken from Gacko to a camp in Bileca.

1494/ List of Prisoners, IHRLI Doc. No. 24001.

1495/ Witness Testimony, Armed Forces of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Municipality Hadžići, War Hospital "Suhodol" Tarčin No. 01/1992, 9/25/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 29278.

Notes (continued)

1496/ Id.

1497/ ECMM, "Report from Zagreb to LO Geneva, Marc Vogelaar", 30 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 24088.

1498/ Id. This witness identified a Serbian individual as the head of a Serbian organization dedicated to ethnic cleansing. It is unclear from the report whether this man or organization was involved in the imprisonment of Muslim and Croatian prisoners.

1499/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, submitted by Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Zagreb, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; UN Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822.

1500/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, submitted by Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Zagreb, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; UN Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822.

1501/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, submitted by Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Zagreb, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; UN Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822.

1502/ Open Letter From Muhamed Sacirbey Permanent Representative of the Republic of BiH to the United Nations Security Council President, U.N. Doc. S/24857 (25 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48674; BiH State Commission For War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13219.

1503/ United States Mission, Supplemental Submission of Information to the United Nation Security Council (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11941.

1504/ Id.

1505/ Id.

1506/ Id.

1507/ Id.

1508/ Id.

1509/ Id.

1510/ Marlene A. Young Ph.D., J.D., Executive Director of the National Organization for Victim Assistance, "Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 9123.

1511/ Id.

1512/ Id.

1513/ Id.

1514/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1515/ Id.

1516/ Id.

1517/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin (February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29809, 29812-29817. The report provided a list of detainees in Gacko and Bileća prison camps.

1518/ Id.

1519/ Id.

1520/ Id.

1521/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-56612, at 56509.

1522/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509.

1523/ Id.

1524/ Id.; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23454.

1525/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 23968.

1526/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 23977.

1527/ Id.

1528/ Id.

1529/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 23984. The description of the prison is consistent with the description of the prison located in the basement of the Samacki Hotel.

1530/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 23984.

1531/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 23981.

1532/ ECMM, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 23981.

1533/ Id.

1534/ ECMM, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 23970.

1535/ Id.

1536/ Id.

1537/ Id.

1538/ Id.

1539/ ECMM, Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 23973.

Notes (continued)

- 1540/ Id.
- 1541/ Id.
- 1542/ Id.
- 1543/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509.
- 1544/ Id.
- 1545/ Id.
- 1546/ Id.; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23454.
- 1547/ US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56509. See victim list.
- 1548/ Id.; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23454.
- 1549/ US Department of State IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23454.
- 1550/ US Department of State IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23454.
- 1551/ US Department of State IHRLI Doc. No. 56509; Eighth Submission of Information to the Security Council from H. Clarke Rodgers to Frits Kalshoven, Chairman of Experts, 6 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23454.
- 1552/ Sarajevo Radio BiH Network in Serbo-Croatian, 1 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19893.
- 1553/ Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, submitted by Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Zagreb, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495.
- 1554/ Letter from Anne-Marie Thaman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Zagreb, to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 49183.
- 1555/ Id.
- 1556/ UN Economic and Social Council, Situation on Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12460.
- 1557/ Id.
- 1558/ United States Mission, Supplemental Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11942.
- 1559/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1560/ Id.

1561/ Id.

1562/ Id.

1563/ Zdravko Grebo, Report, 19 November 1992, submitted by Anne Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs Zagreb, 19 November 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5495; UN Commission of Experts, Letter From Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822.

1564/ ECMM, IHRLI Doc. No. 23987. Another report stated that the hotel was located five to six kilometres from Gacko. See ECMM, Dubrovnik IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1565/ ECMM, IHRLI Doc. No. 23987

1566/ Id.; see also ECMM, Dubrovnik IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1567/ ECMM, IHRLI Doc. No. 23987. A man identified as Sutko Osmanagić was burned alive in the parking lot of the hotel. One report stated that the Gacko Prison was located in the basement of the Hotel Rudnik and the Gacko Power Plant, see ECMM Dubrovnik, IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1568/ ECMM Dubrovnik, IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1569/ Id.

1570/ Id.

1571/ Id.

1572/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 24017.

1573/ Id.

1574/ Id.

1575/ Id.

1576/ Id. Ten of the men were reportedly killed in the Gacko prison. The remaining male prisoners were transferred to a prison in Bileća, 30 kilometres away from Gacko.

1577/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23762.

1578/ Id. The witness reported being able to identify the perpetrator as Montenegrin by his accent.

1579/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 23763.

1580/ Id.

1581/ Id.

1582/ United States Mission, Supplemental United States Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 11886. The report provides no identifying characteristics concerning the hotel, it is referred to as "the city's hotel".

1583/ Id.

1584/ Id.

1585/ Id.

1586/ Id.

1587/ Id.

1588/ Id., IHRLI Doc. 11887.

1589/ Id.

1590/ Id.

1591/ ECMM Dubrovnik, IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1592/ Economic and Social Council, Situation on Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12460.

1593/ Id.

1594/ ECMM Dubrovnik, IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

1595/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 24014.

1596/ Id.

1597/ Id.

1598/ Id.

1599/ All individuals were named in the source materials. Id.

1600/ Id.

1601/ Id.

1602/ Id. The witness reported that it was alleged that those who were killed were thrown into an unmarked mass grave which was covered by an excavator somewhere behind the partisan cemetery in Gacko.

1603/ Id.

1604/ Id.

1605/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 23989.

1606/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 024013.

1607/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 24013.

Notes (continued)

1608/ Muharem Omerdić, Muslims In Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4313.

1609/ Id.

1610/ Id.

1611/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

1612/ Chuck Sudetic, "Serbian Attacks Breach Defences of Muslim Town", New York Times, 6 April 1994, at A1.

1613/ "Over 30 Camps for Serbs in Bosnia", Tanjug, 19 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5412 and 48037.

1614/ ICRC, "Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 26 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36955.

1615/ ICRC, "Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16829, 29958; ICRC, "Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23243.

1616/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina, "Crimes des Forces Armees Croates, de l'Armee Croate et des Formations Musulmanes Paramilitaires Sur la Population Civile Serbes en Bosnie et Herzegovine pendant la Guerre de 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 10344, 11470.

1617/ Presidency of the Republic of Srpska, "Information on the Aggression of the Republic of Croatia Against the Republic of Srpska (Serbia) and Genocide of the Serbs in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina", 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3115, 5052, 18674; Republic of Srpska (Serbia), "Statement on the Activities and Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights", 30 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11533; ICRC, "Places of Detention Identified as of 5/2/93", IHRLI Doc. No. 16823.

1618/ Presidency of the Republic of Srpska, "Information on the Aggression of the Republic of Croatia Against the Republic of Srpska (Serbia) and Genocide of the Serbs in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina", 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3115, 5052, 18674; Republic of Srpska (Serbia), "Statement on the Activities and Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights", 30 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11533; ICRC, "Places of Detention Identified as of 5/2/93", IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Report of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Submitted to the Commission of Experts", II-025 (1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 1394, 2173, 2198.

1619/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Submission, "Report of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Submitted to the Commission of Experts, II-025 (1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 1394, 2173, 2198.

1620/ Id.

1621/ Id.

1622/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

Notes (continued)

1623/ ECMM, "HQ BH COMMAND-KISELJAK MESSAGE", 17 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 25491, 25495.

1624/ Id.

1625/ ECMM, "HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 30/93", 25-31 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32737, 32745.

1626/ ECMM, "HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36", 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38368, 38384.

1627/ Id.

1628/ ECMM, "HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 37", 12-18 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38332, 38344.

1629/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

1630/ Id.

1631/ "Moslems and Croats Swap More Prisoners", Agence France Presse, 22 March 1994.

1632/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23684, 23698.

1633/ Id.

1634/ Id.

1635/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

1636/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23684, 23698.

1637/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28593.

1638/ United Kingdom Debriefing Team, "Special Report", 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43013.

1639/ Serbian Submission, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5049-5053.

1640/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28531, 28795-28796.

1641/ ECMM, "Weekly Summary", 12 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38332.

1642/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28531, 28795-28796.

1643/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

1644/ British Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Report", IHRLI Doc. No. 43006, 43287; Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report On Sexual

Notes (continued)

Assault", 25 March 1994, attached to letter dated 7 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63784, 63827.

1645/ Croatian Mission, Letter to UN Security Council from the Permanent Representative to the UN, 23 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36655-36660, 36659.

1646/ Letter from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, 14 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42820-42856, at 42855.

1647/ Id.

1648/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Restricted Report", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064-40128, at 40127.

1649/ Id.

1650/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin, No. 2", 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34954-34957, 34960-34961, at 34956.

1651/ This report suggests that the museum is located in the village of Doljani, just outside of Jablanica. Id.

1652/ Letter from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, 14 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42820-42856, at 42855.

1653/ Id.

1654/ Id.

1655/ Up to and including the date of the report which is 3 August 1993.

1656/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin, No. 3", 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34958-34961, at 34961.

1657/ This was suggested in several reports, but is as yet unconfirmed. See also ECMM, "Killed People and Detained Civilians from Doljani", IHRLI Doc. No. 40886-40910, at 40890.

1658/ It is quite possible that this report refers to the detention facility at the museum in Jablanica/Doljani. Another report referred to the museum facility as a prison. Compare Letter from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, 14 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42820-42856, at 42855.

1659/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 31/93", 8 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32753-32758, at 32758.

1660/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991-4 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64438.

1661/ They were later all found dead, suggesting summary executions.

1662/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and South-western Bosnia-Herzegovina (September

Notes (continued)

1993), vol. 5, Issue 18, IHRLI Doc. No. 35950-35951.

1663/ Sixth Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia Submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Pursuant to Paragraph 32 of Commission Resolution 1993/7 of 23 February 1993, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1994/110 (21 February 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64779-64780.

1664/ Comité International Genève ICRC, IHRLI Doc. No. 23244; Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 36955 (36 persons detained as of 16 August 1993); United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; Republic Srpska Report 1 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11531; Letter from Croatia to United Nations Security Council, 16 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42824; Helsinki Watch Letter, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32291.

1665/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

1666/ The Republic of Srpska Presidency, Number: 01-1049/92, Pale, 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18659, 18671; Tanjug, 19 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48036, 48037; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48408, 48418; Serbian Republic Presidency Message, 4 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48551, 48569; Serbian American Affairs Office, Public Relations Committee of the Serbian Unity Congress, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49149, 49158; Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Report, Annex B, IHRLI Doc. No. 49397, 49417.

1667/ "Agreement on the Release and Transfer of Prisoners, Annex A1, List of Places of Detention According to Information Given by Detaining Parties on 01.10.1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 4384, 4390.

1668/ ECMM, "HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 32", 8-15 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34588, 34599.

1669/ Yugoslavian Mission, Letter and attached report from Pavicivic to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, No. 627/1, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28546, at 28546, 28672-28675. See also UN Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, 8 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12606-12629.

1670/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 43", 30 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 50292-50299, at 50229.

1671/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991-4 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

1672/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? 230-231 (Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz eds., 1993)

1673/ Newsday, 23 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39280A-39283A, at 39280.

1674/ Another report says the incident occurred on 16 June 1992. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 18936-18958, at 18954.

Notes (continued)

1675/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5513-5525, at 5523.

1676/ It is reported elsewhere that the youngest victim was 13, Report by Mr. Grebo to Mr. Mazowiecki's attention, Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49193, at 49189.

1677/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5513-5525, at 5523.

1678/ The woman's name and ethnicity were not given.

1679/ United Nations Centre for Human Rights, Field Operations Zagreb, 8 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29665-29667, at 29666.

1680/ Id.

1681/ Id.

1682/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48671.

1683/ This camp is also reported in the Grebo Report 19 November 1992, Letter from Anne-Marie Thalman, Civil Affairs Zagreb, IHRLI Doc. No. 5492-5496, at 5494.

1684/ The woman's name is on record with IHRLI.

1685/ The year was not specified.

1686/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina", IHRLI Doc. No. 2769-2790, at 2789.

1687/ Id.

1688/ The following information is reported in a report by Mr. Zdravko Grebo to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49193, at 49189.

1689/ This report also mentions the 40 women and girls held in Caparde discussed above. It is unclear whether the people who were released after two days of torture and the 40 women and girls were held in the same place. Id.

1690/ Letter from Social Worker at War Hospital "Suhodol" to Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39463A; Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 29277.

1691/ Testimony of Social Care Worker from Kalinovik, IHRLI Doc. No. 29276; Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 35686

1692/ Testimony of Social Care Worker from Kalinovik IHRLI Doc. No. 29278.

1693/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29276.

Notes (continued)

- 1694/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 35686.
- 1695/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 35686. The former prisoner reported that he was held at the home of a Muslim named Gojko Janković.
- 1696/ Testimony of Social Care Worker from Kalinovik, IHRLI Doc. No. 29278.
- 1697/ Id.
- 1698/ Letter to the Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina from Social Worker at "Suhodol" War Hospital, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39463A.
- 1699/ Testimony of Social Care Worker from Kalinovik IHRLI Doc. No. 29276.
- 1700/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 35686.
- 1701/ Witness Statement, 1 April 1993, Sarajevo Psychiatric Clinic, IHRLI Doc. 35686.
- 1702/ Id.
- 1703/ Id.
- 1704/ Id.
- 1705/ Id.
- 1706/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information, Ministry of Health, Testimony SIL-415, IHRLI Doc. No. 43960-43963.
- 1707/ Id.
- 1708/ Id.
- 1709/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 30194-30195.
- 1710/ Id.
- 1711/ Id.
- 1712/ Witness Statement of social worker, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29276. Another report stated that 10 Muslims were imprisoned in the camp. See Letter to the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina Government and to the War Crimes Commission of the Presidency, 9 October 1992, No. 10/548/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 30262.
- 1713/ Witness Statement of social worker, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29276 (providing list of names of victims).
- 1714/ Id.
- 1715/ Id.; Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 39462A.
- 1716/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 39461 (providing list of victim

Notes (continued)

names and dates of birth); Letter from social worker, IHRLI Doc. No. 29277.

1717/ Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 39461 (providing list of victim names and dates of birth); Letter from social worker, IHRLI Doc. No. 29277.

1718/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 9772; "On the Četnik Crimes Over The Muslim Women In The Course of Aggression in 1992 Upon The Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina" The Riyasat of Islamic Community, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39440A.

1719/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 9772; "On the Četnik Crimes Over The Muslim Women In The Course of Aggression in 1992 Upon The Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina" The Riyasat of Islamic Community, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39440A.

1720/ Witness Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 9772; "On the Četnik Crimes Over The Muslim Women In The Course of Aggression in 1992 Upon The Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina" The Riyasat of Islamic Community, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39440A.

1721/ BBC, Summary of World Broadcasts, 5 October 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 19902.

1722/ Robert Fisk, "The Rapes Went on Day and Night", The Independent, 8 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43917.

1723/ Id.

1724/ Id.

1725/ Id.

1726/ Id.

1727/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 43916.

1728/ Id.

1729/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 43917.

1730/ Id.

1731/ Id.

1732/ Id.

1733/ Id.

1734/ Id. Many of the raped Gacko women, many of whom were interviewed when The Independent revealed the existence of the Kalinovik rape camp, were reportedly trapped in the besieged Muslim sectors of Mostar and Jablanica. The Independent, 18 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29656.

1735/ Robert Fisk, "The Rapes Went on Day and Night", The Independent, 8 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43916. A health care provider from Gacko who assisted in several abortions on survivors, reportedly compiled a list on names and ages of all raped women along with the identities of five girls

Notes (continued)

taken by Serbian soldiers and forced to work as prostitutes. The girls were never seen again. Many of the women who survived the Kalinovik camp are living in villages in the area. These women recorded the names of young men who were brutally murdered by Serbian soldiers in their presence and the names of 71 women from a neighbouring village who were machine-gunned to death.

1736/ Id.

1737/ Id.

1738/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? 230-231 (Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz eds., 1993).

1739/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 27/93", 5-10 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29706-29714, at 29714.

1740/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia (25 June 1991-30 April 1994)", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

1741/ Id.

1742/ Id.

1743/ The year is not specified.

1744/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34325-34363, at 34329.

1745/ ECMM, 17 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29114.

1746/ The location of the camp is not specified. See ICRC, "Situation Report", 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36944-36956, at 36955.

1747/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 25/93", 14-20 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29695.

1748/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29679.

1749/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 29679.

1750/ The Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc.A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35819.

1751/ Id.

1752/ Id.

1753/ Id.

1754/ Letter from the Permanent Mission of FRY to the Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103.

1755/ Id. According to another report, Dr. Marko Šimić-Nikolić of Tuzla worked as physician in an unidentified camp in Stupari. "Ethnic Cleansing in Former Yugoslavia", BBC World Service, 23 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043344.

1756/ Four thousand prisoners were reported to have come from Ključ to

Notes (continued)

Sanski Most. There is no indication from which camp they came. Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report: Order of the Battle in the Former Yugoslavia", 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. 43257.

1757/ This camp appears on a list of detention facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The ICRC is listed as the source of information pertaining to this particular camp, Julio A. Baez, Secretary of the UN Commission of Experts, Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; ICRC, "Agreement on the Release and Transfer of Prisoners", 1 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4392.

1758/ US State Department, "Subject: the Siege of Sanica Donja, 15 December 1992", IHRLI Doc. 56440-56447; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9279-9450.

1759/ Republic of BiH, Ministry of Internal Affairs, "Report of Crimes committed against Humanity and the International Law of Concentration Camps formed by the Aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48218.

1760/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report: Order of Battle in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43282.

1761/ Republic of BiH, Ministry of Internal Affairs, "Report of Crimes committed against Humanity and the International Law of Concentration Camps formed by the Aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48218.

1762/ Velagići is located about five kilometres north-west of Ključ. Before the war, its ethnic composition was 75 per cent Muslim, 24 per cent Serb, and 1 per cent Croatian. It was considered one of the wealthiest suburbs in the district of Ključ. US State Department, "Subject: the Siege of Sanica Donja", 15 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56444.

1763/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56444-56447.

1764/ The 6th Krajina Brigade is reported to be a paramilitary formation made up of current and former JNA soldiers. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56444.

1765/ The witness was kept at Stara Gradiška from late May until mid-June when he was transferred to another location. He remained at the next facility until mid-December 1992. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56447.

1766/ The witness learned this from a woman refugee at a refugee camp in Karlovac, Croatia. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56445.

1767/ Republic of BiH, Ministry of Internal Affairs, "Report of the Crimes committed against Humanity and the International Law of Concentration Camps formed by the Aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina", August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48218.

1768/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. 9449-9450.

1769/ Id.

1770/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9450.

Notes (continued)

1771/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56447.

1772/ The arresting forces were believed to be from the Sixth Krajina Brigade headquartered at Palanka. They were dressed in regular JNA uniforms. On their uniform shoulder and hat, they wore the Yugoslav flag. On the pocket, they wore a red ribbon. See Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56440-56441.

1773/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56442.

1774/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56442.

1775/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56441.

1776/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, The Testimony of [witness] about the Suffering of the Muslims from villages: Batonjici, Crnolici, Gornji Budelj (Ključ region), no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 5980-5981.

1777/ Id.

1778/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations Against The Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall - Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo", IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46148, 46136.

1779/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia-Herzegovina/Association of Serbs from Konjic, "A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area", IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-7062, at 7032-7035.

1780/ Id.

1781/ Id.

1782/ Id.

1783/ Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Submission to UN Centre for Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 40214-40220, at 40216.

1784/ Id.

1785/ Id.

1786/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Herzegovina (September 1993), volume 5, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35951; Croatian Mission, Letter and attached report to Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 23 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36655-36670, at 36668.

1787/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Herzegovina (September 1993), volume 5, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35951; Croatian Mission, Letter and attached report to Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 23 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36655-36670, at 36668.

1788/ US Dept of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI

Notes (continued)

Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57223.

1789/ Letter from Croatia to the United Nations Security Council, 16 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42824; Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia Submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12460; Note by Secretary-General of United Nations, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35818; Helsinki Watch Letter to William Schiller from Pamela Cox, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32291; Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 17844; Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 49409; Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 36955; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; ICRC Camp List, 19 May 1993, from Philippe Miserez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16829; ICRC Report Update, IHRLI Doc. No. 29985-29986; International Committee of Peace and Human Rights Report, 23 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11470; ICRC Report Update, IHRLI Doc. No. 29975-29976; ICRC Report, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29958; International Society for Human Rights, "Report 3: Populations at Risk", IHRLI Doc. No. 11498; ICRC Report by Cornelio Sommaruga, 3 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12726, 12731.

1790/ Helsinki Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases for War Crimes Tribunal on Former Yugoslavia, volume 5, 1 August 1993, IHRLI Doc.No. 29358-29383, at 29379.

1791/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo", IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46148, at 46138.

1792/ Id. An aid station was located inside of Hangar Number 22 and across from the camp Command. Serbian physicians who were arrested were confined here and made to work. The most serious cases were brought to the aid station but it was generally ill-equipped to facilitate any serious treatment efforts. There were fewer than 10 beds in the aid station and only a few syringes and medicinal powders. Operations at the aid station were suspended in September 1992. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 46152.

1793/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46148, at 46138. Another report alleged that prisoners were held in storage sheds. Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 49409.

1794/ Detainees were brought to Čelebići from several areas including the region of Klis, the Neretvica Valley, Village Trusina, village Sutlić, village Bušćak, village Mrkosovice-Luksijske, village Orlišće, village Jasenik, village Slavkovići, Dobričevići, Bare, Prijeslop, Solakova Kula, Goransko Polje i Gorani, village Budišnja Ravan; village Džepi, village Sitnik, village Vrdolje, Kanjina, Donje Selo, Bjelovčina, village Blace, village Bijela, village Borci, village Čičevo, village Kula, and village Česim.

1795/ Letter and attached report from President of Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to Director General of UN, 21 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10333-10342, at 10335.

1796/ Republic Srpska, Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, "Report to the UN Committee for Human Rights", 2 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11610-11627, at 11621-11623.

Notes (continued)

1797/ Testimonies, "Various violations of Human Rights Against Serbs in the Former Bosnia and Herzegovina", IHRLI Doc. No. 11592-11599.

1798/ UN Security Council, Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of Special Rapporteurs and Representatives Re: The Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 35802-35820, at 35820.

1799/ Id.

1800/ Id.

1801/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175.

1802/ Id.

1803/ Id.

1804/ Republic Srpska, Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, "Report to the UN Committee for Human Rights", 2 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11610-11627, at 11621-11623.

1805/ Id.

1806/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46157.

1807/ In one report, after two and a half months in Number 9, 15 Serbs were transferred to Number 6. They found 220 other Serbs there who had previously suffered the torture of Number 9. Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46157.

1808/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175.

1809/ The building which housed "the Command" was also the site of the camp guards dormitories. Id.

1810/ Id.

1811/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28568, at 28532, 28568.

1812/ Id.

1813/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175.

1814/ Vesna Hadzivukovic, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Chronicle of an Announced Death, IHRLI Doc. No. 37471-37564, at 37537.

1815/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of

Notes (continued)

the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28568, at 28532, 28568.

1816/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46152.

1817/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28568, at Doc. No. 28532, 28568.

1818/ This perpetrator was reportedly the owner of a small shop in which he, before the war, sold green coloured berets, the moon-and-star badges, and emblems of the "Patriotic League" (Muslim illegal military organization). "č" was reportedly a member of the "green beret" - Bosnian Muslim Militia. Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to Chairman of Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103-3129, at 3128.

1819/ Helsinki Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases for War Crimes Tribunal on Former Yugoslavia, volume 5, 1 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29358-29383, at 29379.

1820/ Republic Srpska, Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, "Report to the UN Committee for Human Rights", 2 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11610-11627, at 11621-11623.

1821/ Id.

1822/ She recalled that a young girl was also detained in the same facility for 77 days. She also noted that she was detained alone for three days and was then joined by four women from Bradina who remained there for 19 days. UNPROFOR/ECMM/Yugo, Canada, Denmark Submissions/BiH State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, IHRLI Doc. No. 29494-30130, at 29654-29655.

1823/ Id.

1824/ Id.

1825/ Id.

1826/ Id.

1827/ Id.

1828/ According to the report, the witness was released on 31 August 1992 and returned to Donje Selo. Id.

1829/ Id.

1830/ "š" was described as "a short youth about 20 years old with only one strip of hair on his head". Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, Dossier No.3", IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at 46164.

1831/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to Chairman of Commission of Experts dated 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103-3129, at 3128.

Notes (continued)

1832/ Id.

1833/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175.

1834/ Id.

1835/ Id.

1836/ Id.

1837/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to Chairman of Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103-3129, at 3128.

1838/ Id.

1839/ Republic Srpska, Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, "Report to the UN Committee for Human Rights", 2 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11610-11627, at 11621-11623.

1840/ Id.

1841/ Id.

1842/ UN Security Council, Letter Dated 26 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the US to the UN addressed to the Security General, IHRLI Doc. No. 5843-5845, at 5845.

1843/ The witness refers here to a specific victim who was killed in this manner. Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46152.

1844/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations Against The Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall - Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo", IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46148, at Doc. No. 46138.

1845/ ICRC, "List of Places of Detention", IHRLI Doc. No. 29990.

1846/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49429, 49457.

1847/ UN Security Council, Letter and attached Report Dated 5 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the US to the UN Addressed to the Secretary General, IHRLI Doc. No. 2118-2121, at 2121.

1848/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 30 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

1849/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem armed formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No.3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at

Notes (continued)

46166.

1850/ Letter and attached report from President of Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to Director General of UN, 21 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7044.

1851/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28784, at 28777.

1852/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem armed formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No.3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at 46139.

1853/ Id.

1854/ Id.

1855/ Id.

1856/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 46153.

1857/ Id. IHRLI Doc. No. 46153.

1858/ Id.

1859/ Id.

1860/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 18673; Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11532.

1861/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, "A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area", IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-7062, at 7040.

1862/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 280-390, at 350; Serbian-American Affairs Office, Publication, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49149-49160, at Doc. No. 49158; Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 18672.

1863/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103-3129, at 3126.

1864/ UN Economic and Social Council, Commission on Human Rights, 8 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12606-12644, at 12642.

1865/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 280-390, at 350.

1866/ Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11531.

1867/ A 34 year-old from Trnovo was identified as the camp commander at this facility. US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57225.

Notes (continued)

1868/ Tanjug, Daily News Bulletin, 28 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42356-42378, at 42357.

1869/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 12606-12644, at 12642.

1870/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc.No. 28401-28531, at 28531.

1871/ US Dept of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57225.

1872/ Id.

1873/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 38240-38243, at 38241. Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina, volume 5, Issue 18, September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35954.

1874/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57225. Tanjug, Daily News Bulletin, 28 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42356-42378, at 42357. Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina, volume 5, Issue 18, September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35954.

1875/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57225. Tanjug, Daily News Bulletin, 28 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42356-42378, at 42357. Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Hercegovina, volume 5, Issue 18, September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35954.

1876/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57225.

1877/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, "A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area", IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-7062, at 7032.

1878/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28547, at 28547.

1879/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem armed formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No.3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at 46158.

1880/ US Department of State, Unclassified Documents, 27 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57224.

1881/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the detention camps in BiH, Draft Report, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49429, 49456.

1882/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103-3129, at 3127.

Notes (continued)

1883/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28548, at 28548. Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, "A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area", IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-7062, at 7042.

1884/ Yugoslav Mission, Press Release, 10 November 1992, No. 7/11, IHRLI Doc. No. 2189-2205, at 2202.

1885/ A report says that about 50 Serbian women were held, Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 18673, 18676; Letter to Frits Kalshoven from Dr. Pavicevic, Deputy Head of Delegation of the FRY to the I.C.F.Y. and Ambassador, Charge d'Affaires a.i., IHRLI Doc. No. 28663; "Bordellos of Screams: Confessions of the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons", IHRLI Doc. No. 7087; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16822; Interagency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 6924; Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11535.

1886/ Reports alleged the existence of a detention facility holding about 20 Serbian women in the "Amadeus" cafe in the centre of Konjic. Yugoslav Mission, Brothels with Serb Women Established by Muslim and Croatian Forces, IHRLI Doc. No. 4800; UN Commission of Experts, Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No. 16819-16835, at 16823; "Bordellos of Screams: Confessions of the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons", IHRLI Doc. No. 7087; United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; Interagency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 6924; Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11535.

1887/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Report: Submitted to the Commission of Experts", 1992, IHRLI Doc. 2153-2176, at 2176. See also "Bordello of Screams: Confessions by Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons", IHRLI Doc. No. 7063-7089.

1888/ Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached report to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28548, at 28548.

1889/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 5856-5870, at 5866.

1890/ Id.

1891/ Id.

1892/ Id.

1893/ Id.

1894/ Id.

1895/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 5866, 5869.

1896/ According to one report, the hotel Famos is located in Igman. Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993,

Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at 46164. Cf. the section of this annex on Sarajevo.

1897/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 5856-5870, at 5866-5867.

1898/ Id.

1899/ Id.

1900/ Serbian Council Information Centre, "Moslem Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo, No. 3", 21 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46134-46175, at 46164.

1901/ Id.

1902/ Id.

1903/ Id.

1904/ The exact location of this prison facility is unclear. The possibility exists that this facility is actually located in the county of Hadzici in the Sarajevo area.

The ICRC reported visiting two prisons/penitentiaries that were places of detention in the Konjic area. Their report was, however, silent as to the identity of the facility as well as the party or parties in control. Reportedly they visited the first location on 14 August 1992 and the second on 4 May 1993. No additional information was provided regarding these two locations. See ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by the ICRC in former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 30 April 1993, IHRLI Doc.No.064439.

1905/ Letter and attached report from President of Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to Director General of UN, 21 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10333-10342, at 10338.

1906/ A report says that about 50 Serbian women were held, Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 18673, 18676; Letter to Frits Kalshoven from Dr. Pavicevic, Deputy Head of Delegation of FRY to the I.C.F.Y. and Ambassador, Charge d'Affaires a.i., IHRLI Doc. No. 28663; Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11532.

1907/ Letter and attached report from President of Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to Director General of UN, 21 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10333-10342, at 10338.

1908/ The exact location of this village has not been established. Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, "A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area", IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-7062, at 7047.

1909/ ICRC, "List of camps", 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29990-29992, at 29990.

1910/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 30 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

Notes (continued)

1911/ ICRC, "List of camps", 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29990-29992, at 29990.

1912/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 36, 5-11 September 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 38368-38381, at 38381.

1913/ The ICRC reported visiting two prisons/penitentiaries that were places of detention in the Konjic area. Their report was, however, silent as to the identity of the facility as well as the party or parties in control. Reportedly they visited the first location on 14 August 1992 and the second on 4 May 1993. No additional information was provided regarding these two locations. See ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by the ICRC in former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 30 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

1914/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin, No. 9", 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344-40348, at 40345.

1915/ Id.

1916/ The ICRC reported visiting two prisons/penitentiaries that were places of detention in the Konjic area. Their report was, however, silent as to the identity of the facility as well as the party or parties in control. Reportedly they visited the first location on 14 August 1992 and the second on 4 May 1993. No additional information was provided regarding these two locations. See ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by the ICRC in former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 30 April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.

1917/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin, No. 9", 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40344-40348, at 40345.

1918/ Id.

1919/ Id.

1920/ Id.

1921/ US Department of State, "Unclassified Information", IHRLI Doc. No. 57223-57225, at 57224.

1922/ Id.

1923/ Id.

1924/ Id.

1925/ Id.

1926/ Among them were 20 soldiers from BiH Army and five members of the Mujahedin.

1927/ Letter and attached report dated 14 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 42820-42851, at 42835.

1928/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1929/ Croatian Information Centre, Report to Chairman of Commission of Experts, 9 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32774-32782, at 32778.

1930/ ECMM, Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 40837-41555, at 41225.

1931/ Id.

1932/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48656-48713, at 48674.

1933/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 13237; Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 22336.

1934/ Letter from Member of the Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 18673; Republic Srpska Statement Regarding Third Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 11532.

1935/ Republic of BiH Government, July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 10370.

1936/ Id.

1937/ Id.

1938/ Tilman Zulch, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14483, at 14483.

1939/ Id.

1940/ Id.

1941/ UN Security Council, Letter dated 7 December 1992 from the Deputy Representative of the US to the UN Addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 3160-3167, at 3166.

1942/ UN Security Council, Letter dated 5 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 1326-1329, at 1329.

1943/ UN Security Council, Letter dated 7 December 1992 from the Deputy Representative of the US to the UN Addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 3160-3167, at 3166.

1944/ While several reports referenced the camp at the Kotor Varoš Prison, specific information regarding its operation and control was not made available. Tilman Zulch, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14502, at 14481.

1945/ While several reports referenced the camp at Pilana, specific information regarding its operation and control was not made available. This facility may have been a saw mill. Id.

1946/ While several reports referenced the camp at the Maslovare camp, specific information regarding its operation and control was not made available. Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, "Testimony and other documents", IHRLI Doc. No. 22261-22361, at 22336.

Notes (continued)

1947/ UN Security Council, Letter and attached report dated 7 December 1992 from the Deputy Representative of the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, IHRLI Doc. No. 3160-3177, at 3173.

1948/ Id.

1949/ Id.

1950/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 3166.

1951/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 3173.

1952/ Id.

1953/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 3174.

1954/ Id.

1955/ Id.

1956/ Id.

1957/ Id.

1958/ Id.

1959/ Marlene Young, Ph.D., "Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in The Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-35602, at 35600.

1960/ Id.

1961/ Id.

1962/ Id.

1963/ Id.

1964/ Id.

1965/ Id.

1966/ United States Mission, Supplemental US Submission of Information to The UN Security Council in Accordance with Paragraph 5 of Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Resolution 780 (1992) (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11883-11904, at 11901.

1967/ Id.

1968/ Id.

1969/ Id.

1970/ Id.

1971/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 11903.

1972/ Id.

Notes (continued)

1973/ While several reports referenced the camp at the police station, specific information regarding its operation and control was not made available. Tilman Zulch, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14502, at 14481.

1974/ Letter dated 5 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the UN addressed to the President of the Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 1326-1329, at 1329.

1975/ Tilman Zulch, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14483, at 14483.

1976/ Id.

1977/ Testimony, Republic of BiH, Ministry of Interior, The office of Security, IHRLI Doc. No. 33197-33806, at 33278. See also Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, "Testimony and other documents", IHRLI Doc. No. 22261-22361, at 22329, 22335. See IHRLI Doc. No. 49196.

1978/ The other two included the Sawmill (Lumber mill) and the Old Court Building. All three were reportedly quickly filled with prisoners when created. The source lists the names of those interned at these facilities as Croats and Muslims. International Peace Centre, Commission For Human Rights, IHRLI Doc. No. 22091-22147, at 22103.

1979/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II, 18 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9279-9451, at 9450-9451.

1980/ Id.

1981/ Id.

1982/ Id.

1983/ Id.

1984/ Id.

1985/ Id.

1986/ See generally Annex IX, Rape And Sexual Assault.

1987/ Tilman Zulch, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14502, at 14478.

1988/ Id., at Doc. No. 14481.

1989/ Id.

1990/ Id.

1991/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? 230-231 (Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz eds., 1993).

1992/ Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian, 1700 GMT, 7 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40134.

Notes (continued)

1993/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia (25 June 1991 - 4 April 1994)", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

1994/ Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian, 1700 GMT, 7 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40134

1995/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia (25 June 1991 - 4 April 1994)", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

1996/ Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian, 1700 GMT, 7 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40134.

1997/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia (25 June 1991 - 4 April 1994)", IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442.

1998/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? 230-231 (Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz eds., 1993).

1999/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity Report No. 8", 21-27 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 63951.

2000/ An official UN source, "Re: Information gathered from the Croatian weekly Globus", IHRLI Doc.No. 11388.

2001/ The report listed this location as lying in the county of Banja Luka. Because of the proximity of Banja Luka and Laktaši counties, it is believed that the county designation was, understandably, reported in error. See Trešnjevska, "A List of Rape/Death Camps", 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 25311-39311A, at 25314.

2002/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 25311.

2003/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

2004/ United Kingdom Debriefing Team, "Special Report", 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 43015, 43255.

2005/ Letter and attached documents dated 18 December 1992 from the Charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 48328-48347, at 48346.

2006/ The victim/witness alleges that she was raped by her former classmate. He was a member of Alija's Warriors. She reportedly spent more than five months in the bordellos of the Alija's units. See "Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the women raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons", IHRLI Doc. No. 7063-7071, at 7071.

2007/ Letter and attached documents dated 18 December 1992 from the Charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 48328-48347, at 48346.

2008/ Id.

2009/ US State Department, Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 9039-9072, at 9047.

Notes (continued)

- 2010/ Id.
- 2011/ ICRC, "List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 4 April 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.
- 2012/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49397-49458, at 49454.
- 2013/ Id.
- 2014/ Id.
- 2015/ ICRC, "List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 4 April 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.
- 2016/ ICRC, "List of Detention Places visited by the ICRC", IHRLI Doc. No. 29990.
- 2017/ ECMM, "Humanitarian Activity - Report No.33", 19-25 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38457-38477, at 38477.
- 2018/ Id.
- 2019/ Amnesty International, Report on Women Living Under Muslim Laws, IHRLI Doc. No. 6757.
- 2020/ United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16823; International Committee of Peace and Human Rights Report, 23 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11471; ISHR, "Report 3: Populations at Risk", IHRLI Doc. No. 11498.
- 2021/ Letter and attached report from Yugoslav Mission to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401-28595, at 28595.
- 2022/ Id.
- 2023/ ICRC, "Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36946.
- 2024/ ICRC, "List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 4 April 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.
- 2025/ It is reported that a total of 367 people are "assigned to residence" in de facto detention in the village of Livno and Raščani; Another ICRC report says that 80 people were held "in assigned residence" in Livno. "Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia", IHRLI Doc. No. 17843. Another report says that 79 were "in assigned residence" in Livno as of 6 May 1993. ICRC Camp List from Philippe Miserez, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16829. It was reported that 120 were under "house arrest" as of 23 November 1991. ICRC report by Cornelio Sommaruga, 3 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12726.
- 2026/ ICRC, "List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 - 4 April 1992", IHRLI Doc. No. 64439.
- 2027/ Id.

Notes (continued)

2028/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Republic of Srpska, 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18671, 11530.

2029/ Official Memo, Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, 10/05/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 6926, 22227.

2030/ There are several reports of detainees interned at the Čelebići location. It is, however, unclear if the reports are referring to the camp Čelebići in the municipality of Konjic or if they refer to a location in the city of Čelebići, just outside of Livno.

2031/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 29751-29754, at Doc. No. 29752.

2032/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

2033/ United Kingdom Mission, "Reports of Defence Debriefing Team of the British Ministry of Defence", 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43006, 43015, 43313.

2034/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

2035/ "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia as of 30 June 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 43015-43016, 43255; Letter from Director of Serbian American Affairs Office to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11331.

2036/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 4213.

2037/ Letter from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Charge d'Affaires to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48424; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64213.

2038/ Serbian Council Information Centre, 15 January 1993, (IHRLI Doc. No. 14218.

2039/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64213.

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2046/ Letter from Director of Serbian American Affairs Office to Mazowiecki, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11331; Letter and attached documents addressed to the Commission of Experts, 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11331; "Crimes Committed by the Croatian and Muslim Armed Forces Against the Serb Civilian Population in the Municipality of Konjic, Bosnia-Herzegovina", April 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 10350; Serbian Council Information Centre, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14218.

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2048/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64213.

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2079/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9601.

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2081/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9600.

2082/ Id., at 313, IHRLI Doc. No. 9609.

2083/ Id., at 312, IHRLI Doc. No. 9608.

2084/ Id. at 304, IHRLI Doc. No. 9601.

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- 2085/ Id. at 305-306, IHRLI Doc. No. 9601-9602.
- 2086/ Id. at 311, IHRLI Doc. No. 9607.
- 2087/ Id., at 312, IHRLI Doc. No. 9608. It should be noted that 30 men in each of two rooms is only living quarters for 60 men which is inconsistent with reports that at one point more than 300 men were detained at this prison.
- 2088/ Id., at 308, 310, IHRLI Doc. No. 9604, 9606.
- 2089/ Id., at 311, IHRLI Doc. No. 9607.
- 2090/ Id., at 310, IHRLI Doc. No. 9606.
- 2091/ Id., at 313, IHRLI Doc. No. 9609.
- 2092/ Id., at 306, IHRLI Doc. No. 9602.
- 2093/ Id., at 304, IHRLI Doc. No. 9601.
- 2094/ Id., at 310, IHRLI Doc. No. 9606.
- 2095/ Id., at 309-310, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 9605-9606.
- 2096/ Id., at 313, IHRLI Doc. No. 9609.
- 2097/ Id., at 311, IHRLI Doc. No. 9607.
- 2098/ Id., at 309, IHRLI Doc. No. 9605.
- 2099/ Id., at 304, IHRLI Doc. No. 9600.
- 2100/ Id., at 308, IHRLI Doc. No. 9604.
- 2101/ Helsinki Watch was been unable to confirm that the secret police conducted extensive background checks into each of the guards with a criminal record. Id., at 306 n.25, IHRLI Doc. No. 9602.
- 2102/ Id., at 308, 310, IHRLI Doc. No. 9604, 9606.
- 2103/ Id. at 334, IHRLI Doc. No. 9630.
- 2104/ In testimony given to Helsinki Watch representatives, Milan states that the faces of the guards who beat the prisoners were familiar to him but he does not identify these men. Id., at 309, IHRLI Doc. No. 9605.
- 2105/ Id., at 333, IHRLI Doc. No. 9629.
- 2106/ Id., at 334, IHRLI Doc. No. 9630.
- 2107/ Id., at 311, IHRLI Doc. No. 9607.
- 2108/ Id., at 304, IHRLI Doc. No. 9600.
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2111/ Id.

2112/ "New Ceasefire Agreed Near Mostar, As Camp Unveiled", Agence France Presse, 12 May 1993.

2113/ "Croat Troops March Muslim Civilians to Detention", Reuters, 11 May 1993.

2114/ "Bosnia Asks U.N. to Declare Mostar Safe Area", Reuters, 12 May 1993.

2115/ "U.N. Visits 1,000 Civilians Held by Croats in Camps Outside Mostar", Agence France Presse, 12 May 1993.

2116/ "Muslims, Croats Fight for Fifth Day in Bosnian Town", Reuters, 13 May 1993.

2117/ "War in Bosnia: Muslim Civilians Are Rounded Up in Mostar", Daily Telegraph, 13 May 1993.

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2119/ It is unclear whether this camp is the camp at the aluminum factory. For purposes of this report, these camps are discussed together here but can be distinguished by the individual reports given by witnesses as reported herein.

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2122/ Id.

2123/ Id.

2124/ Id., at 313, IHRLI Doc. No. 9609.

2125/ Id., at 333, IHRLI Doc. No. 9629.

2126/ Id., at 333, IHRLI Doc. No. 9629.

2127/ Id., at 345, IHRLI Doc. No. 9641.

2128/ Letter From Yugoslavian Charge d'Affaires to Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3115.

2129/ United States Mission, Seventh Supplemental United States Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11918.

2130/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.

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- 2131/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.
- 2132/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.
- 2133/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.
- 2134/ Id.
- 2135/ Id.
- 2136/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.
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- 2139/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.
- 2140/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.
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- 2143/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.
- 2144/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.
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- 2146/ Mazowiecki Report, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18746-18747; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.
- 2147/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 23695-23697.
- 2148/ Id.
- 2149/ United States Mission, Eighth Submission to the Security Council (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23470.
- 2150/ Id.
- 2151/ ICRC, "General Information on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina", 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23244.
- 2152/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 34362.
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2165/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 5", 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35750.

2166/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64214

2167/ Id., at IHRLI Doc. No. 64224.

2168/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman addressed to George Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5492-5510, at Doc. No. 5506.

2169/ Yugoslav Mission, "Life and Death Under Occupation: Documents Received by the Mission from the Occupied Territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847-48911, at 48910.

2170/ Id.

2171/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, "Testimony and other documents", IHRLI Doc. No. 22295-22316, at 22315.

2172/ Id.

2173/ Id.

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2174/ Yugoslav Mission, "Life and Death Under Occupation: Documents Received by the Mission from the Occupied Territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", 4 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 48847-48911, at 48911.

2175/ Id.

2176/ More specifically, it is reportedly located on the posterior side of the mountain and wooded area in a valley. The camp is reportedly surrounded by wire. Id.

2177/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 48888.

2178/ According to the report, the majority of the refugees were from the town of Kozarac in northern Bosnia, which reportedly came under Serb control on 26 May. See Marlene Young, Ph.D, "Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in The Former Yugoslavia", National Organization for Victim Assistance, IHRLI Doc. No. 35580.

2179/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 35578.

2180/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 35579.

2181/ The Rijasat, 2 April 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9735.

2182/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 9773.

2183/ ICRC, 12 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29990.

2184/ Gaj happens to be name of some six villages throughout BiH. They are located in Gornji Vakuf, Srbac, Goražde, Kiseljak, Srebrenica and Nevesinje. Because this report refers to the neighbouring town of Trusina, it is here assumed that this reference is not to the village of Trusina located outside of Konjic, but instead to the Trusina located in Nevesinje county.

2185/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Abuses by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwestern Bosnia-Herzegovina, volume 5, Issue 18, September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35940-35957, at 35949-35950.

2186/ Id.

2187/ Id.

2188/ Id.

2189/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interred in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524, 36529.

2190/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14194; Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197.

2191/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14194; Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197.

2192/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, 15 January 1993, IHRLI

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2193/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28823.

2194/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28823.

2195/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28823.

2196/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36521-36524.

2197/ Id.

2198/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36533.

2199/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2200/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36524.

2201/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524.

2202/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2203/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534.

2204/ Id.

2205/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36533-36534, 36540; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2206/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2207/ Id.

2208/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524.

2209/ Id.

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- 2211/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524.
- 2212/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 036520, 036533.
- 2213/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524, 36526, 35629.
- 2214/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524.
- 2215/ Id.; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3153.
- 2216/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36526; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3153.
- 2217/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36526-36527.
- 2218/ Id.
- 2219/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534.
- 2220/ Id.
- 2221/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36532.
- 2222/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36521-36524.
- 2223/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36533.
- 2224/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36533.
- 2225/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534.
- 2226/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36524; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28823.
- 2227/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 14134-14136.
- 2228/ Id.; Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36540; "Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped", RTV Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 53048, 53049.
- 2229/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 14134-14136.
- 2230/ Id.
- 2231/ "Bordellos of Screams", IHRLI Doc. No. 7063, 7078-7081.

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2233/ FRY, "On the Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odžak", IHRLI Doc. No. 6941, 6943.

2234/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534.

2235/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534-36536; FRY, "On the Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odžak", IHRLI Doc. No. 6941, 6943; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2236/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534-36536; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28401, 28826.

2237/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534-36536.

2238/ "Bordellos of Screams", IHRLI Doc. No. 7063, 7078-7081.

2239/ Id.

2240/ Id.

2241/ Id.

2242/ Id.

2243/ Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interred in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36534.

2244/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36526.

2245/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 14134-14136.

2246/ Id. The school may be the Lijesce camp.

2247/ Id.; Statements, "Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36520, 36524, 36533.

2248/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3151.

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2249/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3153.

2250/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14194; Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197.

2251/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14194; Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197.

2252/ FRY State Commission for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide, "On the Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odžak", 24 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12612, 12617.

2253/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14194; Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197; "Serbian Women Gang-Raped by Their Croat Neighbours", The Guardian, 17 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39322A.

2254/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 1, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14194; Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197; FRY State Commission for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide, "On the Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odžak", 24 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12612, 12616.

2255/ "Serbian Women Gang-Raped by Their Croat Neighbours", The Guardian, 17 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39322A; Physicians For Human Rights, "Report of the Team of Experts on Their Mission to Investigate Allegations of Rape in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", 15 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 6709, 6715.

2256/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197-14200.

2257/ Id.

2258/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3154; FRY State Commission for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide, "Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad - Commune of Odžak", 24 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12612, 12617-12619.

2259/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3154.

2260/ "Serbian Women Gang-Raped by Their Croat Neighbours", The Guardian, 17 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39322A.

2261/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14197-14200.

2262/ Id.

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2264/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3153-3154; Serbian Council Information Centre, Doc. 2, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14188, 14198-14199; FRY State Commission for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide, "On the Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serbian Nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odžak", 24 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12612, 12616.

2265/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Summary of Accounts", 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3103, 3153.

2266/ "Muslim villagers Flee New Serb Onslaught: Refugees Tell of Massacres, Rapes", Chicago Tribune, 14 November 1993, §1, at 22.

2267/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

2268/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2269/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality interned in Ustaši Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28883, 28893.

2270/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2271/ Id.

2272/ Id.

2273/ Id.

2274/ United Nations Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445, 12461.

2275/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35300, 35328.

2276/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2277/ Id.

2278/ Id.

2279/ President of the Serbian Republic, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11765, 11775-11776.

Notes (continued)

2280/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2281/ Id.

2282/ Id.

2283/ President of Serbian Republic, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11776.

2284/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2285/ Id.

2286/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28883, 28892; Charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, 6 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36439, 36464-36467.

2287/ United Nations Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12445, 12461.

2288/ Charge d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, 6 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36439, 36464-36467.

2289/ Id.

2290/ Id.

2291/ President of Serbian Republic, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11776.

2292/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28565.

2293/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.

2294/ Id.

2295/ Id.

2296/ Id.

2297/ Id.

2298/ Id.

2299/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28883, 28893.

2300/ Id.

Notes (continued)

- 2301/ Id.
- 2302/ Id.
- 2303/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28565.
- 2304/ Id.
- 2305/ Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CJN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40123-40126.
- 2306/ Id.
- 2307/ Id.
- 2308/ Id.
- 2309/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35300, 35328.
- 2310/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 35300, 35326-35327.
- 2311/ Id.
- 2312/ Id.
- 2313/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35300, 35326-35327.
- 2314/ Id.
- 2315/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality interned in Ustashi Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje", 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28883, 28892.
- 2316/ Id.
- 2317/ Serbian Submission, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Novi Sad, 23 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5113-5114; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64200.
- 2318/ Serbian Submission, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Novi Sad, 23 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5113-5114; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64200.
- 2319/ Serbian Submission, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Novi Sad, 23 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5113-5114; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report (1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 64200.
- 2320/ Serbian Submission, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Novi Sad, 23 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5113-5114.
- 2321/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? 230-231 (Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz eds., 1993).

Notes (continued)

2322/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 29753.

2323/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-40120.

2324/ See Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A-47-666. S-24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1488, 1495-1497. According to the report:

"During his mission the Special Rapporteur received a substantial body of evidence describing ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and Herzegovina from victims, witnesses and competent international monitors. The following are excerpts from a report prepared on the basis of testimony, received during the second mission from a number of reliable sources, which illustrates the methodical character of ethnic cleansing carried out by Serbian forces in the Prijedor area."

2325/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377.

2326/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S-26016, 30 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785; Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", Tape No. 151, at 2, transcrip; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 352; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50201; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2327/ Video Archive and Database, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154.

2328/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; Video Archive and Database, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154. According to this report, the camp was two miles from the nearest highway.

2329/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2330/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 6", 13 September 1993, No. 002 BiH-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 35755. All Croatian Information Centre reports list the Omarska camp as approximately 17 kilometres east of Prijedor.

2331/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council

Notes (continued)

resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S-26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2332/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321.

2333/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2334/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377.

2335/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S-26016, 30 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785; Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", Tape No. 151, at 2, transcript; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 352; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50201; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2336/ Video Archive and Database, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154.

2337/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; Video Archive and Database, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154. According to this report, the camp was two miles from the nearest highway.

2338/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2339/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 6", 13 September 1993, No. 002 BiH-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 35755. All Croatian Information Centre reports list the Omarska camp as approximately 17 kilometres east of Prijedor.

2340/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S-26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2341/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of

Notes (continued)

Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321.

2342/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2343/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40066. Subject drew a plan of the Omarska camp which appears at IHRLI Doc. No. 40082.

2344/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject appears to be referring to the same building.

2345/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40067.

2346/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2347/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2348/ Id.

2349/ Id.

2350/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40067.

2351/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2352/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2353/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668.

2354/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors; Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2355/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40068.

2356/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2357/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2358/ Id.

Notes (continued)

2359/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors; Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56944-56949.

2360/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40067-40068. Subject was never taken to the "white house".

2361/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors; Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568; Helsinki Watch Report, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II, April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9391.

2362/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40070.

2363/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-109, IHRLI Doc. No. 56667-56668.

2364/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2365/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241.

2366/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241. Subject estimated that the maximum number of prisoners held at the camp ranged between 3,000 and 4,000. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 7; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849. Subject estimated that the Omarska camp housed about 4,000 prisoners at any one time. Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1488, 1500-1503. Report estimated the number of prisoners at 3,000. Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject estimated that the camp always had 3,000-4,000 prisoners. Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4852, 4860. The report estimated the number of prisoners held at Omarska at 3,000. Helsinki Watch War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9384. Subject stated that in late May 1992, there were about 3,000 persons at the camp, but that when they brought more prisoners from other camps such as Trnopolje, they had to keep some of the prisoners outdoors.

2367/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 7; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993 (including testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac, a former agricultural technician who was held at the camp). Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377; Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 40064, 40073. Subject reported that there 38 women held at the Omarska camp.

2368/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074.

2369/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43259; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206. Subject estimated that 4,500 prisoners were held at the camp.

2370/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Hercegovina", Statement by N6, IHRLI Doc. No. 693. Subject estimated between 5,000-6,000 prisoners were held at Omarska in early June 1992; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666. Subject estimated that 6,000 prisoners were held at the camp upon his arrival on 29 May 1992.

2371/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2372/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1331. Based on testimony of a Muslim doctor, age 28, from Kozarac; Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918. This report cites estimates by two former prisoners.

2373/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, containing a report by a Mr. Zdravko Grebo, based on information reportedly taken from refugees from the Kozarac area, IHRLI Doc. No. 5505, IHRLI Doc. No. 49196 (duplicate); Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918. This report cites estimates made by the BiH Government.

2374/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2375/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2376/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57069.

2377/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Hercegovina", Statement by N6, IHRLI Doc. No. 693.

2378/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206. Subject estimated that there were approximately 30 male prisoners under the age of 18 at Omarska. US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject reported that the camp was only supposed to hold men of military age, but that there were young boys there too. He said that the determining factor was whether the boys were well-developed or not. Subject cites an example of two boys from Kozarac who were approximately 13 years-old. He stated that the boys were subject to abuse by guards.

2379/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 7.

2380/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. It was estimated that approximately 90 per cent of the camp's population were Bosnian Muslims and 10 per cent were Croatian. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9378, 9377. It was reported that many of the camp's female prisoners were Muslim, at least two were Croat and one was presumed to be Albanian.

2381/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps", A Witness to Genocide 44 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24896.

2382/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 16.

2383/ Roy Gutman, "There is No Food, There is No Air", A Witness to Genocide 34 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24884-24886.

2384/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 352; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9374.

2385/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2386/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

2387/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43247.

2388/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 7. Testimony by an identified female Muslim who was held at the camp. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377.

2389/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2390/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993 (testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac).

2391/ Id.; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074 (testimony of female ex-prisoner from Prijedor). Subject stated that room 102 was located in a building which had a restaurant on the ground floor and that the front wall of the restaurant was glass from floor to

Notes (continued)

ceiling; and that the building also contained offices.

2392/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-64087, at 64070. According to a woman who was held at the camp, when they returned to their rooms they first had to

"wash the blood away, because the whole office was smeared with blood. The floor and cupboards, the furniture. They'd leave behind those instruments of theirs, the ones they tortured people with during interrogations. Stainless steel rungs, pipes, electric cables, wooden sticks. That's where we slept."

2393/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993 (testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac).

2394/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074; US Department of State Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject described the camp's female prisoners as all "formerly politically active". United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40073.

2395/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993 (testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac).

2396/ Id.

2397/ Id.

2398/ Id.

2399/ An Official UN Source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3301; Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, ITN Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53012, at 53006; Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, CNN Clips, IHRLI Doc. No. 53071-53092, at 53088 (same report as ITN above); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377.

2400/ Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, ITN Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53012, at 53006; Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, CNN Clips, IHRLI Doc. No. 53071-53092, at 53088 (same report as ITN above).

2401/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57069.

2402/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 36-38.

2403/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57069; Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject stated that he could hear female voices some time around 2:00 a.m. pleading "Please, let me go, you are already the seventh. . . ." Helsinki Watch Report, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9394. Subject stated that he could hear screams, shouts and crying from the women held in the investigation rooms.

Notes (continued)

2404/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2405/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 13-15. Testimony by a female Muslim engineer, and Croat solicitor who were held at the camp.

2406/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-87, at 64070.

2407/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074.

2408/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993 (testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac, a former agricultural technician who was held at the camp from 26 May 1992 to 23 August).

2409/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 8. Testimony by an identified female Croatian solicitor who was held at the camp.

2410/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2411/ An Official UN Source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9377; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50201; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35557. Report estimates that the camp opened on 25 May 1992. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150. Subject reported that the Omarska camp was opened on 26 May 1992, and that there were only several dozen prisoners in one hall when he and his son were transferred there on 27 May 1992.

2412/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1331. Based on testimony of a Muslim doctor aged 28, from Kozarac. Statement submitted by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A65-2984A68. Subject stated that on 24 May 1992, there was an infantry attack on Kozarac, and he hid in the forest with his family. On 27 May, the entire village reportedly surrendered and the subject and others were transported to the Omarska camp. Subject reported that at least six prisoners were shot dead; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35560. Subject reported that he was brought to Omarska with hundreds of others on 26 May, after Serb forces destroyed Kozarac.

2413/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2414/ Statement submitted by Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A11-2984A19. Subject stated that on 26 May 1992, two buses full of men were taken from Kozarac to the Keraterm camp where they

Notes (continued)

remained for about hour with the heat on at the maximum capacity. The subject stated that the prisoners were then taken to "Bresicain", where they were held for two days, abused and denied food. They thereafter were transported to the Omarska camp. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9385-9386. Another subject reported that on 26 May 1992, he was taken to the Keraterm camp from Kozarac, along with approximately 200-250 other persons. The subject was reportedly beaten and registered at Keraterm, and at approximately 11:00 p.m., he and about 30 other men were reportedly driven to the Omarska camp on buses belonging to the Autotransport-Prijedor company. Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject stated that the Serbian army attacked Kozarac on 24 May 1992, and that Muslims and Croats from the town were rounded up and taken along with others to Omarska. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092. Subject stated the men from Kozarac were taken to Brezičani, some driving their own cars, where they were kept in a schoolhouse apart from the women. He added that they had to pay for water and were subjected to severe beatings. The subject reported that on 28 May 1992, the 450 men were taken by bus to Omarska. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654. One report stated that on 27 May, Bosnian Serbs brought 19 buses to Kozarac and began loading local residents into them. Eighteen of the buses reportedly went to Omarska where they arrived at 4:00 a.m. on 28 May. World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina", Statement by N6, IHRLI Doc. No. 693. It was reported that on the 27th, 20 buses filled with civilians from Kozarac and Prijedor were taken to the Omarska camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849. Subject was originally from the village of Kevljani and reported that at 11:00 p.m. on 27 May 1992, he was part of a convoy of about 500 prisoners who were taken by bus from the Brezičani Transit camp (about three kilometres north-west of Prijedor), to the Omarska camp. The convoy reportedly arrived at Omarska at about 3:00 a.m. on 28 May. The subject stated that this bus convoy was not the only one to reach Omarska during the early hours of 28 May. About 2,000 men reportedly arrived at the camp that night, some from the Keraterm camp in Prijedor, and some from Kozarac (11 kilometres east of Prijedor). According to the report, due to the large number of prisoners, about half of them were forced to remain outside on a concrete pad between the buildings. Statement submitted by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A59. One subject stated that on 28 May 1992, he and 160 other persons were taken to the Omarska camp from the woods near Kozarac. Statement submitted by Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A60-2984A64. One subject reported that he was arrested near his home of Kozarac on approximately 30 May 1992, where he was in a military unit which had run out of ammunition and was forced to surrender. He said that he was taken to an army barracks where he and approximately 10 others were interrogated by military police who wanted to know where the rest of their arms were. The subject reported that he was interrogated, beaten and tortured at the barracks and that at least one other prisoner had been killed. He stated that he was told to cross himself in the Christian fashion and when he refused, a Serb soldier took out his bayonet and carved a cross into his chest. The subject stated that from the army barracks he was taken to the Omarska camp. Republic of BiH, Group For Collecting Facts About War Crimes, Case File 734/1992, 31 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 31932-31937. One male subject stated that after the attack on Kozarac on 27 May 1992, he was arrested and held for two days in the prison of Ciglane near Prijedor and from there was transferred to the camp "Kemoterm", and after three days to the Omarska camp. Statement submitted by the BiH Information

Notes (continued)

Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A45-2984A46. One subject stated that he was caught in the woods surrounding the mountains near Kozarac on 3 June 1992, and was taken to Kozarac where he and others were interviewed and beaten. He stated that he and others were then taken to the Omarska camp. The subject reported that he was held at Omarska for 9 days (until his bladder exploded), and that he was then taken to a hospital in Prijedor. He reportedly stayed at the Prijedor hospital for 11 days without treatment and was then taken to the Keraterm camp. After being held and interviewed at Keraterm, subject was thereafter transferred back to the Omarska camp.

2415/ It was reported that the women and children from the village were bused to Trnopolje, Zenica, and finally Croatia.

2416/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56951. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-122, IHRLI Doc. No. 56699-56702. It was reported that while at Keraterm, the prisoners were packed so tightly together that they could not lay down. Many were also beaten or killed, and the prisoners were reportedly denied food and water.

2417/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 004 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43737.

2418/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140-57141.

2419/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 002 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43737. Subject reported that on approximately 28 May 1992, prisoners were severely abused in transit from the Keraterm camp to the Omarska camp and upon arrival at Omarska.

2420/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56365.

2421/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2422/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029. Subject stated that he was captured by forces which included a school friend who arranged for subject and his brother to change into civilian clothes. Subject stated that the friend warned the two brothers not to admit to Serb authorities that they had been fighting, or they would be "liquidated". The subject reportedly escaped from the Omarska camp after 72 days.

2423/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2424/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2425/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187.

2426/ An Official UN Source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3301.

Notes (continued)

2427/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-57004.

2428/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068.

2429/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Written Statement: jadlea, IHRLI Doc. No. 14577-14578; see also for similar statement by same female subject, US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9380-9381.

2430/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9386-9387.

2431/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064-40065. The subject reported that Prijedor was attacked on 30 May 1992, and that he and his two sons moved into an empty apartment. He reported that on 2 June 1992, at about 6:30 a.m., four Serb "Special Militia" arrested him and his two sons and their cousin, and took them all to the police station in Prijedor by truck. Subject reported that after his arrest on 2 June 1992, he was interrogated. Subject stated that during his initial interrogation he was asked questions about what he had been doing over the last six months and where Muslim members of the "militia" were located. The subject, stated that he was also accused of helping Muslim forces and buying weapons, but that he was not physically beaten. The subject stated that he was released that day, and was given a "safe conduct" pass. For the next 20 days, subject and his sons reportedly lived in the concrete garage of their burned-out home. On 4 July 1992, subject was reportedly arrested again and taken to the Prijedor police station.

2432/ According to the subject, his captors were apparently suspicious of the fact that his passport showed that he had returned to BiH after the outbreak of the war.

2433/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-57004.

2434/ See US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. 56903-56904.

2435/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950.

2436/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904.

2437/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9383. Subject reported that he arrived in Omarska via bus after the village of Kevljani fell to Serbian forces in late May 1992.

2438/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56979-56981.

2439/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

Notes (continued)

2440/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21591-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject stated that the prisoners had to kneel on the floor on the bus, which was very hot and overcrowded. He added that the prisoners were beaten during the bus ride and that three prisoners died during the journey.

2441/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 011 B-H-Ljubija, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342.

2442/ Written statement submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Statement luka6ea, Croat male (1950), Zagreb, 3 December 1992, (there is no IHRLI Number).

2443/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 009 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40341-40342.

2444/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548.

2445/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2446/ Statement submitted by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A39.

2447/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2448/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject did indicate whether those prisoners were ever transported out of Omarska.

2449/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Hercegovina", Statement by N6, IHRLI Doc. No. 693.

2450/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654.

2451/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551. Subject was reportedly included in this transfer to Trnopolje.

2452/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43247. Subject stated that the 200 were prisoners all had, in one way or another, upset the Serbs. For example, they had hunting weapons found in their homes, had written articles criticizing Serb intentions, etc. Subject stated that all of the men had been given a hard time at the camp.

2453/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 43242.

2454/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. Newsday

Notes (continued)

first reported mass killing at Omarska and other camps on 2 August, and five days later, as television pictures of emaciated prisoners were aired, Serb authorities reportedly closed the camp and dispersed its population. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead, Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, at 24944.

2455/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 41-2. It was also reported that there were some prisoners who disappeared during the disbanding of the camp.

2456/ For representative accounts of this transfer see, Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119. According to the subject, on 7 August 1992, after an overnight stay on the buses at Manjača, six prisoners were killed by the guards who had escorted them from Omarska. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-57004. Subject stated that some time around 4 August 1992, he was loaded into one of 18 buses and transported to Manjača. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068-57069. Report that on 7 August 1992, approximately 2,300 prisoners were transported to Manjača and that camp officials at Manjača appeared to have a computerized list of the incoming prisoners' names. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, IHRLI Doc. No. 48739-48742. Subject stated that he sat behind the bus driver and that a police officer in civilian clothes kicked him in the head and ribs, struck him with a rifle butt and forced to him sing "četnik" songs. Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject stated that on 6 August 1992, 1,000 prisoners were transported to Trnopolje and 1,300 others were sent to Manjača in 17 buses. The subject named numerous individuals said to have accompanied the convoy to Manjača and to have brutalized the prisoners. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A29-2984A31. Subject identified a prisoner who was taken out of the bus six times to be beaten en route to Manjača. Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 005 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342. Subject stated that on 6 August, some 18-19 buses took prisoners to Manjača and that there were approximately 80 prisoners in each bus who were subject to abuse. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A65-2984A68. Subject stated that 1,500 out of the original 3,000 prisoners were transported to the Manjača camp. Subject added that he witnessed constant beatings and abuse on the buses. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46. Subject stated that he was part of the transfer to Manjača and that 180 men who looked more presentable were left at Omarska. Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 9", 4 October 1993, 003 B-H-Omarska-Manjača, IHRLI Doc. No. 40347. Subject stated that he was put on the last of 14 buses which took prisoners to the Manjača camp. He stated that after their departure, some 180 prisoners remained at the Omarska camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092. Subject stated that the transfer occurred on about 8 August, and

Notes (continued)

1,300 prisoners were taken to the Manjača camp. He also described killings bayonet during the night at Manjača. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666. Subject stated that on 6 August 1992, there was a roll-call and approximately 1,200 prisoners were loaded onto 11 buses which left for the Manjača camp. Subject estimated that each bus contained 100-115 prisoners and four guards. Subject also described the poor conditions on the bus; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9374. Helsinki Watch reported that it spoke to Muslims in the Banja Luka area who stated that on 6 August 1992, a large convoy of 15-18 trucks and buses drove through the city. The convoy was reportedly carrying prisoners who had their heads shaved, and was coming from the direction of the Omarska camp, headed in the direction of the Manjača camp. Serbian military officials reportedly confirmed this allegation. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40073. Subject stated that on 6 August 1992, 17 buses filled with prisoners, including the subject, were sent to the Manjača camp between 1:00 and 4:00 p.m. and another 800 were taken to the pista at 6:00 p.m. and were taken to the Trnopolje camp. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9405. Subject stated that he was transferred by bus to Manjača in a convoy of 15 buses which left Omarska at 3:00 p.m. The subject reported that one of the men on his bus was killed when "[a] soldier hit the man in the chest with his rifle. The man cried out, [and] the soldier stabbed him in the mouth with his bayonet. Then the body was thrown out of the bus. I don't know the victim's name."

2457/ See above listed accounts and the report on the Manjača camp for additional details on this transfer.

2458/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2459/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2460/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject stated that on 3 August 1992, the Omarska camp was emptied of most of its prisoners. He stated that on that morning a camp official began reading a list of prisoner names, including people who had been killed, previously released or transferred, and people whose fate was unknown. He added that the reading of the list lasted all morning. Subject reported that the prisoners were required to stand in two groups and that one group of 780 prisoners was sent to the Trnopolje camp and second group of 1,200 inmates was transported in 21 buses to the Manjača camp. Helsinki Watch War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9403. Subject reported that several hundred men were taken to Trnopolje on 6 August 1992, and that most of the remaining prisoners were transferred to the Manjača camp, while approximately 180 remained at Omarska.

2461/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 38.

2462/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074.

2463/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 39578A-39581A.

2464/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject stated that on 2 August 1992, 36 of the 40 women at the Omarska camp were sent to the Trnopolje camp. The subject added that four of the camp's female prisoners were retained along with 140 male prisoners to help clean the facility. Subject identified three of the women reportedly transferred and four of the women left behind. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40068. Subject stated that when the Omarska camp was closed, 33 of the women held there were transferred to Trnopolje and the remaining five stayed at Omarska.

2465/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2466/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954.

2467/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 002 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43739. Subject identified female and male prisoners reportedly remaining at the Omarska camp.

2468/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993, testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac, a former agricultural technician who was held at the camp from 26 May 1992 to 23 August 1992.

2469/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 003 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43739.

2470/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954; Helsinki Watch Report, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9404.

2471/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

2472/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 28.

2473/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 629", IHRLI Doc. No. 43257.

2474/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 678", IHRLI Doc. No. 43260. Subject stated that special preparations were made for a BBC or CNN TV visit to the camp and that all except 170 of the prisoners were moved out of the camp. Subject added that beds were installed, but that the prisoners were not allowed to use them. The prisoners were also told to say that they had been at the camp for only a few days and that Omarska was only a transit camp.

2475/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

Notes (continued)

2476/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 26.

2477/ A woman purported to be Nada Balaban, is pictured in the ITN report at IHRLI Doc. No. 52998.

2478/ The ITN report features a photograph of what the reporter said appeared to be the "larger of the two buildings", where the prisoners were kept.

2479/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Independent Television News, BBC, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53003; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52976-52977. This report contains sections of the above ITN report; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 26-31. Report contains an interview with ITN reporter Penny Marshall, and sections of her previous report on the Omarska camp.

2480/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9375, 9378. Helsinki Watch reported that during its visit, approximately 180 men were known to be detained at the camp. The prisoners reportedly had bunk beds and blankets, but had been given them only three days before. It also reported that during the visit the camp guards demonstrated how "well treated" the prisoners were by taking fifteen prisoners to a cafeteria where they were fed beans, a portion of meat and a quarter loaf of bread. In the presence of many guards, the prisoners also stated that they had been at the camp only for a few days and that they received the same food every day.

2481/ Stephen Engelberg and Chuck Sudetic, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps: A Brutal Piece of a Larger Plan, Killings Described as Too Random to Be Genocide", New York Times, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40045.

2482/ ICRC, "Prisoners Regularly Visited in Connection With the Conflict by the ICRC in Bosnia-Herzegovina", IHRLI Doc. No. 16835. This ICRC report indicates that the Omarska camp was "empty" on the ICRC's 12 August 1992 visit.

2483/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50201.

2484/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954.

2485/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 002 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43739.

2486/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52983. This same report also contains a photograph of the man identified as Milomir Stakic.

2487/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35558.

2488/ Id.

Notes (continued)

2489/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9374, 9378.

2490/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52982.

2491/ Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, ITN Reports, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53012, at 53007; Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, CNN Clips, IHRLI Doc. No. 53071-53092, at 53088 (same report as ITN above).

2492/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43246.

2493/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9408-9409. According to Helsinki Watch, Politika and Borba reported that the Assembly of the "Serbian Republic" had elected a prime minister and cabinet at its 30 January 1993, session in Pale, and that Radoslav Brdjanin was identified as the newly appointed minister for urban affairs.

2494/ Id. The female subject reported that the women in the camp were not shown to Mr. Brdjanin.

2495/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 30.

2496/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631. Subject identified the five individuals reportedly executed. Those individuals included: a Muslim policeman from Prijedor; the Democratic Action Party (SDA) Deputy; the Prijedor Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) Party Representative; the Muslim chief of the local defence forces before the war; and the Prijedor Mayor before the war.

2497/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631. The subject identified and implicated the chief of the Prijedor SDS Party; the Prijedor Chief of Police; and the head of the Prijedor City Council, who subject considered to be the worst of the three.

2498/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 56405-56410.

2499/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 56405-56410.

2500/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 56405-56410. Subject stated that the prosecutor wore the JNA uniform and had been a bailiff in the Prijedor court system prior to the war.

2501/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 56405-56410.

2502/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631.

Notes (continued)

2503/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 56405-56410.

2504/ Id. Subject alleged several persons to be the Prijedor MUP inspectors and staff. These individuals are named in the source materials.

2505/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-25, IHRLI Doc. No. 56398-56402. Subject stated the Emergency Operation Centres seemed to be more important and wielded more power than the MUPs. Subject also did not know whether the power of the Emergency Operations Centres was official or unofficial.

2506/ Id. According to the subject, the flow of orders for emergency operations, including orders for the internment and/or execution of residents of Prijedor, came from the Banja Luka Emergency Operations Centre. The orders reportedly came from the Banja Luka MUP either through the Prijedor MUP or Prijedor Emergency Operations Centre. The subject also stated that there may also have been a delineation of the channel of communication by functional areas of responsibility between the MUP and the Emergency Operations Centre.

2507/ Id. Subject identified a named individual as the Prijedor Chief of Police and member of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS). She also named one individual who she claimed was the chief's assistant at the MUP and other individuals who were members of the Prijedor Police Department and who she believed were SDS members. Subject also reported two alleged members of the Prijedor Emergency Operation Centre. Subject reported that the chief, as a member of the MUP or as Police Chief, was believed to have ordered the imprisonment of several named Muslims and Croatsians, including: a judge; an economist; a former President of the HDZ; the former Mayor of Prijedor; doctors; and another individual.

2508/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia Hercegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 352.

2509/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617.

2510/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50201.

2511/ An Official UN Source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3301.

2512/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029.

2513/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241. Subject added that at the same time shots were heard outside. Apparently, a guard shot and killed five running prisoners. Subject added that the camp commander seized the weapon and marched the guard away.

2514/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322.

2515/ Id.

Notes (continued)

2516/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 12325.

2517/ The subject stated that the guards started hitting the health care provider and accused him of castrating Serbian children.

2518/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 002 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43737.

2519/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 6", 13 September 1993, No. 002 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 35755.

2520/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 93884. The subject reported that one of the prisoners was wounded, escaped, and was brought back to the camp about one month later. The subject added that the bodies of the three prisoners killed were not removed and lay on the ground for seven days in the heat.

2521/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63795 (CFN 405, DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92).

2522/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2523/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 009 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40341-40342; Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Process Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 011 B-H-Ljubija, IHRLI Doc. 40342. Subject stated upon arrival at the Omarska camp, guards at the entrance took away his personal documents and money and physically maltreated him. Written statement submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, 3 December 1992, Statement luka6ea, Croat male (1950). Subject stated that soon after his arrival at the camp in early July 1992, four Serbs came into the room where he was being held and asked for dinars, foreign currency, gold and watches. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9386. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp from Kozarac in late May 1992, he was taken to room number 26 where he and others were threatened and robbed. The subject stated that the guards at the camp would come into the room and order the prisoners to put their watches and shoes in a pile. The subject added that guards would sometimes tell prisoners that lives could be spared if they gave them 100 German marks and that prisoners would then collect money until they had no money left.

2524/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321.

2525/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2526/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206.

Notes (continued)

2527/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241-46242.

2528/ Croatian Information Centre, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 009 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40341-40342.

2529/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A59.

2530/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46.

2531/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

2532/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2533/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21591-21627, at 21609-21617.

2534/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2535/ Id.

2536/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 006 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342-40343.

2537/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2538/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2539/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068.

2540/ Id.

2541/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2542/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9384.

2543/ Austria Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12323.

2544/ For example, See US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A11-2984A15. Subject stated that he was beaten during interrogation sessions by soldiers using chains and truncheons. Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A20. Subject stated that one day he and another cellmate were ordered to

Notes (continued)

escort a prisoner for "investigation" and that the prisoner could not walk since he had, during an earlier "investigation", wooden nails pierced through his knees. Subject stated that the prisoner was never seen again. Republic of BiH, Group For Collecting Facts About War Crimes, Case File 734/1992, 31 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 31932-31937. Subject stated that during his time at the camp, interrogations followed by beatings were practised daily. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A29-2984A31. Subject stated that upon arrival at Omarska in late May 1992, the prisoners were interrogated one by one and that all were beaten by rifles, iron bars, and various metal objects. Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 006 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342-40343. Subject stated that prisoners were frequently interrogated and that investigators and guards would kick them and beat them with their fists and various metal and wooden objects.

2545/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904. Subject identified a number of alleged victims including a lawyer, a financial director of a mine, and a judge.

2546/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56664-56666.

2547/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40068. Subject added that at the conclusion of an interrogation the inspector gave a "thumbs up" once if the prisoner was to be returned to one of the holding areas or a "thumbs-up" twice if the prisoner was to be taken to the "death cell" in the hangar-like building and thereafter by night to the "red house" for killing.

2548/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993, testimony of female ex-prisoner from Kozarac.

2549/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 11. Testimony by a female Muslim and female Croatian who were held at the camp.

2550/ Id., 119. Testimony by a female Croatian who was held at the camp.

2551/ Id., at 9. Testimony by a female who was held at the camp.

2552/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2553/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40068.

2554/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12323.

2555/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2556/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security

Notes (continued)

Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12324.

2557/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654.

2558/ The subject reported that the walls of the hallway on the second floor were splattered with blood.

2559/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject commented that it appeared that the determination concerning category had been made prior to the interrogation session.

2560/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, at 32151.

2561/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085.

2562/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849. There was speculation that the data obtained was used in part to develop prisoner listings, as the camp officials had lists of the prisoners' names.

2563/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21591-21627, at 21609-21617.

2564/ World Campaign "Save Humanity", "Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Hercegovina", Statement by N6, IHRLI Doc. No. 693.

2565/ Subject stated that this was because he fully cooperated and answered all of the questions to the best of his knowledge on the assumption that most of the facts were already known by his captors.

2566/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206. Subject stated that towards the end of the interrogation he was asked by the interrogator (identified), whether he wanted to become an informant, to which he refused.

2567/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2568/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-227, IHRLI Doc. No. 57068.

2569/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9387.

2570/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187.

2571/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63798 (CFN 1713, DOI 09 December 1993, EDI July 1992).

2572/ Subject was reportedly in the territorial defence forces in

Notes (continued)

Kevljani before the war.

2573/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954. The subject stated that he was beaten for three hours and taken back to his room at 5:00 a.m.. He said that he took one step into the room and fainted, and then lost complete control of his body and had a diarrhea attack (subject added that he was unable to wash himself for over one month). He stated that he was unconscious for two days when guards came calling for him to exit the room. Subject said that he was unable to walk and was put into a blanket and taken into the hallway by six other prisoners. One guard then reportedly asked him where his hunting rifle and bullets were. Subject stated that he was then carried from the hallway and placed in another room of 36 men who were all sick. He stated that he occupied a space about 80 centimetres long, behind the door, and lay in a foetal position for several days. He added that received no medical attention and that one day, a guard came into the room to beat prisoners at random. Subject stated that about two weeks later he put in a much larger room (Room 15) with several hundred men for 37 days and was left alone. He stated that one individual, whose brother was the camp commander, showed great interest in a list of 101 men from Kevljani and that subject underwent a third questioning within the next few days.

2574/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029.

2575/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21591-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject described the rest of interrogation and identified the uniformed men in the room. After making a negative statement about the JNA, subject was reportedly beaten.

2576/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9400.

2577/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2578/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568; Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject was transported to the camp from Kozarac in late May 1992, and reported that prisoners who arrived at the Omarska did not receive food for the first five days. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A29-2984A31. Subject stated that he was given no food for three days. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092. Subject stated that they were given water, but did not receive bread until the ninth day, and a meal until the 10th day at the camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206. Subject stated that during his first three to four days at the camp in the administration building, he received no food. He reported that the next day, after his interrogation, he received 750 grams of bread which was divided by 24 prisoners. Later, the same size bread was reportedly divided by eight prisoners. After four days, he reportedly received the usual prisoner food ration. US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject stated that after arriving at the camp on 30 May 1992, he did not

Notes (continued)

receive food for seven days. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9384. Subject reported that for the first 60 hours at the camp in late May 1992, they were given no food or water. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9387. Subject reported that upon arrival at the camp from Prijedor in late June 1992, he and about 2,000 other prisoners did not get food for three days.

2579/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1992, Tape No. 151, at 9. Testimony by a female Muslim engineer who was held at the camp that prisoners were given three minutes for their meal; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 56903-56904.

2580/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366. Subject reported that each inmate received one meal a day consisting of 150 grams of bread and a bowl of vegetable soup. US Department of State Declassified Materials 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56649-56651. Subject said that they were fed one small piece of bread and one-half to one cup of nondescript food per prisoner. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904. Subject said that they were fed a thin soup or gruel and a piece of bread. Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims" A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918; Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1488, 1495-1497. Report stated that a single meal consisted mostly of bread, rice and water. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40069. Subject reported that the meal usually consisted of a thin watery soup and a piece of bread not more than 100 grams in weight. According to the subject, the bread ration was a standard loaf divided into eight pieces.

2581/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-17. Subject reported that prisoners received one-eighth loaf of bread every 48 hours, and leftover rotten food that soldiers had left on their plates. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9386. Subject reported that the prisoners normally had one meal per day but that sometimes there would be no food for over 60 hours.

2582/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43243. Subject stated that food was brought in "soldiers containers" by trucks three or four times daily from the central mines canteen approximately three kilometres away. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40069. Subject stated that the food was not cooked in the camp, but was brought in from outside by truck.

2583/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321.

Notes (continued)

2584/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950.

2585/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

2586/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 8. Testimony by a female Muslim engineer who was held at the camp.

2587/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2588/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2589/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A65-2984A68.

2590/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject stated that for their one meal, the prisoners were forced within two minutes to get up, run, eat and run back to lay down in the parking lot again. Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 004 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342. Subject stated that the prisoners were given two minutes to eat their meal and were brought into the canteen in groups of 30. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092. Subject stated that they were given 30 seconds for their meal. Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. Subject stated that after two or three minutes, the prisoners were taken back to the tarmac. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9384. Subject stated that 540 prisoners ate within 20 minutes in groups of 30. He stated that in three minutes the prisoners had to make a group, run to the kitchen, eat and return to their rooms. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9398. Subject reported that the prisoners had three minutes to form a group of 30, eat, and get back to their room. He stated that soldiers armed with sticks, stood in the front of the canteen, poised to beat the prisoners. The subject stated that the stew that they were fed was boiling hot and that the prisoners often burned the inside of their mouths in their haste to eat.

2591/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2592/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 9. Testimony by a female Muslim engineer who was held at the camp.

2593/ Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809, 17 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 1488, 1495-1497. Report stated that prisoners were forced to run the gauntlet in order to receive their meals; US Department of State

Notes (continued)

Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject estimated that on the average, every second day, prisoners were beaten by guards on the way to the mess hall. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40069. Subject reported that verbal abuse and beatings occurred throughout the meal, and afterwards, the prisoners were made to lie down on the track outside for four hours, and anybody who moved or looked up was beaten or trodden-on by the guards.

2594/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978; Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35547; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

2595/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950.

2596/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63795 (CFN 405, DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92); United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63797 (CFN 815, DOI 06 May 93, EDI Sep 92); Helsinki Watch War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9385, 9389; One subject reported that oil was sometimes put on the canteen floor to make the prisoners fall during their run to get something to eat.

2597/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322.

2598/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 12322-12323.

2599/ Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796-63797 (CFN 59, DOI 23-25-5-6 July 93, EDI May-November 92); United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40071.

2600/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Appendix 1 to Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63799.

2601/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2602/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950.

Notes (continued)

2603/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

2604/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904; US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject stated that it appeared that fuel oil was mixed with the drinking water provided to prisoners. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43243. Subject stated that "industrial water" was provided to the prisoners. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. The subject reported that the water provided to the prisoners was taken from the ore pits and that it was not fresh and was contaminated with diesel oil.

2605/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46.

2606/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617; Helsinki Watch Report, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9386. Subject reported guards used to sell water, and that for 100 German marks, prisoners could buy a litre of clear clean water.

2607/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A19.

2608/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551.

2609/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993; Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims" A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918. One subject substantiated allegations about the camp and stated that he was held in a warehouse for 12 days in May, jammed in a room packed so tightly that no one could lie down to sleep.

2610/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2611/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56950.

2612/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551.

2613/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241.

2614/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9384.

2615/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A19.

2616/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 56846-56849.

2617/ The subject estimated that four prisoners had less than one square metre of space.

2618/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206.

2619/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-56954.

2620/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63797 (CFN 815, DOI 06 May 93, EDI September 92).

2621/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2622/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps: Survivors Tell of Captivity, Mass Slaughters in Bosnia" A Witness to Genocide 44 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24896-24902; Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918.

2623/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps: Survivors Tell of Captivity, Mass Slaughters in Bosnia" A Witness to Genocide 44 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24896-24902. Subject, a 63 year-old man from Kozarac, stated that he was held at the Omarska camp for one week in June and was probably released because of his age. He stated that he was held in an ore loader inside a cage roughly 700 square feet long with 300 other men awaiting processing by their captors. He stated that the metal structures contained cages stacked four high, separated by grates, and that there were no toilets. Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps, How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918; Stephen Engelberg and Chuck Sudetic, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps: A Brutal Piece of a Larger Plan, Killings Described as Too Random to Be Genocide", New York Times, 15 August 1992, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40045.

2624/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43242.

2625/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244.

2626/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12321; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244. Subject, identified as a former veterinarian, stated that prisoners tended to rely on him for medical assistance. He reported that after a few weeks, two prisoners arrived in his room, both of whom were doctors. Subject stated that they performed operations using primitive instruments and would sew up prisoner wounds after beatings

Notes (continued)

with ordinary cotton.

2627/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322.

2628/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A29-2984A31.

2629/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. The subject reported that a young diabetic man had died as a result of his beatings, and he was told to carry the man to the doctor in front of the "white house". According to the subject, he and another prisoner brought the body to the spot but the doctor did not come outside.

2630/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244.

2631/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject attributed the outbreak to the contaminated water given to the prisoners. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2632/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2633/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2634/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", 18 October 1992, Newsday, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2635/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206.

2636/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244.

2637/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", 18 October 1992, Newsday, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2638/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9385. Subject reported that the prisoners were beaten going to the toilet, and were given one minute there. The subject added that eventually, his whole group of prisoners was given only one hour to use the toilet and that some prisoners did not get to use the facilities at all and had to relieve themselves in the corner of the room.

2639/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551. Subject was not clear as to whether these beatings took place in the latrine area, or in other areas. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139; Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London. IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A65-

Notes (continued)

2984A68. Subject stated that on one occasion, following a beating, he went into a bathroom and was followed by a soldier. He reported that he did not use the toilet because he feared reprisals against his cellmates. Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. the report stated that beatings that accompanied trips to the toilet were so severe that former prisoners said that they preferred to defecate in their boots or in the rooms in which they slept.

2640/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

2641/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2642/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43243.

2643/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46.

2644/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43243.

2645/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206.

2646/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617.

2647/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150; Helsinki Watch Report, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9385; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206. It was reported that prisoners at Omarska received no soap and were not permitted to wash themselves.

2648/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322.

2649/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2650/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2651/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9385.

2652/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244.

2653/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139.

Notes (continued)

2654/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A20.

2655/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43244. The subject added that certain guards had supplied some anti-louse powder, but this was soon exhausted.

2656/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 43243. The subject also stated that after a while about 15 per cent of the prisoners began to receive parcels from their homes. He added that all parcels were searched and items were frequently looted by the guards.

2657/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2658/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A20.

2659/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A23-A24.

2660/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617.

2661/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9390.

2662/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 5137-5139.

2663/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2664/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40069.

2665/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2666/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666.

2667/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43242.

2668/ Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1488, 1495-1497.

2669/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9389.

2670/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph

Notes (continued)

5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12324.

2671/ Id.

2672/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 12325.

2673/ Id.

2674/ Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, 6 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35545.

2675/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2676/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 14 of Atrocity Information, CFN 405", IHRLI Doc. No. 43241.

2677/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12322.

2678/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 32.

2679/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12323.

2680/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206.

2681/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63795 (CFN 405, DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92).

2682/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35562-35563.

2683/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-183, IHRLI Doc. No. 56903-56904.

2684/ ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, at 32151.

2685/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35563.

2686/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2687/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35563.

2688/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796

Notes (continued)

(CFN 405 DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92).

2689/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 63795.

2690/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331.

2691/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35563. The subject did not state whether the prisoner ate the flesh.

2692/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2693/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 63795 (CFN 405, DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92).

2694/ Id.

2695/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-64087, at 64074.

2696/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2697/ Id.

2698/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A60-2984A64.

2699/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2700/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35561; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52973.

2701/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52973.

2702/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35562.

2703/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A60-2984A64.

2704/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2705/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35556. Subject was identified by initial in the report.

2706/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A60-2984A64.

Notes (continued)

2707/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63793 (CFN 1022, DOI 30 July 1993, EDI June 1992).

2708/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 17. Identification made by an identified male prisoner. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52980; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ITN Reports, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53012, at 53006.

2709/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject referred to the structure as the "white torture house" (Bijela kuća za mučenje).

2710/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52972. Subject stated that on the night after he was beaten, 9 prisoners were killed in the first room in the "white house". He stated that he did not recognize the persons who did the killing.

2711/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63793 (CFN 1022, DOI 30 July 1993, EDI June 1992).

2712/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 63797.

2713/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2714/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 18.

2715/ Id., at 20-21. Identification made by a woman judge who was held at the camp.

2716/ Id., at 21-24.

2717/ The subject commented that the number of persons called varied from two to three, to as many as 12.

2718/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject lists some of the persons reportedly killed in front of the "white house" in the manner described above.

2719/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

2720/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, IHRLI Doc. No. 48739-47842.

2721/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35555. Subject was identified in the report.

2722/ Id., at IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. Subject was identified by

Notes (continued)

initial in the report.

2723/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 38. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-64087, at 64071.

2724/ Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, ITN Reports, IHRLI Doc. No. 52997-53012, at 53007; Video Archive and Database Scene Breakdown, CNN Clips, IHRLI Doc. No. 53071-53092, at 53087 (same report as ITN above).

2725/ Subject reported that his captors had been suspicious because his passport showed that he had returned to Bosnia after the outbreak of the war.

2726/ Subject stated that the interrogators demanded to know who had guns. When his relative stated that he did not know, he was reportedly beaten to death with an iron bar.

2727/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-10", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796 (CFN 776, DOI 27 April 93, EDI April 92).

2728/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089.

2729/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 6", 13 September 1993, 004 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 35755-35756. Subject identified the names of some of the dead, who he carried out of the "white house".

2730/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2731/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35561.

2732/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A60-2984A64.

2733/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35563. This report appears to refer to the report cited above.

2734/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugees Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject identified the guard responsible for this act.

2735/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52958-52988, at 52974.

2736/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 2-6.

2737/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63798

Notes (continued)

(CFN 1713, DOI 09 December 1993, EDI July 1992).

2738/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 63794.

2739/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12324.

2740/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 12326.

2741/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2742/ Id.

2743/ See US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089. Subject reportedly witnessed the castration incident in the garage building. He stated that the incident took place on 10 June 1992. He implicated three named individuals, and others in the killing. He also added that one individual was forced to eat half a dead pigeon and to drink motor oil and that the three victims were subsequently ordered to participate in same-sex sexual acts. The subject also reported that one of the victim's father was forced to witness the above occurrence and to eat the other half of the dead pigeon and to drink motor oil. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-3, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328-56331, at 56330; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849. Subject stated that the incident occurred on an unidentified date in July 1992. He implicated a perpetrator, who had been a former coffee shop operator in Kozarac. He stated that the incident occurred in the high-bay area of the detention building. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 56861-56862. Subject implicated a guard and his shift, who he said in mid-June 1992 ordered one victim, to accompany him to an area of the building used as a mine vehicle repair shop, to see his son killed. Subject stated that the victim was then returned to Room 15 where he eventually related the castration incident to subject and others. Subject stated that the prisoner forced to carry out the castration, was then tied up and left in the vehicle workshop for six days without food, where he was said to have lost his mind and was thereafter shot and killed. Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A19. Subject stated generally that "the next day a young man came back to our room, he vomited a lot and told us that he was forced to bite off testicles of three other prisoners who died later that night". Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, IHRLI Doc. No. 48739-48742. Subject stated that he witnessed the incident and that three named prisoners were involved. He implicated two alleged perpetrators by name. Source: BV, report containing an analysis of the castration incident, IHRLI Doc. No. 44047-44070; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, at 32151-32152. Subject interviewed stated that his son was castrated in his presence and that he was beaten. Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35547. Subject stated that two victims were taken to a basement room below the prisoners' quarters and savagely abused. He said that they were first hung from an auto-repair crane and severely beaten, then taken down and forced to perform sexual acts on each other, and were thereafter castrated. Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject implicated three alleged perpetrator as responsible for the 18 June

Notes (continued)

castration and stated that later, "[victim]" was forced to eat the sexual organs. Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785; Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A59; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150. Subject stated that he did not personally witness the incident. He stated that the incident occurred in the "garage", which was frequently used for beating and torturing prisoners (on the first floor of the former car maintenance shop). He added that 500 prisoners were kept on the second floor of the structure and that some were able to hear everything that happened through a hole in the wall. He stated that "[two redacted names]" were forced to drink from a ditch on the floor old motor oil". He added that the two prisoners were ordered to bite off and swallow the testicles and that they had no choice and they both did it. Subject implicated six Serbs, including two named perpetrators. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56664-56666. In a very general description of a castration episode in mid-June 1992, subject stated that the event occurred in the "white house". Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35564-35565. One subject reported that a named victim, a policeman, was ordered by an unidentified guard to strip naked in the hangar in front of parked dump trucks. "Do you remember the time you beat me up in the cafe?" the guard reportedly asked. A second Serb then reportedly found another Muslim prisoner against whose father he had a grudge and ordered him to lower his face into a channel cut in the concrete floor and drink old motor oil, and then bite off victim's testicles. According to the subject, three other men who had witnessed the castration were then killed by guards with metal rods and the man who carried out the castration returned to his room with his face blackened. The man was reportedly unable to speak for 24 hours. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-64087, at 64074.

2744/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12324; Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 004 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342.

2745/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154 at 32151.

2746/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2747/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2748/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Channel 4 TV, London, "True Stories: The Unforgiving", IHRLI Doc. No. 64057-64087, at 64071.

2749/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326.

Notes (continued)

2750/ Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps: How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918.

2751/ Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A59.

2752/ Video Archive and Database, "Scene" Breakdown, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", Tape No. 151, at 9. Testimony by a female Croatian solicitor who was held at the camp.

2753/ US Human Rights Reports on BiH, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 9049. This report stated that according to former inmates, 10-15 prisoners were killed each day at Omarska between May and August, and prisoners were also subjected to torture and humiliation. Statement submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A65-2984A68. Subject stated that prisoners witnessed 10-20 dead bodies every day. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2754/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326.

2755/ Information Submitted by the Government of France, 5 November 1992, U.N. Doc. S/24768, IHRLI Doc. No. 1330.

2756/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993.

2757/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63797 (CFN 1027, DOI 30 July 93, EDI April 93).

2758/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 63798.

2759/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. The driver of the truck was identified by the subject and identified in the report by the initials "R.M.".

2760/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623.

2761/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796 (CFN 405 DOI 15 February 93, EDI May-August 92).

2762/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2763/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

2764/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. This estimate was based on eyewitness accounts of three former prisoners who spoke to the reporter.

Notes (continued)

2765/ Id. Three Bosnian journalists who were detained at Omarska reportedly arrived at an estimated death total of 1,200 or more.

2766/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154. The Nightline reporter cited "an official US State Department report to the United Nations" that the number of prisoners killed at the Omarska camp could be as high as 1,400.

2767/ Handwritten Testimony by identified subject, submitted to the UN Commission of Experts by the Government of Canada, 18 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54453, at 54455.

2768/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2769/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568. According to the report, ICRC officials said that at least 2,000 persons who went to Omarska were unaccounted for. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-261, IHRLI Doc. No. 57202-57206; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12325. An unidentified subject who was held at Omarska from 26 May to 6 August 1992, stated: "While I was in Omarska, about 2,000 people were killed, most of them shot".

2770/ Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 8", 27 September 1993, 006 B-H-Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 40342-40343.

2771/ Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19, 25 March 1994", IHRLI Doc. No. 63796-63797 (CFN 59, DOI 23-25-5-6 July 93, EDI May-November 92); United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40071.

2772/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631.

2773/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568.

2774/ Statement submitted by BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A60-2984A63.

2775/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089. Subject did not personally witness this alleged killing, but stated that his father-in-law observed the execution from the window of the building in which he was being held.

2776/ Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796 (CFN 59, DOI 23-25-5-6 July 93, EDI May-November 92); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150. Subject stated that he heard

Notes (continued)

from other prisoners at the camp that on 12 July 1992, on a Serbian national holiday, several prisoners were burned alive in a big fire in front of the "white house". United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40071. Subject reported that on Petrodan at 10:00 p.m. he observed through a kitchen window, a prisoner being beaten and thrown into a fire made from the large rubber tires from the excavating trucks at the mine.

2777/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Sudwest-3, "War Victims: A Time to Mourn, Part 2", 12 October 1993, Tape No. 151, at 35.

2778/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-57092.

2779/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029. Subject described an incident, some time in July 1992 (during his second month at Omarska), when an identified prisoner who had reportedly organized resistance to Serb control in BiH, arrived at the camp with a ring in his nose, attached to a chain. Subject stated that the prisoner was dragged into the camp on his hands and knees by a young Serb soldier (like a pig), and that he was naked from the waste up. The subject reported that an identified "Serb" at the camp, who knew the prisoner then helped toss the prisoner onto a burning stack of truck tires, was pulled off (after which he cursed his tormentors), and was thrown back again until he died. US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugees Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. 21595-21627, at 21609-21617. Subject stated that on an Orthodox Christian religious holiday, Djurdjevdan, the Serbs traditionally built bonfires, and on that night they built one and forced 200 prisoners to make a circle around it. They reportedly ordered the prisoners to reduce the size of the circle and ultimately threw someone into the fire. The subject added that the guards were drunk and were playing very loud music at the time. Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63797 (CFN 678, DOI 01 April 93, EDI March-September 92). Subject reported that on 12 July 1992 large earth-mover type tires were set on fire with gasoline and prisoners were forced to jump through the flames. Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Omarska Camp, Annex C to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63796 (CFN 59, DOI 23-25-5-6 July 93, EDI May-November 92). Subject reported that during the Serbian holiday of Petrodan in 1992, he observed through the window of the camp's kitchen, a prisoner being beaten and then thrown alive into a fire made from the large rubber tires from the excavating trucks previously used at the mine.

2780/ Subject estimated that this occurred at the end of July or beginning of August.

2781/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2782/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666.

2783/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12327.

Notes (continued)

2784/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35563.

2785/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326.

2786/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2787/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40071. According to the debriefing report, the subject also reported on re-interview, the killing on 24-25 July 1992, of 180 persons in the glass-walled room, marked VIP.

2788/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-241, IHRLI Doc. No. 57116-57119.

2789/ Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps: How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029. Subject stated that on one occasion he saw a pile of 13 corpses stacked in a pile; Written statement submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, 3 December 1992, Statement luka6ea, Croat male (1950), (there is no IHRLI Number). Subject stated that in five days at the "white house" he and three other prisoners were forced to carry out two bodies each on average every day.

2790/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2791/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993; Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject stated that following a mass killing of prisoners on 26 July 1992, at 4:00 a.m., he witnessed as bodies were being loaded onto two trucks and that the bodies were taken to the mines in Omarska and buried in mass graves. Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject identified one of the truck drivers who was listed in the report by the initials "R.N."; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150. Subject stated that bodies were picked up daily from outside the "white house" at 4:00-5:00 a.m. by a truck.

2792/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35555-35556. Subject was identified by initial in the report.

2793/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council

Notes (continued)

Resolution 771 (1992) U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785.

2794/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject stated that the identified Serbian man had previously worked at the Omarska mine and that he used two identified prisoners to help him load the truck. The subject stated that some days, as few as two to three bodies were removed, while on other days there were as many as 16.

2795/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029.

2796/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993. This report also identified alleged drivers of those trucks.

2797/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35547. Subject stated that guards made the prisoners go out behind a small shed where there was a truck and a bulldozer and that they were made to load 26 disfigured, and in some cases decapitated, bodies.

2798/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551. Subject reported that the trucks would carry about 40-50 bodies to the mine pit and dump them there.

2799/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind: Bosnian Testimonies", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21591-21627, at 21609-21617.

2800/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A; Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject believed that many men at the camp were buried in a mine pit towards Gradina. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Mass Graves, Annex E to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63817. CFN 1013 reported that bodies from Omarska were dumped near the Gradina dam, possibly in the mine or in adjacent soil heaps. Id. CFN 161 reported that he witnessed 40-50 bodies being taken from the Omarska camp to a nearby mine. The source estimated that 2,000-3,000 bodies were placed in the mine. Id. CFN 1130 reported that the dead at Omarska were buried in large heaps at the mine within the camp. Id. CFN 973 reported that the victims of Omarska camp were buried in the mine at Tomašica. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject stated that it was "common knowledge" at the camp that dead prisoners would be dumped in unused ore pits and buried with bulldozers. Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326. One unidentified ex-prisoner referred to mass graves at Omarska: "Near the camp, mass graves were dug by excavators. It was no secret that they threw even sick people who were still alive into these graves". United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40072. Subject, who reportedly had prior knowledge of the Omarska mine, stated that he believed that bodies were taken to mine

Notes (continued)

shafts by truck or van and dumped there. He believed that the bodies were taken to the area of Gruben or Busnovi.

2801/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Mass Graves, Annex E to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63817 (CFN 973).

2802/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12325.

2803/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150.

2804/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 110", IHRLI Doc. No. 43259. Subject reported that the Keraterm camp was situated in the north-east corner of Prijedor on the narrow road leading east to Kozaruša. Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367. Subject reported that the Keraterm camp was located a few kilometres due east of Prijedor on Highway 4 (European Route E761) in the direction of Banja Luka. Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4852; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part 1", IHRLI Doc. No. 39742; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578. A Subject reported that the Keraterm camp was located on the north side of the Prijedor-Banja Luka road. A road construction company was reportedly located across the road from building.

2805/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187. Subject who was held at the camp from 26 June 1992 to 5 July 1992 estimated that each hall held approximately 600 to 800 prisoners; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. Subject reported that prisoners were kept in 4 separate rooms at the camp. BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834. One subject reported that there were four rooms with inmates: Room Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332.

2806/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512. According to the subject, the ceramics factory had been designed by a German firm. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject described a two-story high warehouse structure.

2807/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367-56368. According to the subject, the rooms used to house the prisoners were located on the ground floor of this structure. The subject stated that the camp was approximately 70 to 150 metres off the north side of the highway between the villages of Cirkino Polje and Kozarac.

2808/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 56576-56578; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. The subject reported that there was more than one guard shack at the camp. One was reportedly located at the gate, and another, near Room 1.

2809/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368; US Department of State Declassified Materials, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject reported that the four rooms were located on one end of the structure and that each room measured approximately 40 metres in depth. Two of the rooms were reportedly 20 metres wide and two were reportedly 10 metres wide. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57148. Subject reported that the main "hall", which was divided into four sections, was 20 metres by 50 metres in size. The subject stated that the first section housed administration and the Serbian police offices where interrogations were held. The second section, eight metres by 20 metres, reportedly held 550 prisoners. The third and fourth sections were reportedly six metres by 20 metres each and held approximately 250 or more prisoners each. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. Subject provided an extensive description of the structure and hall dimensions.

2810/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368.

2811/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. The subject commented that access was not possible via the corridor. The subject added that the building was divided by a corridor and that stolen private property was stored in the rooms on the opposite side of the corridor which did not face the highway.

2812/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512.

2813/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367. According to the subject, the fence lay between 20 and 70 metres from the building at various points; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512. Subject reported that the camp was surrounded by a wire mesh fence.

2814/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-25, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject described a two metre-high fence, but did not specify whether it was barbed wire or not. The subject added that there were signs on the perimeter of the fence indicating that there were mines placed along the fence area.

2815/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512.

2816/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2817/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140.

Notes (continued)

2818/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29828; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366. Subject estimated the number of prisoners at the camp at 3,000. He added that the prisoners were interrogated and that none of the prisoners remained at the camp for more than four days

2819/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412. Subject estimated that between 1,000 to 1,200 men were detained at Keraterm and that prisoners from Omarska were transferred periodically.

2820/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2821/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4852, 4858.

2822/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412. Subject, who was brought to the camp on 20 July 1992, stated that prisoners were continuously being brought to the room in which he was detained and he believed that prisoners from the Omarska camp were frequently being brought to Keraterm. He claimed that approximately 400 prisoners were held in four rooms at the camp.

2823/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team Special Report, "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", Annex A to JSIO 2841-9, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43009, 43014 (CFN 409).

2824/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187. Subject reported that upon his arrival at the camp on 26 June 1993, there were approximately 2,800 prisoners at the camp and that when he departed on 5 July 1992, there were still 2,000 prisoners.

2825/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49196. According to refugees from the Kozarac area, there were 3,000 prisoners held at the Keraterm camp.

2826/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4857.

2827/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team Special Report, "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", Annex A to JSIO 2841-9, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43009, 43014 (CFN 163); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. Subject reported that men brought to the Keraterm camp from Prijedor in late May 1992 ranged in age from approximately 12 years-old to 80 years-old. The subject added that at no time were there small children at the camp.

2828/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368.

2829/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 9421.

Notes (continued)

2830/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. Subject reported that the 70 per cent of the prisoners taken to the Keraterm camp from Prijedor were Muslims, and that the others were ethnic Albanians and Croatsians.

2831/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-74, IHRLI Doc. No. 56556-56557; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934.

2832/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. The subject reported that Room 1 was located on the western end of the building on the first floor.

2833/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512.

2834/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. According to the subject, everyone at the camp (without exception) had to be interrogated. The subject reported that beatings were routine in Room 2 and the guards would enter the room and back the prisoners into one corner. To protect each other, some prisoners would reportedly lie on top of each other on the floor, ultimately causing some to die of suffocation. According to the subject, the bodies of some of the dead and seriously wounded would be left in the room for two or three days before being removed and place outside next to a dumpster at the far northeastern corner of the building.

2835/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. According to the subject, interrogations were held in rooms on the second floor of the building.

2836/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370.

2837/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512.

2838/ Id.

2839/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944. Subject reported that he was crammed into Room 3 with several hundred prisoners on approximately 20 July 1992 and that from the start of his imprisonment (until his release on 5 August 1992), he saw Muslim men regularly beaten with iron bars and rifle butts. The subject also stated that every night five men were taken out of Room 3 and shot.

2840/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team Special Report, "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", Annex A to JSIO 2841-9, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43009, 43014 (CFN 163); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. Subject was one of five Bosnian Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August. Subject reported that room 3 was where prisoners were most severely tortured.

2841/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 56370.

2842/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56371. Subject estimated that from 16 July 1992, 300 prisoners were killed at the camp per night. He reportedly arrived at this figure based on mental notes he made during morning roll calls as to how many prisoners on the roster were no longer present.

2843/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858; US Department of State Declassified Materials, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. Subject reported that men from Prijedor were the first to arrive at the camp on 25 and 26 May 1992. Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35557; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that the camp was opened on 25-26 May 1992 and that he was brought to the camp on 26 May 1992.

2844/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2845/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-122, IHRLI Doc. No. 56699-56702.

2846/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2847/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140-57141.

2848/ Statement by identified source submitted to IHRLI, IHRLI Doc. No. 29434-29436. The subject reported the abuse and killing of prisoners during the transfer to the Omarska camp. The prisoners on the bus were also reportedly greeted by beatings upon intake at the Omarska camp.

2849/ Written statement submitted by the Croatian Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, "Weekly Bulletin No. 12", 25 October 1993, 003 B-H Prijedor, IHRLI Doc. No. 43736-43737.

2850/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512.

2851/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2852/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4064, 4065-4066.

2853/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46.

2854/ "The Eyes of Bosnia", a documentary film, IHRLI Doc. No. 52442. Subject stated that the policemen burst into his home at 10:00 a.m.. The subject claimed that he was a civilian who did not have any weapons and who was not part of a political party.

2855/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 57185-57187.

2856/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-202, IHRLI Doc. No. 56975-56978.

2857/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29828.

2858/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A17-2984A20.

2859/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029.

2860/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part 1", IHRLI Doc. No. 39745.

2861/ Statement submitted by the Republic of BiH, Office of the Presidency in the Republic of Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 34715-34716.

2862/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934.

2863/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56979-56981.

2864/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370.

2865/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29832-29834. One subject reported that upon arrival at the Keraterm camp, there were about 360 persons there from Puharska, and about 500 persons from Sivci. He reported that "[l]ater on, people came from Čarakovo, Hambarine, Prijedor, 10-15 people every night". See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332.

2866/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578.

2867/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693.

2868/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56371.

2869/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412.

2870/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944.

2871/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2872/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-57004.

Notes (continued)

2873/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps: Survivors Tell of Captivity, Mass Slaughters in Bosnia", A Witness to Genocide 44 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24896-24902; Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead: Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24944; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. Subject reported that in late July-early August, it was rumored that the camp was closing because the ICRC was scheduled to visit the camp. The subject reported that before prisoners were transferred in early August, some interrogations were held.

2874/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56373.

2875/ Id. The report commented that this transfer to Trnopolje was an exception, since all of the other prisoners who had previously been transferred had been taken to the Omarska camp; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

2876/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56514; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578. Subject reported that on 5 August, he and other prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739. Subject reported that on 5 August 1992, approximately 1,200 prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944. Subject reported that he and others were transported to the Trnopolje camp by bus on 5 August 1992. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9421. Two subjects reported that on 1 or 2 August 1992, camp authorities called prisoners out by name and loaded them onto 2 buses. Those buses were reportedly taken to the Manjača or Omarska camps, and the subjects reported that they never saw those prisoners again. The subjects reported that the rest of the prisoners (including subjects), were transported to the Trnopolje camp on 5 August 1992.

2877/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693.

2878/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2879/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information", CFN 631, IHRLI Doc. No. 43260. The subject added that he believed that journalists had discovered that prisoners were being held at Keraterm and that was why the prisoners were moved to Omarska.

2880/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332.

2881/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part 1", IHRLI Doc. No. 39742-39743.

2882/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411, 9416.

2883/ US 1992 Human Rights Reports on BiH and Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9049.

Notes (continued)

2884/ Stephen Engelberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps: A Brutal Piece of a Larger Plan", New York Times, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40045.

2885/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. The subject reported that some of the men who beat the prisoner as they exited the bus wore olive-drab military uniforms, while others wore camouflage uniforms, both types reportedly with red ribbons attached to the right shoulder "epaulet" which hung down the right arm. Other men reportedly wore blue uniforms, without red ribbons, and one person, identified as a Montenegrin, reportedly wore a yellowish, non-camouflage uniform and a round red cap with a fringe at the back.

2886/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980.

2887/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12329.

2888/ Id.

2889/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 631", IHRLI Doc. No. 43260.

2890/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-4, IHRLI Doc. No. 56333. The subject added that the identified guard often "stalked" the camp when not on duty, seeking vulnerable men from which he had not previously confiscated personal belongings and beating them. The guard also reportedly fought with other guards to steal any jewelry which they may have confiscated.

2891/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412.

2892/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 96368.

2893/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934.

2894/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187.

2895/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2896/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693.

2897/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645.

2898/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. The subject stated that prisoners waiting to be interrogated were held in Room 2. The subject added that sometimes prominent local persons who were recognized by the Serb guards were killed immediately, before they even got to Room 1. The subject commented that he was not interrogated until late

Notes (continued)

June 1992, about one month after his arrival at the camp, and felt that this was perhaps longer than most men had to wait, though there was no set schedule.

2899/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.

2900/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12331.

2901/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964. Subject was among BiH Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August. The subject reported that after being stabbed in the thighs, he sat in pain for about 10 minutes and was thereafter ordered by guards to march to the bathroom to clean himself up. The subject reported that he lost a significant amount of blood and that a few nights later, an identified guard called out into the dormitory for him to come out and that he refused to answer. The subject reported that he told the guard that he had not fought against the Serb village and was thereafter left alone by the guard. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834. One subject similarly reported a prisoner from Prijedor who had been stabbed in both of his thighs with a knife.

2902/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12330.

2903/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject reported that his village of Čerjeći had not fired any shots when Serb irregular forces entered.

2904/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2905/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411. One subject reported that upon his arrival on 20 July 1992, he was not fed for the first five or six days. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-122, IHRLI Doc. No. 56699-56702. Subject reported that during his two day stay at the end of May 1992, the prisoners received neither food or water before being transferred to the Omarska camp. Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12329. One subject reported that from 26 July to 5 August 1992, the prisoners were given nothing to eat at the camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp in early July 1992, he and other prisoners received no food for the first several days. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. It was reported that for the first five days, no food or water was given to the prisoners. After the fifth day, daily food rations were reportedly given to the prisoners. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp on 26 May 1992, he and other prisoners received no food for two days. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II

Notes (continued)

(April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9413. One subject reported that, in total, he and other prisoners at the camp were denied food for 15 days.

2906/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", December 7, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that a one kilogram loaf of bread was divided between eight prisoners and that every second or third day, they received 60 grams of soup with their bread.

2907/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140. Subject reported that during his three days at the camp from 25-27 May 1992, the prisoners received only once a small portion of cooked rice, which was served in their hands, and twice, a small piece of bread. Statement by identified source submitted to IHRLI, IHRLI Doc. No. 29434-29436. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp on 25 May 1992, prisoners received a piece of bread and a handful of rice on 27 May 1992; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980. Subject reported that he received one meal per day at the camp, usually a few beans and two small slices of stale bread. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578. Subject reported that prisoners were given one meal per day which consisted of a loaf of bread per eight men and some thin soup with beans.

2908/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411.

2909/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411-9412. The subject believed that the men in his area of detention were being singled out for punishment because they all came from exclusively Muslim villages

2910/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858.

2911/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12329.

2912/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9415. One subject reported that:

"They used to bus us when we went to lunch. There would be guards waiting inside with baseball bats to beat us. If you fell down, you were finished. Sometimes, we had to crawl the last 15 metres to where lunch was distributed. Every day the guards would invent new games. We had to shovel our food into our mouths quickly. We received about one or one and a half decaliters of soup and two small pieces of bread. This was the only meal of the day, and usually half the soup wound up on the floor. About 50 to 100 men were left without food each day."

2913/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

2914/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

Notes (continued)

2915/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411.

2916/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858.

2917/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328. One subject reported generally that he was imprisoned with approximately 500 persons and even though the room was rather large, there was not enough space to sit or lay down.

2918/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411.

2919/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2920/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9413.

2921/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2922/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412-9413.

2923/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328.

2924/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140. Subject was held at the Keraterm camp from 25-27 May 1992 and was later transferred to the Omarska camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject was held at the camp from late May until August 1992.

2925/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412-9413. One subject reported that the floor of his room was covered with pallets.

2926/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412-9413.

2927/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that there was no medical service at the camp and that ICRC representatives were never seen there.

2928/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859.

Notes (continued)

2929/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370.

2930/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368, 56370.

2931/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370. Subject reported that on rare occasions, guards would permit a prisoner to hose down the toilet stalls.

2932/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858.

2933/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2934/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

2935/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2936/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

2937/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140-57141; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12333. A subject reported that one night in mid-July 1992, a prisoner going to the barrel used as a toilet was shot in the head through a window, and died immediately. Another subject reported that an identified Serbian individual "killed one person on the toilets and injured another person heavily . . . he picked out 5 men among the prisoners, one of them was killed, the others were heavily injured".

2938/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858.

2939/ Id.

2940/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328

2941/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370. Subject stated that he did not wash his hands for nearly 50 days due to the lack of water.

2942/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9413.

2943/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859.

2944/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph

Notes (continued)

5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12329.

2945/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

2946/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2947/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980.

2948/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693.

2949/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

2950/ Id.

2951/ Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683. Subject reported that the guards mutilated the man in front of his sons. It was also reported that on the same day, Radio Prijedor broadcasted that the old man was killed while forcing his way into the camp.

2952/ Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead: Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947.

2953/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9419-9420.

2954/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2955/ Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead: Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, at 24946.

2956/ Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, 6 October 1992, 35544-35547.

2957/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964. Subject was among BiH Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August.

2958/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12332.

2959/ Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683.

2960/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9415.

Notes (continued)

2961/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368.

2962/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980. Subject reported that he could hear prisoners screaming and that he also heard shooting. He stated that once he was allowed to walk outside and looked into the room and saw that the walls were riddled with bullet holes and splattered with blood.

2963/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9414. According to a subject, one night,

"about 30 or 40 people were taken out of the room. Some [of those who had been beaten] walked in later and others were carried in. In the morning we found dead [bodies] amongst us again, and a truck arrived to take the dead and wounded.

2964/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46. Subject reported that during the day, treatment was fine, but when night came, they were taken to rooms and beaten with baseball bats. The beatings were alleged to have been performed by drunk individuals referred to generally as "Četniks".

2965/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964. Subject was among BiH Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August.

2966/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9413.

2967/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 24 of Atrocity Information, CFN 694", IHRLI Doc. No. 43281; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 694, IHRLI Doc. No. 63790.

2968/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693.

2969/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12330.

2970/ Id.

2971/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147.

2972/ "The Eyes of Bosnia", a documentary film, IHRLI Doc. No. 52442.

2973/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56513. Subject also reported that during the day, the guards took the prisoners outside and made them walk on all fours and bark like dogs.

2974/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part 1", IHRLI Doc. No. 39744-39750.

Notes (continued)

2975/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-194, IHRLI Doc. No. 56937-56940. This account was taken from Bosnian Muslims from Prijedor County who spent three weeks at the Keraterm camp in July and August, and claimed to have witnessed and survived a mass killing at the camp on 24 July when guards opened up with automatic rifles on a room packed with prisoners. One subject reported that he arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-July 1992, and was put into the same room with men from the village of Ćarakovo. Other subjects were also among this group, and all of the subjects had been brought to the camp with two busloads of prisoners, all of whom were loaded into a single room. One of the subjects estimated the size of the room at about 80 square metres, with a small alcove in the right rear corner. The room reportedly had a single window high up in the front wall above a large sheet-metal "garage-type" door with a smaller opening in it. The subjects estimated variously that the room held 200-300 prisoners. From Monday through Friday, the prisoners in the room reportedly received little water or food. Only on Wednesday did they receive a 50 litre barrel of water and a slice of bread for each man. On Thursday and Friday, they reportedly received nothing. The summer temperature in the room was reported as stifling and the conditions were described as unbearable. One subject stated that two of the prisoners, who were medical technicians by training, attempted to keep the prisoners calm. On the fifth day (24 July), the prisoners in the room were reportedly given water again, but in one of the subject's words, "they put something in the water" and the men in the room "became crazy". Another subject said that "things" were shot in through the window which produced smoke and gas. It was reported that the prisoners, in their agitation, began screaming and pounding the doors and prisoners began to hallucinate and fight each other. Some of the prisoners reportedly had managed to force a hole in the sheet metal of the door, and escaped from the room, but were then killed by the guards outside. One subject stated that he worked his way into the corner of the room near the window which no longer had gas coming through it. All of the subjects stated that after the disturbance in the room had gone on for some time, the soldiers outside the building opened fire with large machine guns. The bullets reportedly came through the sheet metal of the doors and whoever was nearby was killed. One subject stated that because he was in the back alcove and out of the direct line of fire, he managed to survive, along with about 25 other men in the same location. A second subject stated that a similar number of prisoners in his corner of the room near the window also survived the mass killing. A third subject said that a bullet grazed his arm, and a piece of metal grazed his skull and he passed out. Two of the subjects estimated that between 150 and 200 men were killed or wounded in the massacre. One subject reported that early the next morning, the smaller opening in the door was opened and two guards entered with automatic weapons, going around the room killing some of the wounded with bursts from their guns. The subject stated that by 9:00 or 10:00 a.m., the prisoners who were still alive began protesting and begging for food and water. Another subject stated that he and others were chosen by guards to load both the dead and the wounded onto a truck. The subject stated that a prisoner was forced to drive the truck away with some of the guards and was never seen again. Two of the subjects reported that on the day after the massacre, soldiers came into the room and chose approximately 20 of the surviving prisoners, took them outside, lined them up against an outside wall of the room, and shot them. Some of the bullets reportedly strayed into the room and killed several men there. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 973, IHRLI Doc. No. 63789. A subject reported that 350 persons from Hambarine had been confined to one building in the camp. When those prisoners pleaded for the windows to be opened, the guards reportedly opened the windows high up on the floor and then opened fire with

Notes (continued)

machine-guns on the people below. The survivors were reportedly shot while illuminated by car headlights and then the prisoners from another building had to clear away the bodies. Some of the prisoners loaded onto trucks were reportedly still alive. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 1143, IHRLI Doc. No. 63789. Subject reported that he was alerted by the appearance of 2 vehicles illuminating the area with their headlights. He then reportedly heard fire orders being issued and three bursts of machine gun fire directed from a position about 30 metres from a building through the wall into a holding area. He stated that in the morning, "long trucks" were brought in to remove the corpses. The subject identified two men as the "shift leaders" responsible for the killings. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 694, IHRLI Doc. No. 63790. Subject stated that on one occasion approximately 148 prisoners were killed in one night, and then in the morning, 40 prisoners who had been wounded were put onto a truck and driven away. Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4860. It was reported that 12 refugees interviewed recalled the execution of 200 people in "room number 3" during the night of 24 July 1992. According to the report, the room accommodated about 230 prisoners, some from villages around Brdo. In the evening, tear gas grenades were reportedly thrown into the room and the prisoners were shot by the militia as they rushed out of the room. About 50 of the prisoners did not die right away and were buried along with the dead in a mass grave the next day. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. One subject reported that on 24 July 1992, over 100 prisoners were killed. The subject reported that he observed from a window in room 2 as the guard shift changed at 6:00 p.m.. He stated, however, that the shift changed again two hours later and the more guards were stationed with automatic rifles. The subject stated that disturbances in room 3 started because of insufferable conditions and that guards initially fired a few shots. The subject that stated that he heard a voice shout, "don't shoot without an order from Kola". The subject stated that when the rioting grew worse he heard Kola state, "fire" and then heard rapid gunfire and screams. The subject said that the following day, guards chose two prisoners from rooms 1 and 2 and that those prisoners counted 99 dead and 42 wounded. The prisoners then loaded the bodies onto a truck labeled "Prijedor Autotransport", and none of the wounded, or the driver of the truck (another prisoner) were seen again. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56513-56514. Subject reported that on 26 July 1992, buses arrived and the prisoners aboard were divided into two groups. Each group reportedly had to go to the grass-covered area at the end of the building to form a circle and hold their arms behind their necks. It was reportedly a hot day and the prisoners in the building were not allowed to leave their rooms or go to the toilet. The camp's guards were reportedly reinforced by a busload of Serbian irregular forces who started beating the men in the circles for the remainder of the day. According to the subject, the men in the buildings broke down and the camp guards opened the door to room 3 and started beating the prisoners inside. The door to room 3 was then reportedly closed and the guards started to fire inside of room 3. According to the subject, the shooting continued until 5:00 a.m. on 27 July. The next day, a white truck with the words "Autotransport" written on it and the license plate PD 17-28, was reportedly loaded by 70 prisoner-volunteers. According to the subject, the dead (170) were loaded first and the injured (47) were loaded on top of them. The canvas cover was reportedly closed, and the truck which was dripping blood, drove away. According to the report, at 4:30 a.m. on 28 July 1992, the guards fired again into Room 3 and killed 27 prisoners. According to the subject, Banja Luka Television reported that

Notes (continued)

evening that there was an escape attempt at Keraterm and that 27 prisoners were shot dead while trying to escape. According to the subject, the news of the earlier massacre had leaked out and the guards killed the 27 men and showed them to reporters to cover up the earlier killing and to imply that this was actually all that happened. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Dispatches, "A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52971. One subject reported that on 24 July 1992, prisoners in room 3 begged for water and air. They banged on the doors and broke windows. Thereafter, special police arrived from Banja Luka, who opened fire. The subject reported that he survived, and in the morning, the prisoners took out 182 bodies and loaded them onto a truck. The wounded were also loaded onto the truck and were thereafter killed by the guards. The subject reported that he did not know what became of the 205 bodies which resulted from the mass killing. Mary Battiatia, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, 6 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35547. It was reported that on the evening of 24 July 1992, Serb guards positioned just outside room 3, fired burst after burst of automatic machine gun fire through the room's thin metal door. As many as 160 men in room 3 reportedly died that night and another 50 prisoners were killed the following morning when a new shift of guards entered room 3. It was further reported that 10 more prisoners disappeared after they were forced to load corpses onto a truck and leave the camp with them. Additional killings were said to have occurred the following night against an outside wall, and on many other nights after that. Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead: Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, at 24941-24942. A subject reported that on the evening of 22 July 1992, guards fired gas bombs into a large room at the camp and then machine-gunned everyone who came to the front, gasping for air. The subject estimated that 125 people were killed and 45 other were wounded in the attack, but that the wounded were loaded onto trucks along with the dead and were never seen again. BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29832-29834. One subject reported that on 27 July 1992, 145 people were killed and 45 others were wounded at the camp. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 12334-12336. The Austrian report lists numerous accounts of what appears to be the same mass killing: One witness who was detained at the camp from 12 July to 5 August 1992, reported that "[o]ne night the Serbs killed 216 people. They thought that the 216 people had put up resistance, this is why they were killed . . . I saw by myself how they were shot." Another subject reported that 300 prisoners were held in a hall without getting food for several days and before shooting into the hall, the Serbs passed gas into it. According to the subject, they were shooting all night long, but some prisoners survived the attack. Another subject detained at the camp from 14 June to 5 August 1992 stated that one day a group of about 300 persons from Prijedor arrived at the Keraterm camp. They were reportedly locked up in a hall and received nothing to drink. After two days they reportedly became agitated and asked for water. The following night the Serbs reportedly came into the hall and "ravaged" for several hours. They reportedly shot into the hall, and the next day 90 out of 300 prisoners were dead and 28 were severely wounded. Another subject reported that,

"[a]t the beginning of July a mass killing took place. The Serbs locked up approximately 330 people in a hall. For three or four days they got nothing to drink or eat. It was very hot in the hall because the windows and doors were closed. One night the cetniks began to fire and fired on

Notes (continued)

the hall for several hours. 96 or 97 people were killed, about 45 severely injured." Another subject reported that at the end of July an incident occurred during which 160 people were killed. . . . The men who were accommodated in the room next to ours didn't get any food or water for four days. I should add that it was in the middle of summer and it was very hot. In the evening of the fourth day one could hear the cries of the men perishing of thirst. The same evening, the soldiers threw bombs with flue gas and tear gas into the room, so that the people would try to break up the door and to flee . . . When they broke the door and came outside, soldiers were already waiting with machine guns and shot into the crowd. About 160 men were killed."

Another subject reported that on about 25 July 1992, some hundreds of prisoners were locked up in a hall without getting food or water for several days. According to this report, too, the soldiers passed gas into the hall and shot all night long. The next morning, at least 100 prisoners were dead and some 50 of them were injured. The subject stated further that the dead as well as the wounded were taken away by truck. A subject who was detained at Keraterm from mid-June to 5 August 1992 reported that

"[o]nce they locked people from a new transport up in a hall, without food and water. When they started to knock, the cetniks became angry. They shot 200 people, 50 were wounded. The dead and wounded were brought away in the same truck. We later heard that they also were killed."

According to another subject, one night around 20 July, 99 people were shot and 40 were injured. The witness stressed that the dead as well as the wounded were taken away by the same truck. Another subject described the incident as follows:

"One night, at the end of July, or beginning of August . . . several hundred people were locked up in a hall. They passed gas into the hall and then shot around all night. 98 people were dead and 45 injured. They all were taken away by the same truck."

Another stated that at the end of July, 200 people were locked up in a hall and that the soldiers then shot around for several hours. According to the subject, 160 people were killed and 50 others were injured. The subject pointed out that before the shooting commenced, gas was passed into the hall. One subject reported that during the night he heard shooting and that the next morning he saw 160 dead bodies and 45 others wounded. The subject stated that he later heard that those prisoners were chosen because they came from an area where a Serbian soldier had been killed. Another subject reported that 400 men from Hambarine were brought to the Keraterm camp on 25 July and that since some of them had tried to put up a resistance, 120 of them were shot by soldiers and 25 others were wounded. Also referring to villagers from Hambarine, another witness reported:

"One night, I heard shooting and cries. The next morning I saw 200 bodies. Some time before that, 200 prisoners from Hambarine and Rizvanovići were brought. I think they were killed. I had to help loading the bodies on a truck."

One subject reported that

"[a]round 24 July, some barrels of poisoned water were put in the middle of a hall. Some people drank this water and lost consciousness. The

Notes (continued)

others called for help until many armed soldiers arrived. They shot into the crowd arbitrarily. They left the dead and the wounded people all night long in the hall. The next day, we had to carry the dead bodies out of the hall and lay them beside one another. The wounded also were supposed to go to the same place from where they would be transported to a hospital. My friends told me to go there too, because of my broken rib. But then I recognized that the wounded were loaded on a cold-storage car together with the dead, so I went back."

Another subject, reported that he was brought to the camp on 16 June 1992 and that

"[a]fter about 14 days approximately 150 people were shot by Serbian soldiers. Before being shot, they were given drugs. The Serbs said that these people were to flee, which of course, was not true. The mass killing lasted from 2 to 5 a.m. I saw by myself how the bodies were loaded on the trucks and brought away."

US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-121, IHRLI Doc. No. 56698. Subject reported that prior to the evening of 19 or 20 July 1992, men from villages around Prijedor, including Čarakovo, Hambarine, Rizvanovići, Zecovi and Bišćani had been packed into detention room 3 at the camp. Those men had allegedly resisted during the "cleansing" of their villages and the guards reportedly sought to make examples of them. On the evening of 19 or 20 July, the men in the room reportedly began to hallucinate and push at the door of the detention room. The guards, who had set up machine guns in the yard outside the door, reportedly threw tear gas grenades into the room, and as the men attempted to knock the door open, the guards then opened fire on them. According to the subject, the shooting lasted (on and off) until 5:00 the next morning. Most of the men in the room were reportedly killed and a tractor-trailer arrived the next morning to take away the bodies. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56577-56578. Subject reported that in mid-July 1992, approximately three busloads of Muslim prisoners from Čarakovo and Bišćani arrived at the camp. The prisoners were placed in a room adjacent to the toilet. The subject stated that on the day following their arrival, the prisoners were forced to beat prisoners who were already in the camp. For three to four days the prisoners were reportedly denied food and water. On approximately 22 July 1992, the prisoners were reportedly told to come out for their meal. A wheel-mounted "Spanish gun" was reportedly positioned near the door to their cell, and as the prisoners left the cell, they were shot. The subject said that 120 prisoners were killed and 30 others were wounded. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934. Subject reported that in early July 1992, the prisoners in rooms 1 and 2 were ordered to lie down flat on the ground and cover their heads with their hands. Two vehicles were reportedly parked near room 1 with their lights on, illuminating the open field in front of the entrances to the holding areas. Flood lights located approximately 50 metres away from the entrances were also reportedly aimed at the holding areas. Approximately 40-50 Bosnian Serbs then gathered in front of and approximately 30 metres from room 3 where "Category B" prisoners were held. According to the subject, the prisoners in room 3 were ordered to stand up and the Bosnian Serbs opened fire with their machine-guns. According to the subject, a group of approximately 30 prisoners from room 2 attempted to escape, but were killed halfway across the lit open field. The subject reported that 20 prisoners were selected to load the bodies of victims (a total of 322, 46 of whom were still alive) onto two military trucks and one civilian truck that had a trailer. According to the subject, the 20 prisoners then had to climb onto the truck

Notes (continued)

and were never seen again. The subject reported that the victims of the above-described massacre were mainly from the villages of Čarakovo, Kozarac, Zecovi and Hambarine. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that in July 1992, 174 Muslims from the village of Čarakovo, were brought to the camp and placed in room 3. The subject reported that on the next day guards placed five machine guns outside the entrance to the room and killed all 174 prisoners. The bodies reportedly remained in the room all night and were loaded onto trucks the next morning. The subject reported that 10 of the prisoners survived and were left behind in the hall. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944. Subject reported that on 24 July 1992, he was in room 3 which was stifling hot, with closed doors and windows. The subject reported that the men screamed for water and received contaminated water which was so bad that it caused 20 men to collapse and faint. The subject said in response to the commotion, 15 "Četnik" guards came into the room and occasionally fired their rifles into the crowd of prisoners, but gradually pulled back. When they reached the large garage door, the "Četniks" began firing their rifles and machine guns into the crowd of inmates. The subject reported that he positioned himself behind a door and feigned dead. The subject reported that at dawn "volunteers" were chosen to load the 130 bodies onto trucks. Thereafter, 40 wounded were reportedly waited to be loaded onto another truck which was to take them to the hospital. When no truck came, the wounded too, were reportedly loaded onto the truck with the corpses and taken away. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693, at 56683-56684. Subject reported that on a date in early July 1992 at approximately 10:00 to 11:00 p.m., guards set up three wooden tables in the courtyard and then placed an automatic weapon with a bi-pod on each of the tables. The guards then reportedly aimed the weapons at room 3 and began firing for an extended period of time. According to the subject, on the morning after the mass killing, a "paramilitary commission" of about 10 men dressed in civilian clothes arrived at the camp. During that time, guards at the camp reportedly selected six prisoners to load a truck with 150-200 dead prisoners. A driver who brought the truck reportedly went into shock at the sight of the carnage and an unknown prisoner was found to drive the truck. A member of the "commission" reportedly told the wounded that they would be taken to a hospital and they were loaded atop the dead in the truck. Two armed guards then got into the cab of the truck which thereafter departed. The "commission" members reportedly left at the same time. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9415-9420. Two subjects described, in detail, a massacre which took place at Keraterm during the early morning hours of 25 July 1992.

2976/ Human Rights Questions: Human Rights Situations and Reports of the Special Rapporteurs and Representatives; Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/47/666, S/24809 (17 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1500.

2977/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859.

2978/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944.

2979/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12333.

Notes (continued)

2980/ Id.

2981/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29832-29834; see also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332.

2982/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980.

2983/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140.

2984/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187.

2985/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739.

2986/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980. Subject reported that he saw prisoners being forced to pile up dead bodies in what looked like a "garbage heap" US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that dead bodies were collected at a trash point, next to the fourth section and were transported by trucks every second or third day US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. One subject reported that bodies were taken from room 2 and placed outside, next to a dumpster at the far northeastern corner of the building.

2987/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140; Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693, at 56683.

2988/ Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683.

2989/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12333; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject reported that the Keraterm system was to take a detail of 10 prisoners to load the dead and dying onto a truck.

2990/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859.

2991/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. One subject stated that a relative of his had a house near this area and from his window on one occasion he could see a truck unload many dead bodies into a deep pit and cover them with seven to eight metres of soil. The relative added that a few days later, trucks came again and loaded animal corpses into the pit and added another layer of soil. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934. Subject reported that he learned from a Bosnian Serb that the bodies from a reported July 1992 massacre at the Keraterm camp, were taken to a mine

Notes (continued)

at Tomašica, near Omarska, where the 20 prisoners who had loaded the bodies of the initial victims were also executed and all of the bodies were buried in a mass grave.

2992/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56372. The subject reported that after an alleged mass killing on 19 July 1992, the bodies of the dead prisoners were taken to one of three mass graves in the areas of Tomašica, Omarska or Kurovo. The subject stated that Tomašica and Omarska had mines into which bodies were thrown and that the city dump at Kurovo was used for disposing bodies.

2993/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that he learned from guards at the camp that dead prisoners were buried at the ore mine near Ljubija.

2994/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56372. Subject reported that he was told that his friend's body was thrown into a mass grave in a cemetery in the Pašinci district of Prijedor, along with 16 others who were reportedly killed at the Keraterm camp on 30 July 1992.

2995/ Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683. A family who lived near the camp reported that there was a mass grave near the location called "Bajr", the former brickyard, in the immediate vicinity of the Keraterm camp.

2996/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 24 of Atrocity Information, CFN 694", IHRLI Doc. No. 43281; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 694, IHRLI Doc. No. 63790. One subject reported that victims of an alleged execution were were dumped in an area identified as Lake Ribnjak (a fish farm), or down the mine at Ljubija.

2997/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56372.

2998/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12332.

2999/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56979-56981.

3000/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578.

3001/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9414-9415.

3002/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369.

3003/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731.

Notes (continued)

3004/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348.

3005/ Id.

3006/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623, (subject reporting that the forces arrived on 26 May 1992 and consisted of one platoon of tanks and 30 infantry soldiers from the Žarko Zgonjanin Casern in Prijedor); Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12319; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3007/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623.

3008/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623.

3009/ Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 179-192.

3010/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3011/ Id., (reporting, however, that the detention-transit camp was set up in the town at least five weeks earlier).

3012/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623, (reportedly soldiers set up two check points, one in the centre of Trnopolje and the other in Garavica (maps indicate a D. Garevići approximately four kilometres west of Trnopolje on the main Prijedor-Trnopolje road)).

3013/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731.

3014/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361.

3015/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3016/ ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's White House", IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012 (interviewing Omarska administrator Nada Balban who says that Omarska and Trnopolje are both transit centres, not camps).

3017/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9445.

3018/ There is some confusion about the date of the first ICRC visit to Trnopolje. Numerous accounts by former detainees report that the ICRC visited Trnopolje with the international journalists in early August. According to an

Notes (continued)

ICRC report however, representatives from the organization first visited the camp on 27 August 1992. ICRC, "Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64440.

3019/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. 56663-56666 (describing the camp as a tent city without guards, but under camp supervision).

3020/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548 (reporting that the camp was "more or less an open area, without wire enclosures, only strategically placed guards kept the prisoners from escaping".); Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3021/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (reporting that while detainees were free to leave the compound, the guards would threaten to butcher anyone who was late in returning to the camp).

3022/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445. Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 179-192 (reporting that conditions in the surrounding area were such that the detainees could only move at great risk for their lives).

3023/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 262, (reporting that the camp is in and around a two story structure formerly used as a school); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (describing the school and community buildings as being about 100 yards apart); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361, (stating camp consisted of "all the school buildings, the school playgrounds, the culture centre, and the warehouse for construction materials"); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348, (describing the camp as consisting of the School Centre of Trnopolje, which was located in the centre of town near the railroad station and near a warehouse for construction material).

3024/ Medecins sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862; Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 262.

3025/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56686-56688 (reporting that each tent housed 20 people).

3026/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666.

3027/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II "April 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3028/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56756. This information shows evidence of a central control for all the camps.

Notes (continued)

3029/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21619; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361 (reporting that, as of 11 July 1992, due to the increasing number of detainees, other buildings were annexed to the camp); Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission Resolution 1992/S/1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 179-192 (reporting that the camp incorporated a few small houses).

3030/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595.

3031/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849 (reporting that the offices were located in a cafe across from the camp on the road which ran north to Kozarac); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-110, IHRLI Doc. No. 56669-56674; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9279-9445 (showing a hand-drawn plan of the camp showing offices of local Red Cross and guards across road from the camp); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (stating camp is reported as consisting of three buildings: a two-story school building, a one-story administration building, and an auditorium. All enclosed by barbed-wire fence).

3032/ Medecins sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843 (reporting that the centre of the camp was surrounded by barbed wire); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (stating, school and house of culture "each surrounded by a fence").

3033/ Cf. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-9, IHRLI Doc. No. 56349-56351 (reporting that after the first visit, on 4 August by the ICRC and international journalists that an order was issued to raise a 2.5 metre-high chain link fence around the original fence to increase security at the camp; that the installation was done by Serbian soldiers; and that when camp officials learned that the ICRC representatives would be returning, the fence was immediately taken down); see also US Department of State Declassified Materials 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720 (reporting that the camp prisoners were ordered to tear down the fence).

3034/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361 (reporting that the day before the arrival of the news media the guards removed the barbed wire fence and installed a new sign at the entrance which read: "Receiving Centre-Trnopolje", and that as soon as the media left the sign would be removed and the fence would go back up).

3035/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

3036/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548.

3037/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348.

3038/ While it is reported that some detainees slept under improvised coverings such as "lorry trailers" or home-made tents, other reports describe

Notes (continued)

white tents erected in the compound. BH Testimonies-FNo.2, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3039/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3040/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089 (reporting that the Muslim inhabitants of Kozarac were ordered to report to the town centre where the men were separated from the women and children).

3041/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (reporting that following attacks on their homes, up to 9,000 or 10,000 people from all over the region came to the camp; sleeping in their cars, farm machinery).

3042/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Nada Burić, "Former Detainees from Serbian Camps", Associated Press, 3 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35539-35542 (reporting that one subject went to Trnopolje because she had heard people would be evacuated from there); The Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 181-182; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3043/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12339.

3044/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334 (reporting that women and children tended to be held three to five days until their numbers swelled to a few thousand, at which time the Bosnian Serbs then arranged to deport them, mostly to Travnik); Medecins sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862 (2,000 detainees at all times, up to 5,000-6,000 when women and children were gathered together before being trucked out of the war area); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, Doc. No. 56549-56551 (reporting that women and children were often sent to Croatia within a few days); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56803 (reporting that about 3,000 detainees remained at Trnopolje after 1,580 prisoners transferred to Karlovac, Croatia on 17 September); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (reporting that the "official policy" at Trnopolje was that men, children, the sick, boys under 16, and men over 65 could leave Trnopolje on organized convoys).

3045/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666, (subject detained at Trnopolje from early August until 6 September).

3046/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 240 (1,800 on 31 August 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209 (3,000-

Notes (continued)

4,000 Muslim men, women, and children during June of 1992); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304 (about 5,000, of whom 300 were children, 3,000 women, and balance mainly old men); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (2,000-6,000 between 26 June and October; 1,600-2,000 on 26 June); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57918 (6,000 on 31 May 1,680 in early October); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-119, IHRLI Doc. No. 56686-56688 (3,000-4,000 between early and mid-August); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (3,000 on May 26--about 300 of whom from Prijedor, 2,700 from Kozarac and surrounding villages--and about 3,000 on 1 October mostly women and children); Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992 (more than 3,000 on 12-22 October 1992); US Department of State Declassified materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348 (4,000-5,000 between 23 May and 11 July 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (5,000 in July and the first half of August--subject detained from mid-July until end of August); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304 (reporting that the ICRC saw about 4,000 people on 11 August); see also Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304 (reporting that ICRC reported about 4,000 on 11 August 1992); Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977 (3,500 between August 1 and 12, mostly older people women and children); Medecins sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862 (2,000 detainees at all times, up to 5,000-6,000 when women and children were gathered together before being trucked out of the war area).

3047/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645 (estimates 7,000 to 8,000 detainees from the period of 20 August to 1 September 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902 (about 10,000 people from the Kozarac area were sent to Trnopolje on 26 May and were quickly released to their own homes then re-interred at the camp later in smaller groups); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (estimating up to 9,000-10,000 detainees; dates of detention unknown); Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-39930 (estimating that there were approximately 4,500 people in the central, fenced area of the camp, but saying that since the entire town was the camp, it held around 10,000 prisoners in total; detained from early June until late July); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959 (estimating about 9,000 people in the camp in early June based on a calculation of the number of people in each area; detained from 25 May until 1 October).

3048/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

3049/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Witness testimony (source unknown), IHRLI Doc. No. 9146; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-9, IHRLI Doc. No. 56349-56351; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198 (reporting that only a portion of the women and children could find room in the former school building); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657 (reporting that women and children were housed in the gymnasium of the elementary school next to the camp); Cf.,

Notes (continued)

Witness Testimony (source unknown), IHRLI Doc. No. 9154 (reporting that men were held in the school, and as many as 600-700 women, children, and elderly men were held in the gymnasium.)

3050/ Source unknown ((Submission from the Bosnian government)), IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3051/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

3052/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that for the first three days the transferees were held outside the former school building); Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933 (reporting that they spent their first night in the school); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551 (reporting that new arrivals were housed in the library of the school).

3053/ US Department of State Declassified Material, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that women and children were often sent to Croatia within a few days).

3054/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56803.

3055/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9437 (reasoning that the guards were local Serbs who could identify the detainees for creation of the lists); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that each night Serb guards would come with a list and people would be taken away and never seen again); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that first on the list were all members of the TDF (Territorial Defence Force) and Muslims who had purchased weapons).

3056/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654.

3057/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948.

3058/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; See also, Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3059/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731.

3060/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720 (reporting that the prisoners photographed by the journalists were recent transfers from Omarska and Keraterm and were in much worse physical condition than other detainees at the camp); Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947; IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive

Notes (continued)

and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52957-52988 (reporting that journalists visited Omarska and Trnopolje on 5 August 1992).

3061/ Genocide, Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39971-39975 (reporting that the names of everyone who spoke to journalists were recorded and that they were searched out at night to be killed); IHRLI-Linden Production Video Archives and Database, ITN BBC, "Omarska's White House", IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012; ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-9, IHRLI Doc. No. 56349-56351; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720; Republic of BiH, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34715-34716.

3062/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3063/ ICRC, "Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC", April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64440. Former detainees put the date somewhat earlier in August.

3064/ ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's White House", no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012, at 52996.

3065/ Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Centres in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 264.

3066/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

3067/ Ethnic Cleansing (Tilman Zulch ed.), IHRLI Doc. No. 14484.

3068/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615.

3069/ Id.

3070/ Thomson CSCE Committee to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 263 (reporting that the camp was undoubtedly "a disaster ready to happen"); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3071/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645.

3072/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-52, IHRLI Doc. No. 56490-56491.

3073/ "Victims of War", translation of a 3-part documentary, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3074/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

Notes (continued)

3075/ "Victims of War", translation of a 3-part documentary, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3076/ Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043 (reporting that the camp commander wore a JNA major's uniform).

3077/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081 (reporting that Kuruzović was a reserve Captain in the JNA and that he had been a professional soldier before becoming a reservist); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-52, IHRLI Doc. No. 56490-56491; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-36, IHRLI Doc. No. 56435-56439; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34715-34716 (referring to commander as Colonel Slobodan Kuruzović); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (reporting that Kuruzović was a Bosnian Serb Army officer); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (reporting that Kuruzović was a Bosnian Serb Irregular Četnik--as defined by the subject, Četnik is a Serbian Nationalist and probably former Communist).

3078/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947.

3079/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-36, IHRLI Doc. No. 56435-56439.

3080/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 263 (reporting that after the camp commander left, the unsupervised guards harassed and mistreated the detainees with no apparent provocation); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-119, IHRLI Doc. No. 56686-56688.

3081/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947.

3082/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21616.

3083/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9440 (reporting that usually 50 guards during a given shift); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (reporting that about 20 on each of four shifts); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (reporting that there were approximately 50 guards and that no more than 10 were available at any time).

3084/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209.

Notes (continued)

3085/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548 (reporting that the camp was "more or less an open area, without wire enclosures, only strategically placed guards kept the prisoners from escaping."); Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3086/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548.

3087/ Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 181-182.

3088/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 263 (reporting that after the camp commander left, the unsupervised guards often harassed and mistreated the detainees with no apparent provocation); Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947.

3089/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9440.

3090/ Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977.

3091/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3092/ Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", New York Times, 4 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042.

3093/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731.

3094/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771, (1992) (11 February 1993); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-36, IHRLI Doc. No. 56435-56439; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902 (identifying guard from Keraterm by nickname); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654.

3095/ Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-39930 (reporting that they were not Bosnian Serbs because they talked in ekavian dialect).

3096/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9437 (reasoning that the guards were local Serbs who could identify the detainees for creation of the lists); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361.

Notes (continued)

3097/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548.

3098/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (identifying a first class captain with the unit).

3099/ Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-39930.

3100/ Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043.

3101/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (3,000 on May 26--about 300 of whom from Prijedor, 2,700 from Kozarac and surrounding villages--and about 3,000 on October 1, mostly women and children).

3102/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3103/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771, 1992 (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12309.

3104/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21619; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361; Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission Resolution 1992/S/1/1 of 14 August 1992, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 179-192. Reporting that at Trnopolje, more than 3,000 people were living cramped into three buildings and a few small houses.

3105/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348; see also US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959 (reporting that in mid-June and early August, many of the Muslim villagers whose homes were in and around Trnopolje were forced into camp).

3106/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081.

3107/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57394-95.

3108/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.

3109/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12312.

3110/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563.

3111/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12314.

Notes (continued)

3112/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209.

3113/ US Committee for Refugees, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595.

3114/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948.

3115/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12315-12317.

3116/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/2539 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18363.

3117/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902.

3118/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12317.

3119/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657.

3120/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12319.

3121/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3122/ Id., (reporting, however, that the detention-transit camp was set up in the town at least five weeks earlier).

3123/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548 (reporting that all the men from town of Bišćani were brought to Trnopolje after being turned away from Omarska because it was full).

3124/ Croatian Information Centre, Witness Statement jad15ea, IHRLI Doc. No. 39235A-39236A.

3125/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-104, IHRLI Doc. No. 56653-56654.

3126/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council U.N. Doc. S/25393 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18359-18386.

3127/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551.

3128/ Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933.

Notes (continued)

- 3129/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.
- 3130/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.
- 3131/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council U.N. Doc. S/25393 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18363.
- 3132/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595; see also: US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666, (reporting that those who were very old, very young or injured were evacuated to Trnopolje).
- 3133/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085, (reporting that four females and 140 male prisoners were retained at Omarska to clean the facility).
- 3134/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074.
- 3135/ IHRLI-Linden Production Video Archive and Database, ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's White House", IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012.
- 3136/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of Witness (CFN 405), IHRLI Doc. No. 18285; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of Witness (CFN 059), IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-40120.
- 3137/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-139, IHRLI Doc. No. 56769-56771.
- 3138/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, 12341; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563.
- 3139/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933.
- 3140/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that these papers were used to call men from the group, who were beaten and shot).
- 3141/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56803; "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933.
- 3142/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563.
- 3143/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334.
- 3144/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720, (report that prisoners transferred from Keraterm on August 3, were not fed for the first 4 days); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that people brought from Kozarac on May 27, were not fed for five days).

Notes (continued)

3145/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

3146/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563.

3147/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12339; "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", Medecins sans Frontieres Report, 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862.

3148/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3149/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; "Victims of War", translation of a 3-part documentary, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3150/ "Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992.

3151/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154.

3152/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 264.

3153/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21621; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081, (reporting that between 27 July and 18 August, the only meal normally served was lunch, which consisted of some thin soup and nothing else); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (transferee reporting that prisoners received the same amount of food as at Omarska); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198; U.N. Economic and Social Council, Economic Commission for Europe, Commission on Human Rights, 21 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 20862-20867, (reporting that detainees were surviving on minimum rations of bread); Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", The New York Times, August 4, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042, (subject claims that food was limited to one piece of bread every other day; subjects dates of detention at Trnopolje are not reported); see however: "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977, (reporting that there was more food than at Omarska).

3154/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 228; Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21621, (some of the townspeople of Trnopolje would leave food); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203, (reporting that detainees "had to depend on what relatives brought them, on what they could buy in the town (or from the authorities in the camp), or on food provided by the ICRC"); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that the subject was given no food during her two days at the camp, but that some of the women in her group

Notes (continued)

had brought food with them and apparently shared with the others); Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", The New York Times, August 4, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042; Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Croatia", The New York Times, August 7, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043, (reporting that local Serbs working at the camp helped the detainees obtain food).

3155/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (to obtain food from the local Red Cross, detainees would pay a day in advance for bread and milk); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657, (reporting that on July 24, the Serbian Red Cross visited and sold food; two loaves of bread cost 1200 Bosnian Dinars); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209, (reporting that during June 1992, children were fed only one piece of bread each day, but that guards could be bribed with German Marks for purchase of food); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that one of the prisoners in his group paid a Serbian guard 1,000DM for a bag of flour, and that the bread made from it lasted one day).

3156/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3157/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933, (subject, a minor, reports that he was transferred to Trnopolje on August 1, and that for the first several days his group were given no food).

3158/ US Department of State Declassified Material, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551.

3159/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977, (reporting that women were allowed to go home escorted by Četniks and prepare meals); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 16, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720, (reporting that detainees from the village of Kozarac were occasionally given permission to go home and get food from their gardens); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426; Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203; Stephen Engelberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps", The New York Times, August 16, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40046; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-56727, (reporting that women were allowed to leave the camp to get food).

3160/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666, (reporting that although dangerous, many prisoners went out and looked for potatoes and other vegetables in the fields; those caught were shot); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that if they ventured out to what the guards considered too far they were shot without warning); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reports that Serb snipers shot at the people saying that they had gone further than was permitted or that they were caught stealing).

3161/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

Notes (continued)

3162/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

3163/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12341; "Victims of War", 3-part documentary, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3164/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720, (reporting that this food was taken away when the representatives left about 30 minutes later).

3165/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14484.

3166/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615.

3167/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Centres in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 265; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that at the beginning prisoners could receive visits, but that these were suspended in early October).

3168/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595.

3169/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

3170/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209.

3171/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14483; Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", The New York Times, August 4, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042, (reporting that the detainees were allowed only a few drops of dirty water a day from a pump out front).

3172/ "Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 179-192.

3173/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 263.

3174/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657, (reporting that the well was approximately 100 metres from the school); Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18374-18375, (reporting that the well was about 50 metres from the prison gates).

3175/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

Notes (continued)

3176/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657.

3177/ The clinic was reportedly staffed by interned Muslim doctors. See however, Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Centres in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 265, (reporting that the clinic was staffed by two medical students).

3178/ Therefore, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, "(t)here were diabetics without insulin, heart patients without digitalis, and persons suffering from hypertension without medication." "Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E-CN.4-1992-S-1-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 181-182; see also: Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3179/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 264; Stephen Engelberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps", The New York Times, August 16, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40046.

3180/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959, (subject was a Muslim who was detained at Trnopolje camp).

3181/ "Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E-CN.4-1992-S-1-10, 27 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 181-182; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that hygiene appeared to be totally inadequate, particularly in relation to the number of detainees); Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203; Tilman Zülch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14484, (reporting that up to 5 children died daily from diarrhea).

3182/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (where subject reportedly transferred to house arrest at a "Muslim House" in Banja Luka).

3183/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209.

3184/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", September 1992, Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47815.

3185/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595.

3186/ ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's While House, IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012, (reports that doctor gave the film to BBC journalist Penny Marshall, who smuggled it out of the camp); Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part II, November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, (the doctor and patient are named in the report).

3187/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3188/ Id.

Notes (continued)

3189/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps", A Witness to Genocide, Zagreb, Croatia, August 2, 1992, (reporting that the men were all under 18 or over 60; they were completely exhausted and very thin).

3190/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12340.

3191/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that hygiene appeared to be totally inadequate, particularly in relation to the number of detainees); "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39930, (reporting that in the central camp area there was one outdoor toilet).

3192/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 263-264.

3193/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (observed by Helsinki Watch observers).

3194/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12341-12344.

3195/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348, (reporting that the room was in the schoolhouse); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that the room was in the community centre building, and that several people were beaten to death there).

3196/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3197/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555.

3198/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 563436-56348.

3199/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445, (reporting that women were not heavily abused, just slapped).

3200/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933.

3201/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34715-34716

3202/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, "Bosnia Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3203/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3204/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902.

Notes (continued)

3205/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", September 1992, Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814.

3206/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14475-14476.

3207/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943, (reporting that women and very young girls would be taken away to a separate room and repeatedly raped for up to 6 hours); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445, (reporting that women were raped by guards, police officers and military personnel); "Victims of War", Documentary translation, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3208/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615, (subject says every night women were taken and raped); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. no. 56346-56348, (reporting that young girls raped every night); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401, (reporting that throughout the three months of the subjects detention about 500 girls were raped); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943, (subject, had been previously held in a camp in Jajce reported that the raping at Trnopolje did not happen as regularly as at the previous camp--dates of subject's detention at Trnopolje are not recorded); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that young girls were sometimes picked out and sexually abused); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that many women were gang raped or beaten); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", The New York Times, August 7, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043, (reporting that there was a mass rape incident but that it was not repeated); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-56727, (subject who was detained during June and July, reporting that camp guards routinely took young women away, and that it was common knowledge that they had been raped); Bill Schiller, "Bosnians Recall Horror of Rape", Toronto Star, 4 January 1993, p. A1, (subject claims was raped every night for at least 20 nights in July); Stephen Engelberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps", The New York Times, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40046, (reporting that on at least one evening, drunken Serbian soldiers came into the women's detention hall and picked young women to be raped).

3209/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14475-14476; Roy Gutman, "Muslims Relate Atrocities", Newsweek, July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7551; Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", The New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.

3210/ Bill Schiller, "Bosnians Recall Horror of Rape", Toronto Star, 4 January 1993, p. A1.

3211/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348.

3212/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-56727.

Notes (continued)

3213/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14475-14476; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401, (reporting girls claiming to have been raped by Serbs from Serbia); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", The New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043, (reporting that a mass rape was perpetrated by a group of drunk men identifying themselves as Serbs from Serbia and Montenegro, calling themselves Cetniks).

3214/ Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18374-18375; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-36, IHRLI Doc. No. 56435-56439.

3215/ "Victims of War", Documentary translation, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3216/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902.

3217/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-36, IHRLI Doc. No. 56435-56439.

3218/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18359-18386, (reporting that women were taken to a house across the meadow out of site of the roadway); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14475, (subject reporting that he saw 20 girls taken by Serbs toward the direction of Kozarac; half came back, while those who resisted were killed); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959, (reporting that women from the camp were taken to a vacant house in the village and raped).

3219/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943, (women were taken to a separate room); An official source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401, (women were raped in the office building next to where the subject was being held).

3220/ Witness Interview by Marion Weigel, Source unknown, IHRLI Doc. No. 39266A-39267A (subject and daughter were held for 21 days at Trnopolje).

3221/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977; Stephen Engelberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps", The New York Times, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40046, (reporting that male detainees claim to have heard screams of women being raped one night); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043, (subject reports having heard women crying out, screaming, and begging one night in mid-June); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563; "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933, (reporting that during early August girls were taken into a room and probably raped; subject heard screams from that room).

3222/ Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18374-18375.

3223/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 56724-56727, (subject reports the names of the perpetrators).

3224/ Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043.

3225/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.

3226/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", September 1992, Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814.

3227/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615.

3228/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959, (reporting that several weeks after their rapes, seven women denounced to Major Kuruzović some of the Serb soldiers who had raped them, that the women were sent to a neuropsychiatrist and then sent to Travnik by train); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043.

3229/ Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043.

3230/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902.

3231/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part II, Nightline, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154.

3232/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401.

3233/ IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52957-52988; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198; Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14502, (subject reporting having seen rape of a 12 year old girl); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that the soldiers would choose the most attractive young girls; those between 10 and 14 years old were taken).

3234/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 227; IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52957-52988; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081); Canadian Submission from Permanent Representative of Canada to the U.N., S-2539, 10 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18319-18358, (reporting that there had been numerous accounts of torture, ill-treatment and deliberate and arbitrary killings of inmates); "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", Medecins sans Frontieres Report, 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862; Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that prisoners were not beaten in public, and that abuses at Trnopolje were more random and less bestial than at Omarska, Keraterm, and Manjača); Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", New York Times, 4 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042, (subject

Notes (continued)

reporting having seen one person killed in a beating by about 15 Serbs; subjects dates of detention are not reported).

3235/ Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan Publishing, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, (reporting that during subject's detention from June through September, that on occasion, guards would seize 5 or more prisoners who would never return); Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part II, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154 (reporting that there were about 200 men killed, and that beatings were constant); "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", Medecins sans Frontieres Report, 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862, (reporting that 170 people were killed); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645, (subject reporting that there were no known atrocities at Trnopolje between 20 August to 1 September 1992); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (subject reporting that approximately 250 people disappeared during his 50 days at the camp-- dates of detention not recorded); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198, (reporting that 500 prisoners killed or died as a result of beatings or torture); Sixth Submission by the United States for the U.N. Security Council, 10 March 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18359-18386 (reporting that between 50 and 60 prisoners died each day); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that between 10 and 15 prisoners were called out by name every 10 or 15 days and killed outside); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902, (reporting that a named guard was observed to beat prisoners with a baton); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-56727, (subject detained at Trnopolje in June and July).

3236/ Witness Statement, Bosnian Government submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323, (subject detained at Trnopolje during August 1992 stated that the detainees at Trnopolje were not beaten as at Keraterm and Omarska, however they were forced to graze the grass); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, Doc. No. 56941-56944, (transferee reporting that while there were minor beatings and robberies at Trnopolje, it was nothing like before at Keraterm).

3237/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615.

3238/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.

3239/ Id., (Helsinki Watch reports being denied access to this room).

3240/ ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's While House, IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012, (reports that doctor gave the film to BBC journalist Penny Marshall, who smuggled it out of the camp); Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part II, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, (the doctor and patient are named in the report).

3241/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555, (reporting that groups of Bosnian Serbs would frequently arrive at the camp, with or without lists, and take selected prisoners out of the camp and into the fields, that these men were never heard of again, and that the subject suggests that they may have been the victims of personal vendettas); Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan,

Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, (Serb acquaintances would come and call for a prisoner, take him out and kill him); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081, (reporting that one soldier returning from the battle of Gradačac stopped at the camp, singled out a 70 year old prisoner apparently known to him, demanded his money then beat and stabbed the man to death with a knife).

3242/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (reporting that a named prisoner was beaten by a named guard on two occasions because he allegedly shot several Serbs before being taken prisoner; prisoner subsequently died).

3243/ Id. (reporting that the husband and son of a Serb woman were taken by guards to a nearby lake and never returned, and were presumed to have been killed).

3244/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. 12932-12943; "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977.

3245/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that first on the list were all members of the TDF (Territorial Defence Force) and Muslims who had purchased weapons).

3246/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198.

3247/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595, (reporting that drunken Serb soldiers coming from the front were the biggest problem); "Testimonies of Killings of Civilians", September 1992, Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that locals in uniform would come to the camp and take away people to kill and that none of the "majors" (Army officers) would stop them);

3248/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902;

3249/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902;

3250/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555;

3251/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198;

3252/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that subject believed the woman was shot by mistake during a simulation of defensive military action for Banja Luka TV); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that the woman was hit by a round fired indiscriminately during an argument between guards).

Notes (continued)

3253/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that subject heard that Banja Luka TV was making a news report, and a Serb defence of an attack on the camp by Muslim Green Berets was simulated);

3254/ IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52957-52988; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348, (reportedly all of the people buried had been beaten to death and many appeared to have been tortured); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that on one occasion young Muslims were forced to bury the bodies of a group of incoming prisoners who were shot because there was no room for them in the camp, and that the young Muslims were told that they too would be shot if they told anyone).

3255/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198;

3256/ Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan Publishing, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947;

3257/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445,

3258/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that subject believed the woman was shot by mistake during a simulation of defensive military action for Banja Luka TV); see however, Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that the woman was hit by a round fired indiscriminately during an argument between guards).

3259/ Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18363;

3260/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-546348;

3261/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959.

3262/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334; Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445. According to one former detainee, the "official policy" at Trnopolje was that men, children, the sick and boys under 16 and men over 65 could leave Trnopolje on organized convoys.

3263/ Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees From Camps", The New York Times, August 7, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043;

3264/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657, (reporting that the trucks stopped 10 km outside of Travnik so the women and children had to finish the journey on foot);

Notes (continued)

3265/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081;

3266/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two, November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154;

3267/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631;

3268/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209;

3269/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina", April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445;

3270/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21601;

3271/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720;

3272/ Croatian Information Centre, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933;

3273/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085;

3274/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203;

3275/ Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan Publishing, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947;

3276/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56803; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849, (reporting that about 3,000 prisoners remained at the camp after this);

3277/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666;

3278/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203;

3279/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21617;

3280/ Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12341;

3281/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720, (subject reporting having heard that thousands of Muslims and Croats were shot and thrown over the Vlačić waterfall in the area north of Travnik).

Notes (continued)

3282/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-139, IHRLI Doc. No. 56769-56771;

3283/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203;

3284/ Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18374-18375;

3285/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.

3286/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (subject, a Muslim male, claims to be an eyewitness to the events of the massacre); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (subject claims that he was in the convoy, but that he was not on the buses, he reports that the incident happened at the end of July, however the account is consistent with other descriptions of the incident).

3287/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948, (reporting that the group consisted of 250 men and about 10 women); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-179, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57395; (reporting that when the buses arrived at the camp that there was a big clamor to get on board. The camp commander Slobodan Kurzovic (sic) made room on one of the buses for the subject and his father).

3288/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-103, IHRLI Doc. No. 56649-56652, (reporting that 10 buses and 8 trucks with trailers were brought to Omarska and prisoners were loaded on, the convoy went first to Trnopolje and then to Kozarac); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to a letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57395, (reporting that during a brief stop at a gas station in Kozarac, three additional buses and seven trucks filled with men, women and children from Prijedor joined the convoy); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (reporting that the buses from Trnopolje were joined by two other buses and 6 trailer trucks);

3289/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to a letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57395.

3290/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396;

3291/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423,

3292/ Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan Publishing, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, (reporting that more than 200 Trnopolje camp inmates shot); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (reporting that all the men in the convoy were removed, approximately 250); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396, (reporting

Notes (continued)

that 250-300 male prisoners were selected); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that 200 men were ordered onto the buses); Bosnian Government submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323;

3293/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Bosnian Government submission, Victim Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323;

3294/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, 56549-56551, (subject reporting that there was not enough room for all the men on the buses and that he was one of three men were told to board a truck full of women and children, thereby escaping the massacre); ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, (one subject reporting that women, children and old men and the sick were ordered to get out of his bus and to get into one of the trucks, and that he was able to sneak onto a truck).

3295/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396;

3296/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948, (reporting that buses drove forward about 200 metres); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (reporting that the buses travelled about 2 km further and then stopped); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396, (reporting that the convoy drove for about 15 minutes before the buses separated from it);

3297/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (ravine 20 metres deep); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396, (ravine 50 metres deep);

3298/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI 56945-56948; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396;

3299/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57397;

3300/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154;

3301/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423;

3302/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993; IHRLI Doc. No. 57396; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423,

3303/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423;

Notes (continued)

3304/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-179, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891;

3305/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154;

3306/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3307/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3308/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3309/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3310/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3311/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 877, 18 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43287.

3312/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3313/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-201, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971-74.

3314/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99; Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 056844-852; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-89; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-233, IHRLI Doc. No. 57090-92.

3315/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 05844-852.

3316/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99. Another report estimates 2,000 persons were detained at "Kevljani, Brezičani" as of November 19, 1992. (It is not clear why the prisoner totals from these two locations are combined because based on the available map and location information, Kevljani is approximately 12 kms east of the town of Prijedor.) Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3317/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56851.

Notes (continued)

3318/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56851.

3319/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232 Doc. No. 57086-89.

3320/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56851.

3321/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3322/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3323/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjeva", September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A; Witness Statements, submitted by the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Government Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 31933-37. For more testimony by the same witness, see also "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-30; and Roy Gutman, "Death Camps" in A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 24896-902.

3324/ Witness Statement from "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-30. The subject, from Kozarac, relates that after the attack on his town, the residents were tricked when the Red Cross emblem was displayed and they heard announced over a megaphone: "Surrender, the Red Cross is waiting for you, you will be protected." The men and women were separated and loaded into 21 waiting buses. Some of the buses drove straight through the woods toward Trnopolje, the others went to Ciglane.

3325/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjeva", September 28, 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A

3326/ Witness Statements, submitted by the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Government Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 31933-37.

3327/ Witness Statements, submitted by the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Government Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 31933-37; "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-30.

3328/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjeva", September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A

3329/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjeva", September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A

3330/ Witness Statements, submitted by the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Government Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 31933-37. Although the account does not give details about this incident the subject claims it happened the day after he was brought to Ciglane; he reports that after the attack on Kozarac on May 27, 1992, he was arrested and held at Ciglane for two days.

Notes (continued)

3331/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjevka", September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A.

3332/ Witness Statement V from "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-30.

3333/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjevka", September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A

3334/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 776, 27 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43277. This source gives an incomplete map coordinate which locates the reported camp in the Kozarac area.

3335/ The report identifies the camp location as "Jajce, Prijedor." There is no listing for a town of that name in Prijedor according to available maps, however Jajce is a county in BiH located southeast of Banja Luka.

3336/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3337/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3338/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3339/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3340/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3341/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3342/ "List of Concentration and Detention Camps", B-H Bulletin No. 1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3343/ "List of Concentration and Detention Camps", B-H Bulletin No. 1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3344/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 174, 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302-43303. The subject reports that "the Omarska concentration camp took in 4 separate camps in the area: Keramika, Trnopolje, Omarska, and Mrakovica."

3345/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 174, 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302-43303.

3346/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 731, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43274.

3347/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99. Another report estimates 2,000 persons were detained at "Kevljani, Brezičani" as of November 19, 1992. (It is not clear why the prisoner totals from these two locations are combined because based on the available map and location information, Kevljani is approximately 12 kms east of the town of Prijedor.) Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

Notes (continued)

3348/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-197, IHRLI Doc. No. 56949-50.

3349/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3350/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 894, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43289; "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99; Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3351/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 894, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43289;

3352/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99; Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96, (reporting that 2,300 persons were held in "Ljubija mine, Sivac, Šenkovac, the Majdan camp" as of November 19, 1992.)

3353/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09; Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 039931-33.

3354/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09; Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 039931-33.

3355/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33.

3356/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09.

3357/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09.

3358/ Subject states that the mine was located just west of the main road through Ljubija, south of the town, between an area marked as Ljubija Rudnik and a small lake. The prisoners were removed from the bus in groups of three and were forced to carry the corpses to an area out of sight of the subject. Automatic gun fire was heard and the groups of prisoners did not return to the bus. The subject assumed that the prisoners were being executed. The subject was able to escape during the confusion created when one of the prisoners struggled with a guard. He believes that he is the only survivor of the original group of 117 Muslims held at the Miska Glava cafe (see Miska Glava account.)

3359/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33. The subject reports that the "guards" at the stadium were Serbs from neighbouring villages of

Notes (continued)

Donji Volar, Miska Glava and Tukovi. He identifies some of the guards. All reportedly were formerly civilians.

3360/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33.

3361/ The remaining 70 POWs were taken by bus to a mine for execution. The men were removed two by two and shot. The prisoners in the bus rioted, only one is reported to have escaped. (See previous account, paragraph ***, for more information on this mass killing.)

3362/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33.

3363/ "List of Concentration Camps and Prisons", in Concentration and Detention Camps, B-H Bulletin 1 10-92, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-4099.

3364/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33; US Department of State, Declassified Materials, 5 March 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09.

3365/ "Directory of Places in Yugoslavia", Službeni List (official newspaper of SFRY), Belgrade, 1973.

3366/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33. Subject describes the events of his capture: On 21 July 1992, when his hometown of Bišćani was attacked by Serbs the subject escaped to the woods where he joined a group of about 270 people; they had 10 or 12 guns between them. The group then joined Capt. Asim MUHIĆ in the Kurevo woods (location unknown). After two days at this location the group was scattered by an attack by Serb paramilitaries. After the attack, subject and others were reportedly on their way to Cazin. The subject and 113 others were caught in the town of Miska Glava. According to the subject, his Serb captors were intending to kill the group but an officer ordered that the prisoners be brought to the hall in Miska Glava.

3367/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33.

3368/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33.

3369/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09. Subject, a resident of Rizvanovići later escaped a mass killing at a mining area (see Ljubija Sports Stadium). He believes that he was the only surviving prisoner from a group of 117.

3370/ The subject believes that the ten men, called "volunteers" by their captors, were killed by the Bosnian Serb soldiers. He also believes that they were selected because they were residents of high standing or were relatively wealthy. He says that the victims were either known to some of their captors, who were from the local area, or that this information about them was obtained during the interrogations.

3371/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-

Notes (continued)

146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-56809. The subject believes that the three perpetrators were either doctors or other medical persons because they wore white medical smocks and had their own medical instruments. It is reported that all three had worked at the "Doktor Mladen Stojanović" hospital in Prijedor. This hospital was reportedly the main hospital for Prijedor and was located in the Urije district of the city. The names of two of the perpetrators are listed in the report at IHRLI Doc. No. 56807.

3372/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 678, 1 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259.

3373/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 678, 1 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259.

3374/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 678, 1 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259.

3375/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 175, 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302; Women's Group "Trešnjeva" A List of Rape-Death Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 25311-15.

3376/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 175, 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302.

3377/ Women's Group "Trešnjeva" A List of Rape-Death Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 25311-15.

3378/ US Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11912; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 6781 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259-60; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-59.

3379/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-59.

3380/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 6781 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259-60.

3381/ US Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11912.

3382/ British Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 059, IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-120.

3383/ British Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CRN 059, IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-120.

3384/ Submission to IHRLI from Mediya (individual) containing statements by two detainees, IHRLI Doc. No. 29425-38.

3385/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 059, IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-120. For complete interview see United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Special Debrief of CFN 059 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-40087.

3386/ US Department of State Declassified Material, March 8, 1993, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-074.

Notes (continued)

3387/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-04. It is assumed that the appellations "Prijeedor Police Station" and the "Serbian Police Headquarters in Prijedor" both refer to the main police station in Prijedor.

3388/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-04.

3389/ US Seventh Submission, April 12, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11912.

3390/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-27.

3391/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3392/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3393/ Second Submission of the Government of Canada pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), S/26016, 30 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-91. Victims of the torture are identified in the report by initial.

3394/ Second Submission of the Government of Canada pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), S/26016, 30 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29771-91.

3395/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 235, 14 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43306.

3396/ "List of Concentration Camps and Prisons," in Concentration and Detention Camps, B-H Bulletin 1 10/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-4099.

3397/ "List of Concentration Camps and Prisons," in Concentration and Detention Camps, B-H Bulletin 1 10/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-4099. A search of available maps does not identify Majdan as a town or mine in the county of Prijedor.

3398/ "List of Concentration Camps and Prisons," B-H Bulletin No. 1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3399/ "Directory of Places in Yugoslavia," Službeni List (official newspaper of SFRY), Belgrade, 1973.

3400/ "List of Concentration Camps and Prisons," B-H Bulletin No. 1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99.

3401/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3402/ Women's Group "Trešnjeva," Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 25311-25315.

3403/ Author and source unknown, submitted by Women Living Under Muslim

Notes (continued)

(sic), under title of "Compilation of Information on Crimes of War Against Women in ex-Yugoslavia." IHRLI Doc. No. 6833. It may be that the location of this camp has been erroneously ascribed to Prijedor; the relevant events in the story happened in the county of Foča, in south-eastern BiH.

3404/ Author and source unknown, submitted by Women Living Under Muslim (sic), under title of "Compilation of Information on Crimes of War Against Women in ex-Yugoslavia." IHRLI Doc. No. 6833.

3405/ Author and source unknown, submitted by Women Living Under Muslim (sic), under title of "Compilation of Information on Crimes of War Against Women in ex-Yugoslavia." IHRLI Doc. No. 6833.

3406/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia & Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

3407/ DDT Special Report Concentration Camps And Other Places Of Detention In The Former Republic Of Yugoslavia, 16 June 1993, attached to letter dated 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043006,21.

3408/ U.S. Congress, IHRLI Doc. No. 056973.

3409/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

3410/ The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, Note by the Secretary-General, General Assembly, Security Council, A/48/92, S/25341, 26 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 035802,20.

3411/ UPDATE ON ICRC ACTIVITIES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, IHRLI Doc. No. 017836,43.

3412/ Fax from International Committee of the Red Cross with Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina attached, 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036944,55.

3413/ EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MONITOR MISSION, Facsimile Message, 31 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038440,6.

3414/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 35, 29 August-4 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038404,12.

3415/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

3416/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3417/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3418/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3419/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993,

Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3420/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3421/ LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, Security Council, S/26342, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034951,2.

3422/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

3423/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

3424/ Insufficient information was provided by the report regarding the specific location and control of the alleged facilities. For purposes of this analysis a conservative view will be adopted and only one of the two will be acknowledged in the count of detention facilities. ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3425/ LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, Security Council, S/26342, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034951,2.

3426/ LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, Security Council, S/26342, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034951,2.

3427/ LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, Security Council, S/26342, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034951,2.

3428/ This background information comes from John Pomfret, Crisis in Bosnia, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 7 May 1993, at A18, and from Kurt Schork, Bosnian Women Tell of Gang Rapes by Serbs, THE REUTER LIBRARY REPORT, 9 August 1992, BC Cycle.

3429/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, Case 374/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 29220-29223; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56416; STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13269.

3430/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, Case 374/92 (29 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 29220-29223.

3431/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, Report of Crimes Committed Against Humanity and the International Law and of Concentration Camps Formed by the Aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3316-3317.

Notes (continued)

3432/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036, 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228.

3433/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036, 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228.

3434/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32054; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

3435/ Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5502-5503; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56415.

3436/ Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5502-5503; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56415.

3437/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036, 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228.

3438/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3439/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184, 29199, 29215, 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974, 32048, 32054, 32096, 32111; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35692, 35702; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055, 40058.

3440/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 30262.

3441/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 30262.

3442/ Isić Mensud, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (23 September 1992), No. 01/1992, IHRLI Doc No. 39466A; See also STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, Case 727/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 29281.

3443/ Isić Mensud, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina Submission to

Notes (continued)

the United Nations Commission of Experts (23 September 1992), No. 01/1992, IHRLI Doc No. 39466A; See also STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, Case 727/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 29281.

3444/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224, 30190; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3445/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224, 30190; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3446/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224, 30190; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3447/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224, 30190; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3448/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224, 30190; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3449/ United States State Department, United States Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56415.

3450/ United States State Department, United States Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56415.

3451/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5998-5999, 22319-22320.

3452/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5998, 22319.

3453/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5998, 22319.

3454/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5999, 22320.

3455/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5999, 22320.

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3457/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5999, 22320.

3458/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5999, 22320.

3459/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5999-6000, 22320-22321.

3460/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 6000, 22321.

3461/ Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 6000, 22321.

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3463/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bosnian Government Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, No. 203/1992, (a translation of an article from the local newspaper, Iz Zemlje), IHRLI Doc. No. 34895.

3464/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334.

3465/ Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5494; WORLD CAMPAIGN "SAVE HUMANITY," REPORT ON WAR DESTRUCTIONS, VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, IHRLI Doc. No. 52154.

3466/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218-29219, 30184-30185; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

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3468/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina (21 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 16824; STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334; Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

5494.

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3471/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036.

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3474/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218-29219, 30184-30185; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

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3479/ Isić Mensud, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (23 September 1992), No. 01/1992, IHRLI Doc No. 39466A; See also Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, Case 727/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 29281.

3480/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228; See also Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5999-6000, 22320-22321, 22328; Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5494; WORLD CAMPAIGN "SAVE HUMANITY," REPORT ON WAR DESTRUCTIONS, VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, IHRLI Doc. No. 52154.

Notes (continued)

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3482/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228.

3483/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29170.

3484/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22334.

3485/ IsiĆ Mensud, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (23 September 1992), No. 01/1992, IHRLI Doc No. 39466A; STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3057-3058, 13235, 48672; Temoignages emanant du Centre D'Enquetes des Crimes de Guerre et du Crime de Genocide sur les Musulmans--Zenica (December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22328, 22334; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, Case 727/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 29281; Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5494, 5503; WORLD CAMPAIGN "SAVE HUMANITY," REPORT ON WAR DESTRUCTIONS, VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, IHRLI Doc. No. 52154; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bosnian Government Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, No. 203/1992, (a translation of an article from the local newspaper, Iz Zemlje), IHRLI Doc. No. 34895; Bosnia Relief Fund, On Chetniks' Crimes Committed Over Muslim Girls and Women During the Agression on the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina in 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9773; See also The Riyasat of Islamic Community, Crimes Committed by Chetniks in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Throughout the Year 1992 (28 September 1992), IHRLI Doc No. 34882 (mentions the Vlahovic Veljko Elementary School); IHRLI Doc. No. 43707 (untitled report on crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina).

3486/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32054.

3487/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56415.

3488/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56415.

3489/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch

Notes (continued)

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3490/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29289; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32120.

3491/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29289; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32120.

3492/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29289; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32120.

3493/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974.

3494/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169, 29228.

3495/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036.

3496/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29169-29170, 29213-29215, 29228; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095, 32110, 32119; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701-35702; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3497/ Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5502-5503; United States State Department, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56414-56415.

3498/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.

3499/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29183; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31973.

3500/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29228; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32110, 32119.

3501/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3502/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3503/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

Notes (continued)

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3506/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3507/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974.

3508/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13269, 48706; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29213-29215, 29220-29221, 29225, 30191; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33870; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35693, 35695, 35701-35702; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3509/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32054; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

3510/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3511/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29224; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35698.

3512/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184, 29199, 29215, 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974, 32048, 32054, 32096; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35692, 35702; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055, 40058.

3513/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184, 29199, 29215, 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974, 32048, 32054, 32096; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35692, 35702; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055, 40058.

Notes (continued)

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3515/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29174.

3516/ See Zdravko Grebo, Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5503; Bosnia Relief Fund, On Chetniks' Crimes Committed Over Muslim Girls and Women During the Aggression on the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina in 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9773; The Riyasat of Islamic Community, Crimes Committed by Chetniks in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Throughout the Year 1992 (28 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 34882; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Aggression Against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina: Facts on the Effects (6 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29913.

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3518/ Kurt Schork, Muslim women 'gang-raped by Serbs,' INDEPENDENT, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39345A.

3519/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037.

3520/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037.

3521/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13242, 13269, 13273, 48677, 48706, 48710; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29197-29198, 29221-29222, 29226, 30192; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037, 32048; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33860-33861, 33870-33871; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35675-35676, 35693, 35695-35696; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055; United States State Department, United States Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56415.

3522/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29174, 29197-29198, 29214-29215, 29289; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32048, 32095-32096, 32111, 32120; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33860-33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35675-35676, 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055, 40058.

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3524/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29226, 30192; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35693.

3525/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29214-29215; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095-32096; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

3526/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13240-13242, 13269, 13273, 48677, 48706, 48710; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184, 29214-29215, 29221-29222; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974, 32095-32096; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33870-33871; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35675-35676, 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

3527/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13471, 29856; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218, 30184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

3528/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29172, 29217; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33852; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35697; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

3529/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29172.

3530/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29172-29173.

3531/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037.

3532/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29214-29215; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095-32096; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

Notes (continued)

3533/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29226, 30192; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35693.

3534/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13269, 48706; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29221-29222; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095-32096; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33870-33871; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35695-35696.

3535/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.

3536/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29175; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3537/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29175; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3538/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32121.

3539/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32121.

3540/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29174.

3541/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29198-29199, 29217-29219, 29225-29226, 30184-30185, 30191-30192; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32048; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33852, 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35697, 35691, 35693; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055.

3542/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29173, 29289-29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32120-32121.

3543/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29186.

3544/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13273, 48710; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29199, 29225-29226, 30191-30192; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI

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Doc. No. 35693, 35676.

3545/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32121.

3546/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29291; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32122.

3547/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13468, 13471, 29853, 29856; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974.

3548/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13273, 48710; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29173, 29197, 29289-29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32048, 32120-32121; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33860; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35675; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055.

3549/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13471, 29856; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974.

3550/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13273, 48710; STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13471, 29856; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

3551/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29197; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32048; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33860; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35675; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055-40056.

3552/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.

3553/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.

3554/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI

Notes (continued)

Doc. No. 29172; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32112.

3555/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32121.

3556/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29174.

3557/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29186.

3558/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 1--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13269, 48706; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29221-29222; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33870-33871; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35695-35696.

3559/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29171, 29199, 29213-29214, 29218-29219, 29225-29226, 30184-30185, 30191-30192; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095, 32111; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35691, 35693, 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3560/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29171; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3561/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29213-29214; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3562/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218-29219, 30184-30185; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055-40056.

3563/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29213-29214; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3564/ International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40055-40056.

3565/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29171.

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3566/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29186; See also Id. at IHRLI Doc. No. 29199, 29225-29226, 30191-30192; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35693 (states that a group of approximately 21 people received food only once).

3567/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29170; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3568/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29171.

3569/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29213; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32095; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35701; International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40057.

3570/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218-29219, 30184-30185; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

3571/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29218-29219, 30184-30185; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35691.

3572/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29170, 29289; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111, 32120.

3573/ International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058.

3574/ International Human Rights Law Institute, Video Transcript 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40058 at Doc. No. 40055; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29198-29199; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32048; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676.

3575/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 1, October 1992, INRLI Doc. No. 13235, 3057, and 48671-48672.

3576/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 1, October 1992, INRLI Doc. No. 13235, 3057, and 48671-48672.

3577/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 26 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36956.

3578/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16824; United States Mission, Second Submission to the United Nations Security Council, 22

Notes (continued)

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3579/ United States Mission, Second Submission to the United Nations Security Council, 22 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 121.

3580/ United States Mission, Second Submission to the United Nations Security Council, 22 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 121.

3581/ December 1991, U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57075.

3582/ 13 April 1992, U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923.

3583/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923.

3584/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923-56924.

3585/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3586/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57076.

3587/ One source suggests that this open field was at Polygon, a test track for vehicles, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29747.

3588/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

3589/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

3590/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 6753.

3591/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56926; Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304; U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57066-57067.

3592/ This man was a former colonel in the Yugoslav Army, U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57066-57067.

3593/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56926.

3594/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57110.

3595/ Witness testimony, recorded by A. Ceganovic, Zenica, 25 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54761.

3596/ Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 22335.

3597/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

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3598/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3599/ This camp is referred to numerous times as the Manac camp, but it would seem that the witnesses are making reference to what is otherwise known throughout this report as the Manjača camp.

3600/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. 29748-29749.

3601/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 57111; Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3602/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3603/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 57111.

3604/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 4319.

3605/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

3606/ U.S. Mission to International Organizations, IHRLI Doc. No. 23463-23464 and U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57111.

3607/ Women Group "Trešnjevka," The List of Concentration Camps -- Bordellos, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6753.

3608/ Croatian Information Centre, War Crimes committed by the Yugoslav Army, 1991-1992, Zagreb, IHLRI Doc. No. 15201 and Government of France, letter to the UN Security Council, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 1332.

3609/ The auto factory was 200 metres west, and the other was 100 metres east, U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56558-56559.

3610/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56558.

3611/ ICRC, Prisoners visited in connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16835 and ICRC, Number of Detainees visited by ICRC during last six weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 28 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29991.

3612/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3613/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3614/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56926.

3615/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3616/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29748.

Notes (continued)

- 3617/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.
- 3618/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29750.
- 3619/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.
- 3620/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.
- 3621/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.
- 3622/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.
- 3623/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29748.
- 3624/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in North-western Bosnia, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39985.
- 3625/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749.
- 3626/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749.
- 3627/ Media Press Sarajevo Report, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22335.
- 3628/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.
- 3629/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interview of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749 and U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.
- 3630/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.
- 3631/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 297478.
- 3632/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749.
- 3633/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749-29750.
- 3634/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.
- 3635/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.
- 3636/ This man came on 9 or 10 August 1992, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29750.
- 3637/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56925.

Notes (continued)

3638/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29750.

3639/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29746.

3640/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57112.

3641/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29748.

3642/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29748.

3643/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3644/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3645/ U.S. Government, Supplemental US Submission of Information to the UN Security Council, 1 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11892.

3646/ U.S. Government, Supplemental US Submission of Information to the UN Security Council, 1 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11892 and U.S. State Department, 15 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56443.

3647/ ICRC, Prisoners visited in connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16835 and ICRC, Number of Detainees visited by ICRC during last six weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 28 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29991.

3648/ ICRC, Prisoners visited in connection with the Conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 19 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16835 and ICRC, Number of Detainees visited by ICRC during last six weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 28 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29991.

3649/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54752.

3650/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54757.

3651/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54781.

3652/ Witness testimony, recorded by Ahmina Klico, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54738.

3653/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54776 and 54780.

3654/ Witness testimony, recorded by Ahmina Klico, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54738.

3655/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community of Sarajevo, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319 and U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

Notes (continued)

3656/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office at Geneva, Interviews with ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29744 and U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

3657/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.

3658/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office at Geneva, Interviews with ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.

3659/ U.S. State Department, 15 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56443.

3660/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4319.

3661/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29

3662/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 431

3663/ Permanent Mission of Denmark, IHRLI Doc. No. 29744.

3664/ U.S. Government, Supplemental US Submission of Information to the UN Security Council, 1 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11892.

3665/ United Kingdom Missions, DDT Special Report: Concentration Camps and other places of Detention in the Former Yugoslavia, June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43028.

3666/ These groups were dominated by Muslims and Croats.

3667/ Jonathon S. Landay, Fierce Fighting Envelops Sarajevo, United Press International, 5 April 1992.

3668/ Nikola Antanov, Fighting Flares in Bosnia, Leaders Plead For Peace, Reuters, 5 April 1992. For a full discussion of the Battle and Siege of Sarajevo, see Annex VI.

3669/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Third Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. S/26383 (30 August 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 38278-38279.

3670/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Case III-011, at 22 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 2176 (alleging that in late 1991 and 1992 there were "bordellos" in Sarajevo where Muslim and Croat units raped Serb women as young as 12, keeping them in the "bordello" until the fifth month of pregnancy, and then detaining them to prevent abortions, and that men with infectious diseases including AIDS were "deliberately allowed" to visit the "bordellos" and rape women there); Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons 23-24 (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7088-7089 (same); Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/48/124, A/25506 (1 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18264 (alleging that Muslim and Croat forces run bordellos for Serb women); Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights,

Notes (continued)

U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/86 (8 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12609 (stating that Muslim militia run brothels with the knowledge and acknowledgement of Muslim authorities); Statement of [witness], taken 21 January 1992, in Sarajevo, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11862-11863 (alleging that "bordellos" were a public secret).

3671/ This is not a comprehensive list of sites, but contains only camps for which few details are given. Camps for which there are more details are described more fully below.

3672/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5525.

3673/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5525.

3674/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11703.

3675/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11703.

3676/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11703.

3677/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11741.

3678/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11703.

3679/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11741.

3680/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11825.

3681/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5525.

3682/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11703.

3683/ Bordellos of Screams 24, IHRLI Doc. No. 7089.

3684/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29869.

3685/ Maggie O'Kane, UN Condemns Serb "Policy" of Rape, Guardian Weekly, 27 December 1992, at 22, IHRLI Doc. No. 6832.

3686/ This may be a misspelling. The author may have meant the county of Sokolac, just east of Sarajevo. Maggie O'Kane, UN Condemns Serb "Policy" of

Notes (continued)

Rape, Guardian Weekly, 27 December 1992, at 22, IHRLI Doc. No. 6832. It is also possible that it is referring to one of the other Sokolac's located in either Šipovo, Bihać or Sokolac counties.

3687/ Maggie O'Kane, UN Condemns Serb "Policy" of Rape, Guardian Weekly, 27 December 1992, at 22, IHRLI Doc. No. 6832.

3688/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11809 (alleging that there were private prisons for Serbs where men were beaten and killed and women were raped and that intellectuals were targets)

3689/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618.

3690/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11620.

3691/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11620.

3692/ Statement of [witness], No. 17-9/02-17/92, Ministry of the Interior, Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case 1-145 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28520.

3693/ United States Department of State, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Cases 94-1 to 94-276, Case 94-26, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 56403-56404.

3694/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11821.

3695/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11826.

3696/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case I-146 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28521.

3697/ The report states that those accused of rape were probably members of special units commanded by the commander of the Territorial Defence Forces, but does not state how it arrived at that conclusion. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64201.

3698/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64201.

3699/ Muslims Carry out Ethnic Cleansing by Arresting Serbs in Bosnia Says French Daily, Tanjug, 22 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 47930.

3700/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, Statement of [witness], taken in Sarajevo, 3 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32058-32059.

3701/ Statement of [witness], taken 21 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11863.

Notes (continued)

3702/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064438.

3703/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11617, 11620 (reporting witness statement); Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11618 (reporting witness statement); Statement of [witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579; Statement of [same witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658.

3704/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5525.

3705/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11617, 11620 (reporting witness statement); Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11618 (reporting witness statement); Statement of [witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579; Statement of [same witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658.

3706/ Statement of [witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579; Statement of [same witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658.

3707/ Statement of [witness], Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618, 11620.

3708/ Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3709/ Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3710/ Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3711/ Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658

3712/ Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3713/ Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-

Notes (continued)

11817.

3714/ Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-11817.

3715/ Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-11817.

3716/ Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-11817; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28581 (summarizing the statement).

3717/ Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-11817; Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28581 (summarizing the statement).

3718/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11819; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-91/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582

3719/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11819; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582.

3720/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11819; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-91/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582

3721/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582 (based on the statements of two named witnesses); Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case IV-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28564; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64219.

3722/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582.

3723/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case IV-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28564.

3724/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11819-11820.

3725/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810.

Notes (continued)

3726/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11819-11821

3727/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64219.

3728/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810.

3729/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582.

3730/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case IV-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28564.

3731/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582.

3732/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11821.

3733/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11819, 11821. See also, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64219 (stating only that prisoners were physically maltreated, not alleging by what forces).

3734/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11819-11820; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (July 2, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28564.

3735/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11819.

3736/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11821.

3737/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11819-11820, 11821; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-012 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28582; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case IV-011 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28564.

3738/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11819-11820.

3739/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11823.

3740/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former

Notes (continued)

Yugoslavia, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440.

3741/ Statement of G.T., IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11797-11798, 48579-48581; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right Irrespective of God or Love, Borba, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48630-48631; Interagency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22217-22219; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/47/813, S/24991 (18 December 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48346-48347; Serbian Republic, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Statement of G.T., IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6916-6917; Bordellos of Screams, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7070-7071; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28661-28662.

3742/ There is a very strong possibility that this refers to the tunnel prison located in Bradina, in the county of Konjic.

3743/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11826; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-02/DOC-2/E, Case VI-016 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28586.

3744/ This commander participated in the war in Croatia and also allegedly participated in an attack of a JNA convoy on Dobrovoljačka street in Sarajevo 3 May 1992. Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11826; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-02/DOC-2/E, Case VI-016 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28586.

3745/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11826.

3746/ According to the source, this village is located some 10 kilometres from Sarajevo, however, information regarding the exact location of the village Presjenica and the Dečić camp has not been found. Consequently, their existence in Sarajevo county has not been verified.

3747/ Statement of [witness], 21 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11865-11867; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35819-35820; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 17 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12461.

3748/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29869.

3749/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 552/1992 (29 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31963-31964.

3750/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11811.

Notes (continued)

3751/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11811, 11826-11827; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-010 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28580.

3752/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11811, 11826-11827; Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618-11619; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-010 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28580.

3753/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618-11619.

3754/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11826-11827.

3755/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 11620.

3756/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11826-11827; Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618-11620.

3757/ Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618-11619.

3758/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11826-11827; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-010 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28580.

3759/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-010 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28580.

3760/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11811.

3761/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11813.

3762/ International Society for Human Rights, Human Rights and Serbia: Report Composed on the Return of ISHR Observers from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (29 May 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9200.

3763/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64198.

3764/ United States, Third Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24791 (10 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 2133 (reporting a story from the New York Times).

3765/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of [witness] (15 July 1992), IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

Nos. 35657-35659.

3766/ It is unclear whether access was given in 1992 or 1993.

3767/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Abuse by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwest Bosnia-Herzegovina.

3768/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Testimony of [witness], case 287/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31997-31999.

3769/ It is unclear to what this word refers.

3770/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Testimony of [witness], case 287/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31997-31999.

3771/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness], Case 534/92, IHRLI Doc. 33299.

3772/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3773/ United States, Department of State, Declassified Documents, Case 94-26, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 56403-56404.

3774/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064438. This site may be Grude Prison, discussed immediately below.

3775/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area, IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-007062 at Doc. No. 7059.

3776/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area, IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-007062 at Doc. No. 7059.

3777/ Bordellos of Screams 23-24, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7088-7089; see also, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Case III-011, at 22 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 2176 (identifying "bordellos" at Tarčin in Hadžići and identifying three alleged perpetrators, one of whom used to work for the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

3778/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Third Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. S/26383 (30 August 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 38278-38279.

3779/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3: Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sport Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), Statement of [witness], Supplement No. 5, IHRLI Doc. No. 41164-41169.

3780/ ICRC, Places of Detention Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064438.

Notes (continued)

3781/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3782/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3783/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508 (placing the total number at 30,000); Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3784/ Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 645, 657.

3785/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3786/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508 (not reporting the duration); Zlata Phillips & Forman Phillips, War Experiences of Children from Bosnia/Herzegovina (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6701-6704 (reporting the statements of three children detained, each of whom stated they were kept for three days); Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761 (stating the convoy was detained for over 50 hours); Save Humanity, Report on War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 645, 657 (placing the duration at two days).

3787/ Zlata Phillips & Forman Phillips, War Experiences of Children from Bosnia/Herzegovina (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6701-6704.

3788/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3789/ ICRC, Places of Detention Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064438.

3790/ This information was told to Herak by two men who had thrown the bodies into the furnace to be burned. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1114/1992 (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33344-33351, 33346.

3791/ One source stated that these prisoners had been detained at the Jugopetrol warehouse at Rajlovac. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 32058-32059.

3792/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32058-32059; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

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State Commission for War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48667; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3793/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347.

3794/ Statement No. 6, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22123.

3795/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3796/ The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34882. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347.

3797/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347; Court TV, Transcript of the trial of Borislav Herak, IHRLI Tape 27, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 16869-16899; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.

3798/ This information was told to Herak by Radomir Pustivuk and Danilo Ždralo, who had thrown the bodies into the furnace to be burned. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33344-33351, 33346; Court TV, Transcript of the trial of Borislav Herak, IHRLI Tape 27, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 16869-16899; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.

3799/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347; Court TV, Transcript of the trial of Borislav Herak, IHRLI Tape 27, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 16869-16899; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.

3800/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347; Court TV, Transcript of the trial of Borislav Herak, IHRLI Tape 27, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 16869-16899; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.

3801/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), Case 1114/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33343-33351, 33346-33347.

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3802/ Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Hercegovina, Report to European Court for Human Rights in Geneva Against War Crimes (October 28, 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49209.

3803/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3804/ Supplement No. 1, Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding Violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, at 15 (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 46148.

3805/ There is a bit of a discrepancy with the date information provided in the ICRC report. The report states that ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a hospital in Sarajevo on 24 September 1991; however, the seige in Sarajevo did not commence until April 1992. See ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440.

3806/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-018 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28588.

3807/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-018 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28588.

3808/ Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-018 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28588.

3809/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810.

3810/ United States, Department of State, United States Human Rights Report on Bosnia and Serbia 1992 (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9050.

3811/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35815, 35817; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3812/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human

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Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3813/ UNPROFOR Daily Site Report, 21 January 1993, at 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 8282 (stating that the week of 21 January 1993, a CIVPOL Investigation Team visited Kula camp, run by Serbs, holding 171 Muslim prisoners; the camp had no electricity or running water).

3814/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817.

3815/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3816/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3817/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35815 (stating that in January 1993, there were 131 prisoners waiting at Kula for exchange); Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 50195-50196 (alleging that there were about 200 prisoners, mostly women and children, in one room of the camp); Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980 (estimating the population in June at 180); Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059 (placing the total number of detainees at 130 in mid-May, and adding that when the witness was exchanged, he saw 100 more detainees arriving).

3818/ This is most likely the Kula camp in the Butmir section of Sarajevo, near the airport. ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

3819/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35815, 35817; Zdravko Grebo, Report on

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3820/ United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63836; UNPROFOR Daily Site Report, 21 January 1993, at 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 8282.

3821/ Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513.

3822/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507 (stating the population was mostly civilian with a few prisoners of war); United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63836 (reporting that detainees were prisoners of war); UNPROFOR Daily Site Report, 21 January 1993, at 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 8282 (same); Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513 (stating that some prisoners were Serbian prisoners of war, but the rest were Serbian criminals); Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980 (reporting that the population was civilian); Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059 (calling Kula the place "where civilians are kept").

3823/ However, the source stated that the camp was at the former JNA barracks at Lukavica. This may not be Kula camp, but may instead refer to Lukavica camp. United States, Department of State, United States Human Rights Report on Bosnia and Serbia, 1992 (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9045.

3824/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3825/ Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513.

3826/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (February 10, 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (February 26, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

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3827/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 31980.

3828/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (February 10, 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (February 26, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; UNPROFOR Daily Site Report, 21 January 1993, at 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 8282; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 31980; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3829/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (February 10, 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (February 26, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3830/ Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122.

3831/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3832/ These exchanges took place in Vraca at the Vrbanja bridge. Detainees were allegedly released at one end and were forced to walk across to Bosnian Muslim lines. Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35815; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3833/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7

Notes (continued)

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3834/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980.

3835/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (February 10, 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Amnesty International, Bosnian-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 31980; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3836/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Amnesty International, Bosnian-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3837/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15-16, ¶ 66 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 12459-12460; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Statement No. 5, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 22121-22122; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Amnesty International, Bosnian-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059.

3838/ The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 34882, 39443A; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, 1 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9771.

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3839/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 1757/93, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35683-35684, 29237-29239

3840/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 1757/93, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35683-35684, 29237-29239

3841/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 1757/93, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35683-35684, 29237-29239; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29869 (summarizing the witness' testimony).

3842/ Interview with . . . 11 years old, Sarajevo, 2 November 1992, by Sune Stuvland, psychologist, UNICEF, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 39271A-39277A.

3843/ Interview with . . . 11 years old, Sarajevo, 2 November 1992, by Sune Stuvland, psychologist, UNICEF, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 39271A-39277A.

3844/ Interview with . . . 11 years old, Sarajevo, 2 November 1992, by Sune Stuvland, psychologist, UNICEF, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 39271A-39277A.

3845/ The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, 1 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9771.

3846/ ICRC, Places of Detention Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064438.

3847/ ICRC, Places of Detention Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064439.

3848/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of N.N., Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes 53-55 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48710-48712.

3849/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Statement No. 6, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22123; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of N.N., Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes 53-55 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48710-48712.

3850/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Statement No. 6, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22123; Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669.

3851/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871.

3852/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3853/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United

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3854/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3855/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15, ¶ 65 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12459 (describing the transfer of 500-600 detainees); Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817 (same); Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871 (alleging that about 400 detainees from Bratunac were brought to Pale in May 1992, and that the guards said the detainees had attacked Sokolac, but they appeared to be civilians, and included women and children); Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669 (stating that 435 prisoners from Bratunac were held for 2 days at Pale in preparation for an exchange in Visoko); Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54856-54860 (naming one person transferred from Bratunac to Pale in mid-May, released 20 June 1992); Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54812-54815 (naming one person transferred from Bratunac to Pale in mid-May, released in Visoko in June 1992).

3856/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 8, 21 December-27 December 1992, Executive Summary, IHRLI Doc. No. 63951.

3857/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871 (alleging that about 400 detainees from Bratunac were brought to Pale in May 1992, and that the guards said the detainees had attacked Sokolac, but they appeared to be civilians, and included women and children); Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669 (stating that 435 prisoners from Bratunac were held for 2 days at Pale in preparation for an exchange in Visoko); Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54856-54860 (naming one person transferred from Bratunac to Pale in mid-May, released 20 June 1992); Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54812-54815 (naming one person transferred from Bratunac to Pale in mid-May, released in Visoko in June 1992).

3858/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871 (alleging that about 400 detainees from Bratunac were brought to Pale in May 1992, and that the guards said the detainees had attacked Sokolac, but they appeared to be civilians, and included women and children); Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669 (stating that 435 prisoners from Bratunac were held for 2 days at

Notes (continued)

Pale in preparation for an exchange in Visoko).

3859/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15, ¶ 65 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12459 (describing the transfer of 500-600 detainees); Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817 (same).

3860/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871; Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669; Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54856-54860; Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54812-54815.

3861/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23709.

3862/ This may be a can of soup, but the witness does not specify.

3863/ Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669.

3864/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50, at 15, ¶ 65 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12459; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35817; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes 53-55 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48710-48712; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871; Statement of 4120/85, Witness No. 11, Save Humanity, Report on War destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 669; Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54856-54860; Statement of [witness], Centre for Research on War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide, Zenica, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 54812-54815.

3865/ Statement No. 6, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22123.

3866/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23709; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community (1 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9769.

3867/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of N.N., Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29870-29871.

3868/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement N.N., Bulletin No.

Notes (continued)

3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29870-29871.

3869/ This list is from two sources. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of N.N., Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes 53-55 (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48710-48712; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507.

3870/ Statement of [witness], Belgrade, 23 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5111-5112, 11746-11762, 11795-11796; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/47/813, S/24991 (18 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48341-48342; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28656-28657; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case III-018 (2 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 28542 (summarizing the facts of the witness statement); Bordellos of Screams (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7071-7074; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right, Irrespective of God or Love, Borba, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48628-48630; Statement of [witness], Interagency Group of the Government of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6907-6909, 22211-22213; Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140; Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Tape 24, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 52053-52054.

When the witness was released, she stated that she counted 15 doors to other rooms. Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140.

3871/ Statement of [witness], Belgrade, 23 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5111-5112, 11746-11762, 11795-11796; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/47/813, S/24991 (18 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48341-48342; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28656-28657; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case III-018 (2 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 28542 (summarizing the facts of the witness statement); Bordellos of Screams (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7071-7074; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right, Irrespective of God or Love, Borba, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48628-48630; Statement of [witness], Interagency Group of the Government of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6907-6909, 22211-22213; Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140; Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Tape 24, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 52053-52054.

3872/ Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140.

3873/ Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130-32140.

3874/ Statement of [witness], Belgrade, 23 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5111-5112, 11746-11762, 11795-11796; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/47/813, S/24991 (18 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48341-48342; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United

Notes (continued)

Nations Commission of Experts (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28656-28657; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case III-018 (2 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 28542 (summarizing the facts of the witness statement); Bordellos of Screams (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7071-7074; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right, Irrespective of God or Love, Borba, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48628-48630; Statement of [witness], Interagency Group of the Government of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6907-6909, 22211-22213; Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140; Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Tape 24, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 52053-52054.

3875/ Statement of [witness], Interagency Group of the Government of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6907-6909, 22211-22213.

3876/ Statement of [witness], Belgrade, 23 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5111-5112, 11746-11762, 11795-11796; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/47/813, S/24991 (18 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48341-48342; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28656-28657; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case III-018 (2 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 28542 (summarizing the facts of the witness statement); Bordellos of Screams (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7071-7074; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right, Irrespective of God or Love, Borba, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 48628-48630; Statement of [witness], Interagency Group of the Government of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Violation of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6907-6909, 22211-22213; Statement of [witness], IHRLI Tape 21, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32130-32140; Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Tape 24, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 52053-52054.

3877/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11813.

3878/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11828.

3879/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3880/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3881/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33348; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of [witness], Case 323/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31957-31958; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for

Notes (continued)

Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of [witness], Case 368/1992 (20 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32025-32026; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32058-32059; International Peace Centre, Statement of [witness] (13 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 43703-43705.

3882/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870.

3883/ It is possible also that some were taken before and some after the attack. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33348; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of [witness], Case 323/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31957-31958.

3884/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of [witness], Case 368/1992 (20 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32025-32026.

3885/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of [witness], (Sarajevo 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32058-32059.

3886/ Another witness saw this beating. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, Security Department, Statement of [witness], Case 359/1992 (20 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 32092.

3887/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870.

3888/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48667.

3889/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508.

3890/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32058-32059; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Department, Statement of [witness], Case 359/1992 (20 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 32092; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3891/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of [witness], Case 323/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31957-31958.

3892/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, Office of Security, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 15 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33270-33273.

3893/ This witness may have been taken to Energopetrol. The events he

Notes (continued)

described coincided with a witness from that site.

3894/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Services, Statement of [witness], Case 323/1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31957-31958.

3895/ International Peace Centre, Statement [witness] (13 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 43703-43705.

3896/ Another witness corroborated this. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3: Facts on War Crimes (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29868-29870.

3897/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Statement of [witness], Case 359/1992 20 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32092.

3898/ Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Report to European Court for Human Rights in Geneva, Against War Criminals (28 October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 49209-49210; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps 3 (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761 (stating that the camp was at barracks and when it overflowed, the excess people were put into garages in the village Krivoglavci and in a World War II bunker).

3899/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16-17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5508-5509. Because it is difficult to discern the exact number of detention facilities situated in this area, a conservative position is taken and it is hereby assumed that only one facility was in operation.

3900/ Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Report to European Court for Human Rights in Geneva, Against War Criminals (October 28, 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 49209-49210.

3901/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5509.

3902/ Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Report to European Court for Human Rights in Geneva, Against War Criminals (28 October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 49209-49210; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps 3 (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16-17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5508-5509.

3903/ Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Report to European Court for Human Rights in Geneva, Against War Criminals (October 28, 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 49209-49210.

3904/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps 3 (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16-17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5508-5509.

3905/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16-17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5508-5509.

Notes (continued)

3906/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps 3 (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.

3907/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258.

3908/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29264.

3909/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29265.

3910/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 33349.

3911/ At least two reports alleged that during 1992 the camp or camps in Tarčin were run by both Muslim and Croatian forces. Yugoslav Mission, Press Release No. 7/11, Report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Submitted to the Commission of Experts, in Yugo Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, at 14, IHRLI Doc. No. 2202; Supplement No. 5, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46164-46169.

3912/ Yugoslav Mission, Press Release No. 7/11, Republic of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Submission to the Commission of Experts, in Yugo Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, at 14, IHRLI Doc. No. 2202; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) 26 (1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 2180-2181.

3913/ Yugoslav Mission, Press Release No. 7/11, Republic of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Submission to the Commission of Experts, in Yugo Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, at 14, IHRLI Doc. No. 2202.

3914/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality 4 (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 46137.

3915/ Republic of Croatia, Report on War Crimes and Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions Committed by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Army and Muslim Paramilitary Forces Against the Croatian Civilian Population in Central Bosnia and Northern Herzegovina (September 3, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 36661.

3916/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 27/93, 5-10 July 1993, at 9 ¶ 51, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29706-29714.

3917/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 36, September 5-11, 1993,

Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 38381.

3918/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, September 6, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35750.

3919/ One source stated that there were over 12 cells. Supplement No. 5, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46164-46169.

3920/ Statement No. 3, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46155-46159; Supplement No. 2, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46149-46154.

3921/ Statement No. 3, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46155-46159.

3922/ Supplement No. 2, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46149-46154.

3923/ One source stated that there were over 12 cells. Supplement No. 5, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46164-46169.

3924/ Statement No. 3, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46155-46159.

3925/ Supplement No. 2, Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46149-46154.

3926/ Supplement No. 5, Serbian Council Information Centre,

Notes (continued)

Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46164-46169.

3927/ It is unclear whether this happened only once or on multiple occasions.

3928/ It is unclear whether this man acted with another or whether his name might be differently spelled by the source.

3929/ Letter from Colonel Vinko Lukić, Union of Representatives, Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatian Committee Herzeg-Bosnia, Croatian Council of Defence Kiseljak to UNPROFOR, 23 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 55193-55195.

3930/ Yugoslav Mission, Press Release No. 7/11, Report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Submitted to the Commission of Experts, in Yugo Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, at 14, IHRLI Doc. No. 2202; Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia; Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11741; Bordellos of Screams 24 (undated), IHRLI Doc. No. 7089; Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality 4 (10 June-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 46137; United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63834; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), at 16, ¶¶ 68-69; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (February 26, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35818; ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 27/93, 5-10 July 1993, at 9, ¶ 51, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29706-29714; ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38381; Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35750; The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention in a factory in Tarcy on 26 November 1992. ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064440.

3931/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia; Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11741; Bordellos of Screams 24 (undated), IHRLI Doc. No. 7089.

3932/ Bordellos of Screams 24 (undated), IHRLI Doc. No. 7089.

3933/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of

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the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/50 (February 10, 1993), at 16, ¶¶ 68-69; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (February 26, 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35818.

3934/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 27/93, 5-10 July 1993, at 9, ¶ 51, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29706-29714; ECMM, Humanitarian Activity Report No. 36, September 5-11, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38381; Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, September 6, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35750.

3935/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem armed formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No.3, April 21, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046134-75 at Doc. No.046155.

3936/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence by Croatian and Moslem armed formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No.3, April 21, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046134-75 at Doc. No.046155.

3937/ United States Mission, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3171.

3938/ United States Mission, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3171.

3939/ Supplement No. 2, Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding Violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46149-46154; Supplement No. 1, Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding Violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46136-46147.

3940/ Supplement No. 1, Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding Violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Civilian Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dossier No. 3, Muslim Camps in Konjic Municipality: Čelebići, Sports Hall-Musala in Konjic and Donje Selo (10 June 1992-21 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 46136-46147.

3941/ United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63835.

3942/ United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63835, 63836; United States, Department of State, United States Human Rights Reports on Bosnia and

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3943/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11821,

3944/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64206.

3945/ Another source estimated that the population was 300, including 30 women. United States Mission, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3173.

3946/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11821-11822.

3947/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11741, 11810, 11821-11825.

3948/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64160.

3949/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11741, 11810, 11821-11825; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, Case VI-013 (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28583.

3950/ United States Mission, Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24583 (September 23, 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 93; United States Mission, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3173; Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation on violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, File No. 2, Rape and Sexual Assault of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia 1991-1993 (15 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 14211-14213, 54207-54209; United States, Department of State, United States Human Rights Reports on Bosnia and Serbia, 1992 (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9044; Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11741; Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the Commission of Experts, YU/SC

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3951/ Statement of [witness], Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation on violations of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing and Violations by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations Against the Serb Population in Bosnia-Herzegovina, File No. 2, Rape and Sexual Assault of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia 1991-1993 (15 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 14211-14213, 54207-54209; see also Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64206 (reporting on the same series of incidents).

3952/ Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No.049397-049458 at Doc. No.049439-41.

3953/ Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No.049397-049458 at Doc. No.049439-41.

3954/ Zdravko Grebo, Report to Tadeusz Mazowiecki on Human Rights Violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina 17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5509.

3955/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.

3956/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Defence, Security Department, Classified document 23/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 35681-35682; IHRLI Tape 65, Code A044 (October 10, 1993).

3957/ IHRLI Tape 65, Code A044 (October 10, 1993).

3958/ United States Mission, Sixth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/25393 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18373-18374, 11896-11897.

3959/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 15 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33270-33273.

3960/ Zdravko Grebo, Report to Tadeusz Mazowiecki on Human Rights Violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina 17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5509.

3961/ John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924; United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3962/ M. Cherif Bassiouni, Chairman, Commission of Experts, Reports Obtained During the Commission Mission to the Former Yugoslavia-April 1993 (11 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 15900.

3963/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior,

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Office of Security, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 15 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33270-33273; Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 17 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5509; M. Cherif Bassiouni, Chairman, Commission of Experts, Reports Obtained During Commission Mission to the Former Yugoslavia-April 1993 (11 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 15900.

3964/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924; United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3965/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924; United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article); Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1114/92 (Sarajevo 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 33349; Amnesty International, IHRLI Doc. No. 34985; Interrogation of [alleged perpetrator], IHRLI Tape 18, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32226-32241, 32230-32231; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48656; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39442A; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, 1 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9770; M. Cherif Bassiouni, Chairman, Commission of Experts, Reports Obtained During Commission Mission to the Former Yugoslavia-April 1993 (11 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 15900; Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps, 30 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9671.

3966/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924 (reporting on Herak's confession); United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3967/ Interrogation of [alleged perpetrator], IHRLI Tape 18, transcript, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 32226-32241, 32230-32231 (confessing to committing war crimes including the rape of captive Muslim women; the alleged perpetrator later retracted his confession, saying that he was tortured to give it).

3968/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs,

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Security Services Centre, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924 (reporting on Herak's confession); United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3969/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924 (reporting on Herak's confession); United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (11 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3970/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29258-29261; John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, 27 November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924 (reporting on Herak's confession); United States, Fourth Submission to the United Nations Security Council, U.N. Doc. S/24918 (8 December 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 3166-3167 (reporting the New York Times article); Amnesty International, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (11 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5524 (reporting on the New York Times Article).

3971/ UNPROFOR, Press Summary Belgrade, 3 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 47075.

3972/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 1: Facts on War Crimes (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48656; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39442A.

3973/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Office of Security, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 15 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33270-33273.

3974/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9671.

3975/ International Society for Human Rights, Human Rights and Serbia: Report Compiled on the return of ISHR observers from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (29 May 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9202.

3976/ John F. Burns, A Serbian Fighter's Trail of Brutality, N.Y. Times, November 1992, at A1, A12, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 31920-31924.

3977/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9771; The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39443A.

3978/ Zdravko Grebo, Report to Tadeusz Mazowiecki on Human Rights

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Violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5506-5507.

3979/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness], Case 534/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 33299.

3980/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of [witness] (15 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35657-35659.

3981/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of [witness] (15 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 35657-35659.

3982/ Statement of Witness CFN 607, United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63834.

3983/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1211/92 (11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267, 29261-29263. This statement was corroborated by Sretko Damjanović, the colleague who participated in these murders. Damjanović retracted his statement in court. Interrogation of Sretko Damjanović, IHRLI Tape 18, transcript, IHRLI Doc. No. 32226-32241, 32233-32238.

3984/ The Rijaset, Journal of the Islamic Community, September 28, 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 39442A-39443A.

3985/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? Edited by Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz, The Pamphleteer's Press, Inc., 1993, at 230-231.

3986/ There is also reported to be a camp in Tomislavgrad referred to as the Šekovići camp, it is unclear if these are references to the same camp or two different camps by the same name.

3987/ Report of The Riyasat of Islamic Community, September 12, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039446; See also, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 013235; See also, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulletin No. 3, March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 013469; See also, IHRLI Doc. No. 022334; See also, Letter from Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 1332.

3988/ Letter Dated 25 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Addressed to the President of the Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 048676.

3989/ Croatian Information Centre, War Crimes Committed by the Yugoslav Army 1991-1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 015201.

3990/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 023702.

3991/ It is unclear if the source is referring to Šekovići.

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3992/ Defence Debriefing Team (DDT) Summary No. 25 of Atrocity Information, IHRLI Doc. No. 043287.

3993/ United Nations FAX, Julio Baez, Legal Officer/Assistant, Secretary of the Commission of Experts, IHRLI Doc. No. 016825; See also, Grebo Report 11/19/92, Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Zagreb, IHRLI Doc. No. 5494; See also, List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Approximate Number of Prisoners, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328; See also, World Campaign "Save Humanity", Report On War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052154; See also ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064438. Report refers to a camp visited in the village of "Šenkovići" on 22 June 1993.

3994/ Phillipe Koulischer, Deuxieme Livre Noir De La Purification Ethnique, Temoinages, Documents, Commentaires et Estimations Concernant l'Extermination des Musulmans de Bosnie-Herzegovine de Mars a Novembre (Decembre 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 5977.

3995/ Reportedly there is a village in Mrkonjić Grad called Mlinište. It is possible that the information which follows refers to a detention facility in that county.

3996/ Letter from Ljubomir Sopčić From Senad Biščević (26 July 1993)

3997/ Translation by Ljubomir Sopčić of Testimony of Senad Biščević 26 July. 1993 (Serbs searching for timber reportedly discovered the camp when prisoners were forced to load their trucks with timber. These Serbs identified Serbian officers in control of the camp. IHRLI Doc. No. 040159

3998/ Translation by Ljubomir Sopčić of Testimony of Senad Biščević 26 July. 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040159 (stating that an unidentified Serbian officer who was married to a Muslim woman entered the camp in search of his in-laws and was prevented from searching further by Commander Stupor after he had searched two of the barracks).

3999/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 386. The five men had survived the killing of disarmed combatants on 15 May 1992, on the Vlasica plateau, near Travnik. The men were taken to a Yugoslav Army headquarters where the prisoners were reportedly beaten. The prisoners were then taken to the Babanovac Hotel where many Yugoslav army officers were present.

4000/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 386.

4001/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina (August 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 000387.

4002/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? Edited by Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz, The Pamphleteer's Press, Inc., 1993, 230-231.

4003/ The man's name is on record with IHRLI.

4004/ Why, Publication for Human Rights and Peace, Sarajevo 1992,

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"Urbicid '92 Sarajevo", IHRLI Doc. No. 22117.

4005/ The witness and victims names are on record with IHRLI. Witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 54640-54644.

4006/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Muslims in Concentration Camps, by Muharem Omerdić, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004313-004320

4007/ The woman's name is on record with IHRLI.

4008/ She named six alleged perpetrators.

4009/ Witness statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 029232-029235; Duplicate at IHRLI Doc. No. 031954-031955; Duplicate at IHRLI Doc. No. 035672-035673; See also, IHRLI Doc. No. 029852.

4010/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494, 005507, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048220.

4011/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 022333, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

4012/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494, 005507, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048220.

4013/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 022333. Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

4014/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494, 005507, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048220.

4015/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 022333, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

4016/ Grebo Report, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005494, 005507, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 048220.

4017/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234. Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 022333, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 049671.

4018/ List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 052154.

4019/ 1991 Population Census of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Why Bosnia? Edited by Rabia Ali and Lawrence Lifschultz, The Pamphleteer's Press, Inc., 1993, 230-231.

4020/ U.S. Department of State, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 056909.

4021/ Letter from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations Security Council, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671.

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4022/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin, IHRLI Doc. No. 013234.

4023/ Urgent Action Appeals, Amnesty International, 11 December 1991 (IHRLI Doc. No. 34971); Letter from Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, 23 August 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 34952).

4024/ Letter from Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, 23 August 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 034952).

4025/ Letter from Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, 23 August 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 034952).

4026/ Letter from Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, 23 August 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 034952).

4027/ ECMM Humanitarian Activity Report No. 37, 12 September 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 039332).

4028/ Mazowiecki Report, 6 September 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 035733); Urgent Action Appeals, Amnesty International, 23 Aug 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034971); An official UN source, (IHRLI Doc. No. 034566).

4029/ Mazowiecki Report, 6 September 1993 (IHRLI Doc. No. 35733).

4030/ An official UN source, (IHRLI Doc. No. 034566).

4031/ An official UN source, (IHRLI Doc. NOS. 034329 and 034554).

4032/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4033/ Dallas Morning News, 15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039341.

4034/ Dallas Morning News, 15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039341.

4035/ Dallas Morning News, 15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039341.

4036/ Dallas Morning News, 15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 039341.

4037/ This detention facility was reported as being in Tusanj, however being unable to locate this place it was added to the Tešanj file. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64202

4038/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.06440.

4039/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.06440.

4040/ US Dept of State, Submission of Documents 94-1 through 94-276 at Doc. No. 94-178, IHRLI Doc. No.056888.

4041/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman addressed to George Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5492-005510 at Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 5506.

4042/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman addressed to George Mautner-Markhof, 15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5492-005510 at Doc. No. 5506.

4043/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 4668-9 at Doc. No. 4668.

4044/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony, IHRLI Doc. No. 4668-9 at Doc. No. 4668.

4045/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4046/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4047/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4048/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4049/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4050/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4051/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4052/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4053/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39981 at Doc. No. 39979.

4054/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4668-4669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4055/ Also known as the Yugoslav National Army, the Yugoslav People's Army. JNA literally, Jugoslovenska Narodna Armija.

4056/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4057/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4058/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

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4059/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4060/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4061/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4669.

4062/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4669.

4063/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4064/ D.I.M.H., Division of information and research, Ministry of health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004668-004669 at Doc. No. 4668.

4065/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009128-9.

4066/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009128-9.

4067/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4068/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4069/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4070/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4071/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4072/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4073/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4074/ Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 9114-009129 at Doc. No. 009129.

4075/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 018359-018369 at Doc. No. 018367.

Notes (continued)

4076/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4077/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4078/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4079/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4080/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4081/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4082/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, BULLETIN, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48656-48713 at Doc. No. 48673.

4083/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4084/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4085/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018367.

4086/ In one case, the soldiers first removed a victim's eye with a knife before cutting his throat. US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018368.

4087/ US Government Submission as requested by paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No.018359-018369 at Doc. No.018368.

4088/ US Dept. of State, Submission of Docs No.94-1 through 94-276, IHRLI Doc. No. 056888.

4089/ US Dept. of State, Submission of Docs No.94-1 through 94-276, IHRLI Doc. No. 056888.

4090/ US Dept. of State, Submission of Docs No.94-1 through 94-276,

Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 056888.

4091/ US Dept. of State, Submission of Docs No.94-1 through 94-276, IHRLI Doc. No. 056888.

4092/ Letter from Anne-Marie Thalman, Civil Affairs Zagreb, IHRLI Doc. No. 4908-005638 at Doc. No. 5495.

4093/ Letter and attached report from Anne-Marie Thalman addressed to George Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5492-005510 at Doc. No. 5506.

4094/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, BULLETIN, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48656-48713 at Doc. No. 48673.

4095/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, BULLETIN, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48656-48713 at Doc. No. 48673.

4096/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, Testimony and other documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 022295-022316 at Doc. No. 022307.

4097/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Moslems, Testimony and other documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 022295-022316 at Doc. No. 022307.

4098/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Yugoslavia: New ICRC Initiative, Press release No. 1690, 12 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 023259-023368 at Doc. No. 023368.

4099/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Yugoslavia: New ICRC Initiative, Press release No. 1690, 12 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 023259-023368 at Doc. No. 023368.

4100/ See Section on Bosanski Petrovac, supra.

4101/ US Dept. of State, Submission of Documents Nos. 94/1-94/276, IHRLI Doc. No. 056341-056343 at Doc. No. 056342.

4102/ Letter to George Mautner-Markhof from Anne-Marie Thalman and attached report, regarding Mr. Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049195 at Doc. No. 049195.

4103/ Letter to George Mautner-Markhof from Anne-Marie Thalman and attached report, regarding Mr. Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049195 at Doc. No. 049195.

4104/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in The Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114-035580 at Doc. No. 035578-80. It is possible that the report of the Medecins Sans Frontieres refers to detention facilities already mentioned in this county, however, because their report was silent as to the identity of the two facilities visited, these two locations are treated here as one additional facility.

Notes (continued)

4105/ Marlene A. Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in The Former Yugoslavia, National Organization for Victim Assistance, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114-035580 at Doc. No. 035578-80.

4106/ Marlene A. Young, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in The Former Yugoslavia, National Organization for Victim Assistance, IHRLI Doc. No. 009114-035580 at Doc. No. 035578-80.

4107/ UN Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No.016819-016835 at Doc. No.016823.

4108/ UN Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, IHRLI Doc. No.016819-016835 at Doc. No.016823.

4109/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No.035300-035330 at Doc. No.035326.

4110/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No.035300-035330 at Doc. No.035326.

4111/ Serbs were collected from various villages including Raščani, Eminovo Selo, Mandino Selo, Lipa, Kongora, Srdjani, Baljci, Oplečani and the city of Tomislavgrad. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.029751-756 at Doc. No.029756.

4112/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No.018936-018966 at Doc. No.018965.

4113/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No.035300-035330 at Doc. No.035323.

4114/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No.035300-035330 at Doc. No.035323.

4115/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No.035300-035330 at Doc. No.035323.

4116/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 06440.

4117/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035323.

4118/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5.

4119/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5.

4120/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5.

4121/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5.

4122/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5.

Notes (continued)

4123/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 06440.

4124/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 06440.

4125/ Other sources have identified a similar rape camp in the village or county of Šekovići. It is unclear from the information if the camp references are intended to identify the location in Tomislavgrad county or that in the county of Šekovići.

4126/ Azra Smajović, Commission for Collecting Facts on War Crimes Committed in the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 013119-013499 at Doc. No. 013129.

4127/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012895-012950 at Doc. No. 012913-4.

4128/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012895-012950 at Doc. No. 012913-4.

4129/ Letter and attached report from the Yugoslavian Mission to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028595 at Doc. No. 028595.

4130/ Letter and attached report from the Yugoslavian Mission to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028595 at Doc. No. 028595.

4131/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5. See also An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 029751-756 at Doc. No. 029756.

4132/ Helsinki Watch, Dinah's Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5. See also An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 029751-756 at Doc. No. 029756.

4133/ Helsinki Watch, Dinah's Field Notes, IHRLI Doc. No. 035300-035330 at Doc. No. 035324-5. See also An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 029751-756 at Doc. No. 029756. According to one report there were as many as 1,000 individuals detained in this camp-village. The report states that the inmates were detained without food, supplies and health care. See Yugoslav Mission, Letter and attached documents from Djokić to Chairman of Commission of Experts, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048408-048461 at Doc. No. 048418.

4134/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 023684-023685 at Doc. No. 023685. UN Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012445-012460 at Doc. No. 012460.

4135/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 023684-023685 at Doc. No. 023685. UN Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012445-012460 at Doc. No. 012460.

4136/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 023684-023685 at Doc. No. 023685. UN Economic and Social Council, Situation of Human Rights in the

Notes (continued)

Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012445-012460 at Doc. No. 012460.

4137/ US State Dept Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 009039-009072 at Doc. No. 009044.

4138/ Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049397-049458 at Doc. No. 049429.

4139/ Submission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, Bates: 28594.

4140/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4141/ Submission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 27 November 1992, Bates: 3120. Prisoners in this facility are allegedly transported to the village of Tisovac (near Busovača) where they are compelled to stand in a swimming pool with water up to their throats. They must remain in the pool until their skin begins to decay, at which time they are taken to Grude and exposed to the sun.

4142/ Because these camps are not identified and are inadequately described, multiple reports may be describing the same camp.

4143/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, 6 September 1993, Bates: 35750.

4144/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 23/93 (6-13 June 1993), Bates: 23849.

4145/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 39 (26 September-2 October 1993), Bates: 40872.

4146/ Bosnian Croat Leader Boban Seeks International Assistance for Croats in Travnik, 8 June 1993, reprinted in Yugoslav Daily Survey, 9 June 1993, Bates: 22954.

4147/ Submission of the Presidency of the Serbian Republic, 27 September 1992, Bates: 5095.

4148/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4149/ Letter Dated 25 November 1992 From The Permanent Representative Of Bosnia And Herzegovina To The United Nations Addressed To The President Of The Security Council with attached Bulletin from the State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 048655,74. See also, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, IHRLI Doc. No. 005492,5.

4150/ Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Draft Report, September 1992, Annex E, Places of Detention (Actual and Alleged) Inspected by CSCE Mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina 30 August to No. September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049397,429.

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4151/ ICRC, "Number of Detainees Visited by ICRC During last Six Weeks in BiH." Pertains to situation existing between 30 October 1992 and 3 November 1992. IHRLI Doc. No. 029990.

4152/ ICRC, "Prisoners Regularly Visited in Connection with the Conflict by the ICRC in BiH", IHRLI Doc. No. 017843 and 017848.

4153/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151; IHRLI Doc. No. 003151-53.

4154/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151 at Doc. No. 003152.

4155/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151; IHRLI Doc. No. 003151-53.

4156/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151; IHRLI Doc. No. 003151-53.

4157/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151; IHRLI Doc. No. 003151-53.

4158/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151 at Doc. No. 003153.

4159/ Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Serbian Republic Presidency, IHRLI Doc. No. 011784; Letter from Dragomir Djokić, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of FRY, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003151 at Doc. No. 003153.

4160/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4161/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4162/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023648.

4163/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023648.

4164/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023648.

Notes (continued)

4165/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023646.

4166/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023646.

4167/ Secretary-General Periodic Report S/25792 10 May 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 023646.

4168/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4169/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 15 March 1993

4170/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 29 December 1993 no IHRLI Doc. No.

4171/ BBC World Broadcast Summary 15 March 1993.

4172/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4173/ ICRC, List of Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4174/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 29 December 1993 no IHRLI Doc. No.; BBC Summary 15 March 1993.

4175/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 29 December 1993 no IHRLI Doc. No. The report stated that the name of the prison owner was being withheld.

4176/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 29 December 1993 no IHRLI Doc. No. The source stated that this man's name is also being withheld.

4177/ BBC Summary of World Broadcasts 29 December 1993 no IHRLI Doc. No. Most of the instructors in the training centre were allegedly "Mujahadeen" from a number of Islamic countries and many were known criminals and terrorists.

4178/ Open Letter to the U.N. Office, Geneva, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights from Dr. Vladimir Pavičević, Permanent Representative of F.R.Y. to Ambassador, 29 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 012609.

4179/ Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons, IHRLI Doc. No. 007088.

4180/ BBC World Broadcasts 15 March 1993.

4181/ BBC World Broadcasts 15 March 1993.

4182/ Bulletin, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048676.

4183/ Yugoslav Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002200; Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, Belgrade 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002153.

4184/ Yugoslav Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002200;

Notes (continued)

Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, Belgrade 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002153.

4185/ Yugoslav Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002200; Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, Belgrade 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002153.

4186/ Women's Group "Trešnjevka" Zagreb, 28 September 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 039301A; Dossier d'Information Sur Les Crimes de Guerre Contre Les Femmes en Ex-Yougoslavie, 12 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006753.

4187/ It is possible that "Tusanj" is misspelled and should in fact read "Tešanj". That being the case, the existence of this detention facility may properly be found in the municipality of Tešanj.

4188/ Serbian-American Affairs Office Publication, Letter to Professor Kalshoven from Danielle Sremac, Director of the Serbian-American Affairs Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 049159; Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of Republic of Srpska, IHRLI Doc. No. 018672 and 1 December 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 011531.

4189/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64199

4190/ Republic of Srpska IHRLI Doc. No. 018675; Letter to Frits Kalshoven from Dr. Pavičević, Deputy Head of Delegation of F.R.Y. IHRLI Doc. No. 028663.

4191/ Letter to the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of Delegation of F.R.Y., IHRLI Doc. No. 028663.

4192/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022214; Open Letter from Slobodan Jakulić, Permanent Representative of F.R.Y., 8 October 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 011794; Milena Dražić, Might Makes Right Irrespective of God or Love, 20 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048627; Bosnia-Herzegovina: BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA: CHRONICLE OF ANNOUNCED DEATH, (Vesna Hadživukević, Boro Mislejić, & Zoran Petrović-Piroćanac, ed., Boksit D.D. Milići 1993) IHRLI Doc. No. 037536; Letter to Frits Kalshoven From Dr. Vladimir Pavičević, Ambassador & Deputy Head of Delegation of FRY to ICFY, 2 July 1993, S/24991 A/47/813, IHRLI Doc. No. 028658; Witness Testimony by Rikic Mila, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 005115; Serbian Republic Ministry of Internal Affairs Official Memo, National Security Service War Department Ilidza, 5 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006910.

4193/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022214.

4194/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 022214.

4195/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022214.

4196/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022214.

4197/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022214 at 022214-15.

4198/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022215.

4199/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022215.

4200/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022215.

4201/ Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia, Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, IHRLI Doc. No. 022216.

4202/ Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI /Linden Productions Video Archive & Database, IHRLI Doc. No. 053048. The description of the cellars and the reports from the women are similar to the description of the 'tunnel prison' in Tuzla.

4203/ Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI /Linden Productions Video Archive & Database, IHRLI Doc. No. 053048. The description of the cellars and the reports from the women are similar to the description of the 'tunnel prison' in Tuzla.

4204/ Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI /Linden Productions Video Archive & Database, IHRLI Doc. No. 053048. The description of the cellars and the reports from the women are similar to the description of the 'tunnel

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prison' in Tuzla.

4205/ Medical Opinions on Indications for Termination of Pregnancy, Dr. Slobodan Jakulić, Specialist in Neuropsychiatry, IHRLI Doc. No. 005123.

4206/ Medical Opinions on Indications for Termination of Pregnancy, Dr. Slobodan Jakulić, Specialist in Neuropsychiatry, IHRLI Doc. No. 005123.

4207/ Medical Opinions on Indications for Termination of Pregnancy, Dr. Slobodan Jakulić, Specialist in Neuropsychiatry, IHRLI Doc. No. 005123.

4208/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057128-29.

4209/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057129.

4210/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057129.

4211/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057129.

4212/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057129.

4213/ U.S. State Department Documents, Declassified, 21 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 057129.

4214/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 47044.

4215/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 47034, 47037-47038, 47043, 50301; David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY, 1-7 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54359. ICRC, "List of Detention Places by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia," IHRLI Doc. No. 064440. The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a school in Vareš on 28 October 1993 and a technical high school in Vareš on 28 October 1993.

4216/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 47043-47044, 50301-50302.

4217/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 47037-47038.

4218/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 47037-47038.

4219/ ECCM, Humanitarian Activity, Rpt. No. 43 (24-30 October 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 47034.

4220/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4221/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious

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circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4222/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4223/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4224/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4225/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY (1-7 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4226/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.

4227/ David B. Ottaway, Bodies Bear Witness to Terror: Bosnia's vicious circle traps a Muslim town, WASH. POST WEEKLY, 1-7 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 54359.

4228/ Muslim villagers flee new Serb onslaught: Refugees tell of massacres, rapes, CHI. TRIB., 14 November 1993. Sec. 1 at 22, IHRLI Doc. No. 52559.

4229/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in former Yugoslavia (25 June 1991-30 April 1994, pg. 2, no IHRLI number.

4230/ Apparently, before their arrival, there was first a group of armed Serbs called the "Garavi" who came to the village "coated with tar on their faces." See Report on War Destruction, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, Witness Testimony, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 695.

4231/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, State Security Department, Section SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33248; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34732; Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist, Alexandra Stiglmayer, Zenica, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39356.

4232/ Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39467a.

4233/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist, Alexandra Stiglmayer, Zenica, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39357a.

4234/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist, Alexandra Stiglmayer,

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Zenica, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39356a.

4235/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39357a; Report on War Destruction, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, Witness Testimony, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 695.

4236/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, State Security Department, Section SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33248; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 035660.

4237/ Many people who tried to leave the area, even with the proper papers, were sent back by Serbian officials. See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, IHRLI Doc. No. 39357a.

4238/ Melissa Zerin, nurse at a refugee shelter in Zenica, "Dallas Morning News," 14-15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39340a.

4239/ Report on War Destruction, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, Witness Testimony, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 695.

4240/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, IHRLI Doc. No. 39363a; National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the former Yugoslavia, 5-12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9124.

4241/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501.

4242/ Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39469a.

4243/ Cultural Association of Muslims, the Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, Witness Testimony, Zenica, 3 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54690-54691.

4244/ Cultural Association of Muslims, the Centre for the Research on War Crimes and Genocide against the Muslims, Witness Testimony, Zenica, 3 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54690-54691.

4245/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, 1 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4246/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4317.

4247/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34733; Report on

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War Destruction, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II, Witness Testimony, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 695.

4248/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 34735.

4249/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Services Centre, Special Branch SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHLRI Doc. No. 29321.

4250/ Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report, 29 July 1993, IHLRI Doc. No. 43305.

4251/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 39366a.

4252/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 5501; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHLRI Doc. No. 29335.

4253/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHLRI Doc. No. 29334-29336.

4254/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 5501.

4255/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News" and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 39366a-75a.

4256/ This woman alleges that she had not been to Žepa for over a year, but the "Četniks" insisted that she had information from that region. See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News" and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 39372a.

4257/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News" and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 39365a.

4258/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 39366a.

4259/ The witness learned this when the three were returned the following day. See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 39368a.

4260/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 39368a-39369a.

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4261/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39369a.

4262/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39369a-39370a.

4263/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39369a-39370a.

4264/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39369a-39370a.

4265/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39370a-39371a.

4266/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39370a-39371a.

4267/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39368a-39371a-39372a.

4268/ The killings at the bridge at Višegrad are well-known. Here, Muslims were decapitated, mutilated, and thrown in the River Drina. See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39371a-39373a.

4269/ A detailed description of what occurred at Vilina Vlas follows in the section on that specific camp. See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39373a.

4270/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39374a.

4271/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39374a-39375a.

4272/ See Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39373a.

4273/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39374a.

4274/ See Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal

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Affairs, State Security Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29335.

4275/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29335-29336.

4276/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501-5502 and State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4277/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Office of State Security, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29273-29274.

4278/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501-5502 and State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4279/ It is unclear if reports regarding a location in this area are not in fact referring to the Vardište located in the Breza region. It is quite possible that two distinct locations bearing the name Vardište exist. That fact has not, however, been determined.

4280/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501-5502 and State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4281/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4282/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34732.

4283/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4317 and Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34732.

4284/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4317.

4285/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4286/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the former Yugoslavia, 5-12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9124; Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39467a; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34735.

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4287/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501.

4288/ State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulletin, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4289/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34733.

4290/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 5 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34732. One report refers to them as the Uzemnica Barracks. See State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, No. 1, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 13234-13235.

4291/ Varda is referred to as a plant in the following document: Muharem Omeridic, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, IHRLI Doc. No. 4317; it is referred to as a sawmill elsewhere: Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, State Security Department, Section SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33249. It seems it may have been a furniture factory of sorts.

4292/ Muharem Omeridic, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4317.

4293/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501-02.

4294/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, State Security Department, Section SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 7 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33249.

4295/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, Office of State Security, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29271.

4296/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5523-5524; Ecumenical Women's Team Visit, Rape of Women in War, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6683; Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Zenica, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39358a.

4297/ Women Living under Muslim Laws, Compilation of Informations on Crimes of War against Women in ex-Yugoslavia: Actions and Initiatives in their Defence, 3 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6752; Women's Group "Tresnjevka," A List of Rape/Death Camps, Zagreb, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39300a; Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39467a-39469a.

4298/ International Herald Tribune, Bosnia Rape Victim's Ordeal: 'I Was Lucky, I Survived,' page 2, 28 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4449 and Women Living under Muslim Laws, Compilation of Informations on Crimes of War against Women in ex-Yugoslavia: Actions and Initiatives in their Defence, 3 December

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1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6765.

4299/ International Herald Tribune, Bosnia Rape Victim's Ordeal: 'I Was Lucky, I Survived,' page 2, 28 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4449.

4300/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39375a.

4301/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39360a.

4302/ Peter Maass, The Washington Post, National Weekly Edition, "In Bosnia's Dirty War, Rape is a Weapon," page 17, 4-10 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 8556.

4303/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Special Branch SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29319.

4304/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501-5502.

4305/ This witness is the same woman described in the section on the fire station. She was brought to Vilina Vlas from the "New Bridge" by this man. See description of the activities at the fire station for further details.

4306/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39373a-39374a.

4307/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39373a.

4308/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5523-5524.

4309/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39375a.

4310/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39375a-39376a.

4311/ Dallas Morning News, 14-15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39338a-39339a.

4312/ National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the former Yugoslavia, 5-12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9124.

4313/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George

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Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Zenica, 5 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39362a.

4314/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Office, Witness Statement, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29341.

4315/ Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39468a.

4316/ Ecumenical Women's Team Visit, Rape of Women in War, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6683.

4317/ International Herald Tribune, "Bosnia Rape Victim's Ordeal: 'I Was Lucky, I Survived,'" page 2, 28 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4449; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Special Branch SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, IHRLI Doc. No. 29319; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Interior, State Security Department, Section SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, 11 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32072-32073; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Special Branch SDB, Witness Statement, Sarajevo, IHRLI Doc. No. 29319; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Department, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 29339-29341.

4318/ Interview of ex-prisoner, taken by American journalist George Rodrigue, "Dallas Morning News," and German journalist Alexandra Stiglmayer, Donje Moštre, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39376a.

4319/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Services Centre, Special Branch SDB, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 29320.

4320/ Bureau of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Commune of Hadžići, No. 01/1992, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39467a and National Organization for Victim Assistance, Recommendations for Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the former Yugoslavia, 5-12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9124.

4321/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501.

4322/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5501 and Dallas Morning News, 14-15 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39341a.

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4361/ Details concerning this camp were passed to the ICRC.

4362/ There is reportedly a list of 300 individuals who were held there. Many other persons were also held there, but their names are not on the list. ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača and Zenica - April 1993 (17 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29087.

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4368/ The U.S. State Department IHRLI Doc. No. 56477 claims that troops came on 17 April; Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994 reports that troops arrived on 21 April.

4369/ This soldier is unidentified. See U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56397.

4370/ There is a report that there were joint Muslim-Serb police patrols until 10 April 1992. See Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

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4379/ Many of these villagers were brought to the camp at Susica. See the description of this camp in the section which follows. Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974; U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56397.

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4384/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974.

4385/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974.

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4388/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslim, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974-5975; U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56477-56478.

4389/ In specific, there is a report that all of the male inhabitants of the village of Papraća were collected and brought to a detention camp in Vlasenica. See United Kingdom Mission, , JSIO, Templer Barracks Ashford Kent, TN23, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43026.

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4392/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49190.

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4394/ ICRC, General Information on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23243. See also ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by the ICRC in former Yugoslavia, IRHLI Doc. No. 064440.

4395/ Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49190 and U.N. Security Council, Annex, Periodic Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, 10 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23635.

4396/ ICRC, Number of Detainees Visited by ICRC during the Last 6 Weeks in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 29991.

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4398/ United Kingdom, JSIO, Templer Barracks Ashford Kent, TN23, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43027.

4399/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, Sarajevo, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4320.

4400/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56478 and Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A1 and A4, 1 August 1994.

4401/ United States Mission to International Organizations, Eighth U.S. Submission to the Security Council, Geneva, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23458.

4402/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56478.

4403/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, 1 August 1994, at A1, A4

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4405/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A6, 2 August 1994.

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4413/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

4414/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

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4416/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A6, 2 August 1992.

4417/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

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4420/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A1, 2 August 1992.

4421/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56479.

4422/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56479.

4423/ Apparently, these two prisoners were brothers. See U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56479.

4424/ Apparently, these two prisoners were brothers. See U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56479.

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4426/ Stephen Engelberg with Chuck Sudetic, New York Times, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps: a Brutal Piece of a Larger Plan," A1, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40045.

4427/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A6, 2 August 1994.

4428/ Stephen Engelberg with Chuck Sudetic, New York Times, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps: a Brutal Piece of a Larger Plan," A1, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40045.

4429/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 23701.

4430/ Popović states that his remorse over the eviction and killing of his former neighbours led to his decision to talk. His testimony allows for one of the only accounts of a camp's operation to be corroborated by both sides in the Bosnian war. See "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A6, 1 August 1994.

4431/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A1, 2 August 1994.

4432/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

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4433/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A1, 1 August 1994.

4434/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

4435/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

4436/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

4437/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A1, 2 August 1992.

4438/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A6, 2 August 1994.

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4440/ Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A6, 2 August 1994.

4441/ United Kingdom Mission, JSIO, Templer Barracks Ashford Kent, TN23, IHRLI Doc. No. 43027.

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4451/ European Community Monitor Mission to Yugoslavia, Regional Centre Belgrade, Report of Team in Bijeljina Area, 9 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19160.

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4463/ Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report: Order of Battle in the former Yugoslavia, 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43289.

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4465/ ICRC, Prisoners Regularly Visited in Connection with the Conflict in the former Yugoslavia, 17 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16833.

4466/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of 'Cleansing' of Bosnian Muslims," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

4467/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56479 and Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Civil Affairs, Report of Mr. Zdravko Grebo, Zagreb, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49190, 5500; U.S. State Department, Declassified Materials, IHRLI Doc. No. 56477-56480; Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report: Order of Battle in the former Yugoslavia, 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43263; United Kingdom Mission, JSIO, Templer Barracks Ashford Kent TN23, 19 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43026; Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on Muslims, Statement on Vlasenica Region, Zenica, 9 April-15 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5974; Roger Cohen, "Bosnian Camp Survivors Describe Random Death," New York Times, A1, 2 August 1994.

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4471/ Roger Cohen, "Ex-Guard for Serbs Tells of Grisly 'Cleansing' Camp," New York Times, A4, 1 August 1994.

4472/ Multi-Ethnic Dream Fades in Bosnian Town, Reuters, 30 November 1994 (NEXIS Curnws file).

4473/ The remaining population consisted of 10.8 per cent Yugoslavians and 2.9 per cent listed as other.

4474/ See E.C. Blamed for Death of Thousands of Children, Inter Press Service, 1 February 1994 (NEXIS Curnws file).

4475/ According to his estimates, the population consisted of 120,000 Muslims, 23,000 Croats, and 15,000 Serbs. United Nations Centre for Human Rights Submission, 4 October 1993 (Bates: 40143).

4476/ See E.C. Blamed for Death of Thousands of Children, Inter Press Service, 1 February 1994 (NEXIS Curnws file).

4477/ United Nations Centre for Human Rights Submission, 4 October 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 40143).

4478/ Zenica Centre for Research, Summary Records Relating to the Sufferings of Croats in Central Bosnia, 8/93-9/93, IHRLI Doc. No. 42605.

4479/ Zenica Centre for Research, Summary Records Relating to the Sufferings of Croats in Central Bosnia, 8/93-9/93, IHRLI Doc. No. 42605.

4480/ United Nations Centre for Human Rights Submission, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40146. For instance, one source indicates that there are 718 Serbian prisoners held in four Zenica prisons. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11405.

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4483/ United Nations Centre for Human Rights Submission, 4 October 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 40150-51).

4484/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5858-5860.

4485/ Kennedy & Karadzic, Concentration Camps in the New Europe 1992, 15 July 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 22041).

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4486/ Serbian Submission, 27 September 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5091-93). When he arrived, there were 400-500 Serbians being detained. See also Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights, at pp. 26-7 (October 1994), Bates: 50204-05.

4487/ Zenica Centre for Research, Summary Records Relating to the Sufferings of Croats in Central Bosnia, 8/93-9/93 IHRLI Doc. No. 42605).

4488/ ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača and Zenica - April 1993 (17 May 1993), Bates: 23954.

4489/ Serbian Submission, 4 October 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5050, 5052).

4490/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 5859-5860.

4491/ ECMM Weekly Summary: 25-31 July 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 32750).

4492/ Serbian Submission, 27 September 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5091-5092). For the full text of Mr. Sobić' statement see Submission of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 27 November 1992, Bates: 3131-33.

4493/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 5859.

4494/ Serbian Submission, 27 September 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5091-5092).

4495/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 5859.

4496/ Submission of the United States of America, Fifth Submission, 18 January 1993, Bates: 5851.

4497/ Submission of the United States of America, Fifth Submission, 18 January 1993, Bates: 5851.

4498/ Letter from Serbian-American Affairs Office, 30 October 1992, Testimony of Dr. Atanasije Jevtić IHRLI Doc. No. 776). One report alleges that many Bosnian Serbs have been killed by being thrown "into the blast furnace of the Ironworks 'Zenica'." Serbian Submission, 4 October 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 5050).

4499/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 5859. See also UN Commission on Human Rights, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, 10 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12461 (reports of civilians allowed free access to camps in Zenica in order to beat prisoners).

4500/ The camp is also referred to as the "conservatory of music."

4501/ As of 15 May 1993, the ICRC has not been granted access to the music school. ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača and Zenica - April 1993 (17 May 1993), Bates: 23895.

4502/ UN Centre for Human Rights Submission, 4 October 1993 IHRLI Doc. No. 40150-51).

4503/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, 6 September 1993, Bates: 35750.

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- 4504/ Bates: 10344 (original document in French).
- 4505/ ECMM Humanitarian Activity Report No. 41, ¶ 31 (10-16 October 1993) IHRLI Doc. No. 44987).
- 4506/ Zenica Centre for Research Submission, 8/93-9/93 (Summary Records Relating to the Sufferings of Croats in Central Bosnia) IHRLI Doc. No. 42606).
- 4507/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, 6 September 1993, Bates: 35750.
- 4508/ ECMM, Report on Inter-ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača and Zenica - April 1993 (17 May 1993), Bates: 23954.
- 4509/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.
- 4510/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.
- 4511/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.
- 4512/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064440.
- 4513/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.
- 4514/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.
- 4515/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.
- 4516/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.
- 4517/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.
- 4518/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 038300, 038319-038320.
- 4519/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 063988.
- 4520/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 063989.
- 4521/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 063989.
- 4522/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005819.

Notes (continued)

4523/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 063989.

4524/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4525/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4526/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4527/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4528/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4529/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064014.

4530/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056355-361 at Doc. No. 056356.

4531/ There are also reports which simply mention the existence of camps in Zvornik without much more in the way of detail: 26 prisoners are reported to have been held in Zvornik as of 10 June 1993, Comité International Genève ICRC, IHRLI Doc. No. 023243; Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 017843; 26 prisoners are reported to have been held in Zvornik as of 6 July 1993, Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 036956; Amnesty International Report on Women Living Under Muslim Laws, IHRLI Doc. No. 006758; ICRC Camp List 19 May 1993 from Philippe Miserez, IHRLI Doc. No. 016829; Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 029975; ICRC Report 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 029958.

4532/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005823.

4533/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005824.

Notes (continued)

4534/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-005832 at Doc. No. 005824.

4535/ United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016826; Zenica Centre for Investigation of War Crimes of Genocide on Moslems: List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328. Zenica Centre for Investigation of War Crimes of Genocide on Moslems:

4536/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005847.

4537/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005847.

4538/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4539/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4540/ United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016826.

4541/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4542/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4543/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4544/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4545/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4546/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4547/ Letter dated 12 April 1993 from the US Rep to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225-018240 at Doc. No. 018239.

4548/ Letter dated 12 April 1993 from the US Rep to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225-018240 at Doc. No. 018239.

Notes (continued)

4549/ Letter dated 12 April 1993 from the US Rep to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225-018240 at Doc. No. 018240.

4550/ Letter dated 12 April 1993 from the US Rep to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, IHRLI Doc. No. 018225-018240 at Doc. No. 018240.

4551/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064016.

4552/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064016.

4553/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064016.

4554/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064016.

4555/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064016.

4556/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056474.

4557/ The headquarters was moved from "Alhos" to "Novi Standard".

4558/ United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016826.

4559/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015.

4560/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056747-056749 at Doc. No. 056748. The ICRC reportedly visited a factory in Zvornik county on 19 May 1993. It is unclear from the information if the facility inspected was the shoe factory, the Glinica factory, the lumber factory or still another unidentified factory converted into a detention facility. See IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440.

4561/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056516-056519 at Doc. No. 056518.

4562/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056516-

Notes (continued)

056519 at Doc. No. 056518.

4563/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056516-056519 at Doc. No. 056518.

4564/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056516-056519 at Doc. No. 056518.

4565/ "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052136-052152 at Doc. No. 052152.

4566/ Why Publication for Human Rights and Peace, Sarajevo 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 022103.

4567/ Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671; Duplicate at Doc. No. 013234.

4568/ "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052136-052152 at Doc. No. 052152.

4569/ "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052136-052152 at Doc. No. 052152.

4570/ "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052136-052152 at Doc. No. 052152.

4571/ "Save Humanity", Report on War Destructions, Violation of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 052136-052152 at Doc. No. 052152.

4572/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015-6.

4573/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015-6.

4574/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015-6.

4575/ United Kingdom Mission, JSIO 2841/9 DDT Special Report, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043028.

4576/ US State Dept. Unclassified Documents, 11 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056747-056749 at Doc. No. 056748.

4577/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US

Notes (continued)

to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4578/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4579/ United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016826.

4580/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4581/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4582/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4583/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4584/ Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Representative from the US to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 005843-005848 at Doc. No. 005848.

4585/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015. Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-00583A at Doc. No. 005823.

4586/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015. Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-00583A at Doc. No. 005823.

4587/ Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on "ethnic cleansing operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April through June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015. Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-00583A at Doc. No. 005823.

4588/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-00583A at Doc. No. 005823. The ICRC reportedly visited a factory in Zvornik county on 19 May 1993. It is unclear from the information if the facility inspected was the shoe factory, the Glinica factory, the lumber factory or still another unidentified factory converted into a detention facility. See ICRC, List of

Notes (continued)

Places of Detention Vistited by the ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440. This camp was also reported among a list of camps and in other reports. See Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671; Duplicate at Doc. No. 013234. Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 049430; Zenica Centre for Investigation of War Crimes of Genocide on Moslems: List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328.

4589/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4590/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056474.

4591/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056474.

4592/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4593/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4594/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4595/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4596/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4597/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6. U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021601.

4598/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021601.

4599/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021601.

4600/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4601/ US State Dept Unclassified Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056473-056476 at Doc. No. 056475-6.

4602/ The report describes the concentration camp as "the building of the village home in Čelopek". It could well be referring to the types of village centres common to south Slavic villages and more commonly referred to as "Zadruga".

4603/ Muharem Omerdić, "Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps", 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 004313-004320 at Doc. No. 004320.

Notes (continued)

4604/ List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328.

4605/ Letter and attached report from AM Thalman addressed to Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049193 at Doc. No. 049190.

4606/ Letter and attached report from AM Thalman addressed to Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049193 at Doc. No. 049190.

4607/ Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671; Duplicate at Doc. No. 013234.

4608/ US State Dept., Submission to the Commission of Experts, Cases 94-1 to 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 056455-056457. Letter and attached report from AM Thalman addressed to Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049193 at Doc. No. 049190.

4609/ US State Dept., Submission to the Commission of Experts, Cases 94-1 to 94-27, IHRLI Doc. No. 056455-056457. Letter and attached report from AM Thalman addressed to Mautner-Markhof, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049183-049193 at Doc. No. 049190. The ICRC reportedly visited a factory in Zvornik county on 19 May 1993. It is unclear from the information if the facility inspected was the shoe factory, the Glinica factory, the lumber factory or still another unidentified factory converted into a detention facility. See IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440.

4610/ Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing", Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 014422-014475 at Doc. No. 014475.

4611/ Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing", Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 014422-014475 at Doc. No. 014475. A camp referred to as the "Civic Centre at Čelopek" is reported in a list of camps. It is unclear if this is the same camp as the Municipal Centre. See Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671; Duplicate at Doc. No. 013234.

4612/ Zulch, "Ethnic Cleansing", Genocide for Greater Serbia, IHRLI Doc. No. 014422-014475 at Doc. No. 014475.

4613/ According to one report, an internment facility was located at the "Dom Kulture" in Čelopek. The facility in Čelopek was also said to have served as military headquarters for the police since December 1991. See Ludwig Boltzmann Institute, Report on "Ethnic Cleansing Operations" in the north-east-Bosnian city of Zvornik from April - June 1992, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063984-064023 at Doc. No. 064015.

4614/ Testimony, DocNo.301/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 029229-029231 at Doc. No. 029229-30. International Solidarity Network, Dossier d'information sur les crimes de guerre contre les femmes en ex-Yugoslavie: Actions et initiatives pour les defendre, 12 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006723-006759 at Doc. No. 006759. See also IHRLI Doc. No. 035689-035690.

4615/ Testimony, DocNo.301/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 029229-029231 at Doc. No. 029229-30. International Solidarity Network, Dossier d'information sur les crimes de guerre contre les femmes en ex-Yugoslavie: Actions et initiatives pour les defendre, 12 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006723-006759 at Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

006759. See also IHRLI Doc. No. 035689-035690.

4616/ Testimony, DocNo.301/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 029229-029231 at Doc. No. 029229-30. International Solidarity Network, Dossier d'information sur les crimes de guerre contre les femmes en ex-Yugoslavie: Actions et initiatives pour les defendre, 12 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006723-006759 at Doc. No. 006759. See also IHRLI Doc. No. 035689-035690.

4617/ Roger Cohen, NYT, "Serbs Put a Serb on Trial for War Crimes", 12 June 1994, p.14, col.4.

4618/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4619/ U.S. Committee for Refugees, Voices From The Whirlwind: Bosnian Refugee Testimonies, April/May 1993, 021596-021627 at Doc. No. 021598.

4620/ US State Dept Documents, Serbian Activities in Grbavci, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056639-056642 at Doc. No. 056640.

4621/ US State Dept Documents, Serbian Activities in Grbavci, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056639-056642 at Doc. No. 056640.

4622/ US State Dept Documents, Serbian Activities in Grbavci, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056639-056642 at Doc. No. 056640.

4623/ US State Dept Documents, Serbian Activities in Grbavci, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056639-056642 at Doc. No. 056640.

4624/ US State Dept Documents, Serbian Activities in Grbavci, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 056639-056642 at Doc. No. 056640.

4625/ IHRLI Doc. No. 004313-004320 at Doc. No. 004320.

4626/ IHRLI Doc. No. 004313-004320 at Doc. No. 004320. Letter from Bosnia & Herzegovina to United Nations Security Council, 26 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048671; Duplicate at Doc. No. 013234. On 2 September 1992, Thomson Commission members visited this Serb-run facility and found no evidence of detainees. However, the mission did identify some 20 Serb refugees at this site. See Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 049397-049458 at Doc. No. 049430; This camp was also reported in a list of camps and in other reports. United Nations Commission of Experts Letter from Julio Baez, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016826; List of Concentration Camps and Prisons at the Territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 022328.

4627/ This report relies on information received from a secondary source.

4628/ Yugoslav Mission Batch of Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 018936-018958 at Doc. No. 018956.

4629/ Yugoslav Mission Batch of Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 018936-018958 at Doc. No. 018956.

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4631/ Yugoslav Mission Batch of Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 018936-018958 at Doc. No. 018956.

4632/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012907-012912 at Doc. No. 012907.

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4563/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012907-012912 at Doc. No. 012907.

4564/ Several detainees died from their injuries due to the absence of medical attention. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012907-012912 at Doc. No. 012911.

4565/ Several detainees died from their injuries due to the absence of medical attention. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012907-012912 at Doc. No. 012911.

4566/ Several detainees died from their injuries due to the absence of medical attention. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012907-012912 at Doc. No. 012911.

4567/ Several detainees died from their injuries due to the absence of medical attention. An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 012907-012912 at Doc. No. 012911.

4568/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 024804-024940 at Doc. No. 024930-2.

4569/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 024804-024940 at Doc. No. 024930-2.

4570/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 024804-024940 at Doc. No. 024930-2.

4571/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 024804-024940 at Doc. No. 024930-2.

4572/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 024804-024940 at Doc. No. 024930-2.

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4574/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 024804-024940 at Doc. No. 024930-2.

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4578/ Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 024804-024940 at Doc. No. 024934.

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4580/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Documents to the Commission of Experts, 3 February 1993, No. 115.005.1/5-93, IHRLI Doc. No. 005814-00583A at Doc. No. 005823.

4581/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4582/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41224; Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš, Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92, 1992, p. 187

4583/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7426 - 7427.

4584/ International Council of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4585/ ECMM, Special Report, Prepared by Team Delta, 11 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 19035

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4588/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia, Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50116; Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41224; ECMM, Special Report, Prepared by Team Delta, 11 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 19035; Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš, Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92, 1992, p. 187

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4592/ Dr. Vesna Bosanac, Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Health, Letter dated 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 19093; Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41224

4593/ Croatian Information Centre, War Crimes Committed by the Yugoslav Army: 1991-1992, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 15201

4594/ Croatian Information Centre, Dept. for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, 9 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032778.

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4596/ Croatian Information Centre, Dept. for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, 9 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032778.

4597/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34963; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 5, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35748

4598/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4599/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41190; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64270, 64298

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4602/ Letter to Dr. Kalshoven from Dr. Vladimir Pavičević, Deputy Head of Delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28561

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4604/ Letter to Dr. Kalshoven from Dr. Vladimir Pavičević, Deputy Head

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4613/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4614/ Letter to Kalshoven from Dr. Vladimir Pavičević of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28571

4615/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Report of the Serbian Council Information Centre on Harassment and Ethnic Cleansing in Western Slavonia by the Authorities of the Republic of Croatia, October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18600

4616/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64441.

4617/ Letter to Kalshoven from Dr. Vladimir Pavičević of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28585.

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4619/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights

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4620/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš, Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92, 1992, p. 191

4621/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš, Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92, 1992, p. 191

4622/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš, Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92, 1992, p. 191

4623/ The Republic of Croatia, Supplement to the Information About the Missing Persons in the Area of Daruvar Municipality, 4 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 41168; Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš, Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92, 191 (1992).

4624/ The Republic of Croatia, Supplement to the Information About the Missing Persons in the Area of Daruvar Municipality, 4 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 41168

4625/ The Republic of Croatia, Supplement to the Information About the Missing Persons in the Area of Daruvar Municipality, 4 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 41169

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4630/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4631/ Yugoslavia Submission to the United Nations General Assembly, Analysis of the Medical-Psychological Examinations of One Group of People Released Through the Exchange of Prisoners, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48349

4632/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41202

4633/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4634/ ECMM, Report on Statements About Violations of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Drniš and the Village in the Municipality of Drniš, 19 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55140 - 55141

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4636/ ECMM, Report on Statements About Violations of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Drniš and the Village in the Municipality of Drniš, 19 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55140 - 55141

4637/ ECMM, Report on Statements About Violations of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Drniš and the Village in the Municipality of Drniš, 19 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55140 - 55141

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4640/ ECMM Team Foxtrot, Foxtrot Team Mission to Central Adriatic Coast and Hinterland, 14 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 19171

4641/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4642/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4643/ CSCE, Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49421

4644/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4645/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4646/ Republic of Croatia, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, Art. 142, Supplement 2, IHRLI Doc. No. 002890-002892 at Doc. No. 002892.

4647/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 007440-007446 at Doc. No. 007444.

4648/ Croatia Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin, No. 1, 9 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032774-032778 at Doc. No. 032777-8.

4649/ Republic of Croatia, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, Art. 142, Supplement 2, IHRLI Doc. No. 002890-002892 at Doc. No. 002892.

4650/ Croatia Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin, No.

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4651/ Croatia Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin, No. 1, 9 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032774-032778 at Doc. No. 032777-8.

4652/ Republic of Croatia, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 007440-007446 at Doc. No. 007442-3.

4653/ 26 July 1991-27 July 1991. The men were reportedly detained for a longer stretch of time, in some cases until 1 August.

4654/ Republic of Croatia, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 007440-007446 at Doc. No. 007442-3.

4655/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4656/ It is unclear whether the Glina Hall of Culture and the Glina Prison are the same facility. However, the report which mentioned the Hall of Culture also described solitary confinement cells which might be found in a traditional prison.

4657/ The individual was tried in the Zagreb District Court and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on 18 February 1993. According to ECMM, no substantial evidence was produced against him at trial. Later, he was exchanged "under duress" as a POW, despite having been convicted as a civilian. T. Mazowiecki, 5th Periodic Report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. No. E/CN.4/1994/47 (17 November 1993), IHRLI Doc No. 049367.

4658/ Republic of Croatia, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, Supplement 2, IHRLI Doc. No. 2929.

4659/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc No. 006458-68.

4660/ Republic of Croatia, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, Supplement 2, IHRLI Doc. No. 2929; Criminal Offences of War Crime Against War Prisoners, Article 144, IHRLI Doc. No. 2834.

4661/ Declassified Document No. 94-81, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056579.

4662/ The women were later transferred to Manjača camp. However, the refugee who provided this information noted that the camps at Manjača and Glina were not organizationally related. Declassified Document No. 94-94, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056619-21.

4663/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006460-68.

4664/ During the visit, the ICRC registered the male prisoners, but were not told of the female prisoners housed on the premises. Declassified

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Document No. 94-94, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056619-21.

4665/ Declassified Document No. 94-94, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056619-21.

4666/ Declassified Document No. 94-94, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056619-21.

4667/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006460-68.

4668/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6460-68.

4669/ One particular prisoner was beaten to death after he asked a guard to let him use the bathroom with a pan because the injuries he sustained from earlier beatings made it impossible for him to squat. See Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7450.

4670/ Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, Zagreb, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7450.

4671/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 006460-68.

4672/ One witness describes that there were six people in his cell for the first 40 days of his detention at the camp in September and October 1991. See Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4673/ One witness describes that there were six people in his cell for the first 40 days of his detention at the camp in September and October 1991. See Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4674/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4675/ Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, Zagreb, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7450.

4676/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4677/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4678/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4679/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4680/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4681/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-

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4682/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-GL-67, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132, H5.

4683/ Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, Zagreb, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7449-7450.

4684/ Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, Zagreb, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7449-7450.

4685/ Declassified Document No. 94-94, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056620.

4686/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of Witness, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6467; Criminal Offences of War Crime Against War Prisoners, Article 144, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 2835.

4687/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 3, 16-22 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 063890.

4688/ None of the prisoners complained to UNCIVPOL about how they were treated, and UNCIVPOL noted that the condition of the camp was good. UNPROFOR, Daily Situation Report 012400A-022400A, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 008316.

4689/ Testimony GLINA-965, Submission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/26455, September 16, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 042913-4.

4690/ It is not clear from the report whether those prisoners classified as "other" were civilians or persons accused of criminal acts not related to the conflict. ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 32, 8-15 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034598.

4691/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4692/ Society of Croatian Intellectuals, Testimony, Zagreb, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7451.

4693/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4694/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4695/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4696/ Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, Report on Human Rights Abuses in the Republic of Croatia, 9 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 26588-26607, at 26597.

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4697/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50127.

4698/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50127.

4699/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50127.

4700/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4701/ Source not available, believed to be from an ECMM report.

4702/ United Kingdom Debriefing Team, Special Report: Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, 10 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43006-43346, at 43013.

4703/ It is unclear to which "prison camp" the report is referring. It may or may not be Gospić prison. See U.N. Security Council, Inhuman Treatment of Detainees -- POWs, Case: IV-001, IHRLI Doc. No. 48290.

4704/ Croatian Red Cross, Witness Testimony, 19 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19681-19683.

4705/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4706/ Submission of the Republic of Croatia Ministry of Health, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 19093; Helsinki Watch, "Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations," IHRLI Doc. No. 41224.

4707/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4708/ Submission of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28718.

4709/ These latter forces were allegedly commanded by HDZ activist Stojan Gustin.

4710/ Submission of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28718. Reports document the torture and mutilation of a wealthy entrepreneur from Grubisno Polje as well as the arbitrary arrest, torture, and killing of Serbian civilians. The names of some alleged perpetrators are included. Submission of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Second Report," YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 28526, 28559.

4711/ Submission of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28731.

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4712/ Appendix I, "Criminal Offences of Genocide," IHRLI Doc. No. 51723. The names of alleged perpetrators are included.

4713/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4714/ See, e.g., Germany, Permanent Mission of Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No., 16819-16826, at 16823; Submission of the Republic of Serbia, "Various Evidence of 'Ethnic Cleansing' Committed Against the Serb Population in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina," 1 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11533.

4715/ Submission of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, "Second Report," YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28562.

4716/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4717/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4718/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4719/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28591

4720/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56323

4721/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4722/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41190

4723/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4724/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4725/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050124.

4726/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050124.

4727/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and

Notes (continued)

Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050124.

4728/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050124.

4729/ Research of available sources have identified two possible detention facilities at military sites in Knin. The ICRC reports that it visited a detention facility at a military prison in Knin on 26 October 1991. Because the ICRC report does not identify the facilities visited with adequate specificity, it is not being used as a corroborating source for this facility. ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4730/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4731/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4732/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4733/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4734/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4735/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056572.

4736/ Research of available sources have identified two possible detention facilities at military sites in Knin. The ICRC reports that it visited a detention facility at a military prison in Knin on 26 October 1991. Because the ICRC report does not identify the facilities visited with adequate specificity, it is not being used as a corroborating source for this facility. ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4737/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4738/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4739/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4740/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

Notes (continued)

- 4741/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.
- 4742/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.
- 4743/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.
- 4744/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.
- 4745/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.
- 4746/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.
- 4747/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.
- 4748/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056570-056575 at Doc. No. 056573.
- 4749/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.
- 4750/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.
- 4751/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.
- 4752/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 210, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.
- 4753/ Additional information regarding the camp at this location may be found in materials from the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs, See Letter and attached report from W.J. Fenrick addressed to Robert Hage, 18 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054453-054459 at Doc. No. 054454. Also, according to one report, in early September 1991, six members of Martić's police force allegedly spent some time in the "old hospital" where, as camp guards, they actively participated in the mistreatment of the inmates. See Criminal Offences of War Crime Against War Prisoners, Art. 144, IHRLI Doc. No. 002833-002834 at Doc. No. 002834.
- 4754/ The witness was able to identify some 180 individuals detained with him at this site. US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056599-056604 at Doc. No. 056602-3.
- 4755/ US State Dept. Documents, IHRLI Doc. No. 056599-056604 at Doc. No. 056602-3.

Notes (continued)

4756/ The priests were former detainees at this facility.

4757/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050125.

4758/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050125.

4759/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050125.

4760/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050125 at Doc. No. 050125.

4761/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 211, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4762/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 211, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4763/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050173 at Doc. No. 050173.

4764/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050173 at Doc. No. 050173.

4765/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 212, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4766/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 212, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4767/ Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds.), Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, p. 212, Hrvatska Sveucilisna Naklada, 1992.

4768/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034965.

4769/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034965.

4770/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4771/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning

Notes (continued)

Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6174.

4772/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6174.

4773/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7161.

4774/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4775/ Republic of Croatia, the Committee for Aid to the Drniš Area, Annex 4: Interviews with People Deprived from their Liberty, Zagreb, 7 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 24113.

4776/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6174 and Republic of Croatia, the Committee for Aid to the Drniš Area, Annex 4: Interviews with People Deprived from their Liberty, Zagreb, 7 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 24113..

4777/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6174.

4778/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4779/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 50175.

4780/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 50175.

4781/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4782/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4783/ Statement by [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4784/ CCCC is the slogan for Serbian Unity Saves Serbs. See Statement of [witness] Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4785/ Statement of [witness] 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4786/ Statement of [witness] Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4787/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4788/ These numbers add up to 12, not 10 as originally reported, which

Notes (continued)

could mean that there were more than 10 prisoners from the group. See Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 50174-50175.

4789/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6174.

4790/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4791/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4792/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4793/ Statement of [witness], Chicago, 15 December 1993, no IHRLI number.

4794/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, Zagreb, 30 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6255.

4795/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21397

4796/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4797/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4798/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4799/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4800/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4801/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4802/ Helsinki Watch, Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 21396 - 21403

4803/ Vlasta Vince-Ribaric, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7456 - 7457

4804/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4805/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Dentention and Number of

Notes (continued)

Detainees visited by the ICRC, Report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4806/ Letter and attached documents from the Yugoslavian Mission addressed to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028759 at Doc. No. 028758.

4807/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4808/ Yugoslavian Mission, Documents Submission to Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 0278401-028592, at 028578.

4809/ Reportedly an agreement was made between the FRY and Croatia to exchange prisoners. The 19 detainees were taken to Osijek on 14 August 1992 in order to expedite the exchange for imprisoned Croatian soldiers captured in battle. The "authorities" allegedly dressed the detainees in JNA uniforms in order to deceive the international community. See Yugoslavian Mission, Documents Submission to Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 0278401-028592, at 028579.

4810/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64207

4811/ Yugoslavian Mission, Documents Submission to Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 0278401-028592, at 028592.

4812/ Yugoslavian Mission, Documents Submission to Commission of Experts, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 0278401-028592, at 028592.

4813/ Germany, Permanent Mission, Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16819-16826, at 16824.

4814/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200.

4815/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200.

4816/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200.

4817/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200.

4818/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed

Notes (continued)

Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200.

4819/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046176-046208 at 046199-200; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 003229-003238.

4820/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4821/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4822/ Yugoslavia Submission to the United Nations General Assembly, Analysis of the Medical-Psychological Examinations of One Group of People Released Through the Exchange of Prisoners, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48349

4823/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Belgrade, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48293; Yugoslav Daily Survey, Press Release, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2201 (Identical to first cite.)

4824/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4825/ The Stara Gradiska camp is alternately referred to as a penal institution and house of corrections. Reports refer to Stara Gradiska camp as being in Nova Gradiška, Croatia and in Bosanska Gradiska, BiH. It is unclear whether there are two separate facilities, one in each county, or whether the reports are referring to the same site. Thus, there may be some overlap between information provided in this section and information relating to the camp in Bosanska Gradiska, discussed supra.

4826/ It is recorded that the ICRC visited a facility identified as the Stara Gradiska military prison on 1 October 1993, this date, however, is inconsistent with the dates of the Croatia/Serbia conflict. It is possible that this reference is to the Stara Gradiska facility in Bosnia. ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4827/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 000349.

4828/ A report by ECMM noted that by 29 July 1993, only one wing of the prison was being used because the other had been destroyed. On that date, only four inmates were observed. ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 30/93, 25-31 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032746. Another report noted that the prison was abandoned as a facility on 14 June 1992. U.S. Department of State Declassified Materials, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135.

4829/ Republic of Croatia, Witness Testimony, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc.

Notes (continued)

No. 007144.

4830/ Republic of Croatia, Criminal Offences of War Crimes Against War Prisoners, List of Registered Persons Inclusive, IHRLI Doc. No. 002838.

4831/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040342.

4832/ Republic of Croatia, Testimony of Witness, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007146-7.

4833/ Republic of Croatia, Criminal Offences of War Crimes Against War Prisoners, List of REgistered Persons Inclusive, IHRLI Doc. No. 002836-40.

4834/ Republic of Croatia, Report Pursuant to U.N.S.C. Resolution 780, Supplement 2, War Crimes Against the Civilian Population with List of Charged Individuals, IHRLI Doc. No. 002902.

4835/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040346.

4836/ Muharem Omerdic, Muslims in Concentration Camps, IHRLI Doc. No. 004313-14.

4837/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040346.

4838/ Republic of Croatia, Testimony of Witness, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007143-52.

4839/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040342.

4840/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040342.

4841/ Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P-SG-1, 5 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000132C5.

4842/ The doctor had been transferred from Bucje camp. Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 17, 29 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 053125.

4843/ The report lists the date as "15.2.91." It appears that this date was a typographical error, since the witness was not at the camp during February 1991 or 1992. Republic of Croatia, Testimony of Witness, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007147.

4844/ This group may be the same group the other witness described as coming to Stara Gradiska from Pakrac, since Bucje is in Pakrac county. Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050125.

4845/ According to the witness, the soldiers had been severely beaten. Republic of Croatia, Testimony of Witness, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007148.

Notes (continued)

4846/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Bates No. 050125.

4847/ Republic of Croatia, Testimony of Witness, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007150.

4848/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, IHRLI Doc. No. 000377-79.

4849/ Declassified Document No. 94-238, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057106.

4850/ The report described the camp as a "collecting centre" for detainees.

4851/ Declassified Document No. 94-245, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135-6.

4852/ Canada Department of External Affairs, Handwritten Testimony of [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 054453-59.

4853/ Declassified Document No. 94-245, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135-36.

4854/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 30/93, 25-31 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032746.

4855/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040342.

4856/ Declassified Document No. 94-245, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135.

4857/ Testimony of [Witness], International Human Rights Law Group, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007143.

4858/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64441.

4859/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050125-6.

4860/ This witness also related that many of the prisoners at Stara Gradiska were hidden when the ICRC visited the facility during his detention. Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 9, 4 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040346.

4861/ Declassified Document No. 94-245, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135-6.

4862/ Declassified Document No. 94-245, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 057135-6.

4863/ Testimony of [Witness], International Human Rights Law Group, 22

Notes (continued)

July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007147.

4864/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report II-021, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 002172.

4865/ Republic of Croatia, Criminal Offences of War Crimes against War Prisoners, List of Registered Persons Inclusive, IHRLI Doc. No. 002841.

4866/ Department of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P - SG - 1, 5 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000132D5.

4867/ Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony C/P - SG - 1, 2 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000132C5-D5.

4868/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 17, 29 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 053125.

4869/ Testimony of [Witness], International Human Rights Law Group, 22 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 007149.

4870/ Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Health Division of Information and Information, Testimony of C/P-SG-1, 5 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000132D5.

4871/ Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Health Division of Information and Information, Testimony of C/P-SG-1, 5 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 000132D5.

4872/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 17, 29 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 053125.

4873/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4874/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date.

4875/ Submission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav Daily Survey, Case No. VI-001, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2201.

4876/ "Supplement 2: "War Crimes Against Civilian Population," IHRLI Doc. No. 2912-14, 2918. The names of alleged perpetrators and victims are included. See also Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, Annex II, (missing date and U.N. Doc. No.), IHRLI Doc. No. 48349 (prisoners interrogated (and presumably detained) for 3-10 days in prisons in various areas, including Novska).

4877/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4878/ Croatian Submission, Supplement 2, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, IHRLI Doc. No. 2918

Notes (continued)

4879/ Croatian Submission, Supplement 2, War Crimes Against Civilian Population, IHRLI Doc. No. 2918

4880/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Second Report, File 3, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28560, 28428

4881/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23491

4882/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23492

4883/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23491

4884/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23493

4885/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23493

4886/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23493

4887/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23491

4888/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23494

4889/ Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23491;
Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violation of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23494

4890/ Letter from Darko Silovic, Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the UN to Boutros Boutros Ghali, New York, 3 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2990; Yugoslavia Submission, Memorandum on the Violations of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, 24 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 23491

4891/ Republic of Croatia and Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia.

4892/ The ICRC reports that it visited a detention facility identified as a prison/penitentiary in Dalj, on 28 January 1992. ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

4893/ The village of Erdut is 30 kilometres east of the village of Osijek in Osijek county.

4894/ They wore the "Krajina Militia" insignia on their uniforms.

4895/ The report supplies a list of names of the individuals arrested which is on record with IHRLI.

4896/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the

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Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 17, 29 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 053126-053127.

4897/ War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036725, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 042885.

4898/ Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-western Bosnia (Krajina), 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036745-036746.

4899/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 17, 29 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 053126-053127.

4900/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032272A2, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 034955.

4901/ International Society for Human Rights, British Section, Human Rights and Serbia, Report 2 - Ethnic Cleansing, July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 009232.

4902/ Amnesty International, Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16819-16826, at 16822.

4903/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050174.

4904/ Helsinki Watch Witness Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021297-021303.

4905/ Helsinki Watch Witness Testimonies, 29 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021477-021481.

4906/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, 9 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048285, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 002172, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 002198.

4907/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 to 4 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064441.

4908/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 to 4 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064441.

4909/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 to 4 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064441.

4910/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 9 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064210.

4911/ Paulin Dvor is south of the town of Osijek.

4912/ Yugoslav Red Cross, 23 April 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 019795.

4913/ Letter from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Containing the

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Analysis of the Medical-Psychological Examinations of one group of people released through the exchange of prisoners, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 048349-048355.

4914/ Yugo Daily Survey No. 7/11, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002200; See also Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 002180, (discussing the Nemetin incident of 27 March 1992, also mentioning another unidentified detention facility).

4915/ Yugoslav Daily Survey, 8 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 055598.

4916/ The priest's name is on record with IHRLI.

4917/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 028590.

4918/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050116; ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4919/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4920/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4921/ Testimony concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Sufferings and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 007206-007209 at Doc. No. 007207.

4922/ Criminal Offences of Genocide, Art. N. 141, Appendix I, IHRLI Doc. No. 051712-051739 at Doc. No. 051724.

4923/ Criminal Offences of Genocide, Art. N. 141, Appendix I, IHRLI Doc. No. 051712-051739 at Doc. No. 051724.

4924/ Criminal Offences of Genocide, Art. N. 141, Appendix I, IHRLI Doc. No. 051712-051739 at Doc. No. 051724.

4925/ Criminal Offences of Genocide, Art. N. 141, Appendix I, IHRLI Doc. No. 051712-051739 at Doc. No. 051724.

4926/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and deliberate and arbitrary killings in war zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050175 at Doc. No. 050172.

4927/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and deliberate and arbitrary killings in war zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050175 at Doc. No. 050172.

4928/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and deliberate and arbitrary killings in war zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050175

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at Doc. No. 050172.

4929/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50102-50126, at 50125-50126.

4930/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia, Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds), p. 189-191.

4931/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia, Ivica Kostović and Miloš Judaš (eds), p. 189-191.

4932/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054219-223 at Doc. No. 054222-3.

4933/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054219-223 at Doc. No. 054222-3.

4934/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054219-223 at Doc. No. 054222-3.

4935/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054219-223 at Doc. No. 054222-3.

4936/ Also known as the "Fisherman's Hut".

4937/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054219-223 at Doc. No. 054222-3.

4938/ Serb Council Information Centre, 14 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 014226-14245 at Doc. No. 014229.

4939/ Helsinki Watch, Letter and attached report Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-224 at Doc. No. 041197.

4940/ Helsinki Watch, Letter and attached report Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-224 at Doc. No. 041197.

4941/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444.

4942/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444 at Doc. No. 040440.

4943/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444.

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4944/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444 at Doc. No. 040440.

4945/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444 at Doc. No. 040433.

4946/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444 at Doc. No. 040433.

4947/ Serb Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves In Western Slovenia: Marion Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040427-040444 at Doc. No. 040433.

4948/ International Committee of the Red Cross, List of Places visited by the ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991-4 April 1992, IHRLI Doc. no. 064441.

4949/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64230

4950/ Mass Killings, Chapt. 9, p 186-7.

4951/ Mass Killings, Chapt. 9, p. 187.

4952/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4953/ Information in this section was obtained from a member of the 153 Brigade of the Croatian Army. He was captured by Serbs on 2 September 1992. Submission of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, 27 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3151, 3155.

4954/ See generally Annex X.

4955/ Declassified Document No. 94-81, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56579-81.

4956/ See generally Annex X.

4957/ Supplement 2, War Crimes Against Civilian Population with the List of Charged Individuals, IHRLI Doc. No. 2890.

4958/ Annex, War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia, in Submission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/26455, (6 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 042887.

4959/ Unidentified JNA soldiers also took part in the beating of the Croatian prisoner discussed supra. Declassified Document No. 94-81, U.S. Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 056580.

4960/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic

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Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4961/ Submission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav Daily Survey, Case No. VI-001, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2200 (duplicate of IHRLI Doc. No. 48290).

4962/ Amnesty International, "Yugoslavia: Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones," March 1992, at 7, IHRLI Doc. No. 50109. See also Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, Annex II, (missing date and U.N. Doc. No.), IHRLI Doc. No. 48349 (prisoners interrogated (and presumably detained) for 3-10 days in prisons in various areas, including Podravska Slatina).

4963/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4964/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441.

4965/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

4966/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41190

4967/ ECMM Submission, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 37, 12-18 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38343

4968/ Official U.N. Source, Submitted 15 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29753.

4969/ ECMM, Humanitarian Activity - Report No. 39, 26 September-2 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40871

4970/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441.

4971/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4972/ Republic of Croatia and Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia.

4973/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 028758-028759, Duplicate at: IHRLI Doc. No. 003231-003233.

4974/ ECMM Humanitarian Activity Report No 37, 12-18 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038343.

4975/ List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 through 4 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064441.

Notes (continued)

4976/ The ICRC reports having visited a facility identified as a military prison in Šibenik on 6 March 1992, however since the facility is not specifically described it can not be used to corroborate the existence of the facility at the Ante Jonic Barracks. ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64441.

4977/ This man's name is on record with IHRLI.

4978/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Muslim Armed Formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1991-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 046199-046207.

4979/ UK Mission, JSIO 2841/9 DDT Special Report 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043022.

4980/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, 25 June 1991 through 4 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064441.

4981/ It is unclear if this is the same cellar prison reported above by another witness.

4982/ Defence Debriefing Team Report, 29 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043266.

4983/ Association of Expelled Serbs from Metković, Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16819-16826, at 16825.

4984/ Report of Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia, IHRLI Doc. No. 049421.

4985/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4986/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4987/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexiconographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census date

4988/ Letter and attached documents dated 6 November 1992 from the Charge d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the U N addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 048265-048291 at Doc. No. 048290.

4989/ RTV Belgrade - Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Doc. No. 032130-032140 at Doc. No. 032130; See also Bordello of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons, IHRLI Doc. No. 007063-007083 at Doc. No. 007078.

4990/ RTV Belgrade - Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, IHRLI Doc. No. 032130-032140 at Doc. No. 032130; See also Bordello of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Moslem and Croatian Prisons, IHRLI Doc. No.

Notes (continued)

007063-007083 at Doc. No. 007078. It appears from the information that the police station served both as a detention facility as well as a distribution centre. Sources suggest that individuals were brought to the facility after arrest, interrogated and, in many cases, divided into groups. There is no indication from the reports what process was used in grouping the individuals, only that from there they were sent to either Slavonska Požega or Slavonski Brod. See Letter and attached documents dated 18 December 1992 from the Charges d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the UN addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 048328-048348 at Doc. No. 048332.

4991/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations, IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4992/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations, IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4993/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations, IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4994/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations, IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4995/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations, IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4996/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged With Human Rights Violations, IHRLI Doc. No. 041190-041202 at Doc. No. 041200-1.

4997/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64197

4998/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

4999/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

5000/ Yugoslavia Submission to the U.N. General Assembly, Analysis of the Medical-Psychological Examinations of One Group of People Released Through the Exchange of Prisoners, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48349

5001/ Inter-agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crime in BiH and Croatia, 2 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 22201; United Nations Security Council, Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48332; Serbian Submission, Statement Voluntarily Given by a Nurse From Brcko on 20 October 1992 at the Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics in Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065; Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Letter to Dr. Kalshoven from Dr. Vladimir Pavičević, July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28647

5002/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia Places of detention and number of

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detainees visited by the ICRC, Report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5003/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Belgrade 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48284; Yugoslav Daily Survey, Press Release, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2197 (Identical to first cite.)

5004/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

5005/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Belgrade 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48284; Yugoslav Daily Survey, Press Release, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2197 (Identical to first cite.)

5006/ ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 24 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 19244; ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 26 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55180

5007/ ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 24 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 19244; ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 26 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55180

5008/ ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 26 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55181

5009/ ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 24 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 19244; ECMM, Report on Statements about Violation of the Second Protocol to the Geneva Conventions Concerning Slavonska Požega and Villages in the Municipality of Slavonska Požega, 26 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 55180

5010/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, File 3 and File 4, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28824.

5011/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, File 3 and File 4, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28824.

5012/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report submitted to the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780(1992), Belgrade, 1992, Case: III-011, IHRLI Doc. No. 2176.

5013/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Extracts from the Confession of Alija Selimagic, Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22200.

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5014/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Extracts from the Confession by Alija Selimagic, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28646.

5015/ Nip "Inpress," Bordellos of Screams, Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons, Response: A Special Edition, Belgrade, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7087 and Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Extracts from the Confession of Alija Selimagic, Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22200.

5016/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Extracts from the Confession of Alija Selimagic, Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22200.

5017/ Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, Submission to the Secretary-General, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48328-48355, at 48331.

5018/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Extracts from the Confession of Alija Selimagic, Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 22200.

5019/ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, File 3 and File 4, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28823-28824 and Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orasje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28889.

5020/ Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN - Huse Hadzic, 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40123.

5021/ Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orasje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28889.

5022/ Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orasje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28889.

5023/ Statements by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orasje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28889.

5024/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130.

6 5025/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065-5066.

5026/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130-32131.

5027/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Document No. 2, Statement,

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Belgrade, 20 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14200.

5028/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5070.

5029/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32133.

5030/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065.

5031/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130-32131.

5032/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130-32131.

5033/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065-5066.

5034/ Inter-Agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, Violations of the Human Rights of Women, Including Violence Against Them and Rape as a New Type of War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, Extracts from the Confession of Alija Selimagic, IHRLI Doc. No. 22201-22202.

5035/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130-32133.

5036/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by - [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5070 and RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32133.

5037/ This woman was a teacher from Derventa. See Statement by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Oraskje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28888.

5038/ Statement by Civilians of Serb Nationality Interned in Ustaše Concentration Camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Oraskje, Samac, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28888.

5039/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065-5066.

5040/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130.

5041/ Nip "Inpress," Bordellos of Screams, Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons, Response: A Special Edition, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 7078.

5042/ The witness and two others were sent to Slavonski Brod; the others who had been arrested were taken to Slovanska Požega. See Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5527.

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5043/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32130.

5044/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065-5066.

5045/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5065-5066 and RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32133.

5046/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32138.

5047/ RTV Belgrade, Testimonies of Serbian Women Who Have Been Raped, Tape: 0021, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 32138.

5048/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Statement Voluntarily Given by - [witness], Belgrade, 20 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5070.

5049/ ICRC, Saving Lives in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Prisoners Regularly Visited in Bosnia-Herzegovina by the ICRC, Geneva, 3 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 12726; ICRC, Update on ICRC Activities in the Former Yugoslavia, Prisoners Regularly Visited in Connection with the Conflict, 23 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 17843; ICRC, Bosnia-Herzegovina: General Information on ICRC Operations, Prisoners Regularly Visited in Connection with the Conflict, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29958; ICRC, General Information on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Prisoners Currently Visited by the ICRC in Connection with the Conflict, 28 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29947.

5050/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64306

5051/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5052/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5053/ Letter and attached documents from Mile Pecic, Catholic Parish Priest of Slunj addressed to the European Monitoring Team, IHRLI Doc. No. 024167-024174 at Doc. No. 024167,024171.

5054/ Letter and attached documents from Mile Pecic, Catholic Parish Priest of Slunj addressed to the European Monitoring Team, IHRLI Doc. No. 024167-024174 at Doc. No. 024167,024171.

5055/ Letter and attached documents from Mile Pecic, Catholic Parish Priest of Slunj addressed to the European Monitoring Team, IHRLI Doc. No. 024167-024174 at Doc. No. 024167,024171.

5056/ Croatia Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin, No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040340-040343 at Doc. No. 040341.

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5057/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin, No. 15, 15 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 047021-047024 at Doc. No. 047022.

5058/ Letter and attached documents from Mile Pecic, Catholic Parish Priest of Slunj addressed to the European Monitoring Team, IHRLI Doc. No. 024167-024174 at Doc. No. 024167,024171.

5059/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050174 at Doc. No. 050173-4.

5060/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050174 at Doc. No. 050173-4.

5061/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050160-050174 at Doc. No. 050173-4.

5062/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights, Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 006250-006256 at Doc. No. 006253.

5063/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5064/ Helsinki Watch, Croatian Government Charged with Human Rights Violations, 13 February 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 41199; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, New Crimes of Genocide Against the Serbs in the Municipality of Metković 1991-1992, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28759

5065/ Republic of Yugoslavia, Second Report, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28562

5066/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063836; Handwritten Testimony, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11871; CSCE Mission, Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Draft Report, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49421

5067/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063836.

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5069/ Republic of Yugoslavia, Press Release No. 7/11, Yugoslav Daily Survey, 10 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2200.

5070/ The Republic of Serbia, Biljana Plavsic, Information on the

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5071/ United Kingdom Mission Submission, DDT Special Report, Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43023

5072/ Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, 25 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63836; Defence Debriefing Team, Summary No. 13 of Atrocity Information, 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43266

5073/ ECMM, Memo Re: Alleged War Crimes on [Witness], 26 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12679-81.

5074/ Helsinki Watch, Prosecute Now! Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases for War Crimes Tribunal on Former Yugoslavia, 1 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 029375; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 28592, 64168, 64169,, 64204, 64205, 64208, 64211-12, 64217; Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations Against the Serbian Civilian Population in BiH, Dossier No. 2, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in BiH and Croatian, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46200

5075/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women..., 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 054211.

5076/ Helsinki Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases For War Crimes Tribunal On Former Yugoslavia, Volume 5, Issue 12, 1 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29374

5077/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64208, 64212, 64217

5078/ Helsinki Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases For War Crimes Tribunal On Former Yugoslavia, Volume 5, Issue 12, 1 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29374

5079/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 28592

5080/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report, 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 28592; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64211, 64217; Helsinki Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases For War Crimes Tribunal On Former Yugoslavia, Volume 5, Issue 12, 1 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29374; Defence Debriefing Team, Summary No. 13 of Atrocity Information, 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43239

5081/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64204

5082/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64208, 64217

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5083/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64211

5084/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in BiH, Dossier No. 2, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in BiH and Croatian, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46200

5085/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 28592; Helsinki Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases For War Crimes Tribunal On Former Yugoslavia, Volume 5, Issue 12, 1 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29374

5086/ Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, 25 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 063836.

5087/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64205

5088/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64205

5089/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in BiH, Dossier No. 2, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in BiH and Croatian, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46200

5090/ Defence Debriefing Team, Summary No. 13 of Atrocity Information, 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43239

5091/ The Republic of Serbia, Biljana Plavsic, Information on the aggression of the Republic of Croatia Against the Republic of Srpska and Genocide of the Serbs in the Former Bosnia and Herzegovina, 30 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 18674; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48290

5092/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48290

5093/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64208

5094/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64217

5095/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48290

5096/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64168

5097/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64208

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5098/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64217

5099/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64169

5100/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Documentation Regarding the Violation of Human Rights, Ethnic Cleansing, Crimes and Violence By Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations against the Serbian Civilian Population in BiH, Dossier No. 2, Rape and Sexual Abuse of Serb Women, Men and Children in Areas Controlled by Croatian and Moslem Armed Formations in BiH and Croatian, 1991-1993, 15 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46200

5101/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64211

5102/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5103/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5104/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5105/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

5106/ Yugoslavia Submission to the United Nations General Assembly, Analysis of the Medical-Psychological Examinations of One Group of People Released Through the Exchange of Prisoners, 18 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48349

5107/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, report received on 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5108/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

5109/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

5110/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

5111/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56621

5112/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia,

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5113/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia, Places of Detention Visited by the ICRC, 27 May 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64441

5114/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

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5116/ Republic of Croatia & Republic of Bosnia And Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia, 1991 census data.

5117/ Croat Submission, War Crimes against Civilian Population, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2890

5118/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p.225.

5119/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p.226.

5120/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p.226.

5121/ Vukovar Police Station, Vukovar Municipal Building, Pizza Parlour in Borovo Naselje, Kindergarten in Borovo Naselje. Unidentified Croation forces, also presumably operated the facilities at the BZ Shelter, Dom Tehnike, S 10/2 Skyscraper building and a building in Mitnica.

5122/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036725. See also U.S. Dept of State, Documents, 17 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 056856-056858 at Doc. No. 056856.

5123/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036729-036730. See also Witness Testimony, D.I.M.H., Republic of Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 017485-017493 at Doc. No. 017486-88.

5124/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Burtality and Aggression: Questionnaire, L-54, IHRLI Doc. No. 006328-006332 at Doc. No. 006329.

5125/ The witness also stated that she later watched as her captors cut a boy in half with an electric saw. D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036729-036730.

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5126/ Witness Testimony, D.I.M.H., Republic of Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 017485-017493 at Doc. No. 017486-88.

5127/ Witness Testimony, D.I.M.H., Republic of Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 017485-017493 at Doc. No. 017486-88.

5128/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-72 at Doc. No. 004971.

5129/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-72 at Doc. No. 004971.

5130/ Witness Testimony, D.I.M.H., Republic of Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 017485-017493 at Doc. No. 017486-88.

5131/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Burtality and Aggression: Questionnaire, L-54, IHRLI Doc. No. 006328-006332 at Doc. No. 006329.

5132/ Many of the reports lack specificity regarding the exact location at which alleged violations were committed or exact locations at Velepomet where inmates were detained.

5133/ This description presumably refers to the basement of the office building.

5134/ This location presumably refers to the detention facility in the storehouse.

5135/ Letter and attached Documents from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, 30 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 018164-018184 at Doc. No. 018183.

5136/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 5, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 035746-035751 at Doc. No. 035749.

5137/ Also referred to as the Velepomet Warehouse.

5138/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034963.

5139/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034963.

5140/ U.S. Dept of State, Documents, 17 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 056856-58 at Doc. No. 056856.

5141/ Also referred to as the Joiner's Workshop.

5142/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034965-6.

5143/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036174-036181 at Doc. No. 036181.

5144/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036174-036181 at Doc. No. 036181.

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5145/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 4, 30 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 034962-034966 at Doc. No. 034965-6.

5146/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 3, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032272A5-A9 at Doc. No. A7.

5147/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036174-036181 at Doc. No. 036180.

5148/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036174-036181 at Doc. No. 036176-7.

5149/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036174-036181 at Doc. No. 036176-7.

5150/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin, No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040340-040343 at Doc. No. 040341.

5151/ Centre for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin, No. 8, 27 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 040340-040343 at Doc. No. 040341.

5152/ It is unclear if this report's identification of a bakery at the "Wooden Market" suggests that there was only one detention facility between the two locations. It is, however, here concluded that two separate facilities were in existence one at the local bakery and one at the "Wooden Market".

5153/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 13, 2 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043986-043990 at Doc. No. 043987.

5154/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036351-036355 at Doc. No. 036353.

5155/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036351-036355 at Doc. No. 036353.

5156/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036731.

5157/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036731.

5158/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036731.

5159/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 006323-006327 at Doc. No. 006325.

5160/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Brutality and Aggression, IHRLI Doc. No. 006323-006327 at Doc. No. 006325.

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5161/ D.I.M.H., Testimony Vu-Bol-46, IHLRI Doc. No. 000132JJJ-000132KKK at Doc. No. 000132JJJ.

5162/ Letter and attached Documents addressed to Chairman of the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of the Yugoslav Mission, No. 607/1, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 021750-021786 at Doc. No. 021759.

5163/ Letter and attached Documents addressed to Chairman of the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of the Yugoslav Mission, No. 607/1, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 021750-021786 at Doc. No. 021759.

5164/ Letter and attached Documents addressed to Chairman of the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of the Yugoslav Mission, No. 607/1, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 021750-021786 at Doc. No. 021768.

5165/ Letter and attached Documents addressed to Chairman of the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of the Yugoslav Mission, No. 607/1, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 021750-021786 at Doc. No. 021768.

5166/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Depositions, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028696 at Doc. No. 028693.

5167/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003841-2.

5168/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003841-2.

5169/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003841-2.

5170/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036732.

5171/ According to one report a detention facility was established in house no. 220 in the Svetozara Markovica Street. This location was allegedly one of the headquarters of the Territorial Units. D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 004967-70 at Doc. No. 004967. In another report, a Croation victim/detainee recalled being held in the cellar of a house at no. 239 in S. Markovica Street. He reported that he was beaten and physically mistreated at this location on a daily basis for several days. The detainee identified his captors. D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-72 at Doc. No. 004972.

5172/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036733.

5173/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036733.

5174/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions

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5175/ Also known as Cveto.

5176/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036733.

5177/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-4972 at Doc. No. 004971.

5178/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-4972 at Doc. No. 004971.

5179/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 004971-4972 at Doc. No. 004971.

5180/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Burtality and Aggression: Questionnaire, L-65, IHRLI Doc. No. 006377-006381 at Doc. No. 006379.

5181/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Burtality and Aggression: Questionnaire, L-65, IHRLI Doc. No. 006377-006381 at Doc. No. 006379.

5182/ Testimony Concerning Violation of Human Rights Civilian Suffering and Victims of Burtality and Aggression: Questionnaire, L-65, IHRLI Doc. No. 006377-006381 at Doc. No. 006379.

5183/ Referred to in another report as the "Collective Yard". D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036743.

5184/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036740. See also Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050104-105.

5185/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036740. See also Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050104-105.

5186/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036740. See also Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050104-105.

5187/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions

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Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036740. See also Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050104-105.

5188/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036736.

5189/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036736.

5190/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036736.

5191/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5192/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5193/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5194/ Several reports suggest that more than 17 men were selected. Seventeen was the lowest number reported and is used here to represent the most conservative estimate.

5195/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5196/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5197/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5198/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5199/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Reports fo Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050102-050116 at Doc. No. 050105-106.

5200/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 3, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032272A5-A9 at Doc. No. A7.

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5201/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036736.

5202/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036736.

5203/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036737.

5204/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036737.

5205/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036738.

5206/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036738.

5207/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036738.

5208/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036738. See also Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia & Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), September 5, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036699-036746.

5209/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 8, IHRLI Doc. No. 004975-004977 at Doc. No. 004976.

5210/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 8, IHRLI Doc. No. 004975-004977 at Doc. No. 004976.

5211/ D.I.M.H., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UN Protected Areas in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036724-036758 at Doc. No. 036739. See also Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia & Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036699-036746.

5212/ Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 29, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021284-021291 at Doc. No. 021284-87. According to another report a great many Croats from the village of Old Tenja were taken to Borovo Selo after being captured by etniks. Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 36, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021304-021311 at Doc. No. 021306.

5213/ Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 29, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021284-021291 at Doc. No. 021284-87.

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5214/ Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 29, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021284-021291 at Doc. No. 021284-87.

5215/ Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 29, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021284-021291 at Doc. No. 021284-87.

5216/ Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 29, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021284-021291 at Doc. No. 021284-87.

5217/ Helsinki Watch, Interview No. 29, 30 July 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 021284-021291 at Doc. No. 021289-021290.

5218/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 064441.

5219/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p221.

5220/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p221.

5221/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p221.

5222/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Depositions, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028696 at Doc. No. 028691-693.

5223/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Depositions, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028696 at Doc. No. 028691-693.

5224/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Depositions, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028696 at Doc. No. 028691-693.

5225/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 3, 23 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 032272A5-A9 at Doc. No. A7.

5226/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017771.

5227/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017771.

5228/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017772. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

5229/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017793.

5230/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017690.

5231/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017772. Letter and attached Documents from the

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5232/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017772. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

5233/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017772. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

5234/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017800-017802.

5235/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017772. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

5236/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017773.

5237/ This building is described in one report as an apartment building the basement of which was used for interrogations. Letter and attached Documents addressed to Chairman of the Commission of Experts from the Deputy Head of the Yugoslav Mission, No. 607/1, 21 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 021750-021786 at Doc. No. 021777. It is unclear if this facility was operated by Serb or Croatian forces. One report suggests that Serb prisoners were transferred from this location by Croatian paramilitaries. Cf. Discussion of Borovo Naselje Kindergarten.

5238/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017773. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

5239/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017773. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

5240/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017773. Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223.

5241/ Documents from the Military Court in Belgrade, IHRLI Doc. No. 017767-017831 at Doc. No. 017773. Letter and attached Documents from the

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5242/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017743.

5243/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017725-017727.

5244/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017725-017727.

5245/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017725-017727.

5246/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017725-017727.

5247/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017725-017727.

5248/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Depositions, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028696 at Doc. No. 028693-4.

5249/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Depositions, 2 July 1993, No. 627/1, IHRLI Doc. No. 028401-028696 at Doc. No. 028693-4.

5250/ Letter and attached Documents from the Charge D'Affaires A.I. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia dated 6 May 1994 to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, IHRLI Doc. No. 064125-064223 at Doc. No. 064176.

5251/ Military Court in Belgrade, IK No. 112/92, 26 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 017684-017766 at Doc. No. 017693, 017694.

5252/ Institut Zaprimijenjena Drustvena Istrazivanja Sveucilista U Zagrebu, On General Strategy and Methods of Serbian Aggression on Croatia In 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 054593-054635 at Doc. No. 054614.

5253/ Criminal Offences for Which Collection of Evidence Material is in Progress, IHRLI Doc. No. 002875-002889 at Doc. No. 002880.

5254/ Criminal Offences for Which Collection of Evidence Material is in Progress, IHRLI Doc. No. 002875-002889 at Doc. No. 002880.

5255/ Criminal Offences for Which Collection of Evidence Material is in Progress, IHRLI Doc. No. 002875-002889 at Doc. No. 002880.

5256/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 005513-005527 at Doc. No. 005526.

5257/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 005513-005527 at Doc. No. 005526.

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5258/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 005513-005527 at Doc. No. 005527.

5259/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 005513-005527 at Doc. No. 005527.

5260/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 005513-005527 at Doc. No. 005527.

5261/ Institut Zaprimijenjena Drustvena Istrazivanja Sveucilista U Zagrebu, On General Strategy and Methods of Serbian Aggression on Croatia In 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 054593-054635 at Doc. No. 054617.

5262/ Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against the Croatian Population of The Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the End of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-011694 at Doc. No. 011689-91.

5263/ Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against the Croatian Population of The Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the End of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-011694 at Doc. No. 011690.

5264/ Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against the Croatian Population of The Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the end of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-011694 at Doc. No. 011690.

5265/ Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against the Croatian Population of The Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the end of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-011694 at Doc. No. 011690.

5266/ Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against the Croatian Population of The Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the end of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-011694 at Doc. No. 011690.

5267/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 12, IHRLI Doc. No. 004984-5 at Doc. No. 004984.

5268/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 12, IHRLI Doc. No. 004984-5 at Doc. No. 004984.

5269/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 12, IHRLI Doc. No. 004984-5 at Doc. No. 004984. According to another report, as many as 100 Tovarnik citizens were imprisoned at this location. Croatian Information Centre, "Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against The Croatian Population of the Village of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the end of December 1991", IHRLI Doc. No. 011687-94.

5270/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 10, 11 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043725-043729 at Doc. No. 043726.

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5272/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 10, 11 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 043725-043729 at Doc. No. 043726.

5273/ International Society for Human Rights, Human Rights and Serbia: The Situation in Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Vojvodian, Bosnaia-Herzegovina and Croatia, 29 May 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 009191-009203 at Doc. No. 009203.

5274/ International Society for Human Rights, Human Rights and Serbia: The Situation in Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Vojvodian, Bosnaia-Herzegovina and Croatia, 29 May 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 009191-009203 at Doc. No. 009203.

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5276/ D.I.M.H., Testimony MG - 8, IHRLI Doc. No. 004975-7 at Doc. No. 004976.

5277/ ITN, Transcript, No Airdate Available, IHRLI Doc. No. 016900-016902 at Doc. No. 016902. Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003844-5. See also D.I.M.H., Testimony VU-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 004958-59. Vukovar/Affidavits, IHRLI Doc. No. 006601-006608 at Doc. No. 006607. Austrian Mission, Submission, 8 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 004748-004771 at Doc. No. 004765.

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5279/ ITN, Transcript, No Airdate Available, IHRLI Doc. No. 016900-016902 at Doc. No. 016902.

5280/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003844-5. See also D.I.M.H., Testimony VU-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 004958-59.

5281/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003844-5. See also D.I.M.H., Testimony VU-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 004958-59.

5282/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003844-5. See also D.I.M.H., Testimony VU-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 004958-59.

5283/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003844-5. See also D.I.M.H., Testimony VU-170, IHRLI Doc. No. 004958-59.

5284/ Letter and attached Testimony from the Government of Croatia addressed to the UN Commission of Experts, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 003839-003856 at Doc. No. 003844-5. See also D.I.M.H., Testimony VU-170, IHRLI

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5292/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, pp. 205-206.

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5294/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036371-036376 at Doc. No. 036372.

5295/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p. 219.

5296/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036371-036376 at Doc. No. 036372.

5297/ Croatian Information Centre, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036371-036376 at Doc. No. 036372.

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5300/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as indicated in Politika, Borba and Vjesnik, 1 July 1991 -15 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049736-049804 at Doc. No. 049759.

5301/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as indicated in Politika, Borba and Vjesnik, 1 July 1991-15 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 049736-049804 at Doc. No. 049759.

5302/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence,

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5303/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p. 198.

5304/ The witness was able to identify the victims by the sounds of their voices.

5305/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p. 198.

5306/ Mass Killing and Genocide in Croatia 1991/92: A Book of Evidence, Kostović and Judaš, eds., 1992, Serbian Camps, Chap. 9, p. 198.

5307/ Republic of Croatia and Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethnic Map, The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia.

5308/ The year is not given.

5309/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 050171.

5310/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 050126.

5311/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442, at 016826; See also Amnesty International, Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16819-16826, at 16826.

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;Amnesty International, Yugoslavia, Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50100 - 50129;
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5645/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6353 - 6356.

5646/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6291 - 6293, 6503 - 6508; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

5647/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6294 - 6298.

5648/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259.

5649/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494.

5650/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491.

5651/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494.

5652/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5653/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491, 6426 - 6428; Another report indicated that Bosnians were transferred from Sarajevo to Sremska Mitrovica in December of 1991; Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63835; From the convoy of people fleeing Ilok the JNA singled out people who were taken to Begejci, Sremska Mitrovica; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33752 - 33758, 56997 - 57000; National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5654/ International Society for Human Rights (ISHR), Human Rights in the Former Yugoslav States, Report 3, Populations at Risk, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 011491.

5655/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5656/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6266 - 6268.

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5657/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190.

5658/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6266 - 6268; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33752 - 33758; One Albanian was arrested on suspicion that he was traveling to Croatia to join the military forces there.

5659/ A JNA Lieutenant, who was captured by the Croatian Army, was retaken by the Serbs at the fall of Vukovar and charged with desecration of a corpse; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6410 - 6412; One Serb was allegedly among the prisoners at the KPD but was never beaten at the same time as the other prisoners. Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6413 - 6418; A Serbian employee at Vukovar hospital refused to leave when JNA soldiers entered the hospital and is reportedly held at Sremska Mitrovica; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190; Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001.

5660/ See Rape report paragraph 282; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56863 - 56867; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39559A; Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63835; (Several reports mention the rape of this woman but it is unclear if they refer to the same incident and the same perpetrators.)

5661/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6276 - 6278, 6410 - 6412, 6407 - 6409; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

5662/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6181 - 6183.

5663/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6363 - 6368, 7278 - 7280, 7263 - 7265, 7468 - 7470, 6333 - 6335, 6231 - 6234, 7135 - 7526, 6491 - 6496; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56892 - 56896.

5664/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333-7335, 6276 - 6278.

5665/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259, 6407 - 6409, 6410 - 6412, 6413 - 6418, 6348 - 6352, 7462 - 7467, 6491 - 6496, 7512 - 7515, 7250 - 7252.

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5666/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7278 - 7280, 6285 - 6290, 6486 - 6490, 6231 - 6234, 6519 - 6522, 7300 - 7304; Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63835; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32272A1 -32272A4; National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162;

5667/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6231 - 6234; MUP is the acronym for the "Specials", Croatian police units formed after 1990.

5668/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6226 - 6228

5669/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6377 - 6381, 7433 - 7436, 7300 - 7304; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190; ECMM Submission, 9 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 13035; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP

5670/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56863 - 56867.

5671/ Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001; Helsinki Watch, A Division of Human Rights Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases for War Crimes Tribunal on Former Yugoslavia, 1 August 1993, Volume 5, Issue 12, IHRLI Doc. No. 29358 - 29366.

5672/ Helsinki Watch, A Division of Human Rights Watch, Helsinki Watch Releases Eight Cases for War Crimes Tribunal on Former Yugoslavia, 1 August 1993, Volume 5, Issue 12, IHRLI Doc. No. 29358 - 29366.

5673/ Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001.

5674/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6279 - 6281, 7512 - 7515.

5675/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6348 - 6352.

5676/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

5677/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7462 - 7467.

5678/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

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5679/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491

5680/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494.

5681/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6299 - 6304.

5682/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7458 - 7461, 7462 - 7467.

5683/ Permanent Representative of Croatia to U.N., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Process in United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42883 -42906.

5684/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 7278 - 7280

5685/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5686/ Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001.

5687/ Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001.

5688/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333 - 7335, 7272 - 7274.

5689/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6266 - 6268.

5690/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5691/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Spotlight Report No. 4, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16836 - 16851.

5692/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6363 - 6368.

5693/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

5694/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491; 7272 - 7274; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494; Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5695/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6503 - 6508; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494

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5696/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5697/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508.

5698/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6323 - 6327, 7278 - 7280, 6328 - 6332; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494, 56582 - 56583; Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941

5699/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6503 - 6508, 7336 - 7338, 6323 - 6327, 7278 - 7280; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494, 56582 - 56583; Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941

5700/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508.

5701/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259, 6328 - 6332; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36371 - 36376; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32272A1 - 32272A4.

5702/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36371 - 36376

5703/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491, 6503 - 6508, 6328 - 6332; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583; Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5704/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6291 - 6293.

5705/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5706/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272.

5707/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5708/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

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5710/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7433 - 7436.

5711/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6491 - 6496.

5712/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272.

5713/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508.

5714/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491

5715/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

5716/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7433 - 7436.

5717/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7433 - 7436; 7486-7491

5718/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491

5719/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6181 - 6183.

5720/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5721/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5722/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5723/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327, 6328 - 6332.

5724/ The report does not indicate which Commission is being referred to here, however it appears to be some sort of humanitarian organization.

5725/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327

5726/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

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5727/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272.

5728/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7263 - 7265; The hospital referred to in this report is not named, however there are several reference to Novi Sad hospital in other reports.

5729/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332, 7418 - 7422

5730/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7418 - 7422

5731/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5732/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5733/ The source reported leading a small ambulance within the camp, the meaning of this is not clear.

5734/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5735/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7278 - 7280.

5736/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6348 - 6352 (This prisoner was beaten by a Military Police Private First Class, referred to in paragraph 6.); Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6291 - 6293 (source claims to have been beaten by JNA police)

5737/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7278 - 7280.

5738/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6491 - 6496.

5739/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6279 - 6281.

5740/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6279 - 6281.

5741/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6413 - 6418 .

5742/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6276 - 6278, 6413 - 6418, 6348 - 6352, 6291 - 6293, 6238 - 6240, 6503 - 6508

5743/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women,

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Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6363 - 6368.

5744/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6181 - 6183.

5745/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6238 - 6240, 7278 - 7280.

5746/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6336 - 6341.

5747/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5748/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6336 - 6341.

5749/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5750/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508, 7278 - 7280.

5751/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6181 - 6183.

5752/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6291 - 6293.

5753/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494.

5754/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32272A1 -32272A4.

5755/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7418 - 7422.

5756/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6336 - 6341.

5757/ Permanent Representative of Croatia to U.N., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Process in United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42883 -42906.

5758/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259, 6503 - 6508, 7468 - 7470.

5759/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56582 - 56583.

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5760/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6407 - 6409.

5761/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6181 - 6183

5762/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6181 - 6183, 7278 - 7280.

5763/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 7278 - 7280, 6363 - 6368.

5764/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7418 - 7422.

5765/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5766/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7433 - 7436.

5767/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5768/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5769/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5770/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5771/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491, 6269 - 6272, 6503 - 6508, 7418 - 7422; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494

5772/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259, Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941; The Humanitarian Law Fund, Spotlight Report No. 4, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16836 - 16851

5773/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941

5774/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333-7335.

5775/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7486-7491, 6363 - 6368; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494

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5776/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6291 - 6293.

5777/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7278 - 7280, 6269 - 6272.

5778/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5779/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6266 - 6268, 6257 - 6259, 6413 - 6418, 6291 - 6293, 6503 - 6508

5780/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36371 - 36376; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7418 - 7422.

5781/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508.

5782/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5783/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5784/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5785/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Spotlight Report No. 4, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16836 - 16851.

5786/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333-7335, 6323 - 6327

5787/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5788/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6491 - 6496.

5789/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56856 - 56494.

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5791/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272, 6276 - 6278, 7263 - 7265, 6348 - 6352, 6291 - 6293, 6503 - 6508, 6491 - 6496; Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941

5792/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women,

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5793/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272.

5794/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508.

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5798/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7333-7335.

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5800/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6291 - 6293.

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5803/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332; The Humanitarian Law Fund, Spotlight Report No. 4, 15 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 16836 - 16851

5804/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508, 6328 - 6332.

5805/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6299 - 6304.

5806/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36371 - 36376

5807/ Amnesty International, Arrest of Doctor, Journalists, and Others, 28 November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 35001.

5808/ Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, March 25, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63835.

5809/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as Indicated in Politika, Borba, and Vjesnik, 1 July 1991 - 15

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5810/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5811/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490; On 22.12.91 the ZNG member who defended Borovo Selo was transferred to the KPD. Other prisoners were beaten and charged with specific offences and taken to Belgrade; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6231 - 6234, 6353 - 6356, 7516 - 7520

5812/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5813/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56892 - 56896.

5814/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56863 - 56867.

5815/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5816/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5817/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6373 - 6376.

5818/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7300 - 7304.

5819/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39559A.

5820/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5821/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5822/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7225 - 7227.

5823/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5824/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5825/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7300 - 7304, 6373 - 6376.

5826/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7300 - 7304

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5827/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5828/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6373 - 6376, 6486 - 6490.

5829/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7225 - 7227.

5830/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5831/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7516 - 7520.

5832/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6353 - 6356.

5833/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as Indicated in Politika, Borba, and Vjesnik, 1 July 1991 - 15 January 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 49768 - 49769.

5834/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7300 - 7304

5835/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6353 - 6356, 7468 - 7470

5836/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5837/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39559A, see paragraph number 9.

5838/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5839/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5840/ See paragraph number 42.

5841/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

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U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5843/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6373 - 6376.

5844/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7225 - 7227.

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5845/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5846/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490, 6353 - 6356

5847/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7135 - 7526.

5848/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6353 - 6356.

5849/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39559A.

5850/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5851/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5852/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5853/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5854/ A wounded man was from Vukovar hospital. He was taken to Ov ara with other wounded from Vukovar but escaped from the truck and was captured again at Cerić. This wounded man claimed that all 286 wounded from the hospital were driven to Ov ara and killed.

5855/ These appear to be the convicts that were held in the prison on charges unconnected with the conflict.

5856/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39559A.

5857/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56863 - 56867, it is not clear whether this is the same women referred to in paragraph number.

5858/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6486 - 6490.

5859/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7135 - 7526.

5860/ D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, 23 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132PPPP.

5861/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434.

5862/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7225 - 7227.

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5863/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7300 - 7304.

5864/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6373 - 6376.

5865/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6238 - 6240.

5866/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190, at least two were Croatian women, two Serbs, a Slovenian woman, and a 12 year old Croatian boy.

5867/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190.

5868/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36182 - 36190.

5869/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622 - 56628, Due to bad publicity the Begejci camp was closed in January or February 1992 and the prisoners were transferred to the KPD. All evidence of a camp at Begejci was removed, according to a State Department Doc.

5870/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7512 - 7515, 6263 - 6265, 6299 - 6304, 6336 - 6341, 6285 - 6290, 6369 - 6372, 6357 - 6362, 7275 - 7277, 7250 - 7252.

5871/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6299 - 6304.

5872/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6333 - 6335, 7471 - 7474

5873/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6369 - 6372.

5874/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6369 - 6372.

5875/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6369 - 6372, 6333 - 6335, 7512 - 7515.

5876/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7512 - 7515.

5877/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6333 - 6335.

5878/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6299 - 6304.

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5879/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7512 - 7515.

5880/ Permanent Representative of Croatia to U.N., War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Process in United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in The Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42883 -42906.

5881/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. ~~56997~~ - 57000.

5882/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5883/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5884/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162; The American was transporting refugees and was captured.

5885/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5886/ National Organisation for Victim Assistance, Recommendations Assistance to Victims of Trauma in the Former Yugoslavia, 12 February 1993, IHRLI Doc, No. 9114 - 9162.

5887/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. ~~56876~~.

5888/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259.

5889/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6257 - 6259.

5890/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. ~~56856~~ - 56494.

5891/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5892/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5893/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. ~~56892~~ -56896.

5894/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5895/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women,

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5896/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, 25 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36371 - 36376

5897/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5898/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7336 - 7338.

5899/ Croatian Society of Victimology, Centre for Genocide and War Victims, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14938 - 14941.

5900/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6426 - 6428.

5901/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6426 - 6428.

5902/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6426 - 6428.

5903/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6323 - 6327.

5904/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6328 - 6332.

5905/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6299 - 6304.

5906/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6269 - 6272

5907/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, 26 January 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7433 - 7436.

5908/ Serbs to Free 32 Croat Prisoners, Agence France Presse, Copyright 1992, 17 September 1992.

5909/ Rump Yugoslavia, Croatia Begin POW Swap; Proprietary to the United Press International 1992, 15 August 1992.

5910/ Refugee Bus Convoy Arrives in Split, Prisoner Exchange Scheduled, Agence France Presse 1992, 14 August 1992.

5911/ Prisoner exchange begins in Nemetin. Agence France Presse 1992, 14 August 1992.

5912/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56892 -56896.

5913/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56892 -56896.

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5914/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6503 - 6508, 7486-7491, 6181 - 6183; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432 - 56434

5915/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7468 - 7470.

5916/ U.S. Department of State, Supplemental United States Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council in Accordance with Paragraph 5 of Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Resolution 780 (1992), March 1, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11899-11900; Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7222; The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as indicated in Politika, Borba, and Vjesnik, July 1, 1991 and January 15, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49770 - 49772; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, May 17, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36280 - 36286; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, October 23, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132LLL; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920; Amnesty International, Yugoslavia, Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50100 - 50129.

5917/ ICRC, Former Yugoslavia Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC, 4/94, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at 064442.

5918/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Places of Detention, Commission of Experts Memorandum on Places of Detention, May 21, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 016819-016826 at 016825.

5919/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia, Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50100 - 50129; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920.

5920/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56874.

5921/ U.S. Department of State, Supplemental United States Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council in Accordance with Paragraph 5 of Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Resolution 780 (1992), March 1, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11899-11900

5922/ The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as indicated in Politika, Borba, and Vjesnik, July 1, 1991 and January 15, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49770 - 49772.

5923/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920, 56874; D.I.M.H., Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, October 23, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 132LLL.

5924/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, May 17, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36280 - 36286

5925/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc.

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5926/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, May 17, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36280 - 36286

5927/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia, Further Reports of Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50100 - 50129

5928/ Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, A Written Statement, May 17, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36280 - 36286

5929/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56921.

5930/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56433

5931/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56433, 56875-6, 56920.

5932/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56433

5933/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56875-6.

5934/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920.

5935/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56875-6.

5936/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920 - 21.

5937/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56433; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56875-56876.

5938/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56875-6.

5939/ U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56920 - 21.

5940/ Vlasta Vince-Ribarić, Society of Croatian Professional Women, Witness Testimonies, January 26, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7302; U.S. Department of State, Declassified Materials, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56432, 56920, 56874, U.S. Department of State, Supplemental United States Submission of Information to the United Nations Security Council in Accordance with paragraph 5 of Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Resolution 780 (1992), March 1, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11899 - 11900; Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Weekly Bulletin No. 1, August 9, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32780; Croatian Information

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Addendum

ANNEXES TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF
EXPERTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

VOLUME V - ANNEXES IX TO XII

FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION OF EXPERTS
ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX IX
RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

Under the Direction of:

M. Cherif Bassiouni
Chairman and Rapporteur on the Gathering
and Analysis of the Facts, Commission of Experts
Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992)

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CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 27	6
A. Summary of statistical information from all sources	4 - 7	7
B. Methodology	8 - 9	8
C. Summary analysis	10 - 24	9
D. Conclusions	25 - 27	12
II. GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS	28 - 294	13
A. BiH	28 - 266	13
1. Banja Luka	28 - 34	13
2. Bihać	35 - 36	14
3. Bijeljina	37 - 41	15
4. Bosanska Dubica	42	15
5. Bosanska Gradiška	43 - 45	16
6. Bosanska Krupa	46	16
7. Bosanski Brod and Odžak counties	47 - 60	16
8. Bosanski Novi	61	19
9. Bosanski Petrovac	62 - 63	19
10. Bosanski Šamac	64	19
11. Bratunac	65 - 66	20
12. Brčko County	67 - 76	20
13. Breza	77 - 79	22
14. Bugojno	80 - 84	22
15. Busovaa	85 - 87	23
16. ajnie	88	23
17. Derventa	89	23
18. Doboј	90 - 100	24
19. Donji Vakuf	101	25
20. Foča and Kalinovik counties	102 - 125	26

CONTENTS (continued)

		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
21.	Gacko	126 - 127	30
22.	Gorañde	128 - 129	31
23.	Gornji Vakuf	130	31
24.	Jablanica	131 - 132	31
25.	Jajce	133	32
26.	Kakanj	134 - 136	32
27.	Kalesija	137	32
28.	Kiseljak	138	33
29.	Kladanj	139	33
30.	Klju	140 - 143	33
31.	Konjic	144 - 147	34
32.	Kotor Varoš	148 - 152	34
33.	Livno	153	35
34.	Lopare	154	35
35.	Mostar and apljina counties	155 - 167	35
36.	Nevesinje	168	38
37.	Orašje	169 - 171	38
38.	Prijedor	172 - 189	38
39.	Rogatica	190 - 199	42
40.	Sanski Most	200	43
41.	Sarajevo and vicinity	201 - 217	44
42.	Šekovići	218 - 219	47
43.	Sokolac	220 - 221	47
44.	Srebrenica	222	47
45.	Tešanj	223	48
46.	Teslić	224 - 227	48
47.	Titov Drvar	228	49
48.	Tomislavgrad	229	49

CONTENTS (continued)

		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
49.	Travnik	230 - 231	49
50.	Trebinje	232 - 233	49
51.	Tuzla and Živinice counties	234 - 241	50
52.	Vareš	242 - 243	51
53.	Višegrad	244 - 253	51
54.	Vitez	254 - 255	53
55.	Vlasenica	256 - 257	53
56.	Zenica	258	53
57.	Zvornik	259 - 266	54
B.	Croatia	267 - 287	55
1.	Benkovac	267	55
2.	Daruvar	268	55
3.	Drniš	269	55
4.	Glina	270	55
5.	Gospić	271	55
6.	Grubišno Polje	272	55
7.	Knin	273	56
8.	Nova Gradiška	274	56
9.	Osijek	275	56
10.	Sisak	276	56
11.	Slavonski Brod	277	56
12.	Slunj	278	56
13.	Split	279	57
14.	Titova Korenica	280	57
15.	Vinkovci	281	57
16.	Vukovar	282 - 284	57
17.	Zadar	285	58
18.	Zagreb	286	58

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
19. UNPROFOR Sectors and Miscellaneous . . .	287	58
C. Serbia	288 - 294	59

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Commission investigated rape and sexual assault in three ways. The first method was through a study of the documentary evidence contained in the database at the International Human Rights Law Institute (IHRLI) at DePaul University in Chicago. This study is discussed in paragraphs 28 through 294. The second method was through a field investigation. This investigation is discussed at Annex IXA, in paragraphs 1 through 190. The field investigators conducted 223 interviews in Croatia. 1/ The final method was through the analysis of investigations and interviews conducted by governments and submitted to the Commission, but not included in the database. For example, the government of Austria recently interviewed 18 refugees, several of whom were victims or witnesses of incidents of rape and sexual assault. Sweden conducted interviews of 35 refugees, most of whom were victims or witnesses of rape and sexual assault. 2/ These investigations and their findings have been sent by the Commission to the office of the Prosecutor for the ICTFY. A great number of fact-finding missions have been carried out to try to assess the incidence and extent of the use of rape and sexual assault as a weapon of war in the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 3/

2. The question of the credibility of victims and witnesses and the reliability of the information provided has been foremost in the consideration of this analysis. Indeed, some of the information provided, as described below, is general, generic, or insufficient. But such information may none the less be credible because of some particular details it may contain and because of other corroborating facts. Furthermore, interviews, whether conducted by the Commission or by certain governments, of victims and witnesses in sufficient numbers confirm certain accounts. Such interviews also provide a first hand account and description of certain facts, which are also found in the documentation available in the database. Thus, it is the cumulative nature of the information which tends to corroborate the facts about incidents in the locations described, as well as patterns of behaviour. Consequently, it is this cumulative effect which gives the information credibility and reliability. This is also the basis which provides a sufficient numerical basis to develop a statistical analysis from which to derive the conclusions described below. Thus, for example, of the 1,100 cases examined, it is possible to identify with some degree of accuracy the patterns described in paragraphs 8 through 25. The macroanalysis aspect of this report is therefore well founded on the facts. Obviously, individual cases and their level of readiness for prosecution will vary and, without speculating on any ultimate prosecutorial outcome, it could easily be surmised that no less than 10 percent of these reports are very likely cases for prosecution. Finally, the analysis of allegations by geographical location has been written in a way to conceal the identities of victims, witnesses, and alleged perpetrators, for confidentiality and security reasons. The vagueness present should not be taken for a lack of information. Names have been provided when they are taken from widely published sources like the news media.

3. The relevance of the study is therefore threefold: 1) it identifies specific individual cases, patterns and policies; 2) it establishes foundations in fact for allegations of rape and sexual assault in this conflict, and more particularly their use as an instrument of war; and 3) it serves as a basis for the eventual prosecution by the ICTFY of rape and sexual assault cases, particularly with respect to the prosecution of commanders and other decision makers who may have been responsible for individual conduct and formulating policy. A most significant corollary of the study is that it has identified a number of cases ready for the final investigatory stages leading to prosecution.

A. Summary of statistical information from all sources

4. This is a study by IHRLI of allegations of systematic rape and other forms of sexual assault perpetrated in the former Yugoslavia. The information for the study comes from the sources stated in paragraph 1. The database contains tens of thousands of allegations of rape and sexual assault. Rape is defined for the purposes of the study as nonconsensual sexual penetration, while sexual assault encompasses rape and other forced or coerced sexual acts. It also includes sexual mutilations for purposes of this study. When duplicated information is eliminated and the most general allegations discarded, 4/ the following statistics are revealed:

(a) There are approximately 1,100 reported cases of rape and sexual assault;

(b) About 800 victims are named, or the submitting source appears to know the identity of the victim, but does not disclose it; 5/

(c) About 1,800 victims are specifically referred to but are not named or identified sufficiently by the witness reporting the incident; 6/

(d) Witness reports also refer to additional numbers of victims through approximations. These reports suggest there may be about 10,000 additional victims the reports could eventually lead to;

(e) About 550 of the reported cases refer to victims of rape and sexual assault but are unspecific and do not give any identifying information; 7/

(f) About 700 alleged perpetrators are named, or the submitting sources appear to have the name of the person they call the perpetrator but chose not to disclose it;

(g) About 750 perpetrators are specifically identified, but the witnesses do not know the name to make the identification complete;

(h) The cases contain references to about 300 perpetrators only approximately, with no specifics as to name or the specific number present;

(i) About 900 cases refer generally to classes of perpetrators but do not approximate their numbers. 8/

5. There are about 162 detention sites in the former Yugoslavia where people were detained and sexually assaulted:

(a) 88 of those are reportedly run by Serbs;

(b) 35 are run by unknown forces;

(c) 17 are allegedly run by Croats;

(d) 14 are allegedly run by Muslim and Croat forces together;

(e) 8 are reportedly run by Muslims.

6. This statistical information may not represent the true extent of what has occurred in the former Yugoslavia. This shortfall may be due to a variety of reasons:

(a) The chief reason is that victims are reluctant to report the assaults;

(b) Victims fear reprisals by their attackers, both for themselves and family members remaining in occupied areas; 9/

(c) Some victims feel shame and embarrassment and fear ostracization by their communities--this is especially true in Muslim society, though many female victims have banded together for support, unlike most victims of rape and sexual assault in peacetime; 10/

(d) A great deal of time has passed since the crimes were committed. 11/ Now, victims and witnesses have relocated to over 20 different countries. With the passage of time and migration, there is an increasing reticence to report incidents of rape and sexual assault at an international level. Victims and witnesses wish to get on with their lives and not to relive the shame and embarrassment of their experiences;

(e) Many do not have a place to report the assault or feel that reporting would be useless;

(f) Refugees have a certain level of skepticism about the international community. Support groups and therapists contribute to this skepticism due to their concern over the traumatic effect of reliving the trauma through constant questioning.

7. These concerns are evidenced in many of the reports used in this study. Submitting sources often withhold the names of victims, witnesses or perpetrators to protect them. Additionally, many of the witnesses who gave testimony stated that they were afraid to allow their identity to be revealed because of retaliation by the alleged perpetrators or rejection by their own community. Some of the victims report that the people who assaulted them said never to tell what had happened or they would hunt down the victims and kill them.

B. Methodology

8. To analyse the contents of the database, all of the allegations of rape and sexual assault were gathered. Summary sheets were created for each allegation. These worksheets separated out some of the vital information, such as the identity of the witness who reported the incident, the identity of the victims and perpetrators, the date and location of the incident, the source of the report, and the method of recording the information. The worksheets also contained a comprehensive summary of the incident of rape and sexual assault. These summary sheets were then used as analytical tools to compare the information in a standardized format. They were organized geographically, divided by the setting in which they allegedly occurred, and arranged chronologically within that subheading. The analysis which follows is also organized geographically by county in alphabetical order. This particular form was chosen because of the number of "warring factions", and the generally confusing nature of the conflict.

9. The setting was defined as either custodial or noncustodial, and those reports which did not specify the setting were assumed not to have occurred in custody. 12/ This classification was used for several reasons, primarily because some level of organization and coordination is required to hold people in custody. The greater the number of rapes and sexual assaults in custody, the greater the likelihood of higher-level control over, or acquiescence to the practice. About 600 reported cases specify that they occurred in settings

where the victims were held in custody.

C. Summary analysis

10. Rape and sexual assault have been reported to have been committed by all of the "warring factions". Additionally, many ethnic groups 13/ were reportedly victims of rape and sexual assault: Bosnian Muslims, Bosnian Serbs, Bosnian Croats, Croatians, Croatian Serbs, Croatian Muslims, Albanians, Czechs and others. However, it is important to avoid moral equivalency in the analysis. The vast majority of victims are Bosnian Muslim and the great majority of alleged perpetrators are Bosnian Serb. Serbs reportedly run over 60 percent of the nearly 150 detention sites where men and women were allegedly raped and sexually assaulted. Finally, for purposes of prosecution, it is important to distinguish between "opportunistic" crimes and the use of rape and sexual assault as a method of "ethnic cleansing". Rape and sexual assault should be examined in the context of the practice of "ethnic cleansing"; discussed in Annex IV, and the practices in concentration camps, discussed in Annexes V and VIII. Most of the reported cases occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), 14/ and none were reported to have occurred in Slovenia.

11. Several patterns of conduct are revealed in the reported cases, irregardless of the ethnicity of the perpetrators or the victims. These patterns are:

(a) Individuals or small groups commit rape and sexual assault in conjunction with looting and intimidation of the target ethnic group before generalized fighting breaks out in an area;

(b) Individuals or groups commit rape and sexual assault in conjunction with fighting in an area, often raping women in public;

(c) Individuals or groups commit rapes and sexual assaults of detainees; 15/

(d) Individuals or groups commit rape and sexual assault against women held for the purpose of being raped and sexually assaulted and for the purpose of harming the women; 16/

(e) Detention sites are established solely for the rape and sexual abuse of women for the perpetrator's gratification. 17/

12. The first pattern occurs before any widespread or generalized fighting breaks out in a region. This type of rape and sexual assault is accompanied by looting, intimidation, and beatings. Tensions in an area grow, and members of the ethnic group controlling the regional government begin to terrorize their neighbours by intimidation, looting and beatings. Two or more men reportedly break into a house, intimidate the residents, steal their property, beat them, and often rape and sexually assault female residents. Some of the reported rapes and sexual assaults are singular and some are multiple. In either case, there is often a gang atmosphere where all the abuses are part of the same event, and all the attackers participate in the event, even if they do not sexually assault the victims. A distinct pattern of rape and sexual assault within this general type is peculiar to one area of BiH and Croatia. Paramilitary groups roam the countryside, abducting primarily Bosnian Serb women from their homes. The women are taken to a specific location, raped and sexually assaulted repeatedly, and then abandoned. The size of the groups of men range from four to 15. The victims are usually assaulted by each of the men in the group. 18/

13. The second pattern of rape and sexual assault occurs in conjunction with widespread or generalized fighting. When forces attack a town or village, the population is gathered and divided by sex and age. Some women are raped and sexually assaulted in their homes as the attacking forces secure the area. Others are selected after the roundup and are then raped and sexually assaulted publicly. The population of the village is then transported to camps.

14. The third pattern of rape and sexual assault occurs in sites of detention or other "collection centres" for refugees. After the population is rounded up in a town or village, men and women are separated. Men are executed or sent off to camps, and women are generally sent off to separate camps. In these custodial situations, soldiers, camp guards, paramilitaries, and even civilians are allowed to enter the camp, pick out women, take them away, rape and sexually assault them, and then either kill them or return them to the site. There is a significant amount of gang-rape and sexual assault reported in this context, and beatings and torture accompany most of the reported rapes and sexual assaults. Survivors report that some women are taken out alone, and some are taken out in groups. The women who are not killed are eventually exchanged. Though this is the general pattern, there are also many allegations that women are raped and sexually assaulted in front of other detainees, or that other detainees are forced to rape and sexually assault each other. The sexual assault of men in these camps is generally public, and the men are not usually removed from the camp. In these camps, other forms of humanitarian law violations, such as torture, occur simultaneously. In camps with only male populations and in camps with mixed populations, men are also subjected to sexual assault. Examples of this type of camp include Serb-run Trnopolje in Prijedor, 19/ Croatian-run Odžak camp in Odžak, 20/ and the Muslim-run camp in Goražde. 21/

15. The fourth pattern of rape and sexual assault occurs in specific types of sites of detention. Survivors of some camps report that they believe that they were detained for the purpose of rape and sexual assault. In these sites, all of the women are raped and sexually assaulted, the raping is quite frequent, and it is often committed in front of other internees. In this context as well, beating and torture accompany rape and sexual assault. Often, the captors state that they are trying to impregnate the women, pregnant women are treated better than their nonpregnant counterparts, and pregnant women are detained until it is too late in the pregnancy to obtain an abortion. 22/ Examples of this type of camp include the Serb-run Usara High School camp in Doboј, 23/ Muslim-run elebići camp in Konjic, 24/ and Croatian-run Dretelj camp in apljina. 25/

16. The last pattern of rape and sexual assault is detention for the purpose of providing sex. Women are collected from their homes and from camps and taken to hotels or similar facilities where they serve to provide sexual gratification for the armed forces. 26/ The women kept in these sites are reportedly killed more often than they are exchanged, unlike the female population in most camps. Additionally, unlike camp detention, the motive for detention of these women seems not to be to cause some reaction in the women detained, but instead to provide sexual services to men. The Yugoslav Mission submitted a list of such sites run by Croats and Muslims in BiH and the women's group Trešnjevka submitted a list of such sites run by Serbs in BiH.

17. In both custodial and noncustodial settings, many victims report that the alleged perpetrators state that they were ordered to rape and sexually assault the victims, or that they were doing it so that the victims and their families would never want to return to the area. Also, every reported case occurred in conjunction with an effort to displace the civilian population of a targeted ethnic group from a given region. Reports of rape and sexual

assault between members of the same ethnic group are few and have some ethnic component, such as sheltering members of the target ethnic group or marriage to a member of the targeted ethnic group. Very few reports fail to display some ethnic motivation.

18. Some characteristics of the rapes and sexual assaults include:

(a) Rapes and sexual assaults are conducted in ways that emphasize the shame and humiliation of the assault--such as forcing family members to rape each other, raping the victims in front of family members, including children, and raping persons in public places or in front of other internees;

(b) Large groups of perpetrators subject victims to multiple rapes and sexual assaults;

(c) Young women and virgins are targeted for rape and sexual assault, along with prominent members of the community and educated women;

(d) In custodial settings, perpetrators go through the detention centres with flashlights at night and choose victims randomly, returning them the next morning, thereby terrorizing the entire population of the camp;

(e) Perpetrators tell female victims that they will bear children of the perpetrator's ethnicity, that the perpetrators were ordered to rape and sexually assault them, or that, if the victims ever tell anyone or anyone discovers what has happened, the perpetrators will hunt them down and kill them;

(f) Victims are sexually assaulted with foreign objects like broken glass bottles, guns, and truncheons;

(g) Castrations are performed through crude means such as, forcing one internee to bite off another's testicles, and tying one end of a wire to the testicles and the other end to a motorcycle, then using the motorcycle to yank off the testicles;

(h) Perpetrators tell victims that they must become pregnant and hold them in custody until it is too late for the victims to get an abortion;

(i) Camp commanders often know about, and sometimes participate in, the rape and sexual assault of internees and former internees.

19. There also are many cases where female victims are protected by someone from the same ethnic group as their attackers. Men take women out of the camps to protect them from rape and sexual assault, tell other guards or soldiers that the women are "taken", or help them escape. Women hide other women or bring them contraceptives. There is insufficient information on the sexual assault of men to determine a similar pattern.

20. Men are also subject to sexual assault. They are forced to rape and sexually assault women, they are forced to perform fellatio on guards and on each other, they are forced to perform other sex acts on each other, and they suffer castrations, circumcisions, and other sexual mutilations.

21. Some of the reported rape and sexual assault cases are clearly the result of individual or small group conduct without evidence of command direction or an overall policy. However, many more cases seem to be part of an overall pattern. These patterns strongly suggest that a systematic rape and sexual assault policy exists, but this remains to be proved. It is clear that some level of organization and group activity is required to carry out

many of the alleged rapes and sexual assaults. One factor, in particular, that leads to this conclusion is the large number of allegations of rape and sexual assault which occur in places of detention. Out of about 1,100 reported cases, about 600 occurred in places of detention. These custodial cases do not appear to be random and indicate a policy of at least tolerating rape and sexual assault or the deliberate failure of camp commanders and local authorities to exercise command and control over the personnel under their authority.

22. Other factors to consider in discerning a possible pattern include: similarities among practices in noncontiguous geographic areas; simultaneous commission of other humanitarian law violations; simultaneous military activity; simultaneous activity to displace civilian populations; common elements of the commission of rape and sexual assault, maximizing shame and humiliation to not only the victim but also the victim's community; and the timing of the alleged rapes and sexual assaults.

23. The reported cases of rape and sexual assault contained in the database occurred between 1991 and 1993. The majority of the rapes and sexual assaults occurred during April to November 1992 and very few occurred before or after that. In the same time period, the number of media reports increased from a low of none in March of 1992 and of 13 in April 1992 to a high of 535 in January 1993 and 529 in February 1993. This correlation could reflect the lag in the ability of the media to cover the information, waning media interest in the subject, that media attention caused the decline, or that the purposes for which the alleged rape and sexual assault was carried out had been served by the publicity. The last two possible explanations would indicate that commanders could control the alleged perpetrators, leading to the conclusion that there was an overriding policy advocating the use of rape and sexual assault as a method of ethnic cleansing.

24. The numbers of alleged rapes and sexual assaults and the patterns present are different among the different countries. Most of the alleged assaults occurred in BiH in the latter two-thirds of 1992. All of the patterns described above were present. A smaller number of alleged rapes and sexual assaults occurred in Croatia, mostly in late 1991. There were only a few sites of detention, run by both Serbs and Croats, and most of the reported rape and sexual assault occurred when tensions were high in an area or in conjunction with the fighting. Nearly all the rapes and sexual assaults reported to have occurred in the FRY were committed while the victims were in custody. Most occurred in late 1991 in Begejci, Stajicevo, and Livade camps near Zrenjanin, Vojvodina.

D. Conclusions

25. Rape and other forms of sexual assault harm not only the body of the victim. The more significant harm is the feeling of total loss of control over the most intimate and personal decisions and bodily functions. This loss of control infringes on the victim's human dignity and is what makes rape and sexual assault such an effective means of "ethnic cleansing". 27/

26. Some of the reported rape and sexual assault cases are clearly the result of individual or small group conduct, without evidence of command direction or an overall policy. However, many more cases seem to be part of an overall pattern. Factors to consider in discerning a pattern include: similarities among practices in noncontiguous geographic areas; simultaneous commission of other humanitarian law violations; simultaneous military activity; simultaneous activity to displace civilian populations; common elements of the commission of rape and sexual assault, maximizing shame and

humiliation to not only the victim, but also the victim's community; and the timing of the alleged rapes and sexual assaults. The presence of these factors strongly suggest that a systematic rape and sexual assault policy exists, but this remains to be proved. It is clear that some level of organization and group activity is required to carry out many of the alleged rapes and sexual assaults. One factor in particular that leads to this conclusion is the large number of allegations of rape and sexual assault which occur in places of detention. Out of about 1,100 reported cases, about 600 occurred in places of detention. These custodial cases do not appear to be random and indicate a policy of at least tolerating rape and sexual assault or the deliberate failure of camp commanders and local authorities to exercise command and control over the personnel under their authority.

27. Some of the allegations of rape and sexual assault are clearly instances of a policy of commission. In some cases, military commanders and camp commanders are reported to have ordered their subordinates to rape and sexually assault people who were not members of the subordinates' ethnic or religious group. Other cases point to a policy of omission, where military and camp commanders failed to prevent such conduct and failed to punish their subordinates for such criminal behaviour when it was discovered. There is evidence that rape and sexual assault have been used by all parties of the conflict to displace targeted ethnic groups, though not necessarily as part of an overall policy of "ethnic cleansing". However, the vast majority of victims are Bosnian Muslim and the great majority of alleged perpetrators are Bosnian Serb. Serbs reportedly run over 60 percent of the 162 detention sites where detainees are allegedly raped and sexually assaulted. 28/ Finally, for purposes of prosecution, it is important to distinguish between "opportunistic" crimes and the use of rape and sexual assault as a method of "ethnic cleansing". 29/

II. GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

A. BiH

1. Banja Luka 30/

28. This county is in the north-west quarter of BiH, and, according to the 1991 census, had a population of 195,139. Bosnian Serbs comprised the majority at 54.8 per cent, while 14.9 per cent were Bosnian Croat, 14.6 per cent were Bosnian Muslim, 12 per cent described themselves as "Yugoslavs", and the remaining 3.7 per cent were "others".

29. According to Helsinki Watch, which interviewed Bosnian Muslims in August of 1992, a succession of five draft notices had been issued to men in the Banja Luka area since April 1992, when the war began. The mobilization calls were broadcast on the radio, and those who responded were given mobilization slips, which allowed them to go to work. Men who refused to join the Bosnian Serb army were not allowed back into their workplaces. Businesses owned by Muslims were destroyed, and there was frequent, random gunfire. These circumstances caused the local Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats to fear attack and created in them a desire to leave the region. Additionally, notices were posted at the bus station, stating that unless Croats and Muslims presented documents from the local military stating that they had agreed to leave the area permanently, bus tickets would not be sold to them. 31/

30. This section of the study contains 11 reported cases, none of which are direct testimony. Six of the reports 32/ allege that the victims were Bosnian Muslim, while the rest do not specify the nationality, religion, or ethnicity of the victims. Many of the reports do not indicate the ages of

the victims. The reported ages of victims fall between seven and 65 and most are women of reproductive age. Four reports state that the alleged perpetrators were of Serbian ethnicity, 33/ but do not state their nationality. Three reports date the alleged attacks. One occurred in April of 1992, 34/ one occurred on 27 February 1993, 35/ and the third occurred on 29 September 1993. 36/ The remaining nine reports do not state when they allegedly occurred.

31. Two of the reports describe assaults that did not occur in custodial settings. In February 1993, three uniformed Serb irregulars robbed a Muslim household and allegedly raped or sexually assaulted a woman in front of her husband. 37/ In September 1993 two elderly women were reportedly raped in a village in Banja Luka. 38/

32. Six reports describe rape and sexual assault in the Manjaa prison camp. According to Helsinki Watch, Manjaa had been a Yugoslav army camp before the war. It was situated on top of Manjaa Mountain, south of the city of Banja Luka, in Banja Luka county. Many prisoners from Prijedor were transported there. It was closed, reportedly with the help of the ICRC, between 14 and 19 December 1992. It held at least 3,917 prisoners. 39/ Women were reportedly brought to this camp from many places in BiH. One report involves a woman from Foča in the south-eastern part of BiH, who was burned with "hot irons" during her detention. 40/ Another report comes from a woman from Vlasenica, also in the eastern part of BiH. She became pregnant as a result of rape. 41/ Finally, a report states that women were taken from Kotor Varoš to Banja Luka and raped. 42/

33. The most detailed report comes from a Bosnian Muslim woman, whose age and occupation are known. She was interned in the camp with her two young children. She states that two camp guards, identified by nicknames, raped her in front of her two children. Her daughter was also raped twice, but the perpetrators were not specified. 43/ The same witness stated that she saw camp guards rape a seven year-old girl in front of her mother and other inmates. The girl died of her injuries. 44/ The remaining two reports generally describe rape and sexual assault committed by guards and others at Manjaa Camp. 45/

34. The last report in this section states generally that there is a "rape/death" camp, housing girls and women up to 25 years of age, at Laktaši in Banja Luka County. 46/

2. Bihać 47/

35. This county is in the north-west quarter of BiH, bordered on the west by Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 70,896. Muslims were the majority with 66.6 per cent of the population, Serbs comprised 17.8 per cent, 7.7 per cent were Croat, 6 per cent described themselves as "Yugoslav", and 1.9 per cent fell in the "other" category.

36. There are five second-hand reports in this section of the study: Two reports concern camps in the village of Ripa, 48/ where Bosnian Muslim women were allegedly abused by Serbian forces of unidentified nationality. Another report alleges that there is a camp in Raić, 49/ and a fourth report alleges the existence of a camp in a house run by an identified man. 50/ At this house, the victims are described as Bosnian Serb. There is another report stating that the alleged victims are Bosnian Serb women. Rapes were said to have taken place in Bakšaiš village hall. The alleged perpetrators are Tudjman militiamen, Izetbegović militiamen, and local Muslims. 51/ The final report states generally that many women were

repeatedly raped in Bihać, and that a pregnant woman's abdomen was cut and the foetus removed. 52/

3. Bijeljina

37. Bijeljina county is in the north-east quarter of BiH, bordered on the east by Serbia. According to the 1991 census, the total population of Bijeljina was 96,796. Of this number, 59.4 per cent were Bosnian Serbs, 31.3 per cent were Bosnian Muslims, 4.4 per cent were described as "Yugoslav" and 4.9 per cent were categorized as "other".

38. This section contains 11 reports, 10 of which are second-hand accounts. Five reports describe rapes occurring in a setting where the victims were not in custody. According to one witness, a Bosnian Muslim machine technician, paramilitaries took over the town of Bijeljina in April 1992. Two paramilitary groups were involved: Arkan's forces and the forces of another identified man. The second man had reportedly been promised control of Bijeljina by Arkan. After they seized control of the town, the two groups conducted house-to-house weapons searches. While Arkan's men only looked for weapons, the second paramilitary group looted, vandalized and raped as well. 53/

39. Janja, another town south of the town of Bijeljina, was attacked by Bosnian Serb forces in May 1992. One witness reported that her husband was killed and that she and her daughter were raped. 54/ Another report states that there are allegations of killings and rape in Janja in May 1992 and later. 55/ In December 1992, 14 Serbian soldiers broke into a house, beat the father and son of the house, and raped the mother and daughter of the house. 56/ These incidents are among the seven which were non-custodial.

40. In addition, four custodial settings are described; one is the town of Janja, 57/ another is the secondary school centre in Bijeljina county, 58/ the third is a camp in Petkovići village 59/ and the last is the barracks at Bijeljina, where a number of young girls are kept to be used as "troop comforts". 60/ Most of the accounts do not discuss the time frame of the alleged assaults. The dates identified are April 1992, 61/ May 1992, 62/ and January 1993. 63/

41. Only two of the victims are named. 64/ The rest of the victims are unnamed; where specified, they are identified only as Muslim girls or women. Similarly, none of the perpetrators are named; where specified, they are identified as Serbs, though one report states that the perpetrators are Serbs under the control of a man with the same name as the paramilitary leader. 65/

4. Bosanska Dubica 66/

42. This county is located in north-western BiH, bordered on the north by Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the county had a population of 31,577, 69.1 per cent of which was Serbian, 20.5 per cent of which was Muslim, 5.8 per cent of which identified themselves as "Yugoslav", and 4.6 per cent of which were identified only as "other". This section of the study contains four reports of sexual assault. One report is testimony and three reports are second-hand accounts. Each of the reports alleges that sexual assault and rape occurred in a custodial setting. Two allege that there was a camp or brothel organized by an identified man in Moštanica. 67/ One of these reports states that the victims were Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat. 68/ The other two statements allege the existence of a camp where rape

occurred. 69/ One of these states that a camp was located in a gymnasium. 70/ The alleged perpetrators were described in these reports only as Serbs. None of the reports gives a date of occurrence.

5. Bosanska Gradiška 71/

43. This county is in the north-western quarter of BiH, just east of Bosanska Dubica, bordered on the north by Croatia. It had a prewar population of 60,062, according to the 1991 census. Serbs comprised the majority of this county's population at 59.5 per cent, Muslims were 26.7 per cent, 5.4 per cent described themselves as "Yugoslavs", and 2.5 per cent fell in the category of "other". This section contains two second-hand reports, both of which allegedly occurred in non-custodial settings.

44. One report describes two rapes which allegedly occurred during the attack on Liskovac. The victims were Bosnian Muslim, but the perpetrators were not identified, except as men in uniform. On 1 August 1993, 12 men in uniform broke into a Bosnian Muslim home, beat the inhabitants, and destroyed their belongings. An 80 year-old woman who protested was shot in the head, as were two other men in the household. 72/ Reportedly, the soldiers were drunk. 73/ An 18 year-old in the household was raped repeatedly. 74/ The group then went to a neighbouring house, where they beat and shot the Muslim owner, beat and raped his 27 year-old wife, and shot her mother-in-law dead. 75/ The mother apparently tried to intervene. 76/

45. The second report describes an alleged break-in and rape of a Bosnian Muslim woman in the presence of her family. 77/ No further details were provided.

6. Bosanska Krupa 78/

46. This county is located in north-west BiH, bordered on the north by Croatia. The population was 58,212 before the war. Muslims were the majority with 74.5 per cent, 23.6 per cent were Serbs, and 1.9 per cent were described only as "other". There are five reports in this section of the study, all of which are second-hand. Three reports allege the existence of a camp where Bosnian Muslim women are kept for the purpose of rape by Bosnian Serb forces in Jasenica, 79/ and the other two allege the existence of such a camp run by Bosnian Serb forces for Bosnian Muslim women at the elementary school Petar Koić. 80/ Four reports are dated from May through July of 1992, and the fifth does not specify a date.

7. Bosanski Brod and Odžak Counties 80/

47. These counties are located in north-east BiH, bordered on the north by the county of Slavonski Brod in Croatia. 82/ War began in these regions on 18 April 1992, when units of the Croatian National Guard of the Republic of Croatia crossed the Sava river, aided by members of the Croatian Democratic Union for the Commune of Odžak in the Republic of BiH. Croatian forces held this region until mid-July when they were finally forced to withdraw by the Serbs. Serb Army forces regained control of Bosanski Brod and Odžak between 13 and 15 July. The human rights violations contained in this report occurred just prior to and during the Croatian Army's occupation of this region. 83/

48. Upon the initial Croatian offensive, villagers fled to surrounding towns yet untouched by the attack and to the safety of the region's forest. Those

not immediately able to escape were either killed during the siege of their village or interned by the Croatian forces in camps. Many of those who had originally fled, to the forest and other villages, were later found and interned in these camps as well. The reports compiled here describe internment in the Odžak Camp of Strolit, at the elementary school in Odžak, and at the sports stadium in Bosanski Brod. It was in these camps and in the villages and forest of the region that violations allegedly occurred.

49. This section of the study contains 89 allegations of rape and sexual assault in Bosanski Brod and Odžak counties. ^{84/} Forty-two of these allegations are in the form of testimony of the alleged victims and/or eye-witnesses; 46 are second-hand reports. Of the testimony, there are two particular incidents provided in the form of a confession by a Croatian soldier. ^{85/} The victims and witnesses of the violations are both camp ex-detainees and inhabitants of the region. The majority of alleged victims are identified as Bosnian Serb or as being of "Serbian nationality", although a handful are identified as Bosnian Muslim. The reported victims of rape and sexual assault are mostly women between the ages of 9 and 65. The majority of them are of "reproductive age" (between 15 and 40 years old).

50. The main perpetrators found in this report are identified as Croatian. They are further specified to be members of the Ustaši, Croatian police, or Vatreni Konji. The Vatreni Konji, translated as the "Horses of Fire", is a paramilitary group, reportedly part of the 102nd Brigade of the Croatian Defence Council. In several reports, camp guards and the commander of Odžak camp are also alleged to have committed rape and sexual assault. Finally, in two reports, Muslims are reported to have acted with, and under the command of, Croatian soldiers in crimes against Serb civilians. ^{86/}

51. The reports in this section come from the following sources: the large majority of them were submitted to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights by the Yugoslav Government State Department or Chargé d'Affaires; others came from the Serbian Council Information Centre; a number of reports regarding the "Horses of Fire" were submitted by the Inter-agency Group of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (IAGGFRY); several were sent by Amnesty International and Helsinki Watch; and a few by the Ministry of Health, Croatia.

52. From among the allegations, 33 reports describe violations occurring while the victims were in custody. Most of these incidents took place at the aforementioned camps. There was one incident in which a Serb woman was taken from her home by a former schoolmate, and kept in a vacant apartment near the stadium in Bosanski Brod for 10 months. She was raped there repeatedly by her abductor and once by his cousin. ^{87/} Another instance of custodial rapes, which did not occur in the camps, involves the shipment of women from the region to Slavonski Brod and Kolibe, BiH. There, Serb and Muslim women from Derventa and Gornje Kolibe were kidnapped from their villages and taken to homes for "use" by the Croatian Army. ^{88/}

53. At the camps, different types of rape and sexual assault violations were allegedly committed. At Bosanski Brod, women reported being gang-raped, and also being raped repeatedly by the same soldiers during their entire detention. One eyewitness described a gang-rape in which a female prisoner was raped by 41 men before she was shot in the head. ^{89/} Most often, the victims describe being taken by soldiers to a warehouse, warehouse office, or an area near an oil refinery to be raped. From the reports, it appears that most women were not raped in the main detention centres of the camp, although they were raped in front of each other. There is one allegation of sexual assault committed against men at Bosanski Brod. In this case, men were forced to perform fellatio on each other. ^{90/}

54. At the Strolit Camp and elementary school in Odňak, a number of other remarkable assaults occurred, in addition to rape. For instance, there are several reports from Strolit which describe "camp weddings" organized by a Croatian Army commander, who was allegedly the camp warden, and his assistant. These weddings were arranged with prisoner "brides" and "bridegrooms". The prisoners chosen for the "weddings" were to be as incongruent as possible in physical appearance, educational background, and age. 91/ They were forced to drink alcohol and engage in sexual intercourse while other prisoners were made to drink, play guitar, and watch. 92/ There are also reports from this camp of prisoners forced to have sex with an identified mentally-handicapped woman. 93/ Finally, the majority of alleged castrations occurred in these two detention camps. The most graphic of the reported castrations involved a named Croatian woman. She is reported to have ordered a Great Dane to attack naked detainees and bite off their genitals. 94/

55. Of the 56 allegations of non-custodial rape and sexual assault, 43 are linked to the Vatreni Konji, or "Horses of Fire". This group of paramilitaries would take women in Odňak from their homes at night to a house or forest to be gang-raped. The victims were either returned in the morning or abandoned outside the house or in the forest in which they were raped. Several reports describe the victims having to return home on their own, without clothes.

56. These "hostage" rapes allegedly occurred from May to August, 1992, with many of them taking place in batches (4 and 5 June, and 28 June to 2 July). The majority of reports describe the Vatreni Konji taking women from Novi Grad and its surrounding villages (in particular Posavska Mahala, where it seems many of the perpetrators were from). These men raped in groups of up to 10. Often, they were drunk and quite abusive to the women they raped. From the reports, they seem to have preferred young women, the youngest being a nine year-old girl. 95/ Many of the victims report that they knew their assailants since they were all from the same region.

57. These paramilitaries were never detained or severely punished for their abuses because they are alleged to have threatened police and local officials. In one instance, the perpetrators were detained after the rape of a woman, but were then released when the residents of Posavska Mahala threatened Novi Grad with physical retaliation. 96/ Today, many of the members of Vatreni Konji are still in flight.

58. Some non-custodial reports also state that victims were abused by the police or individuals who claimed to be the police. 97/ Still others report men acting on their own. In these instances, it seems that certain individuals were simply taking advantage of the current climate of chaos in the region.

59. A number of locations were reported as sites of rape and sexual assault. They include:

- Private houses;
- Victims' houses;
- Stadium in Bosanski Brod;
- A building materials warehouse, a settlement, and a housing estate;
- Odňak camp;
- Slavonski Brod camp;
- Brothels in Slavonski Brod;
- Houses provided as safe havens for women in Novi Grad;
- Elementary school at Odňak; and
- Forest in the region.

60. Forty-one alleged perpetrators were identified by name in the reports. Among them was the Odžak camp warden, whose name appeared in at least four incident reports. Seventeen of the named perpetrators were specifically identified in as few as two reports and as many as eight. The following groups were also implicated as perpetrators:

Vatreni Konji;
Ustaši;
Croatian MPs;
Croatian soldiers;
Croatian National Guard;
Police;
Croatian men; and
Muslim men.

Also, there is a list of members of the Vatreni Konji compiled by the Yugoslav mission. It is not reproduced here in full because not all the names in that list appeared in the reports used in this study. Because that list was based on the reports used in this study, plus reports that did not contain allegations of rape and sexual assault, the remaining perpetrators on that list were probably not involved in these particular crimes.

8. Bosanski Novi

61. This is a county in the north-west quarter of BiH, bordered on the north-west by Serbian Krajina section of Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the region had a population of 41,541. Serbs were the majority of the population, comprising 60.4 per cent, Muslims made up 33.9 per cent, 3.7 per cent called themselves "Yugoslavs", and 2 per cent fell into the category of "other". This section of the study contains only one allegation of rape. According to refugees from Bosanski Novi, many young Bosnian Muslim women from the town of Bosanski Novi were raped by unidentified Serbs. 98/

9. Bosanski Petrovac

62. This county is located in the north-west quarter of BiH and is bordered on the west by Croatia. Before the war, this county had a population of 15,552, according to the 1991 census. Serbs were the majority, at 75.2 per cent of the population, Muslims comprised 21.1 per cent, and the remaining 3.7 per cent were described only as "other". There is one second-hand report in this section, which is based on the victim's videotaped statement.

63. In early September 1992, two Bosnian Serbs from the town and three other Serbs came upon a group of Bosnian Muslims in a field in a town in this county. Two of the Serbs abducted the victim's husband and another man. The victim, a Bosnian Muslim woman in her thirties, was taken to a nearby house, forced at knife-point to strip, and raped by one of the Serbs. She was raped a second time by another Serb. The victim was released and found her husband who had been bound with chains, beaten and burned with cigarettes. The victim stated that she saw the soldiers take two young girls, aged 14 and 16, to the same house. From the girls' appearance, the victim concluded that they had been raped. 99/

10. Bosanski Šamac 100/

64. This county is located in the north-east quarter of BiH, bordered on the north by Croatia. The 1991 census places the population in the county at

32,835. Croats were the majority at 44.7 per cent, Serbs were 41.5 per cent, Muslims were 6.8 per cent, and 7 per cent were described only as "other". There is one general, second-hand report in this section, describing a rape by otherwise unidentified Serbs. 101/ There are no more details given. A second report states that there were about 800 prisoners in a Serb-run camp in the county. The population at the camp were Croats, Muslims and Albanians. The night of 7 May 1992, one prisoner was forced to swallow his feces, while another was forced to perform sex acts on a fellow prisoner. 102/

11. Bratunac 103/

65. This county is located in the central eastern part of BiH, bordered on the east by Serbia. According to the 1991 census, there was a population of 33,575 before the conflict. Muslims constituted a majority at 64.2 per cent of the population, 34.2 per cent were Serb, and 1.6 per cent were described as "other".

66. There are three general reports in this section of the study. According to a 26 year-old Bosnian Muslim student, in the first week of May 1992, residents of Bratunac were rounded up and sent to the local stadium. There, prominent people were killed and young women were raped. The people in the stadium were then loaded onto trucks and taken to unknown locations. 104/ Another very general report states that Serbs raided homes and raped young women. 105/ The last report states that doctors at Bratunac hospital have treated Bosnian Serbs who were mutilated by castration or cutting their nipples off. 106/

12. Brčko County 107/

67. This county is located in the north-east quarter of BiH, bordered on the north-east by Serbia. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Brčko had a population of almost 100,000: 20 per cent were Bosnian Serb, 45 per cent Bosnian Muslim, and 25 per cent Bosnian Croat.

68. This section contains 38 reports of rape and sexual assault in Brčko County. Twenty-nine are second-hand reports, while nine are testimonies. Four report occurrences in non-custodial settings, 108/ and the rest report occurrences in custodial settings. The perpetrators are identified primarily as Bosnian Serb and Serbian Serb. Many reports, however, describe the alleged perpetrators only as Serbian. The reported victims are identified primarily as Bosnian Muslim, though quite a few are identified as Bosnian Croat. The reports are from the Bosnian government, Muslim non-governmental groups, the United States government, and various news sources. There are several detention sites referred to in this section. Notably, a number of the reports reveal an organized, systematic pattern of rape and gang-rape activity. 109/

69. Brčko was reportedly invaded by Serbian forces in April and May 1992. A camp was set up in a port facility on the Sava river, near the Ina-Luka gas station. 110/ The camp housed Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Muslim males and females, 111/ there was no effort made to separate the sexes. People were reportedly collected from the surrounding areas, segregated according to ethnic and religious affiliation, and then deported to Luka camp. One hundred to 150 Serbs from Belgrade reportedly worked in shifts of 50 inside the camp. 112/ They wore green camouflage and green berets with two eagles on them. 113/ These were the only Serbs allowed in the camp. They reportedly carried out interrogations, torture, rape and killings in small offices inside the two warehouses. At the corner of one warehouse was a room called the

"rape room" which measured about 2.5 by 3 metres. This room was reportedly where women were taken and raped. Prisoners were taken in and out of the camp every day, and civilian officials visited for a few hours every day. 114/

70. The victim selection was reportedly well organized at Luka camp. Several reports suggest that young Serbian woman was responsible for its administration. 115/ Reportedly, she brought a nurse to Luka to "prepare the girls and make them calm". According to the nurse's report, she watched as the Serbian administratrix stabbed a girl in the breast and vagina with a broken bottle for resisting instructions. The girl subsequently bled to death. Instructions to the young victims included submitting to sexual exploitation. The process commenced with the camp commander selecting a girl whom he reportedly took to a private location, and then in groups of three or four, the camp guards selected and shared one girl between them. 116/

71. The techniques of mistreatment, while similar to those reported in other sections, also included incidents of gang raping. 117/ It was also alleged, that on a daily basis, young girls were picked and taken to a canteen where they were raped. 118/ Sometimes the girls would disappear. 119/ One report states that Serbs at Luka castrated 15 young men. 120/ One perpetrator confessed that in one day he was allegedly forced to rape 12 women. 121/ According to two reports, Bosnian Serb paramilitaries alleged that they were forced to rape women and kill men to prove their loyalty to the Serbian state. 122/

72. Additional sources report the existence of a "Rape/Death" camp in Brezovo Polje, 123/ also noted for its organized rape activity. Several sources testified to the sexual violence and humiliation suffered by women, usually Muslims, at this site. 124/ Brezovo Polje is also the site where Serb soldiers allegedly rounded up Muslim women and girls and transported them to the Osnovo furniture warehouse in Caparde, Zvornik County. 125/ The girls were allegedly raped repeatedly there. 126/

73. Two sources report on the atrocities allegedly committed at the "Laser Company" restaurant in Brčko. 127/ Several other facilities were reported as sites of mass rape and sexual abuse, including: Hotel Elvis, 128/ Hotel Galeb, 129/ Restaurant Vestfaliya, 130/ Hotel Galija, 131/ Interplera factory, 132/ camp at Borovo Polje, 133/ camp at Lonari, 134/ bordellos, 135/ Serbian lines, and the Serbian military hospital. Another report suggests that there were about 3,000 ex-detainees in the free territory of Brčko, 1,000 of whom were women. 136/ The reporter noted that approximately 500 of these women have been victims of rape. 137/ In addition, a number of girls between ages 15 and 17 were allegedly held by Serb soldiers in three other locations for sexual purposes. 138/ They include a coffee house called Westphalia near Stolina, a coffee house near Skijana, and a private house in Grica. 139/ Grica is in the city of Brčko, while the other two locations are in the suburbs, in the direction of Bijeljina. 140/

74. Most of the reported incidents occurred between April and July 1992.

(a) Victim information

75. Most victims were unidentified, but were described generally as Bosnian Muslim.

(b) Alleged perpetrator information 141/

76. Twenty-six alleged perpetrators were identified by name in the reports. Among them were several military officials.

13. Breza 142/

77. This county is located in the centre of BiH, just north-west of Sarajevo. The 1991 census places the prewar population at 17,266. Muslims constituted the majority at 75.6 per cent, Serbs were 12.3 per cent, 7.1 per cent were described as "other", and five per cent were Croats. There is one testimony in this section about a camp located in this county. A Bosnian Serb woman reported that she was abducted by 10 men in camouflage uniforms with lily insignia on their hats and raped repeatedly. 143/ She was held in a camp with seven other women from 26 May to 15 August 1992.

78. The camp was reportedly run by a man, identified by nickname. The witness and other detainees were repeatedly beaten, raped, and forced to do hard labor. They also witnessed a father forced to rape his daughter. 144/

79. The witness became pregnant and received an abortion in Belgrade. According to the doctor's case file, she was 20 weeks pregnant, depressed, anxious, tearful, overwhelmed, and had feelings of shame and suicide. It was the doctor's opinion that the witness required serious psychiatric treatment. 145/

14. Bugojno 146/

80. This county is located in the west central section of BiH. Before the war, it had a population of 46,843, according to the 1991 census. Muslims were the majority at 47.1 per cent of the population, Croats comprised 44.1 per cent, Serbs were 18.9 per cent, and 4.9 per cent were described as "other". There are eight second-hand reports in this section.

81. Fighting began in this area as early as February 1993. In conjunction with the fighting, Bosnian Muslim paramilitaries raped Bosnian Croat women. 147/ According to the UN Centre for Human Rights, the fighting in Bugojno started on 18 July 1993. By 29 July, the HVO had surrendered. Immediately after that, 5,000 Croats fled at the suggestion of the HVO. About 2,500 civilians 148/ and 350 HVO prisoners of war still live in the city. BritBat and the ECMM try to monitor the situation, but the remaining Croats are reportedly not well-treated. 149/

82. Five reports, in this section of the study, concern rape in a noncustodial setting. In September of 1993, an identified person told the UN Centre for Human Rights that there had been five recent cases of rape, including one where the husband discovered his wife raped and dead, but was afraid to report it. Some of the victims found refuge in the local Catholic church. Apparently, the perpetrators were put in prison but then set free. 150/

83. According to Major G. Binns, speaking at a briefing in Gornji Vakuf, in September of 1993, there were two documented cases of rape of Croatian women by Muslims, but the Major believed that there could have been as many as 10 cases. The ECMM has tried to investigate at least two of the cases. 151/ These two women may be the subjects of the next report. The ECMM reported that on 17 August 1993, two women, aged 50 and 51, were raped near Bugojno.

Two suspects were arrested. The alleged rapes were so "bestial in nature", that the reports are being submitted to the War Crimes Commission. 152/ Another report, which may describe the same incident, states that two Croatian women were subjected to a night of multiple and continuous rape while others watched. The perpetrators were reportedly "known for such activity". 153/

84. There are reportedly three sites where women are kept in custody and sexually abused. These sites were allegedly operative during 1992, before the Muslim and Croat fighting broke out. Serb women were reportedly held at each of these locations. At the Slavko Rodić factory, about 100 Serbs had allegedly been tortured by mid-summer 1992. Women were reportedly the principle victims of torture, and most were reportedly publicly raped by their "Ustaša jailers". 154/ The last two reports allege that about 30 Serb women were kept at the Rostovo Ski Centre and about 15 Serb women were held at the house of a killed Serb, Relja Lukić, reportedly for sexual entertainment. 155/

15. Busovaa 156/

85. This county is in central BiH, just north-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 census, it had a population of 18,883. Croats comprised the majority with 48.1 per cent of the population. Muslims were second with 44.9 per cent, and 7 per cent of the population was described as "other". This section of the study contains three reports, two of which describe sexual assaults in noncustodial settings, and one of which describes an assault of a victim already in custody.

86. On 8 May 1993, a Muslim woman was raped by a man in HVO uniform. The perpetrator took her from her house to another house about 500 metres away, where he raped her. The police had two suspects and hoped to arrest them on 9 May. 157/ Another report alleges generally that there was one incident of rape in May or June 1993. Reportedly, the military perpetrators were sentenced by an HVO military court. 158/ These reports may be describing the same incident.

87. The last report identifies locations where Bosnian Serbs were held in custody by the Croatian Democratic Union. The site was called the "Black House" and housed both women and men. The witness heard his wife and daughter being raped in the cell next to his by a former co-worker. 159/

16. ajnie 160/

88. This county is located in the south-eastern quarter of BiH, bordered on the south and east by Serbia. It had a prewar population of 8,919, according to the 1991 census. Serbs made up 52.9 per cent, Muslims 44.9 per cent, and 2.2 per cent of the population was described only as "other". This section contains one second-hand report from the government of BiH. It alleges that the elementary school in the county was used to house women for the purpose of sexual entertainment. The inmates are reportedly Bosnian Muslim, and the perpetrators are described only as "Četniks". 161/

17. Derventa

89. This county is located in the north-east quarter of BiH, bordered on the north by Croatia. According to the 1991 census, Derventa had a population of 56,328. Serbs comprised 40.8 per cent of the population, 39 per cent were Croat, 12.6 per cent were Muslim, and 7.6 per cent were described as "other".

This section contains two second-hand reports. One alleges that a 10 year-old was raped by a "Četnik". 162/ The other is a general report alleging that during a Serb attack on Derвента, they raped and killed residents. 163/

18. Doboj 164/

90. This county is located in the north-east quarter of BiH. Before the war, it had a population of 102,546, according to the 1991 census. Muslims were the majority at 40.2 per cent of the population, Serbs were next with 39 per cent, 13 per cent were Croat, 5.5 per cent called themselves "Yugoslavs", and 2.3 per cent fell into the "other" category. This section of the study contains 34 reports of alleged rape and sexual assault. The alleged perpetrators are described, primarily as members of the Serbian forces, including the JNA, Serb militia, Četniks, or members of Milan Martić's police forces, and the victims are identified primarily as Bosnian Muslim. The ages of the alleged victims were mostly unspecified, and ranged from 14 to 45, with most above 30.

91. The sources of the reports in this section include the governments of BiH, Croatia and the United States, as well as Helsinki Watch and news sources.

92. Several reports state that Doboj central high school, located in the Usara section of town, was a facility where hundreds of women and girls were detained and allegedly raped and gang-raped. One report details how the women and girls were collected and transported to the school. Serbian soldiers separated the women and children from the men in the village and then called names from a list. 165/ Another report claims that the women were lined up for selection, some women were put on a bus and moved out of the area, while others were loaded onto a separate bus and sent to the high school. 166/ One woman claimed that there were hundreds of people at the camp, 167/ another placed the population at 600, 168/ while a third stated that approximately 1,000 women a day were raped by unspecified men. 169/

93. The quality of the sources and the corroborating testimony support the likelihood of the facility's existence. It appears that the reports are citing the same school, which seems to have been used as a rape camp for many months. The school was in operation as early as May 1992 170/ and as recently as January 1993. 171/ Each day, soldiers came with flashlights and selected women to be taken to classrooms, where they were reportedly raped or gang-raped by as many as 10 men. Afterwards, they were returned to the gym. Many women claim to have been raped every day and sometimes by men they knew (despite the alleged perpetrators' efforts to hide their identity). 172/ In addition to being raped, it is reported that the detained women were raped with foreign objects, urinated on, beaten, and spat on. 173/ One woman stated that she was specifically targeted because she was the wife of a leader of the Muslim party. 174/

94. The reports also claim that the alleged perpetrators made statements suggesting that a purpose of the detention and repeated rapes was to impregnate the victims. For example, one report states that the reason they were being held was to "make Četnik babies". Other reports provide claims that indicate this to be the case. One woman testified that pregnant women were transferred to a hospital and fed twice a day, in anticipation of bearing offspring. 175/ Another woman said a man who claimed to be a gynecologist examined the victims to see if they were pregnant. He said pregnant women get better treatment. 176/

95. The second facility allegedly used for rape was the Serbian Red Cross Refugee Camp. Reportedly, victims were regularly taken from the camp to an apartment in Pijeskovi, a section of Doboј, where they were raped. After the rapes, they were returned to the camp. The process was repeated every few days. 177/

96. Several reports detail rapes allegedly committed in the homes of the victims during June 1992. Fathers or sons were often present during the rapes. Four reports describe rapes that were perpetrated near the victims' male family members.

97. The following is a list of the locations of where sexual assault reportedly occurred in the area:

- Victims' homes;
- Middle School Complex gymnasium;
- School camp;
- Usara High School camp;
- Serbian Red Cross Refugee Camp;
- Mala Bukovica;
- Vukovići Čivičja; and
- A house in Lukavica.

98. The dates of the alleged rapes were mostly in June and August 1992.

(a) Alleged victim information

99. The victims were described primarily as Bosnian Muslim.

(b) Alleged perpetrator information

100. General Forces identified:

- JNA;
- Četniks;
- Police forces of Knin in Croatia (commanded by Milan Martić);
- Beli Orlovi ("White Eagles" paramilitary);
- Serb soldiers and militia;
- Soldiers with "SMP" on uniforms.

The reports also identified several perpetrators by name, among them the reported commander of the high school facility. Additionally two other alleged perpetrators were named.

19. Donji Vakuf

101. This county is located in the west-central part of BiH. According to the 1991 census, this county had a population of 24,232. The majority of the population was Muslim at 55.3 per cent, 38.7 per cent were Serb, and 6 per cent were described only as "other". There are two reports in this section describing sexual assault in a situation where the victims are in custody. The first alleges that a 22 year-old woman from Bugojno was kidnapped from a bus, on 27 April 1992, by Serbian forces. These forces detained her and another woman in a house for six months and raped them repeatedly until 10 July 1992. She was released in a prisoner exchange on 1 October 1992. 178/ The second report appears to be a medical record of the woman described in the first report. Though it does not identify the ethnicity or

nationality of the two victims, the perpetrators are named and identified. One was a civilian and the other a man in uniform. 179/

20. Foča and Kalinovik Counties 180/

102. Before the outbreak of fighting, Foča was a small, predominantly Muslim town in Eastern Bosnia. Based on the 1991 census, the total population of Foča was 40,513, of which 57.6 per cent was Muslim, 45.3 per cent was Serbian, and "others" comprised 3.1 per cent. It was one of the first towns Serb forces seized in Bosnia. Power was seized by three top associates of Radovan Karadžić: Velibor Ostojić, Vojislav Maksimović, and Petar anar. These individuals are reported to have organized the military assault on Foča in April 1992, taking control of the region. 181/

103. Serb forces have denied the foreign press and international organizations access to Foča since April 1992. Because they have only recently been given access, this document does not contain any new reports. Most of the information has come from refugees who left the area in August 1992. Because the accounts in this section allege the frequent transportation of victims from one site to another within both Kalinovik and Foča, all of the sites in these two counties are considered to be part of the same region.

104. There are reports of approximately 63 incidents of rape and sexual assault included in this section, 28 of which contain direct testimony from the alleged victims. Most reports specifically identify the victims as Bosnian Muslim, and many reports imply that the victims may be Bosnian Muslim, either through the events described, or by the name of the victim. There is one identified Serbian victim, 182/ and one report alleges that Croatian women were sexually assaulted. 183/ A few reports make no reference to the ethnicity of the victims in any way. The ages of the alleged victims fell between 12 and 43, and the majority were under 30. The perpetrators were described as Bosnian Serbs, Serbian Serbs, and in some cases merely as Serbs. Additionally, many were described as "White Eagles", others as Četniks with Četnik insignia, or generically as "Četniks".

105. About 28 of the reported cases occurred in settings where the victims were not in custody. From April to September 1992, women were raped and sexually assaulted in their homes, the forest, and in other locations in the villages of Foča and Kalinovik. Most of these sexual assaults seem to have been coordinated with efforts to rid the area of Muslims. Several reported cases state only that women were raped. 184/ Other reports contain more details and identifying information. For example, in April, three Bosnian Muslim women were allegedly raped in their home in a village in Foča. The women were 14, 28 and 31 years old. Reportedly, Serbian soldiers broke into the home. One of the soldiers was identified as a "Commandant". According to the victim and her mother, this man raped the 14 year-old and forced her to perform oral sex while her mother was in the next room. The other two women were raped in other areas around the house, but reportedly the assaults to the police, identifying one of the perpetrators. Reportedly, no action was taken. 185/

106. In another incident in early June, a Bosnian Muslim woman described how she was raped in her home by an identified Serbian volunteer. She described herself as rich. The woman's husband and father were arrested in May. She described three groups of "Četniks" who travelled through the town during this time, one after another. One member of the first group tried to protect the woman and her family from harm. The second group, called the "elebići Četniks", came through looking for a Serb soldier wanted for rape and theft. The third group contained the man who raped the victim. He and a companion

came to her house. The companion unsuccessfully tried to stop the volunteer, who was drunk, from raping, so he protected and hid the victim's daughter. The volunteer raped the victim in her house. Afterwards, the victim fled and called police. Before the police arrived, men came to the house and shot at it, destroying much of the house. 186/

107. Also in early June, four men, two in uniform and two in civilian clothes, went to a woman's house, looking for the woman's sister. They took the woman, her sister, and another woman. Two of the men allegedly raped the first woman in a neighbouring flat. She stated that they cut the victim's clothes off with a knife and said that they were going to show her what Muslim men did to Serbian women. 187/ Another Muslim woman stated that she was raped at her home after her husband was arrested. Her mother-in-law and son were forced out and afterwards her house was set on fire. The family fled to Miljevina. 188/ In another case, three identified Muslim women were reportedly taken from their house to a flat where they were raped by three members of the Serbian army. The men threatened to kill them if they told what had happened. 189/

108. According to another Muslim woman, she was raped at a friend's house by three unknown "Četniks" in mid-August. The men told her that they behaved better than Ustaši behaved toward Serbian women. A friend witnessed the rape. This victim also alleged that an identified woman picked women for Serbian soldiers to rape. Additionally, the witness stated that an identified Serb commander saved her daughter, by taking her to Belgrade and arranging for her transport to Germany to "his place". 190/ Another identified Muslim woman reported that she was raped in her own home by one man she knew and two others. The man she knew said that he had to do it or the others would kill him. The victim and her family escaped the next day, when the men returned. 191/

109. Another woman estimated that about 100 192/ young Muslim women were raped in Eastern Bosnia in June and July 1992. She stated that she was raped by a Serbian neighbour, a police officer. He said "it is war, you can't resist, there's no law and order". 193/ This woman also stated that the real attacks in Miljevina started in August 1992. The alleged leader of the "Četniks" in the area was identified by this witness. The witness stated that nothing bad happened while this leader was in the town, but when he left, bad things happened to Muslims. 194/ In another instance, a Bosnian Muslim woman reported that she was gang-raped by uniformed men, and that a 19 year-old relative was also raped in her house. The women complained to the police, who reportedly told the women not to see a doctor but to go to Partizan Sports Hall in Foča and wait for an evacuation convoy. The women fled, after they saw four women abducted from the sports hall, and hid at a relative's house. 195/

110. In another case, an identified woman stated that a man she knew forced her to help him steal from a house. He hit her and told her to "shake her ass". He raped her for two hours. The victim named a witness to the rape. The victim stated that she tried to run away, but the man returned with three other men. They took her to another house where the three men raped her. Her children were outside the house, and she stated that they knew what was happening to her. 196/ Another Muslim woman stated that an identified woman 197/ sent two Montenegrins to her apartment. She reported that they raped her several times, stating that she should give birth to a "Četnik". 198/

111. In a village in Foča, five young women were allegedly raped and sexually assaulted by Serbian neighbours. The men reportedly threatened to kill the women's children if the women told anyone of the assaults. 199/ Another

woman described how Serbian soldiers rounded up fellow villagers, divided them into three groups, and killed eight men. They chose girls and young women, tore off their clothes, and raped them. The soldiers killed any man who reacted. 200/

112. Another Bosnian Muslim woman stated that she was raped in the forest by three men in Yugoslav Army uniforms. The men had been led to the woman by her former landlord. The woman became pregnant and was unable to terminate her pregnancy. 201/ Outside the village of Foča, a witness reported that a "Četnik" tried to rape a girl in the forest. The Serb forces were rounding up Muslim villagers. The girl ran and hid with her family in a dugout. The soldiers threw grenades at the dugout, killing the family. 202/ Another woman hid in the forest to avoid problems with Serb soldiers. While hiding, she saw three identified men take three Muslim women to a house. The women later told the witness that they were raped. 203/

113. These reports occurred primarily during the summer of 1992. At the same time, women were taken into custody and raped there. Beginning in March 1992, women and children were taken into custody. Women between 12 and 35 years old were reportedly taken out systematically and raped. 204/ There were several sites where predominantly Muslim women were reportedly held and raped by Serbian soldiers. One of the sites was Velevo prison. 205/ Another site was the "Četnik" headquarters in Brod, Foča, 206/ and another was the police station in Foča. 207/ The Hotel Miljevina was also allegedly used to house women who were repeatedly raped. 208/

114. Several reports detail the removal of the population from two villages in Foča. People were rounded up in the villages in early July. The women and children were separated from the men. The women and children were then taken to a hydroelectric plant under construction. At the workers' barracks, the women were interrogated, and then raped and sexually assaulted. 209/ Estimates of the number of women taken to this site range from 35 210/ to 50. 211/ They were held at the site for about a day and then taken to the high school in Foča. 212/

115. At the high school, women, children, and elderly men were housed in classrooms. Every day, women and girls were removed from the classrooms, taken to other rooms or nearby apartments, and raped. 213/ One report stated that all women between 15 and 45 were raped. 214/ There are no estimates of the total number of inmates at the school, but one report stated that one classroom held almost 50 women and children. 215/ Some women were taken from their homes in surrounding villages directly to the school, without being taken first to Buk Bijeli. 216/ According to the reported cases, women were also beaten regularly. 217/ The women there were kept for several days, and the camp was reportedly closed 17 July. 218/

116. From the high school, the internees were taken to Partizan Sports Hall. 219/ There, women were taken out nightly and raped. 220/ Many women were taken straight from their villages to the sports hall, 221/ and at least two women were told by area police officers that they should go there for their own safety. 222/

117. The population of the camp was estimated to be between 37 223/ and 74. 224/ Every account describes the same scenario: Serbian guards or soldiers came into the hall at night, selecting women and girls, taking them to nearby houses, and raping them there. 225/ Three reports state that women were raped in front of the other internees. 226/ One report states that women were only beaten if they resisted rape, 227/ however, most of the other reports describe frequent beatings. 228/ One report quotes a named Montenegrin who beat up three girls for telling journalists they had been

raped, as saying "Listen, it's better to be fucked than to be beaten and fucked". 229/

118. Several reports state that the youngest, prettiest, and smartest women were targeted for rape. 230/ Other reports identify young victims, which support this allegation. 231/ The perpetrators were generally described as Serbs, and some were reportedly from Montenegro. One report stated that the sports hall was guarded first by Serbian police, then by retirees from Karadžić's Serbian army, and sometimes by special forces. 232/ Another witness states that the same 50 men were responsible for all of the rapes at the sports hall. They reportedly slept during the day and raped at night. 233/ Others imply that there were more men, stating that they were never raped by the same man twice. 234/ Perpetrators reportedly stated that the women would bear Serbian children and that if any of the women told of the assault, they would hunt the women down and kill them. 235/ Some members of the alleged perpetrators' ethnic group, and in some cases, some alleged perpetrators saved women and helped them escape. 236/ The local Serb leader 237/ is accused of running at least one bordello in Miljevina, and is also credited with saving several women from detention and from rape in detention. 238/

119. Several reports describe an event that occurred the night before the camp was evacuated. At least two women were taken from the hall to an outdoor stadium, where they were gang-raped. At least one of the women was gang-raped by 28 men before she passed out. 239/ The women were rescued by an identified Serb soldier. 240/ On 13 August the detainees at the camp were reportedly evacuated. 241/ At least some were taken to Montenegro. 242/ However, according to one report, Partizan Sports Hall was used one more time to house about 150 Muslims from Miljevina on 2 September 1992. The detainees were there for about five or six hours, and were then taken to Goražde. 243/

120. Some women were taken from the sports hall and from villages and placed in houses, where they were kept for the sexual gratification of soldiers. These houses have been termed "bordellos". 244/ One of these was reportedly organized by the local Serb leader. 245/ It was located in a storehouse formerly owned by a named Muslim. There were 12 named women and girls between 12 and 27 years old. The house was operational from at least June 1992 until March 1993. 246/ The girls were reportedly selected on the basis of the political activities of their relatives. 247/

121. In another village in Foča, 28 women were allegedly captured and raped by Serbian army troops and paramilitaries. They were then reportedly kept in detention for three months to prevent them from terminating their pregnancies. 248/

122. One more witness described a house where women were detained and repeatedly sexually abused. On 14 July 1992, she stated, Šešeljovci came to the witness' village and rounded up women, children, and elderly. The villagers were reportedly taken to the Foča police station and then placed into four nearby houses. The witness stated that a soldier told her that they were placed in these houses because they were not worth a bullet to kill them. Day and night, the witness asserted, 4 to 5 guards took 2 to 3 women at a time and raped them. Reportedly, the Serbian Democratic Party President, identified by name, played a tape of Marš na Drinu, 249/ and when this happened, the women were forced to undress. Men came and chose women to rape, reportedly seeking mother/daughter combinations. The witness stated that she was raped on two occasions, and once saw an 18 year-old raped by five men. The men who allegedly raped the victim told her that they would make her have Serb babies who will be Christians. The women were reportedly forced to drink

alcohol and eat pork. The witness also said that the men had been circumcised and that they stated that they had been circumcised so that they would not disgust the women. The witness also identified a hotel in the Foča area where women were taken and raped. On 13 August the detainees were evacuated from the town. They were taken to the Sandžak region of the FRY. The witness was hospitalized for four days, and stated that 30 detainees from Foča 250/ were pregnant as a result of rape. The women all had abortions except for one whose pregnancy was too far advanced. 251/

123. There are reports of one more camp in the primary school in Kalinovik. 252/ On 2 July 1992, drunk Serb militiamen reportedly broke into the school. One witness reports that they said, "Look at how many children you can have. Now you are going to have our children. You are going to have our little Četniks." They reportedly selected 12 women, took them to the Hotel Kalinovik, forced them to clean the hotel, and then raped them. The women were then returned to the school. Reportedly, 95 women were raped in the next 26 days. Pregnant women were spared, and women who became pregnant were reportedly thereafter spared. One witness stated that the first night, the militiamen randomly selected teenagers and raped them in bathrooms next to the gymnasium. After that, they selected women by name. On 29 August, the detainees were exchanged, and at least 15 women terminated their pregnancies in Mostar and Jablanica. 253/

(a) Victim information

124. Most reports specifically identify the victims as Bosnian Muslim, and many reports imply that the victims may be Bosnian Muslim either through the events described, or by the name of the victim. There is one identified Serbian victim, 254/ and one report alleges that Croatian women were sexually assaulted. 255/ A few reports make no reference to the ethnicity of the victims in any way. The ages of the alleged victims fell between 12 and 43, and the majority were under 30.

(b) Alleged perpetrator information

125. The reports identified by name 50 alleged perpetrators by name. Five among them were cited in as few as two and as many as five incidents. One alleged perpetrator was the Chief of Police and another was a military commander. Additionally, several groups were identified as having members who participated in the commission of sexual atrocities, among them:

- Seseljovci (members of Šešelj's group);
- Another identified paramilitary group;
- Četniks with Četnik insignia;
- Local Četniks;
- Serbian Militia from Montenegro;
- Serbian Police;
- JNA;
- Serbs from Montenegro.

21. Gacko 256/

126. This county is located in the south-eastern quarter of BiH, bordered on the east by Serbia. According to the 1991 census, the prewar population of the county was 10,844, with 62.4 per cent Serb, 35.3 per cent Muslim, and 2.3 per cent described only as "other". There are two reports in this section of the study. One report is a general allegation that 12 girls from 12 to 19

years old were raped on 1 August 1992 by Četniks from Miljevin. 257/

127. The second report, which is testimony, alleges that Serbs, including "White Eagles", invaded Gacko in mid-June 1992. The report names several perpetrators but does not state how they were involved. Women were taken to a small hotel named Košuta, which means "deer". They were taken to a large hotel room, searched for jewelry and money, and some were taken to a bedroom and raped. Men were reportedly taken to camps at Bileća, the next county south, and the women and children were returned to Gacko. On 4 July 1992, 780 women and children were reportedly taken to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. 258/

22. Goražde 259/

128. This county is in the eastern central part of BiH, just northeast of Foča. The 1991 census places the prewar population at 37,505. Muslims were the majority with 70.2 per cent of the population, 26.2 per cent were Serbs, and 3.6 per cent were identified only as "other". This section contains six reports from the government of Croatia, the government of Yugoslavia, Helsinki Watch, and various news sources. All of the allegations concern rape and sexual abuse in non-custodial settings. Five of the reports describe 30 year-old Bosnian Muslim victims, who were allegedly raped in their homes by Serbian irregulars. 260/ The reports describe at least two different victims, and may describe as many as five different victims. Without more identifying information, it is impossible to be certain. One incident allegedly occurred in April of 1992, 261/ and one in July of 1992. 262/ All of the reported victims were impregnated and currently in Zagreb.

129. The remaining report in the section describes a camp in Vitkovci, Goražde run by Muslim "Green Berets". Bosnian Serb women were raped by Bosnian Muslim forces there. Men, women and children were also tortured and killed at the camp. The witness was imprisoned at the camp from 3 to 5 May 1992. 263/

23. Gornji Vakuf

130. This county is in the central part of BiH. The prewar population was 25,130, according to the 1991 census. Muslims comprised the majority with 56.1 per cent of the population, 42.6 per cent were Croat, and 1.3 per cent were described only as "other". This section contains one general second-hand report alleging that Bosnian Muslims sexually abused Bosnian Serb women and girls and circumcised Bosnian Serb boys. 264/

24. Jablanica

131. This county is in the south-west quarter of BiH, south-west of Sarajevo. With a prewar population of 12,664, Muslims were the predominant ethnic group at 72.1 per cent of the population, Croats comprised 17.8 per cent, 6.1 per cent were described as "other", and 4 per cent were Serbs. 265/ This section of the study contains four general reports, two of which are second-hand and two of which are first hand testimony.

132. According to an identified person, in June 1993, Muslim fighters asked the population of besieged villages to leave voluntarily, men who did not, were killed, women were raped, and children were forced to carry ammunition for the Muslim troops. 266/ The second report describes this killing by a special division of the BiH Army, the commander of which is named. In

Doljani village, approximately 56 people were killed; men, women, children, and the elderly. The bodies were mutilated, and many men were castrated. 267/ An eyewitness reported on this same massacre, detailing the castrations of the Bosnian Croat men of the Soldo family from the village. This witness stated that the attack was perpetrated by the MOS and members of "Zuka's special army". 268/ A woman of the village identified another victim of the attack who had been castrated. 269/

25. Jajce

133. This county is in the north-western quarter of BiH. According to the 1991 census, the county's population was 44,903: 38.8 per cent were Muslim, 35.1 per cent were Croat, 19.3 per cent were Serb, and 6.8 per cent were described only as "other". This section contains only one second-hand report, stating that Bosnian Muslims sexually abused Bosnian Serb women and girls and circumcised Bosnian Serb boys. Reportedly, they also forcibly converted Bosnian Serbs to Islam. 270/

26. Kakanj 271/

134. This county is in the centre of BiH, north-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 census, it had a prewar population of 55,847. Muslims made up the majority with 54.5 per cent, 29.8 per cent were Croat, 8.8 per cent were Serb, and 6.9 per cent fell into the "other" category. This section of the study contains one first-hand account and one second hand report, based on a witness interview.

135. The testimony describes the alleged detention of a Bosnian Serb woman by two Bosnian Muslim men. She reports that she was held captive from mid-August 1992 until early September 1992. She states that she was released when her captors believed she had not been impregnated. Reportedly, she was evacuated to Pale, where she learned she was five months pregnant, and eventually went to Belgrade. 272/

136. The other report states that the Bosnian army moved into the county, between 5 and 13 June 1993, and evicted Bosnian Croat civilians. The witness was given a free movement pass, and travelled with UNPROFOR to all the villages with Croatian populations. The witness stated that the Bosnian soldiers had raped and then killed Croatian girls. In the village of Slapnica, two women, 40 and 45 years old, named Jaga and Andja were killed. The witness found them dead in their bathroom and stated it was obvious they had been raped. 273/

27. Kalesija

137. This county is in the north-east quarter of BiH, just west of Zvornik, which borders Serbia. The prewar population was 41,795, according to the 1991 census. Muslims were the majority ethnic group at 79.5 per cent of the population, Serbs were 18.3 per cent and the remaining 2.2 per cent were classified merely as "other". On 18 May 1992, a teacher from Donje Vukovinke was raped in her own house by two Muslim men, while her Muslim neighbour was present. The victim related her experiences to a field officer for the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in Tuzla on 12 June 1993. 274/

28. Kiseljak

138. This county is located in central BiH. The 1991 census placed its population at 24,081, with 51.7 per cent Croat and 40.9 per cent Muslim. The remaining 7.4 per cent were characterized merely as "other". On 17 April 1993, Radio Kiseljak announced that UNPROFOR was scheduled to have operations in the village of Rotilj the next day. On that day, shelling began in the village and the HVO moved in and asked everyone to surrender their arms. On that same day, some villagers went to the lower part of the village and found seven dead. One woman among them had been raped. 275/ CANBAT LO, a part of UNPROFOR also reported that rape was committed in Rotilj. 276/

29. Kladanj 277/

139. This county is in the north-east quarter of BiH, just north-east of Sarajevo. It had a prewar population of 16,028, according to the 1991 census. Muslims were the majority with 73.3 per cent of the population, Serbs comprised 23.9 per cent, and the remaining 2.8 per cent were categorized as "other". According to one woman from Vlasenica, she and 42 other men, women and children were taken from Sušica camp in Vlasenica on 10 August 1992. They were told they were to be exchanged in Tuzla. However, the women and children were put into a room in a house in Pelemis, Kladanj. There were about 15 women and 10 men in the basement of the house. There, seven girls, ages 14 to 16, were raped two to three times a week, sometimes during the day. No other women were mistreated. 278/

30. Klju 279/

140. This county is in the north-western quarter of BiH. This section contains 14 reports of sexual atrocities. Nine of the reports generally describe rape as a part of "ethnic cleansing" of Bosnian Muslims. 280/ The alleged perpetrators are described as Serbs, Četniks, paramilitaries, and Bosnian Serbs. The incidents described allegedly occurred in villages and the victims' homes. The timing of the alleged incidents was from May to October 1992, with most occurring from May to July.

141. One report describes a rape occurring in April of 1992. A young woman came to the town of Klju to pay a tax. While there, a tall thin soldier raped her in the municipal building. Afterwards, he told a fellow soldier passing by, "I've just had a sugary treat", to which the soldier replied, "Fiery are the boys from Ribnik". The victim did not tell her parents because she was ashamed. She left Klju in a convoy in September and gave birth to a boy in January 1993. She contacted her father, who asked her to join him but to leave the child behind. 281/

142. In another report, a signed witness statement, the witness identifies a man who she says raped his Bosnian Muslim neighbour. 282/ A third report states that in May or June 1992, eight Bosnian Muslim women were raped by Serbians in the town of Klju, in front of the house in which they were taking shelter. One 60 year-old woman stated that she was raped by three men, one of whom forced his hand into her vagina and forced her to lick the blood. Two of the women were killed. 283/

143. In the last report describing sexual assault in a non-custodial setting with some detail, a 53 year-old woman reports that she was raped in her home. She was hiding there, with her husband and five other women, when Serbian soldiers broke into the home, forcing everyone outside. She was raped by three soldiers outside in front of the others. She was raped again on the

side of the house until she lost consciousness. When she awoke, she crawled upstairs to her bed. One of the soldiers found her and raped her. He then put his hand inside her, pinching, as if to pull out her internal organs. He forced her to lick the blood off his fingers. 284/ The woman's husband reported the rape to the police and she received medical attention. The police did not investigate or apprehend anyone. The victim and her husband fled to Travnik eight days after the assault. 285/

31. Konjic 286/

144. This county is located in the south central part of BiH, approximately 45 kilometres south-west of the centre of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 census, the population of Konjic was 43,636. Of this number, 54.5 per cent were Muslim, 26 per cent were Croatian, 15.2 per cent were Serb and the remaining 4.3 per cent described themselves as "other". This section contains 24 reports of alleged rape and sexual assault, one of which is testimony, the rest of which are second-hand reports. One report alleges that a woman was molested in her home 287/. Two reports allege that Bosnian Serb women were raped at the elementary school Zvonimir Beliša Nono in Bradina. 288/ The commander of this camp is named. 289/ Nine reports describe events at elebići Camp. 290/ An identified Bosnian Muslim was reportedly the commander of this camp.

145. Five reports describe sexual abuse of Bosnian Serb women by the commander, 291/ and one alleges that two men were forced to perform oral sex on guards of the camp. 292/ These events allegedly occurred in May of 1992. Also in May 1992, a number of Serb women held in the Konjic Sports Hall were raped by Muslims. 293/ The Sports Hall was also the site of an incident in which a Serb man was forced to have intercourse with a Serb woman while as many as 15 guards watched. 294/

146. Some of the remaining reports allege the existence of a brothel in Buturović Polje, 295/ one at Amadeus Cafe. 296/ One report states that a house in Dñepi was used as a rape camp 297/ and that one woman who was raped there was also tortured and became pregnant as a result of the rape.

147. Two reports describe incidents in which unspecified women were raped in the village of Hlapevići. 298/

32. Kotor Varoš 299/

148. This county is located in the north-western quarter of BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 36,670. Of this number, 38.1 per cent were Serb, 30.4 per cent were Muslim, 29 per cent were Croatian, and the remaining 2.5 per cent described themselves as "other". There are 13 reports in this section, five of which are testimony, and eight of which are reports. The sources of these reports are the governments of the United States, France and Croatia. This section also contains news reports and a submission from Tilman Zulch.

149. Generally, the alleged victims are described as Bosnian Muslim, and a few are described as Bosnian Croats. They are also generally described as young. The alleged perpetrators are described as Serbian, some from the Krajina region. Four of the incidents described allegedly occurred in non-custodial settings, while the remainder allegedly occurred in custodial settings. Locations of alleged rape and sexual abuse include the Vrbanja lumber factory, a camp, brothels, and the Hotel Borik. Some women were allegedly impregnated and detained until it was not possible to obtain

abortions. The events alleged in this section occurred from July until October of 1992.

150. Two testimonies (which may be from the same victim) describe an incident which allegedly occurred at the Vrbanja Lumber Factory in Kotor Varoš, 300/ where approximately 60 women and children were held after the occupation of the village of Dabovci. In August 1992, a 25 year-old Muslim woman stated that she was allegedly gang-raped repeatedly by Serbs. The rapes reportedly occurred at the saw mill after dark; the guards most often chose women between the ages of 16 and 35. 301/

151. Two reports describe camps in which a number of women and young girls were kept for the purpose of rape. 302/ In addition, two reports generally describe places of detention where girls and women were held for weeks or months for the purpose of rape. 303/

152. Four reports describe non-custodial single incidents of rape, 304/ all of which occurred in Kotor Varoš. At least one victim became pregnant as a result of the rapes. 305/ In one incident, a Croatian woman was taken with her husband to the police station, where the husband was beaten and the wife was raped by "prisoners". 306/ The remaining reports generally describe instances of rape in the Kotor Varoš region. 307/

33. Livno 308/

153. This county is located in the central western part of BiH, bordered on the west and south-west by Croatia. Data from the 1991 census indicates that out of a total population of 39,526, 72 per cent of residents were Croatian, 15 per cent were Muslim, 9.6 per cent described themselves as Serbs, and the remaining 3.4 per cent identified themselves as "other". This section contains one testimony alleging that Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Muslim perpetrators organized a brothel in Livno containing Bosnian Serb women. Only one woman there reportedly was not Bosnian Serb. The victim's former schoolmate assisted in the transfer and placement in another brothel in Sarajevo. 309/

34. Lopare

154. This county is located in the north-eastern quarter of BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population of the county was 32,400. Of this number, 55 per cent were Serbs, 37.7 per cent were Muslims, 3.9 per cent were Croatians, and 3.9 per cent described themselves as "other". This section contains one testimony, supplied by the government of Yugoslavia and the newspaper Borba. This testimony alleges that a Bosnian Serb woman was raped by unspecified perpetrators during an attack on her village. She was later taken to a camp in Tuzla. 310/

35. Mostar and apljina Counties 311/

155. These counties are in the central south region of BiH. This section contains reports of 16 incidents of rape and sexual assault in the Mostar and apljina region. According to the 1991 census record, the total population of Mostar was 126,067 of which 34.8 per cent were Muslim, 33.8 per cent Croatian, 19 per cent Serbian, and "others" constituted 10 per cent. The total population of apljina was 27,852, of which Croatians were a majority with 53.9 per cent, Muslims comprised 27.7 per cent, Serbians 13.5 per cent, and "others" 4.9 per cent. The alleged perpetrators are described as Croatian

paramilitary forces, though some are described as joint Croatian and Bosnian Muslim forces. The victims are described primarily as Bosnian Serb.

156. The patterns of reported rapes and sexual assault reflect the military activities in the area. In mid to late 1992, all of the reported cases of rape and sexual assault occurred in detention. The perpetrators were described as HOS members or generally as Croatians, while the victims were identified mainly as Serbs. Throughout 1993, cases of rape were reported, generally between Bosnian Croats and Bosnian Muslims. Additionally, all of the reported cases occurred in non-custodial settings.

157. From February to November, 1993, Bosnian Muslim paramilitaries allegedly raped Bosnian Croat women in areas of fighting. Access to conflict zones was limited, however, so that investigators could not confirm many allegations or estimate the scale of the reported sexual abuse. 312/ In April, on the West Bank of Mostar, two armed soldiers took an identified woman and her mother from their apartment. They forced the mother to cross the front lines to BiH territory. They took the victim to an abandoned apartment, where she was raped by them and another eight soldiers, one after the other. She was also forced to perform fellatio on several of the soldiers. The soldiers took her to the frontline and forced her to cross to BiH territory. 313/ In another incident in June of 1993, four Serbian soldiers wearing stockings over their heads entered a flat and raped a Muslim woman living there. 314/

158. Some of the reported rape cases targeted Croatians who protected Muslims, or Croatians and Muslims, in mixed marriages. In July, three HVO soldiers in uniform arrived at the flat of a Muslim woman married to a Croat. One stood guard outside while the other two entered the flat. The woman and her husband had been helping Muslims leave the West Bank of Mostar. The woman stated that the soldiers called her a "balija" and swore at her, accusing Muslims of killing Croats. She said that they told her that her husband was not a true Croat since he had married a Muslim. The soldiers then reportedly poured boiling milk on the woman's stomach and groin, and they both raped her. Her children were sleeping in the next room. Because of this incident and other harassment, the family fled the area for Croatia. 315/ In another reported case, a woman reported that she saw HVO members abduct a Croatian woman. The victim reportedly was trying to defend a Muslim family. The two soldiers dragged her to another flat and allegedly raped her there. 316/

159. In late September, two Muslim women were reportedly raped by HVO soldiers after being strip-searched. The alleged assaults occurred at a former Tuberculosis clinic in Mostar, called "the Dispensary". 317/ This incident of strip search and sexual abuse was apparently not isolated. 318/

160. In a custodial setting, sexual assault is reported to have occurred at the Dretelj facility, in a suburb of apljina from approximately April until late September 1992. The facility is a former JNA army barracks, currently under the control of Bosnian Croat forces. 319/ One report describes the camp as a fuel storage garrison housing 64 female and 100 male prisoners. 320/ Another witness stated that men and women were housed in separate hangars, and that 70 women from 30 to 80 years old were housed in the women's hangar. 321/ A third witness estimated the female population at 50 and described the living quarters as barracks. 322/ The camp was reportedly run by the HOS and an identified paramilitary group. 323/ One witness stated that the camp was run by a named "General", but that another identified man was commander for three days. 324/ It is unclear whether rape and sexual assault is still being reported in Dretelj or if the camp still houses women. 325/

161. There are reports from several witnesses, naming 15 women victims of rape and sexual assault at the camp. They each describe the same scenario of Serbian men and women arrested and brought to the camp. There, the men were tortured and sexually assaulted, 326/ and the women were raped. Men came into the women's hangar almost nightly, removed women, and raped them. The women were beaten and burned with cigarettes. 327/ Though the majority of the internees were Bosnian Serbs, there was one Bosnian Muslim woman and one Bosnian Croat woman detained at the camp. They were both married to Bosnian Serb men. 328/

162. One witness stated that she and other women and men were held at an old military hospital before they were taken to Dretelj Camp. At the camp, seven women and seven men were called by name. Two women were forced to perform sexual acts on each other, and the other prisoners were forced to watch. The men were beaten. They were all then taken to Dretelj Camp. 329/ Another witness was detained longer. She stated that she and five or six other female prisoners were raped their first night there. One girl was raped twice. She and the other women were transferred to Dretelj after eight days at the military hospital. 330/

163. There were several other sites where people were detained and sexually abused. One witness stated that three women held in the HOS jail in apljina were raped there. The women were then taken to the old jail. 331/ A woman, who may be one of the three the previous witness referred to, stated that she was held at Mostar University. She was forced to undress and was publicly raped. HOS members then forced three other detainees to rape her. She was then taken to the elovina jail on Šantićeva. 332/ She stated that she was treated very well there. 333/

164. A woman stated that she was taken to a tobacco warehouse in apljina, where she was raped daily, forced to walk nude, and presented as a "Četnik whore". 334/ Two reports alleged generally that particular sites in Mostar served as "bordellos". 335/ One of these sites was reportedly the Bristol Hotel. 336/ An identified girl 337/ stated that she was held in a big room with about 30 captured men and two other Serbian girls. She said that she was raped once by a neighbour and that the other two girls were raped many times. 338/

165. Finally, three reports describe the rape and sexual assault of Serbian women by the HOS. 339/ One of these reports stated that a camp was closed by the HVO because of the atrocities occurring there. 340/

(a) Victim information

166. In custodial settings, Serbian women were identified as the primary victims. While later, when fighting between Muslims and Croats intensified, the majority of reported rapes were non-custodial and the victims and alleged perpetrators were Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croats. Many victims were identified by name.

(b) Alleged perpetrator information

167. Seven alleged perpetrators were named in the reports. Among them were the two former Dretelj camp commanders. The following is a list of the

military affiliations of the alleged perpetrators as identified by some victims:

Bosnian Croat HOS forces;
HVO forces;
"Ustaši";
Croatian/Muslim coalition forces;
Bosnian Muslim forces; and
Paraga's Black Shirts.

36. Nevesinje 341/

168. This county is in the central south part of BiH, between Mostar and Gacko. According to the 1991 census, the county had a population of 14,421, 74.5 per cent of which were Serb, 23 per cent of which were Croat, and 2.3 per cent of which were "others". This section contains one report from the government of Croatia alleging the existence of a site in this region where women are kept and used for the sexual gratification of men. 342/

37. Orašje 343/

169. This county is in the north-east quarter of BiH, bordered on the north by Croatia and on the east by Serbia. This county had a population of 28,201 before the war, according to the 1991 census. Croats made up 75.3 per cent, 15 per cent were Serbs, 6.7 per cent were Muslims, and 3 per cent were "others". This section contains four reports of sexual assault, all of which allegedly occurred in custodial settings. The first report states that a woman was taken to a prison camp from 29 April to 7 October 1992. There, she was raped repeatedly by Muslim militiamen until her release. She went to the Hospital in Novi Sad, Serbia, where she was treated and given an abortion. She disappeared from the hospital. 344/

170. The next report concerns a Bosnian Croat woman who was kept in a house in Obudovac, a village in the county. She was kept at the house from the end of October to the first week in January of 1993. Every day, usually at dusk, she was raped by about six Serbian or Montenegrin men. There were other women at the house, both Muslim and Croatian. The men stated that it was their goal to impregnate the women. The witness missed her first and second menstrual periods at the house. 345/ Another report may concern the same woman. It describes a woman who was kidnapped at the end of October and released on 9 January 1993. She was raped every day, and realized she was pregnant on 17 November 1992. 346/

171. A final report involves male victims. A Bosnian Serb male prisoner was detained in Orašje prison. There he was subjected to daily beatings and torture. One guard cut off his genitals and he died in Bijeljina hospital. 347/

38. Prijedor 348/

172. Prijedor straddles a corridor connecting the Serbs' two-thirds share of Bosnia with their one-third share of Croatia. Muslims were the majority with 44 per cent of the population, while Serbs accounted for 42 per cent of Prijedor's prewar population of 112,000. In this county, 5.7 per cent described themselves as "Yugoslavs", 5.6 per cent were Croats, and 2.2 per cent were described only as "other". After Bosnia's Muslims and Croats voted unanimously to secede from Yugoslavia in March, Karadžić announced that the

Serbs would form their own, ethnically pure state. On 30 April, Prijedor's Serbs arrested top Muslim officials, and appointed Serbs in their places. Soon after, the new officials fired all of the Muslim employees.

173. Nine days after this coup, Prijedor's officials demanded that the Muslims sign loyalty oaths to the Bosnian Serb state or be considered terrorists. On 14 May, Serbs raised roadblocks around Kozarac and cut telephone service to the town. On 24 May, Serbian tanks, mortars and artillery barraged the village. This siege lasted for three days, and survivors calculate that 2,000 villagers were killed. When the town fell, Serbs reportedly gave the people 10 minutes to reach the town's soccer stadium. Some were reportedly immediately executed. At the stadium, men and women were separated and taken to separate camps. Allegedly, rich Muslims were a particular target, along with political leaders and police officers.
349/

174. This section of the study contains 178 reports of sexual assault. Ninety four of these reports are in the form of testimony, while 84 are second-hand reports. The alleged perpetrators are described primarily as Serbian. Some are described generally as Četniks, and some as Serbs from Serbia or Croatia. In some cases, the military unit of the alleged perpetrators is identified. Those units include the 6th Krajina Brigade, Banja Luka Corps, the Suva Rebra (Dry ribs) from Radomirovci, and the "Red Serbs". The victims are described primarily as Bosnian Muslim, and several are identified as Bosnian Croat. Their ages fall between the ages of 7 and 40, with most falling below 30. The sources of the reports include the governments of BiH, Canada, Austria, France, Germany, Croatia, and the United States; non-governmental organizations, such as Helsinki Watch, the Society for Threatened Peoples, Trešnjevka and Riyasat; as well as other news sources such as Newsday and the New York Times.

175. The reports in this section allege that assaults occurred from September 1991 to early 1993. Most of them occurred in May through August of 1992. (However, many incidents do not specify a date.) In conjunction with the fighting in the county of Prijedor, in May and again in July 1992, many women were raped. Some were raped in their homes, some were raped publicly and many were killed. This section of the study contains 33 reports of this type of noncustodial rape. The following villages are sites where this type of rape occurred:

Bišćani; 350/
Briševo; 351/
Čarakovo; 352/
Donja Ljubija; 353/
Hambarine; 354/
Hegeći; 355/
Kozarac; 356/
Kozaruša; 357/
Ljubija; 358/
Prijedor; 359/
Rakovani; 360/
Rizvanovići; 361/
Suhi Brod; 362/ and
Trnopolje. 363/

176. Additionally, the reports in this section allege that Prijedor county was the site of many camps run by Serbs and housing mostly Bosnian Muslims, but also Bosnian Croats and other non-Serbs: Kozarac, Prijedor, Omarska, Trnopolje, Jajce, Keraterm, Ljubija, Ciglane, Mrakovica Mountain, and Tešić. Among these camps, Trnopolje and Jajce seem to have held primarily women,

while Keraterm held primarily men. At Prijedor and Omarska, women were reportedly only detained to work in the cafeteria. Most of the reports describe alleged rapes that occurred while the victims were interned in Trnopolje camp.

(a) Omarska Camp

177. Detainees at Omarska report that it held many prominent citizens of Prijedor County. Reports of the number of women held at the camp range from 13 ^{364/} to 70. ^{365/} Both of these estimates were made by male ex-detainees. Because the women were housed separately from the men, the women's estimates may be more accurate. The numbers of women range from 3 ^{366/} to 36. ^{367/} These women ranged in age from 14 ^{368/} to "elderly". ^{369/} Male detainees describe the female detainees as girls, many as young as 16. ^{370/} However, women held at the camp describe most as professional women, which implies that they were older. ^{371/}

178. One woman describes how she was raped, by a member of the Territorial Defence Forces, four nights in a row. ^{372/} The fifth day, the witness reported that an identified camp commander asked her if she had been abused or raped. She reported that she had not because she feared retaliation and believed the commander knew of the assault since he had invited her assailant to the camp. ^{373/} Other witnesses also reported that this commander asked if they had been sexually abused. The witnesses stated they were beaten if they reported any assaults. ^{374/} Another witness stated that this commander was one of the men who raped her. ^{375/} Some ex-detainees state that women were raped one per night on an apparent schedule, ^{376/} while others report that rape occurred often or nightly. ^{377/} Many other witnesses at Omarska describe the rape of women there, corroborating these statements.

179. Male prisoners were forced to rape women and each other according to other reports. ^{378/} Additionally, several prisoners were castrated. In one incident, two men were reportedly forced to castrate four men with their bare hands. ^{379/} In another incident, one man was forced to bite off the testicles of four men, reportedly after performing oral sex. ^{380/} A named guard forced the man to castrate the other four. ^{381/} In another incident, one man's testicles were tied with a wire. The other end of the wire was tied to his motorcycle. A guard drove the motorcycle off, castrating him. ^{382/} Prisoners were also reportedly castrated by guards. ^{383/}

(b) Trnopolje Camp

180. There are 70 reports in this section describing rape and sexual assault at Trnopolje Camp in Prijedor. The population of the camp was between 3,000 ^{384/} and 9,000. ^{385/} Croats, Muslims, and other non-Serbs were detained there. Consistently, the reports state that drunk soldiers entered the camp nightly and selected women at random. These women were taken out and raped at a nearby theatre and in nearby houses. Some returned, but many did not. ^{386/} Those who did not, may be buried near the lake on the south side of town. Prisoners state they were forced by guards to bury those killed. Men were also sexually abused. They were forced to rape female internees, and some were reportedly castrated. ^{387/}

181. One report states that girls and women were raped only once at Trnopolje camp. ^{388/} That report states that drunk "Četniks" burst into a hall, holding women and children. Some guards tried to protect the younger girls, wresting them from the arms of the "Četniks" and saying the girls were theirs.

The girls who returned stated that they had been raped. The commander apologized for the actions of the "Četniks", and posted an armed guard around the women for a few days. He stated that he personally guaranteed their safety.

182. This is the sole account, of 70, that states rape occurred only one night. Based on the overwhelming number of allegations, it is much more likely that sweeps of the hall occurred more than once.

(c) Keraterm Camp

183. Keraterm camp was part of a ceramics factory in Prijedor and housed only men. Male ex-detainees report that men were sexually abused. They were reportedly forced to perform sexual acts on each other and on guards. 389/ Two sources state that two brothers were forced to perform sexual acts on each other. 390/ A man was also forced to sit on a one liter Coca-Cola bottle, forcing it into his anus. He bled severely. 391/

184. Though Keraterm housed only men, women were reportedly raped there. One Bosnian Muslim woman reported that she was taken to Keraterm and raped by several men on 11 August 1992. 392/ Another woman was taken there with her. They were transported to Omarska. Another witness stated that in mid-July, 12 to 15 Muslim women were brought in, raped, and then transferred to Omarska. 393/

(d) Kozarac

185. There was reportedly a camp in Kozarac, where Bosnian Muslim women were raped. This may be the same as Trnopolje, but there is not enough information to make a judgement. At the camp, ex-detainees state that women as young as age 13 were raped nightly. 394/

(e) Jajce

186. Jajce was apparently a camp for mostly women. Reportedly, it had a population of up to 500. The report from this camp alleges that girls as young as seven or eight were raped, and that the reporter was raped by several men, one after the other. The men, allegedly wore masks and forced the women to say, "I am a Serb, I am not a Muslim". Many women and girls reportedly died after being raped. 395/

(f) Other locations

187. Ljubija was reportedly a site where girls and women were kept in houses for the sexual entertainment of soldiers and other men. 396/ Additionally, women were raped in Hambarine, at "Četnik" headquarters. 397/ The women's group Trešnjevka alleges that there is a camp in Duboki Potok, on Mrakovica Mountain. 398/ There is also reportedly a camp where women are raped in Tešić. 399/ Another camp was called Ciglane, which, according to one witness, had a population of 1,000. The witness asserted that women were raped at the camp and children were thrown into ovens. 400/ Finally, several witnesses stated that there were abuses in camps in Prijedor, but they did not name the camps. These allegations mirror those at other camps where women were held. 401/

(g) Victim information

188. Victims were generally described as Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat.

(h) Alleged perpetrator information

189. The perpetrators were usually described as Serbs or "Četniks", many with no further information. At all of the camps, camp guards reportedly participated in sexual abuse of detainees. The camp commander at Omarska and the camp commander at Keraterm both allegedly raped women. Some victims knew their attackers, but many did not. Members of the following military or paramilitary formations were identified as committing rape:

White Eagles;
Četniks;
Serbs from Vukovar;
Suva Rebra;
"Red Serbs";
Sixth Krajina Brigade of the Banja Luka Corps; and
Guards.

39. Rogatica 402/

190. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, Rogatica had a population of almost 22,000 before the conflict: 60 per cent were Bosnian Muslim and 40 per cent Bosnian Serb. Presently, very few Bosnian Muslims remain. 403/

191. The fighting in Rogatica apparently began on 22 May 1992, 404/ and lasted for about two months. 405/ From that point on, Muslim citizens were not permitted to leave the city. 406/ The information suggests that the alleged perpetrators were primarily Serbian, and the victims were primarily Muslim.

192. Most of the reports in this section were obtained from the BiH State Commission on War Crimes. There are 31 reported incidents of alleged rape; of those, 11 are in the form of direct testimony from the alleged victims. 407/ Several reports identify a detention centre at a high school, generally, or more specifically, at the high school "Veljko Vlahović". 408/ Other reports discuss a detention centre that bears similarity to Veljko Vlahović, sufficient to assume that the high school was, in fact, the main detention centre for women and girls in Rogatica. 409/ Nearly all the reports allege that rape occurred while the women were detained. 410/ There was also a detention centre in the area for men, called "Sladara". 411/

193. Up to three hundred women and children were detained at the high school centre from late May or early June until early August. The conditions at the centre were described as "terrible". 412/ One report suggests that 21 people were detained in a classroom and were given food only after the fourth day of captivity. 413/ Another suggests that only about 6 per cent of the estimated 300 detainees were permitted to return to their homes for food and clothing, and then only in groups of two. 414/

194. Following the attack on 22 May 1992, the area was again attacked on 25 May and the residents were asked to voluntarily report to the high school centre or the city stadium. 415/ According to reports, there was no physical maltreatment at the centre until troops under the command of "Arkan" arrived in late June. 416/ Most of the reports of sexual assault refer

to periods in July and August. 417/

195. The reported methods of victim selection are consistent with reports in other sections. Women were kept in classrooms, and men allegedly came in at night, looking for young women to take with them. 418/ Reports further allege that on some occasions the men called for women by name; 419/ if they failed to answer when called, the lives of all other detainees were threatened. 420/ On other occasions, the perpetrators simply walked through and, using flashlights, chose women. 421/ The women were reportedly taken to separate classrooms, buildings, or apartments and assaulted. 422/ This scenario apparently occurred every night. 423/ Reports suggest that all younger women in the camp were raped repeatedly 424/ and targeted for assault. 425/

196. The techniques of mistreatment were various. Women were often interrogated, beaten, kicked, stabbed, insulted, and threatened in conjunction with the sexual assault. 426/ In some cases, women alleged being forced to ingest quantities of alcohol, 427/ to sit on anti-tank mines, to jump from windows and balconies and forced to attempt suicide. 428/ Soldiers allegedly threatened to harm or kill their children if the women did not supply requested information. 429/ Reports alleged multiple perpetrators involved in incidents of rape; one victim reported being raped 12 times in five nights. 430/ Moreover, many women were pressured to denounce their religion, convert to Serbian Orthodox Christianity, and change their names. They were reportedly told that their lives would be spared if they complied. 431/

197. Many reports identify the same perpetrators. These alleged perpetrators are believed to be part of a paramilitary troop known as "Arkan's" soldiers. 432/ Nearly all the reports allege that the perpetrators were Serbian and also identify them by name. The alleged victims identified in the reports are nearly all Muslim.

(a) Victim information

198. All the victims were described as Bosnian Muslims.

(b) Alleged perpetrator information

199. Some 30 individuals were identified in the reports as alleged perpetrators. One among them was named in three separate reports.

40. Sanski Most 433/

200. This county is in the north-western quarter of BiH, south-west of Prijedor. According to the 1991 census, the county had a prewar population of 60,119. Muslims had a small majority at 47 per cent, while Serbs were second with 42.2 per cent. Croats were 7.1 per cent of the population and 3.7 per cent were "others". This section of the study contains two reports from the French government 434/ and Trešnjevska 435/ generally alleging the existence of a camp in Kamengrad, Sanski Most. Women are reportedly sexually assaulted at this camp.

41. Sarajevo and vicinity 436/

201. Sarajevo is located in the south-eastern quarter of BiH. The Sarajevo region includes: Centar, Hadžići, Ilidža, Ilijaš, Novi grad, Novo, Pale, Stari grad, Trnovo, and Vogoša. According to the 1991 census, the population of Sarajevo was 415,631. Prior to the conflict, 49 per cent were Bosnian Muslim, 29 per cent were Bosnian Serb, and 7 per cent were Bosnian Croat.

202. This section contains 146 specific incidents of rape in which the victims and many perpetrators were named; another 400 or so in which specific numbers of victims were referenced, but little else is revealed about their individual identities; and finally, 34 reports which refer to groups of children or women, generally, who were subjected to rape. The sources of the reports include the governments of BiH, Yugoslavia, the United States and Canada, non-governmental organizations, such as Helsinki Watch, and various news services. The victims and perpetrators reportedly come from all sides in the conflict.

203. On 5 April 1992, Serbs positioned mortars, artillery and snipers in the hills around Sarajevo and began laying siege to Bosnia's historic capital city. 437/ The residents were driven from their homes and forced to seek refuge in other villages, cities, or countries. For those unable or unwilling to flee, enemy controlled detention facilities became their fate. Both the establishment of these facilities and the commencement of the incidents of rape, coincide with the beginning of the siege. 438/ Rather than safe havens, these facilities have become known as centres for continued aggression. Just over 70 per cent of the reports indicate that rape incidents occurred in custodial settings.

204. The cities and suburbs surrounding Sarajevo appear to be the site of over 34 facilities, including schools, cafes, and private homes, where women and girls were allegedly detained for the purpose of rape. Reportedly, the conditions at almost all detention facilities were uniformly unbearable. 439/ A former detainee at one facility stated that he and others were locked in a cellar, which he believed to be located beneath the Dobrinja Dental Care Centre, previously belonging to a shop that sold spare car parts. 440/ Their Muslim captors kept the instruments of torture on a table in the cellar, which consisted of several metal bars, a hammer, a sledge-hammer, a police baton and a car-axle. 441/ Another report examines the conditions at the "Viktor Bubanj" barracks where a dozen Serbian soldiers were held in a cell that can properly accommodate three persons at most. 442/ In a correlating report, some 40 Muslim women were housed in a hotel in Vogoša. 443/ All the women were forced to sleep together in one room in the hotel. 444/

205. Evidence suggests that participants from each side in the conflict are responsible for the creation of such formidable conditions. Bosnian Muslim forces appear to have detained Bosnian Serb women 445/ in several facilities. One such facility was the former "Viktor Bubanj" Yugoslav Army barracks 446/, which had separate rooms for oral and vaginal sex. Another facility was called the "Zagreb Hotel". 447/ A third facility was the Zetra Sports centre, where both men and women were sexually abused. 448/ Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat victims were also housed in a police school in Vrace, where they were reportedly raped. 449/

206. Serb forces appear to have detained women--mostly Bosnian Muslim women--in various facilities for the purpose of rape. In the Sarajevo housing estates, Vraa, Aerodrom, and Grbavica, a large number of Muslim women have been confined and raped. 450/ Also in the Hadžići Sports Centre, Muslim victims were subjected to beatings and forced sexual acts. 451/ Several

reports and testimonies refer to the rape and sexual abuse of quite a few Muslim women at a Serbian controlled facility, known as Sonja's Kon-Tiki in Vogoša. 452/

207. The reports also contain allegations of rapes committed outside of these special detention facilities, such as in victims' homes. Two members of Juka's Army are reported to have raped a Serbian woman in her apartment. 453/ A 60 year-old Muslim woman, whose house was burglarized by Četniks 62 times, was also then raped in her home by Četniks. 454/ Another elderly woman, who was 80 years old, was also reportedly robbed and raped in her home. 455/

208. Rape was widespread and began early in the siege. The first accounts of rape were recorded as coming out of Novo Sarajevo, Grbavica, Vraca, and Lukavica. 456/ In Grbavica, an eyewitness reported that several Četniks participated in the raping of an eight year-old girl in his neighbourhood. 457/ Another report from Grbavica referred to a named Serbian perpetrator who, in separate incidents, raped two Muslim women in front of their handicapped husbands. 458/ In yet another report, a 15 year-old Bosnian rape victim recalled how she and 20 other girls were housed by Serbs in a small room and raped until they were impregnated. 459/

209. In Ilijaš, Serbian forces were said to have detained women and girls following the mass exodus of Muslims and Croats. The detainees were reportedly housed at the Oseren Hotel for use as prostitutes. 460/

210. In Vogoša, one eyewitness reported the rape of several 13 year-old non-Serbs. 461/ Another report states that five Serbs physically restrained a father, while a sixth raped his youngest daughter before him. The young girl did not survive the episode. 462/ Also in Vogoša, a minor Muslim girl said that Serbian girls who were her schoolmates broke into Muslim houses and, armed with knives, forced little Muslim girls and women to go with them to Serb positions in Žu where they were raped. 463/ The same report states that Serbian homes were transformed into torture chambers for Muslim women. 464/

211. Vogoša is also the home to one of the region's most notorious "Rape/Death camps": Sonja's Kon Tiki Restaurant. It was reportedly a brothel with an attached concentration camp. The named Serbian camp commander, claimed that the brothel was filled with local women of low moral character whom he had invited, 465/ but reports suggest that many women were abducted and taken to Sonja's for use by Serbian troops. 466/ Several male prisoners reported being subjected to public sexual humiliation and forced to strip naked and commit sexual acts on each other. 467/ It was also here that two children, 7 and 13 years old, were allegedly raped in front of their parents by 20 Serbian perpetrators. According to reports, neither girl survived. 468/

212. In the city of Sarajevo, reports evidence the continued aggression between Muslims and Serbs. Among the 42 reports from Sarajevo, 26 identified Serbian victims of rape, 12 identified Muslim victims, and only one report identified Croatian rape victims. Rapes were reported in several areas including Ahatovići, 469/ Žu, 470/ Vraca, 471/ Vrace, 472/ Dobrinja, 473/ Ciglane, 474/ Hadžići 475/ and Pale. 476/ Victims of war were detained in camps and brothels set up in areas such as the central prison, 477/ the Viktor Bubanj camp, 478/ Hotel Zagreb 479/ Hotel Europa, 480/ Bjelaven dormitory, 481/ Borsalino Cafe, 482/ Dobrinja jail, 483/ Hadžići sports centre, 484/ Civil Engineering school, 485/ Primary School, 486/ University of Zagreb, 487/ Zetra Sports

Centre, 488/ as well as in several Serbian-run housing estates, 489/ camps 490/ and brothels in Ciglane, 491/ and Pale 492/.

213. In Hadžići, reports suggest that a camp was set up by Serbians at the Hadžici sports centre, which housed approximately 220 Muslim men. The report alleges that the detainees were subjected to forced sexual acts. 493/ Reports also suggest the existence of a brothel in Hadžići 494/ containing Serbian women. 495/

214. In Ciglane Camp, Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats allegedly took Serbian detainees to a brothel. 496/ Reportedly, the detainees were abducted and taken to the site in the camp and then raped repeatedly and regularly. 497/ Victims were sometimes blindfolded before being taken to the locations where they were raped. 498/ The reports also suggest that the predominant reason for the rapes was to impregnate the victims. Two reports quote Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat perpetrators as saying "We are making Serb bastards!" One report quotes a perpetrator as saying "tomorrow night you will be raped by men and you will bear a Muslim". 499/ Another reason for the rapes appears to be revenge: one report quoted a Muslim rapist as saying that Serbs were doing the same to his Muslim sisters. 500/

215. Borislav Herak, a convicted Serbian war criminal, stated that his commanding officers encouraged him and others to rape their captives as a means of raising their morale. 501/ During his military trial, he testified that an identified Commander gave him the keys to the school in the village of Gornja Bioa and ordered him to go there and rape the women. 502/ On some occasions he returned the victims after raping them, but, on other occasions, he simply killed them. He stated that the Commander of the detention facility in Vogošća, whom he identified, recommended that he do whatever he liked with the victims, but just "don't bring them back". 503/ Excerpts from his trial suggest that on one occasion, he raped four women. 504/ In other testimony, while reportedly acting under the command of Branislav Vlado, Herak confessed to raping and killing 12 Muslim women who were originally detained at Sonja's Kon Tiki. 505/ As a result of this trial, Herak was sentenced to death for raping 16 and killing 12 Muslim and Croatian women at Sonja's Kon Tiki. 506/

216. There have also been allegations of sexual and other misconduct against UN peacekeeping personnel. One report alleges a conspiratorial relationship between the "Četniks" and UNPROFOR. 507/ This report revealed that members of both groups drank together and often had orgies together. 508/ Furthermore, the report alleged that "Četniks" often used UNPROFOR vehicles for their own needs. 509/ Another report alleges that UN peacekeepers were regular visitors at the Serb-run brothel in Vogošća. 510/ report accused some peacekeepers of taking sexual advantage of Muslim and Croatian women, who were forced into prostitution, and failing to investigate either the Serb brothel or the detention camp after being informed of their existence. 511/

217. Herak also testified that he saw UNPROFOR's Major General L. McKenzie in the company of four girls at the camp. He also accused other UN peace-keeping personnel of raping prisoners at the brothel. 512/ The local Bosnian Serb Commander added that UN personnel were actually frequent visitors, 513/ coming to the camp several times each week. 514/ Refugees and former camp detainees concurred, saying that on six or more occasions UN peacekeepers were seen in the camp. A dozen Muslim witnesses offered strong statements that UN peace-keeping personnel had participated in the sexual abuses suffered by the female detainees. Young Muslim and Croatian women were allegedly forced into UN armoured personnel carriers in the area of Sonja's. One victim stated that she had been raped at the brothel by a UN

officer. 515/ One news source reported that as many as 50 UN personnel from France, Canada, Ukraine, New Zealand, and an unnamed African country were involved in alleged sexual misconduct. 516/

42. Šekovići 517/

218. This county is located in the north-east quarter of BiH. Before the war, it had a population of 9,639, according to the 1991 census. Serbs were 94.3 per cent of the population and 5.7 per cent were Muslim. This section contains four second-hand reports of detention sites where Bosnian Muslim women are sexually abused by "Četniks". 518/ One report alleges that Bosnian Muslim women were sold into sexual slavery. 519/ These reports describe camps in Šekovići, but others, reported in another section, describe a "Camp Šekovići" in Tomislavgrad county on the western border of BiH. It is unclear whether all of these reports describe the same or different camps. The reports are not detailed enough to make any conclusion without further investigation.

219. The last report is the testimony of a witness of a rape in a prison in Šekovići. One night, a named perpetrator 520/ went to a prison in Šekovići and tried to beat up some of the prisoners. However, a police officer at the prison stopped him. Outraged, the perpetrator went door-to-door through the prison until he found a 27 year-old Bosnian Muslim woman. He forced her to take off her clothes, raped her, and beat her until she was covered in her own blood. The perpetrator then asked the other prisoners if they wanted a turn with the woman. 521/

43. Sokolac 522/

220. This county is in the eastern part of the centre of BiH, east of Sarajevo. The prewar population of the county was 14,833, according to the 1991 census. The majority of the population were Serbs at 68.6 per cent and 30.2 per cent were Muslim. This section contains one news report, giving details of a woman detained in a camp at a school in Parzevići, Sokolac, 523/ and testimony describing events which allegedly occurred at Slaviša Vajner ia School in Parzevići, Sokolac. 524/ These two reports probably identify the same location and the same witness.

221. The testimony alleges that Serbs from Serbia attacked the village of Parzevići in May and imprisoned 13 women in the school. 525/ Women and a six year old girl were reportedly raped and sexually assaulted there. The women ranged in age from 6 to 30, and all the remainder were age 18 or under. The witness states that she was raped every night and sometimes twice a night. She was raped by five to six men and was able to identify four of her attackers. Among them were several identified perpetrators including a former police official. The others were unidentifiable and came from Serbia and only their nicknames were known. The witness became pregnant and asked for an abortion. The Serbs refused, saying they intended to have Muslim women give birth to "Četniks". The women were all exchanged when the witness was in her seventh month of pregnancy. All but the six year old were pregnant. 526/

44. Srebrenica 527/

222. This county is located in the centre of the eastern border of BiH. It is bordered on three sides by Serbia. The population was 37,211 before the war, according to the 1991 census. Muslims comprised 74.8 per cent of the population and Serbs were 25.2 per cent. This section of the study contains

three reports of rape and sexual assault. On 17 May 1992, one witness reports that he witnessed the rape of a girl in a village in the region. The girl was killed. 528/ In June, according to an autopsy report, another woman was raped and then killed. 529/ A general report identified those killed and missing from the county. It states that most of the women on the list were raped. 530/

45. Tešanj 531/

223. This county is in the central part of northern BiH, just south of Doboj. It had a prewar population of 48,390, according to the 1991 census. Muslims were the majority at 72.7 per cent, 18.5 per cent were Croats, 6.4 per cent were Serbs, and 2.9 per cent were "others". There is only one report in this section of the study. Twenty-five women were kidnapped from Tešanj and taken to a nearby forest. For months, the women were raped, as many as 10 times a day. During the rapes, a Serbian guard told one woman, "Now you will have Serbian babies for the rest of your life". 532/

46. Teslić. 533/

224. This county is located in the centre of the northern half of BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a prewar population of 59,632. Serbs were 55.1 per cent of the population, Muslims were 21.5 per cent, Croats were 16 per cent, 5.7 per cent described themselves as "Yugoslavs", and 1.7 per cent were "others".

225. This section of the study contains nine reports. Eight reports describe rapes at a camp located near Teslić. Of this group of reports, five discuss a 17 year old Bosnian Muslim woman from Kaloševici. A sixth report also may refer to the same woman. It is impossible to tell from available information if the same woman was the reporter in all six documents. It is possible that there were six separate 17 year old women from Kaloševici at Teslić Camp.

226. According to these eight documents, in March 1992, Serbian forces captured Kaloševici, a town near Teslić. 534/ Prisoners from the town were taken to a camp in the forest, about five hours walk from Kaloševici 535/ or 20 kilometres outside Teslić. 536/ The camp was reportedly a complex of small cabins in the forest, run by Serbian and Bosnian Serbs. Some perpetrators are identified as members of the "White Eagles". 537/ The camp allegedly held from 100 538/ to 1,000 539/ women and children. Allegedly, 12 of these women were repeatedly raped. The perpetrators came to the camp, raped women, and then left. The women were raped in front of each other and were told that they would bear Serbian children and that the perpetrators were raping them for revenge. Reportedly, some women were also beaten, and others were maimed or killed. The reports also allege that the detainees were forced to cook for the visiting soldiers and to serve them while naked. One report states that the commander raped 10 year old girls "as a delicacy". 540/ The 12 women escaped with the assistance of one of their Serbian friends.

227. The last report describes the sexual abuse of men in a prison in Teslić and in a Serb-run camp. There, prisoners were forced to perform fellatio on one another at the prison, and some also were castrated in a Serb-run camp. 541/

47. Titov Drvar 542/

228. This county is located in the north-western quarter of BiH, bordered on the west by Croatia. According to the 1991 census, it had a prewar population of 17,209, 97.3 per cent of which was Serbian. The remaining 2.7 per cent were characterized only as "other". There is one general second-hand report in this section, which alleges that women were sexually abused in a camp in Prekale, Drvar. The perpetrators were described only as Serbian, while the victims were Muslim. 543/

48. Tomislavgrad 544/

229. This county is in central BiH, bordered on the west by Croatia. According to the 1991 census, its population before the war was 29,261. Croats comprised the majority at 86.6 per cent of the population, Muslims made up 10.8 per cent and 2.6 per cent were "others". Two reports allege the existence of "Šekovići Camp" in this county. This camp allegedly held Bosnian Muslim women for the purpose of rape. 545/ Reportedly, 300 Bosnian Muslim women were raped in this camp, 546/ and some victims were as young as seven. 547/ The last report states that a prison was set up in the village of Hascani, Tomislavgrad. There dozens of Serbian women and young girls were reportedly raped. 548/

49. Travnik 549/

230. This county is in the north-eastern quarter of BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a population of 70,402 before the war. Muslims were the majority at 45.3 per cent, 36.9 per cent were Croat, 11 per cent were Serb, and 6.8 per cent were "others". This section contains eight reports and is the only section, besides Sarajevo, where all three ethnic groups were reportedly both victims and perpetrators of rape and sexual assault. One report states that a Bosnian Serb woman was raped and then killed by Muslim/Croatian forces in July 1992. 550/ In October, a convoy was detained at the top of Vlašić mountain and the riders forced to walk down the mountain into Travnik. Some riders were killed and women were raped. 551/ In April of 1993, Bosnian Croats allegedly gang-raped Bosnian Muslim women in a house-to-house sweep. 552/

231. The two remaining reports are undated. An official source reports only that numerous incidents of attacks on women and rapes in Mala Bukovica, Travnik, were reported. Two rape victims fled to Graanica. 553/ The final report states that Bosnian Muslims raped Bosnian Serb girls and women and circumcised Bosnian Serb boys. 554/

50. Trebinje

232. This county is the southernmost county in BiH. Before the war, it had a population of 30,879, 69.3 per cent of which were Serb, 17.9 per cent of which were Muslim, 8.8 per cent of which were "others", and 4 per cent of which were Croat. 555/ Some Muslims claim that Serbian authorities in the county forced them into exile in January 1993. One woman stated that four military policemen came to her house one night at 2:00 a.m., broke down the door, and raped her. As they left, they warned her that if she did not leave, then 12 men would come the next time. 556/

233. The only other rape reported in this section occurred in July of 1993. Three men stole their way into the home of a Bosnian Muslim couple. They

forced the woman and her husband to undress in front of each other in the living room. They bound the woman's hands behind her and raped her with a wooden baton and a spoon. She was then thrown onto a bed and threatened with further rape. Instead, the men bound her legs, threw her into the bathtub, and one of the perpetrators walked across her chest. She sustained broken ribs, a damaged lung, and other internal injuries. She remained hospitalized until the end of August, when her family was evacuated from the county. 557/

51. Tuzla and Živinice Counties 558/

234. These counties are in the centre of the north-east quarter of BiH. According to the 1991 census, Tuzla had a population of 131,861. Muslims were the majority with 47.6 per cent of the population, "Yugoslavs" were 16.6 per cent, Croats were 15.6 per cent, Serbs were 15.5 per cent, and 4.7 per cent were "others". Živinice had a prewar population of 54,653, with 80.6 per cent Muslim, 7.3 per cent Croat, 7.4 per cent Serb, and 5.7 per cent "other". This section of the study contains reports of 14 incidents of rape and sexual assault in Tuzla and Živinice counties. Only one of these reports is testimony. The sources of the reports included the governments of Yugoslavia and France and non-governmental sources.

235. According to these reports, Tuzla appears to be the site of several facilities where women were apparently held for the purpose of rape between approximately June 559/ and November 1992. 560/ The alleged perpetrators are identified as members of Bosnian Muslim, 561/ Bosnian Croat, 562/ and Bosnian Serb forces. 563/ Most of the reports do not identify the ethnicity, nationality, or religion of the alleged perpetrators. None of the reports identifies perpetrators by name. The alleged victims were primarily Bosnian Serb women, 564/ though many of the reports do not provide the ethnic, national or religious background of the victims. A few of the victims are identified by initials, age or village and complete personal information is reportedly in the possession of organizations that provided the Commission with the reports. One report alleges the existence of a camp for Bosnian Muslim women.

236. The reports identify several locations where rape was allegedly committed by Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat forces in Tuzla. One report cites a secondary school where about 100 Serbian women were reportedly held for the purposes of rape. 565/ Another report cites a house on the road towards Srebrenik (near Previla), where about 15 Serbian women were held. 566/

237. Four reports state that four different Serbian woman were held in one camp and raped up to five times a day for at least five months. Each woman was released in an advanced stage of pregnancy. Statements of the alleged captors and the pattern of release, indicate that women were uniformly not released until their pregnancy reached a certain stage. The reports do not provide detailed testimony from the victims, only a general description of how they were allegedly raped and the conditions in which they were held. 567/

238. Another report describes how unspecified perpetrators surrounded the village of Brezje, divided women and girls into groups, removed 36 youngsters, pillaged the village, and then transported the women to Tuzla. The reporter spent five months in a camp with 10 other women and was raped. (It is unclear if this camp is the same as any of the previously mentioned camps. Further investigation is necessary to clarify this.) She was, however, kept until her pregnancy was well-advanced. 568/

239. Another report cites a sports stadium at Živinice and former police offices in Tuzla as places where victims were held for rape. 569/ One report asserts that 200 girls, aged 15 and under, were held and raped in a camp in Lomnica. 570/ Another report states that there were rapes in Tuzla and Živinice without providing further detail as to whether they occurred in detention facilities. 571/ Finally, one report states that women were raped prior to a prisoner exchange, but does not allege the exact location of this event. 572/

240. The dates of the incidents were fairly evenly distributed from July through November. (However, several incidents did not specify a date and one allegedly occurred in "early 1992".) Most incidents involving detention facilities allegedly occurred in mid-1992 (i.e. June or July). Three reports specify that they occurred from mid-1992 to November 1992.

(a) Alleged perpetrator information

241. Croatian forces;
Muslim forces; and
Serbian forces.

No names or descriptive perpetrator information was provided.

52. Vareš

242. This county is located in the centre of BiH, just north-west of Sarajevo. Before the war, the county had a population of 22,114: 40.6 per cent were Croat, 30.4 per cent were Muslim, 16.4 per cent were Serb, and 12.6 per cent were "others". 573/ This section contains seven reports of sexual atrocities.

243. In October 1993, NORBAT reported that rapes took place in Vareš. 574/ No additional details were given in this report. In late October, the Muslim village of Stupni Do was attacked by the HVO. Two women who escaped stated that they had been raped in the attack. 575/ Other women in the village were reportedly raped and then killed. 576/ In November, Croatian soldiers raped a woman in her apartment in Vareš. 577/

53. Višegrad 578/

244. This county is in the south-eastern quarter of BiH, bordered on the east by Serbia. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Višegrad had a population of almost 25,000 before the conflict--63 per cent Bosnian Muslim and 33 per cent Bosnian Serb.

245. This section contains 33 reports regarding allegations of rape in the Višegrad region. Several of the reports are general allegations of mass rape in the Višegrad area, while others are more detailed testimonies and first hand accounts. 579/ According to these reports, the Višegrad area was the site of at least four facilities, including the Hotel Vilina Vlas, where women were reportedly confined and subjected to regular and repeated rape.

246. The victims were primarily Bosnian Muslim women and teen-age girls. The alleged perpetrators were members of the Serbian forces. The purported incidents of rape began in the Spring of 1992 and continued through Autumn 1992. The reports do not indicate the duration of these rapes, however, two reports suggest that the area was "ethnically clean" by July 1992, 580/

and that no Bosnian Muslims lived in the town of Višegrad after that date. 581/

247. The Hotel Vilina Vlas was the subject of many reports. 582/ The Hotel is located in a forest, about seven kilometres outside Višegrad, and is known as a spa or mineral thermal cure resort. It was apparently the site of many rapes. 583/

248. One report estimates that 200 women, primarily Muslim, were detained at the hotel and sexually assaulted. 584/ It states that five victims committed suicide and many others were killed. 585/ One report claims that younger girls were taken to the hotel while older women were taken to other locations, such as occupied or abandoned houses, and raped. 586/ The number and consistency of the reports provides reasonable confirmation that a large number of rapes did in fact occur in this hotel. 587/

249. A particularly detailed testimony tells how an identified Serbian policeman from Belgrade and a man whose name appears often, 588/ visited the home of two teen-age Muslim girls and took them and another young woman to the Hotel Vilina Vlas. 589/ When they arrived, he instructed two other soldiers to interrogate two of the women and took one into a room with him. 590/ The reporter was later raped in that room, and she heard her sister and friend scream from other rooms. 591/ The reporter was taken home, but the sister and friend never returned. 592/ The girls' mother received no assistance from local authorities or police. This report also names several other girls kept at the camp and assaulted. 593/

250. Other sites of alleged sexual abuse included a large fire station, 594/ a home for retarded children at Višegrad, 595/ the Višegrad Hotel, 596/ Hotel Bikavac, 597/ and a camp set up in a building above a tunnel. 598/ One report states that mass rapes occurred in public places such as restaurants, squares, and sports halls throughout Višegrad. 599/ It also states that 300 women are registered as being victims of rape. 600/

251. Many rapes in the Višegrad area were allegedly perpetrated in an apparently systematic fashion. Reports state that victims were rounded up and transported to places like the Hotel Vilina Vlas and the Hotel Višegrad, apparently for the purpose of being detained and raped. 601/

(a) Victim information

252. The reported victims of sexual assault are identified primarily as Bosnian Muslim girls and women. No victims are reported to be Bosnian Serb or Bosnian Croat. Reports from Višegrad are somewhat unique in that the ages of the girls allegedly raped appear to be quite young. 602/ Many of the reports refer to them as "children" or "young girls". The largest number of reported victims are the approximately 200 women and girls allegedly raped at the Vilina Vlas. 603/

(b) Alleged perpetrator information 604/

253. General Forces Identified:

Serbian soldiers;
Serbian paramilitary, including the group Beli Orlovi ("White Eagles");

Četniks;
Arkan's soldiers; and
Šešelji's soldiers.

Four men were identified by name, another was identified by first name only, and three more were identified by nickname. Two of the named men were identified by more than one witness.

54. Vitez 605/

254. This county is located in the north-eastern part of the centre of BiH, north-east of Sarajevo. Before the war this county had a population of 27,728, according to the 1991 census. Croats were the majority at 45.7 per cent, 41.4 per cent were Muslim, 7.5 per cent were "others", and 5.4 per cent were Serbs. This section contains four second-hand reports of sexual atrocities. The alleged perpetrators are identified as Bosnian Croat or HVO forces. The reports indicate that the incidents occurred in conjunction with fighting between Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Muslim forces.

255. In April of 1992, Bosnian Croats and Bosnian Muslims attacked civilians of each other's ethnic group. Croatian soldiers raped women in a house-to-house sweep. 606/ On 16 April, Croatian soldiers committed at least one gang-rape. 607/ The final report alleges that 150 Bosnian Muslims were detained for 16 days at Braće Ribara school in Dubravica, where women were allegedly raped. The inmates were later freed through the intervention of the ICRC. 608/

55. Vlasenica 609/

256. This county is in the central eastern section of BiH. The population was 33,817 before the war, according to the 1991 census. Muslims were the majority with 55.3 per cent of the population, 42.5 per cent were Serb, and the remaining 2.2 per cent were "others". There was a camp in the area, called Sušica, which consisted of two warehouses and one small building surrounded by barbed wire. All the prisoners were kept together in one warehouse, measuring seven metres by 15 metres. At full capacity, it held an estimated 560 prisoners. 610/ The military commander was identified, 611/ and so was the administrative commander. 612/

257. On 26 June 1992, two Serbian brothers from Vlasenica took three women from the camp and raped them. The victims told the other prisoners what happened when they returned. 613/ Nikolić and Bašić were both responsible for allowing young women to be taken out of the camp and raped on other occasions. 614/ Bašić told young Serbs to choose the women to be raped. According to one source, raped women were usually killed, and in one evening three women were killed. 615/

56. Zenica 616/

258. This county is in the northern part of the centre of BiH. It had a prewar population of 145,577, according to the 1991 census. 55.2 per cent were Muslim, 15.6 per cent were Croat, 15.5 per cent were Serb, 10.8 per cent identified themselves as "Yugoslavs", and 2.9 per cent fell into the "other" category. This section of the study contains one general report stating that Bosnian Serb women were raped by Bosnian Muslim forces. 617/ The only other report in this section states that an older woman was raped in Zenica. 618/

57. Zvornik 619/

259. This county is located on the eastern border of BiH and Serbia. Before the war, there was a population of 81,111, according to the 1991 census. Muslims were the majority at 59.4 per cent of the population, Serbs comprised 38 per cent of the population, and the remaining 2.6 per cent were described as "other". There are 35 reports in this section of the study, 28 of which are reports and seven of which are recorded as some form of testimony. Most of the victims are described as Bosnian Muslim, and most of the perpetrators are described generally as Serbian.

260. In May of 1992, Serb forces attacked the area of Zvornik. In conjunction with the attack, women in the villages of Kostijarevo and Drinjača were allegedly raped after 25 to 35 men were killed in fighting. 620/ Another report states that a 12 year old girl was raped and strangled in Salihovići, Zvornik. 621/ In Kamenica, a "Četnik" raped and kidnapped a 16 year old girl. 622/ Another report, which may be describing the same incident, states that an identified Serb soldier kidnapped a 16 year-old girl, took her to Papraća, and kept her as his sexual slave. 623/

261. The majority of the reports allege that women were sexually assaulted in Liplje, a small village of about 500. In May 1992, nearly 400 residents were reportedly held in the home of a prominent Muslim by Serb forces. During their captivity, young women were allegedly repeatedly raped. 624/ Some girls were killed. The women described the men as dirty and on drugs. One man stated that he was raping girls "[b]ecause [they were] Muslims and there [were] too many of [them]". Another stated that they were planting "the seeds of Serbs in Bosnia". One young girl was raped by two "Četniks" in front of her father. 625/

262. Other reports alleged that a camp was set up in a school in Salihovići. That camp allegedly held 470 inmates. Reportedly, the youngest women were raped first, and then older women were raped. One report alleges that a girl was raped in front of her family. 626/

263. Reports also allege that Bosnian Muslim women from Brčko were held in a lumber factory in Caparde, Zvornik, and 40 were taken out and raped by Arkan's troops. The women stated that their captors indicated that they were forced to commit acts of rape. 627/

264. Several reports describe a camp in a shoe factory in Karakaj. There a female guard, a member of Arkan's troops, ordered men to have sexual intercourse with her. When they refused, she shot them. 628/ One report called the factory the "Glinica" factory, and stated that 48 girls and women were raped there. 629/

265. Another camp was at a theatre in elopek, where 163 men were housed. One day, three "Četniks" came to the camp. One called out the names of seven pairs of men. The men were mostly fathers and sons or close relatives. The guard forced seven of the men to kneel down and bite off the penises of the other seven. Three of the men died. 630/ The other prisoners were forced to watch. A week or 10 days later, another of the guards cut off a man's penis with a knife. 631/ According to another source, the guard made this man eat his severed penis. 632/ The same source reported that this guard beat a prisoner with a wooden stick and shoved the stick into the man's anus, causing the victim to bleed profusely. He stated that the guard, who was often drunk, forced prisoners to perform sex acts with each other. The prisoners were taken to Batković in late June and finally released in February 1993. 633/

266. According to one report, at camp Novi Izvor, just inside the Bosnian border, a guard raped a 17 year old female inmate in his room. 634/ There were also reported locations in Zvornik where women were forced to serve as sexual slaves. 635/ Finally, detainees were kept in a camp in an unidentified warehouse. 636/

B. Croatia 637/

1. Benkovac

267. Since the arrival of UNPROFOR in the municipality of Benkovac, 638/ 27 Croats were killed. They were, on average, over 60 years old and some were reportedly raped. The municipal government alleged that these murders were part of a systematic plan to rid the area of Croats. 639/

2. Daruvar

268. In February of 1992, Croatian police or members of the National Guard reportedly raped, tortured, and killed members of a Serbian family. The commanding officer was allegedly involved. There were four people in the family, and their identities are on file with the government of Yugoslavia. 640/

3. Drniš

269. According to the ECMM, in late August 1991, an unidentified Serbian woman was allegedly raped by Croatian soldiers. They then killed her and dismembered her body. 641/ From September to November, residents of Drniš were reportedly imprisoned. While imprisoned, the prisoners were forced to perform oral sex on guards and each other. They were also forced to perform mutual masturbation. Young CNG soldiers were reportedly targeted for sexual abuse. 642/

4. Glina

270. In late March 1993, one witness reports that he heard barking dogs in the middle of the night. He tried to awaken his wife, but could not. He left the house, believing that she would be all right. He hid in the woods outside the house and heard gunfire in or near the house. He returned to find his wife dead, with extensive damage to her head and signs of what "seemed certain to be rape". 643/

5. Gospić

271. In a village in Gospić, on 14 November 1992, two masked and armed men broke into a house. They beat the male of the household and burglarized the residence. One of the men attempted to rape the woman of the house, but his companion stopped him. 644/

6. Grubišno Polje

272. A witness reported that in the fall of 1991, he saw "the legion, the infantry and the tanks" rape a girl in town and then kill her. 645/

7. Knin

273. In late October 1992, Croatian prisoners from Manjaa camp in Banja Luka, BiH were taken to Knin for a prisoner exchange. There, the exchange fell through and the prisoners were taken to Knin prison for the night. Prison guards, unknown civilians, and guards from the camp reportedly forced the prisoners to lick the floor in the restroom, copulate in each other's mouths and sing Četnik songs. The prisoners were returned to Manjaa the next day. 646/ In another report, a witness to the raping of a 70 year old woman and her 15 year old granddaughter said that they were beaten on the head by a Croatian soldier, knocked unconscious, and then raped. The Croatian was a neighbour of the victims. 647/

8. Nova Gradiška

274. In late 1991, a 57 year old woman was imprisoned in a village in this municipality. Guards raped the woman, forced other prisoners to rape her, conducted shock treatments on her legs, and killed her husband. 648/

9. Osijek

275. On 2 August 1991, members of the Croatian National Guard and members of the Croatian Police force reportedly raped and killed a number of unarmed civilians in a village. 649/ In November of the same year, Serb forces "cleansed" another village of non-Serbs. In the process, they raped girls and women. 650/

10. Sisak

276. A 50 year-old Serbian woman stated that while she was detained at Sisak Prison, cigarettes were extinguished on her breast. She also saw young Serbian girls, lined up for "bathing" by the "Ustaši" guards at the prison. 651/ Another report pertains to a 54 year old Croatian woman who was escorted by UNPROFOR to the Medical Centre in Pakrac for treatment for injuries resulting from a rape incident. She alleged that the perpetrators were three Serbian soldiers. 652/ In another account, a Croatian soldier who witnessed the occurrences at the concentration camp Brijest (which interned some 500 Serbian prisoners) stated that there were approximately 80 women in detention. According to the reporter, four women were subjected to rape on a daily basis. 653/

11. Slavonski Brod

277. Allegations that Bosnian women were taken to "bordellos" and camps in the Slavonski Brod region are discussed in the Bosanski Brod and Odžak counties section, in the part of this study on BiH. See that section for more details. There is only one allegation of women taken from Croatia to this area for sexual assault. In July of 1992, female Serb prisoners from Poljari and Rabići were reportedly taken to a site in Slavonski Brod, where women were made available for sexual entertainment. 654/

12. Slunj

278. According to the statement of a Croatian rape victim, following the "Četnik" occupation only 16 people remained in her village. On several

occasions thereafter, "Četniks" entered her home to interrogate her. In February of 1993, two men went to her house, where they beat and raped her. She tried to report the attack to the Serbian police, but was not allowed to speak to the higher ranking officers. She attempted to ask UNPROFOR for help, but they said they could not help her. In April, three men with Četnik marks on their caps knocked on her door. They threatened to harm her and tried to set her bed on fire, but the oldest of the three men stopped these attempts. The "most violent" of the three raped the witness. She again reported the rape to UNPROFOR and was evacuated in May. 655/ Another incident occurred in the village of Liko Petrovo Selo, where a woman was tied to four stakes in the ground in a horizontal position. The witness stated that she was raped repeatedly by several Serbian soldiers who stated throughout the episode "that Yugoslavia was theirs . . . that they fought for it in World War II [and] that it'll be like this for everyone who doesn't listen". 656/

13. Split

279. Lora Camp, in Split county, was run by Croatians and housed Bosnian Serbs. There, men were forced to rape women and each other. 657/ Additionally, electrodes were attached to men's penises, 658/ and on one occasion, a camp guard put a thick rubber glove on his hand and rammed it into the anus of one of the prisoners. 659/

14. Titova Korenica

280. This section of the study contains two allegations of sexual assault. One report states that 24 Croatian soldiers were found and some of them had been castrated. 660/ The second report indicates that there was a detention facility in the county where a named person forced prisoners to sit on bottles, forcing them into their anuses. 661/

15. Vinkovci

281. There is only one report of a sexual atrocity in this county. In July of 1991, members of the CDU reportedly arrested a man, dragged him from his car, and castrated him. 662/

16. Vukovar

282. There are 20 reported cases of sexual atrocities in this section of the study. Seven of them concern a camp set up at Velepomet warehouse in the city of Vukovar in the last week of November 1991. 663/ The camp allegedly served as a major collection point for thousands of captured civilians for several days after the occupation of Vukovar. 664/ It was controlled by Serbians and "Četniks" and housed Croatian civilians. 665/ There, men were subject to genital beatings and castration. In one case, Serbian soldiers allegedly cut the testicles and penis off of a Croatian man. 666/ In another case, a victim reported that he was repeatedly beaten in the genital area at the warehouse and that a group of male prisoners, including himself, were lined up, their genitals were tied together with wire, and they were forced to walk around the room in which they were held. 667/ Another victim identified a man who tied the victim's testicles with a piece of wire and struck them with a blunt object. 668/

283. Women were also subject to sexual assault. Prisoners stated that they could hear the screams of women as they were raped. 669/ Another witness

states that an identified pregnant woman he knew and 15 other Croatian women were raped while at the camp. A Serbian woman who was married to a Croatian man was also raped. 670/ A final source states merely that the warehouse was a place of "brutal rape". 671/

284. Sexual assault was also committed outside of this camp. In late September 1991, a Captain raped two 14 year old girls in front of their grandmother and then killed all three. 672/ In October, young Croatian girls who served the Serbian volunteers were forced to have sexual intercourse. The men threatened to kill the girls' families if they refused. 673/ In the second week in November, a doctor witnessed a member of the ZNG rape a young girl at the ZNG headquarters. He had been called to examine a patient at the site. 674/ In that same month, an Albanian woman reported that she was repeatedly interrogated and raped for 12 hours by a group of Yugoslav People's Army soldiers. 675/ In another incident in December, an elderly woman was killed and her daughter raped by an identified man. 676/ According to another witness, an identified man repeatedly raped a Croatian woman, taking her in the evenings and returning her in the morning. 677/ In a separate report, a 50 year old Croatian woman was raped and forced to perform oral sex on seven members of the Serbian "White Eagles". 678/ In another case, a 54 year old Croatian woman alleged that she was raped and tortured by Serbian soldiers following the occupation and fall of Vukovar. 679/ A final report states that an unidentified Croatian male was found in a mass grave. He had been castrated. 680/ An additional source suggests that a member of a Serbian paramilitary group was accused by the Croatian government of killing 150 people and raping 30 women. The accused admitted to participating in gang raping activities. 681/

17. Zadar

285. In this county, three Croatian guardsmen allegedly raped a Serbian woman in front of her husband and cut off his ears. 682/

18. Zagreb

286. There was reportedly a camp in this county called Kerestinec, run by the Republic of Croatia, housing Serbian inmates. At the camp, there were reports of forced fellatio, rapes, and other sexual mistreatment. One of the reporters of the assaults suffered a miscarriage due to the treatment. 683/ In another report, the information alleges that Croatian President Franjo Tudjman is responsible for war crimes, including those committed by T. Merep's men. Allegedly Merep's men raped the mother and the daughter of a local family and then killed all the members of the family. 684/

19. UNPROFOR sectors and miscellaneous

287. One report, which identifies the village/location only as Sector south, reports that six uniformed men broke into the house of an identified Croatian woman and attempted to rape her in December of 1992. 685/ Two other reports detail the rape of two women at a camp Buje. The first is an elderly Croatian woman whose victimization was memorialized on film. Her Serbian captors tortured her with electric shocks and gang-raped her. The second woman was similarly victimized but, in addition to filming the entire episode, the perpetrators beat her and forced a truncheon inside her. 686/

C. Serbia 687/

288. This study contains 19 reports that rape and sexual assault were committed in Serbia. Two reports allege that women, among a group of 812 Bosnian Muslim refugees from Gacko, were raped in a railway station in Kosovo Polje in July of 1992. 688/ At some kind of camp in Novi Sad, also in July of 1992, a victim reported that guards touched her all over and attempted to undress her. They asked for volunteers to rape her. When no one volunteered, she was left alone. However, the guards forced her to manually examine another woman to see if the other woman was a virgin. The two women were then forced to do "something", but the witness does not specify what. 689/

289. Four reports concern the sexual abuse of an identified woman, reportedly of subnormal intelligence, at Sremska Mitrovica prison. The woman was definitely held from December 1991 through February of 1993. 690/ Guards and regular criminals in the prison allegedly raped this woman. Additionally, other prisoners-of-war were reportedly forced to "exploit her sexually". 691/

290. The other reports allege that women were raped in Begejci Camp, Stajićevo Camp, Livade Camp, 692/ and another unidentified camp, all in the Vojvodina region. The reported events occurred in the fall and winter of 1991. One woman from the Vukovar area states that the population of the camp was about 2,000. She was forced to have oral, anal and vaginal sex, and cigarettes were extinguished on her body while she was imprisoned at the camp from 8 October 1991 to 10 December 1991. Her first night, she was raped by seven men. She and the other female prisoners were raped almost every night. 693/ A general report states that women were raped in the concentration camps of Begejci and Stajićevo during the autumn and winter of 1991. 694/ Another woman states that she and the other women of her group were taken to Stajićevo briefly and then on to Begejci. On the way, three JA soldiers forced the witness to kiss them and threatened to rape and kill her. 695/

291. Begejci camp reportedly held about 600 inmates. One Croatian woman, who was captured across the river from Vukovar, Croatia, while attempting to flee to Hungary, was taken to Begejci. According to her statement, she was taken to the camp in late October, where about 600 males and six females were imprisoned. She stated that she was forced to be a slave to 30 Serbian Reservists. The second week in November, 30 more women were brought in. The witness states that they were treated the same way. She was taken to the Military prison in Belgrade 14 November 1991. There, a Serbian reservist raped her in a bathroom. She was kept in solitary confinement, and the reservist raped her repeatedly during his work shift. She stated that he was often drunk and beat her if she did not please him. 696/

292. Another woman was taken to Begejci. She estimates the population at 500, with five women in the camp. She states that she was not beaten but was sexually maltreated by one reservist who did not permit other, threatening reservists to do the same. She was taken to VIZ army prison in Belgrade and questioned by a reservist. 697/ He took her to a bathroom, forced her to take off her clothes, and beat her. He sexually assaulted the witness, but, she states, he did not rape her. 698/ The last report concerning Begejci states only that a man and a woman were forced to engage in sexual relations there. 699/

293. One Croatian Muslim woman states that she was taken to a camp in Livade, near Zrenjanin, Serbia. There, she states she was raped by seven men, orally, anally, and vaginally. She and the Croatian women held there were reportedly

raped every night. The women ranged in age from 17 to 50 years old. On 12 December, she was taken to Šid. There, she states that the same things occurred, but she makes no statement or allegation of rape. 700/

294. At an unnamed Serb-run camp in Vojvodina, a woman reports that she was forced to keep a guard's penis erect in her mouth. She was forced to remain kneeling and if any semen spilled onto the ground, she was beaten. 701/ Another report states that there was a "bordello" for the army, where a kidnapped Bosnian Muslim 15 year old woman was forced to perform sexual services. 702/ According to the last source, non-Serbs were raped and harassed in Vojvodina as more Serb refugees came into the area. 703/

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FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION OF EXPERTS
ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX IX.A
SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATION

Under the Direction of:

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Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992)

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CONTENTS

PART ONE

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 23	5
A. Overview of the project	1 - 18	5
B. The team	19 - 23	6
II. METHODOLOGY	24 - 86	7
A. Briefings for the team	30 - 34	8
B. Investigating rape in the context in which it occurs	35 - 40	9
C. The indirect approach to victim-witnesses . . .	41 - 49	10
D. Selection of witnesses	50 - 60	11
E. The trauma of victim-witnesses	61 - 65	13
F. Previous statements of a witness	66 - 72	14
G. Problems with interviewing people who have already given statements available to the Commission	73 - 75	15
H. Security procedures	76 - 84	15
I. Conclusions	85 - 86	16
III. GENERAL COMMENTS REGARDING THE SUBSTANCE	87 - 149	17
A. Western Bosnia and Herzegovina	92 - 108	17
1. Keraterm/Omarska/Manjača/Trnopolje . . .	93 - 99	17
2. Kotor Varoš	100 - 107	18
3. Banja Luka/Kozarac	108	19
B. Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina	109 - 114	19
C. Other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina	115 - 124	20
1. Croat perpetrators	117 - 121	20
2. Muslim perpetrators	122 - 124	20
D. Croatia	125 - 141	21
1. Knin area	126 - 129	21

CONTENTS (continued)

	Paragraphs	Page
2. Sremska Mitrovica/Stajićevo/Begejci . . .	130 - 135	21
3. Vukovar area	136 - 140	22
4. Other areas of Croatia	141	23
E. Mass executions	142 - 143	23
F. Factors in assessing the interviews	144 - 147	23
G. Conclusions which may be drawn	148 - 149	24
IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION	150 - 182	24
A. Ratione materiae	150 - 163	24
B. Ratione loci	164 - 167	26
C. Ratione personae	168 - 173	27
D. Ratione temporis	174 - 176	28
E. Implementing these recommendations	177 - 180	28
F. Presence in the area	181 - 182	29
V. CONCLUDING REMARKS	183 - 191	29

Appendices

I. Plan of Action	192 - 232	31
II. List of Participants		39

PART TWO

Summary	233 - 261	41
I. INTRODUCTION	236 - 237	41
II. SELECTION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH TEAM	238	42
III. ACTIVITIES OF THE MENTAL HEALTH TEAM	239 - 241	42
IV. THE ROLE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH TEAM	242 - 251	43
V. SELECTION OF WITNESSES	252 - 254	44
VI. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF TESTIMONY	255 - 256	45

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
VII. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL STATUS OF THE WITNESSES	257 - 261	46

Appendices

I. Appendix I	262 - 265	53
II. Appendix II		54

List of tables

1. Demographic data of witnesses interviewed	47
2. Trauma experienced by witnesses interviewed	48
3. Diagnoses of witnesses interviewed	52

Part One

REPORT OF PHASE I

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of the project

1. The Commission of Experts is authorised by Security Council resolution 780 (1992) to examine and analyse information which it "may obtain through its own investigations or efforts."

2. The (first) Interim Report of the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) indicated that the Commission intended to engage in selective in-depth investigations in a number of areas. Among these was sexual assault. 1/

3. The Commission's project to gather information regarding sexual assault was carried out in February and March 1994. The aim was to gather information regarding allegations of sexual assault, torture and mass killings (particularly in a detention camp context). The information gathered relates to the war in Croatia as well as to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH).

4. Planning for the interviews started in October 1993. A small Advance Team arrived in Croatia on 30 January to prepare for the interviews during February. The lawyer interviewers and the mental health specialists arrived in Zagreb on 26 February. After three days of briefings in Zagreb, interviews were conducted from 2 March to 24 March and follow-up work completed in the area by 9 April.

5. Interviews with 223 people were carried out, on behalf of the Commission of Experts in Croatia, among its refugee and displaced person communities from 2 to 24 March 1994, during phase I of the project. 2/ One hundred forty-six of these victim-witnesses were from BiH, while 77 were from Croatia. Among the victim-witnesses from BiH, there were 100 Muslims, 43 Croats and one Serb. Among the victim-witnesses with allegations concerning the war in Croatia, 26 were women and all were Croats.

6. A significant number of these interviews can provide the basis for possible prosecutions.

7. Among the 79 women in the group from BiH, 19 had been raped in their own homes and 13 raped in the context of detention. A group of 17 men and women had been eye-witnesses to rape or sexual assault. Several of these people have been assessed as key witnesses, because they have not only seen or experienced a great deal, but also have the emotional strength and clarity of presentation to play a pivotal role in a prosecution case.

8. The project has gathered significant information concerning alleged war crimes taking place in Croatia. This is particularly the case regarding rapes in detention and sexual assault of men, including castration in detention. In addition, seven survivors of the Lovas mine-field massacre were interviewed as was a survivor of the Dalj massacre.

9. The records of the interviews will assist the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal by indicating cases which are likely to found prosecutions for grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions or Crimes Against Humanity. The interviews are indications to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal of what the witnesses are able to attest.

10. The great majority of victims and witnesses interviewed were willing to be contacted in the future by the Prosecutor and would consider testifying before the Tribunal.

11. The interviews have highlighted areas where further investigation is needed.

12. Eleven teams of lawyers (from Finland, USA, Canada, Bangladesh and Ireland) carried out the interviews and eight mental health specialists worked to support the process. Fourteen interpreters were recruited locally after a rigorous selection procedure.

13. The project was carried out almost exclusively by female lawyers, mental health specialists and interpreters and involved approximately 40 people.

14. Victim-witnesses were approached through a number of contact persons, including local and international NGOs, Home Clubs, individuals, local mental health specialists and the Government of Croatia.

15. The Commission of Experts sought to conduct interviews in Serb-held territories in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, but was unable to gain access.

16. The Commission sought to interview victims in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and contacted that Government several times in January and February 1994, but was unable to obtain authorisation to have Commission teams conduct interviews there. After a meeting between the Federal Minister of Justice and the Chairman of the Commission, it was agreed that the Government would conduct its own interviews based on a model provided by the Commission of Experts.

17. These 223 interviews reflect the best efforts of the Commission given the limited time and resources available. When the Commission's mandate ended, it was receiving an average of 15 witness calls per day. Because the mandate ended, these people were unable to give statements. Further, the field investigation itself is incomplete. The Commission would have worked in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had there been time and resources. Additionally, the investigation would have covered those countries with concentrations of refugees. In fact, the government of Turkey had invited the Commission to interview refugees there. There are about 18,000 refugees in Turkey. Thus, this investigation does not reveal the full picture and cannot purport to describe the full extent of sexual violence in the former Yugoslavia.

18. The present report is intended to accompany and introduce the records of the 223 interviews carried out on the Commission's behalf by the teams of interviewers in Croatia and Slovenia during March 1994.

B. The team

19. The Interviews Coordinator worked with the following key persons in implementing the project: Dr. Stephanie Cavanaugh, Coordinator of Mental Health personnel; Ms. Maja Draženović, Chief Interpreter; Dr. Sabina Negetović, NGO liaison officer; Mr. Thomas Osorio, Field officer; Ms. Nancy Paterson; and Ms. Elenor Richter-Lyonett, NGO Coordinator.

20. Particularly, warm appreciation is here expressed to Ms. Draženović and Mr. Osorio who worked with the Interviews Coordinator in the field for the entire period of the project (February to early April 1994). Their unfailing

professionalism, stamina and good humour made the project possible. Ms. Draženović's selection and recruitment of excellent interpreters for the teams of interviewers was crucial to the success of the project. Interpreters were selected--not only for their language skills, but for their maturity, capacity to empathise with victim-witnesses, and with concern for security of information.

21. The lawyers and mental health personnel gave up a month of their time to work as volunteers for the Commission and their dedication and commitment were evident. A complete list of those participating in the project is included in section F of this Annex.

22. A particular word of personal appreciation goes to Ms. Nancy Paterson, Coordinator of the legal team, and to the other lawyers who put in long hours of report writing after long days of interviewing. The professionalism of the team made them a pleasure to work with.

23. The work of Mrs. Bruna Molina-Abram, Deputy Secretary to the Commission, and Mr. Julio Baez, Assistant Secretary to the Commission, was greatly appreciated because, as with all field missions, the flexibility and support of the Secretariat were crucial.

II. METHODOLOGY

24. A number of fact-finding missions have been carried out in an attempt to assess the incidence and extent of the use of rape as a weapon of war in the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 3/ These missions were primarily carried out for the purpose of publishing reports and increasing public pressure for an end to rape. The Commission of Expert's project goes further. This was the first time that the United Nations has conducted on-site investigations into rape as a war crime with a view to gathering information which may found prosecutions of the individuals responsible.

25. One of the aims of this report is to record the experience of the project for the benefit of future investigations.

26. The Chairman of the Commission of Experts decided that the project would take the form of a series of interviews, and selected the legal, mental health, and other personnel involved. The Interviews Coordinator was retained by the Commission from January to April 1994 and charged with the identification, location and selection of victim-witnesses for interview. Working within the parameters of what had been decided, procedures and approaches were created by the Interviews Coordinator to fulfil her role and implement the project. These procedures, and lessons that may be learnt from their application, are presented in this section.

27. The difficulties involved in investigations of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, and particularly concerning rape, are notorious and should not be underestimated.

28. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights' Special Rapporteur Mazowiecki, who has a team of staff permanently placed in the area, has noted:

"A persistent problem besetting attempts to chart the extent of the incidence of rape and other forms of sexual abuse remains the exceptional difficulty in obtaining reports of or investigating allegations. Hindrances include the continuing war conditions, the distress of victims and their fear of retaliation

by or on behalf of the perpetrators, the dispersal of victims among other displaced people and, not least, the refusal of Bosnian Serb authorities to permit investigations in territories under their control. Also, reports of incidents of rape often only come to the attention of investigators many months after the incident has occurred." 4/

29. A number of other problems may be added to this list:

(a) the question of how to approach rape victims in a sensitive manner;

(b) how to combat "mission fatigue" among potential interviewees. Interviews have been conducted for a variety of reasons and by a variety of actors (resettlement officers, NGOs, fact-finders, journalists) and many people are jaded;

(c) how to ensure that the highly politicised nature of the subject among NGOs, individuals and governments does not impinge upon the independence and integrity of the investigation;

(d) how to counter the frustration and cynicism with which some people regard the United Nations in general and the International Criminal Tribunal in particular; and

(e) how to convince people that a project such as this is worth supporting with a little of their time (perhaps to contact potential witnesses or be interviewed themselves) when their people are still hungry and dying in Bosnia and Herzegovina and their relatives are in danger ("What are you going to do about what is happening now?").

With these problems in mind the following approach was adopted.

A. Briefings for the team

30. The Chairman of the Commission met with some of the team of lawyers and mental health specialists in Chicago on 29 January 1996 to give them an overview of the mission and to discuss their concerns. Prior to the team's arrival in Zagreb, the lawyers received copies of the reports of the main fact-finding missions, which had earlier been carried out by NGOs or inter-governmental organisations (including the United Nations) regarding rape in the former Yugoslavia. Also included were materials on the effects of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

31. On their arrival in Zagreb, briefings for lawyers, mental health specialists and interpreters were held on 27 and 28 February and 1 March. Briefings covered the history of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and included a briefing on the military course of the conflicts by UNPROFOR Military Observers (UNMOs). Drs. Richard Rahe, Inger Agger and Soren Buus Jensen briefed the teams (including the interpreters) regarding the effect of post-traumatic stress on victims, and there was detailed discussion of interviewing techniques focusing on sensitivity to the mental health of the victim-witness. For the orientation of the teams, an introductory visit to refugee collective centres was arranged through a local women's group called Biser. The centres had been visited by a field social worker of the women's organisation.

32. Documents distributed at the briefings in Zagreb included background information on UNPROFOR and UNHCR and the Commission's list of known detention

camps.

33. The International Criminal Tribunal's publication of 11 February indicating its rules of procedure and evidence was distributed, as was a copy of the Commission of Experts mandate in Security Council Resolution 780 (1992). For the conduct of interviews, a check-list prepared by Ms. Nancy Paterson, Coordinator for the legal team, was discussed and circulated. In the discussion it was particularly emphasised that each lawyer must ensure that the interviewee understands the mandate of the project; that the information gathered will be forwarded to the Tribunal; and that the fact that they chose to speak with the Commission did not imply that they would agree in the future to testify before the International Criminal Tribunal. Lawyers were asked instead to obtain an indication from the witness as to whether in principle they would be willing to have the Prosecutor contact them in the future.

34. The interview process was conducted from 2 to 24 March. In an attempt to reach a diverse cross-section of victim-witnesses who were likely to have been victimised in different parts of BiH or Croatia, interviews were conducted in many different parts of Croatia. Teams travelled to Varaždin, Zadar, Osijek, Grubišno Polje, Kutina, Split, Slavonski Brod, Gašinci, Rijeka, Vinkovci, Novi Grad, Novska, Ivanićgrad and a core of at least three interviewing teams remained in Zagreb. In addition, two teams of interviewers worked in Maribor and Ljubljana in Slovenia.

B. Investigating rape in the context in which it occurs

35. While the project mandate was to gather information regarding allegations of rape, torture and mass killings, the lead focus was on rape and every person who wished to speak to an interviewer regarding rape was interviewed.

36. With that in mind, the project's approach was deliberately broad and aimed at protecting the safety and privacy of the victim-witnesses. To achieve that goal the project sought:

(a) to ensure that no interviewee had to identify themselves as a rape victim by deciding to speak;

(b) to ensure that both men and women who were victims of sexual assault would have the opportunity to give information;

(c) to reach those who either witnessed sexual assault or had leads; and, in particular,

(d) to place allegations of rape in the context of the torture and mass killings which frequently accompany them.

37. An illustration of this approach, with those details which would help identify witness-victims omitted, is the information gathered concerning one detention camp. Fifteen people were interviewed whose major allegations related to this camp. Some witnesses were men and all of the female victims had been raped. A number of the victim-witnesses had information regarding other war crimes--a number of the men had significant information regarding sexual assault. One man gave corroborative information about rapes in both this camp and another; one witnessed a woman die after being in a coma for a week as a result of repeated sadistic rapes; another saw prisoners forced to perform fellatio (in another prison). Among the information provided concerning other violations of international humanitarian law, 10 of those

interviewed from this camp had witnessed deaths by torture and seven of the group had survived or witnessed mass executions (either in that camp or in others).

38. By interviewing men and women it was possible to place rape in the context of the camp setting and obtain corroborative information from men. Similarly, while the women were primarily victims of rape, they had witnessed many of the atrocities against men and were able to re-enforce their statements. While a detailed analysis has yet to be done, by obtaining a wide variety of views of the camp from a wide variety of sources, it may be easier to assess whether the rapes were an officially sanctioned form of torture than if exclusively female victims were interviewed.

39. Analysing the links between camps is important for tracing superior responsibility beyond the immediate camp manager. This strengthens the investigation of rape cases and other crimes committed in, or in connection with, the camps by investigating their role in "ethnic cleansing." With this in mind, ex-detainees from camps where no women were held have been interviewed as part of this project. To give the example of the major detention camps of the Prijedor area: Keraterm, Trnopolje, Omarska and Manjača must be seen as links in a chain. Some people were detained in all four camps. An interesting line of inquiry might examine whether each of the camps in the chain had different functions vis-a-vis the other camps. It may be possible to show that these camps and the treatment meted out to prisoners in them formed a coherent whole, raising possibilities of superior responsibility, at least by omission.

40. This discussion is further developed in Part III below, Recommendations for Further Investigation.

C. The indirect approach to victim-witnesses

41. There are many and varied factors affecting the decision of victim-witnesses to speak. Many people prefer not to be interviewed. Safety is a major concern (see Section H) regarding security procedures, below). For example, many refugees and displaced persons have relatives still in conflict areas. In addition, some Muslims from Bosnia and Herzegovina who found refuge in Croatia, have felt vulnerable since the outbreak of the conflict between Muslims and Croats in central Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also, some people wish to concentrate on the future and put their experiences behind them; others cannot cope with the emotional distress of "re-living" the experience by the telling and there is an element of "mission fatigue" from repeated interviews by fact-finding missions and journalists. In addition, shame is an important factor in the decision of a rape victim to speak or not to speak. More than one rape victim first revealed their experiences to the Commission's interviewer, while their own families were not aware of their suffering.

42. Appreciation of the above-mentioned factors underlay the entire project. Therefore, the decision of each individual to speak, or not to speak, was fully respected.

43. In practical terms, this meant that an indirect approach was used when inviting victim-witnesses to speak. At all times, even when a direct route to the interviewee was known (e.g. their telephone number), an indirect approach was used. The contact person who suggested the name of the potential interviewee (usually a friend, supportive NGO etc.) was asked to contact the individual to see if they would like to speak to the Commission. Individuals were always given the decision-making power and never put under pressure to speak. Thus, the risk of upsetting, shocking or disturbing people inherent in

a direct approach was avoided.

44. In order to implement the indirect approach, a broad range of contacts were established with individuals, NGOs and government agencies. This process, begun by telephone and fax from Geneva in January 1994 and intensified through meetings organised by the Advance Team in the area from 30 January onwards, continued throughout the interview process in March and as more leads opened up, even to the day of the departure of the Interviews Coordinator on 9 April. The number and range of potential sources of information should not be underestimated.

45. The mandates of the Commission in general, and of this project in particular, were explained to these contact persons. They were invited to inform potential victim-witnesses with whom they were in contact of the opportunity to provide information to the Commission. This dissemination of the invitation to contact the Commission, 5/ either directly or through the contact person, was achieved in various ways but especially through group and individual meetings with relevant contacts. These contacts included local mental health specialists, women's groups and their field workers, and Home Clubs. Those contacted include almost all the 186 individuals and organisations on the list prepared by the Interviews Coordinator in section D of this dossier.

46. The indirect approach was thus intended to respect the privacy of each individual. It also aided in the witness selection process (see d) below).

47. The advantages of the indirect approach are outlined above. It served the purposes of the project for those reasons but it was also necessary for a negative reason. A large-scale interviewing process, which used interviewers who were not (at least on arrival) familiar with field work of this kind, or sufficiently familiar with the context of the former Yugoslavia, meant that interviews had to be arranged for them. For those teams working in places with high concentrations of refugees and displaced persons outside Zagreb, the contacts were arranged in advance, 6/ but the witness selection was often done on the spot by the lawyer. Some of the lawyers had the judgement to select witnesses likely to provide good information and to treat others with sensitivity. Others found themselves "railroaded" into interviews of several hours with a person who provided mainly hearsay information, or who just wanted to chat. 7/ Although, of course, it is better to accept the "chat" than to insult the person, it is even more preferable in a project with very limited time to select experienced lawyers who can prevent themselves from being "railroaded" with sensitivity.

48. An interview process structured in this way may be useful for a preliminary gathering of information such as this, but further investigation requires teams with sufficient experience so that they can develop and follow their own leads.

49. Overall, the indirect approach was adequate for present purposes but is not recommended for in-depth investigation (see below, Part III Recommendations for further investigation).

D. Selection of witnesses

50. The Interviews Coordinator was charged with the identification, location and selection of witnesses.

51. A great deal of time was spent by the project team, in advance of the interviews, to explain the Commission's mandate and the project in particular.

This allowed people the time to consider whether this was an opportunity not to be missed to contribute information and seek justice for victims of war crimes. Gratifyingly, a large number of people were prepared to do so.

52. As outlined above, the indirect approach to witnesses and working with contact persons such as government agencies, NGOs and Home Clubs was also of assistance in ensuring that some pre-selection of witnesses was possible. Working with intermediaries familiar with the present circumstances of the victim-witness and who could provide at least the most basic information, such as where the person originates from or where they were detained, meant that interviewees could be scheduled who were the most likely to have good quality information regarding rape, mass killings or torture.

53. The selection of witnesses involves delicate and difficult judgement-calls, particularly where a large number of potential interviewees are identified. For example, once a contact person informs the Commission of the identity and location of a witness and of their willingness to be interviewed, it is a very delicate matter to explain a "refusal" to interview that person. Great care was taken to explain to all contact persons, that not all potential interviewees could be reached given the project's limited time and resources. Witnesses were never promised an interview which did not materialize, and NGOs etc., were encouraged to continue their valuable work and to send information directly to the Tribunal.

54. All victims of, or witnesses to, rape or sexual assault who wished to be interviewed were interviewed without exception. These interviewees went through no selection process at all. Where the contact person was an NGO specialising in supporting female victims of rape, it was usual for the interview to be scheduled without prior indication from the contact person as to the information likely to be provided. Sometimes only the general location of the event was known, either for security reasons or because the contact person did not have details.

55. In reflection of this focus, at the request of some women's groups, several lawyers were made available for as long as requested, to carry out interviews which would be confirmed very late the night before the interview or, not infrequently, on the morning proposed. As the Coordinator of the interview schedule, I am particularly grateful for the flexibility and patience which the lawyers and interpreters showed in facilitating victim-witnesses in ways such as this.

56. During the entire interviewing process, the schedule remained as open as possible, with lawyers not booked up too far in advance, to allow for the slotting-in of potentially key witnesses who might choose to speak.

57. Interviewees were also selected if they were likely to be able to provide corroboration (at least in part) of rape allegations. This was particularly the case where rape allegations were made regarding a detention camp where men were also detained (see the example of Omarska given above at b), regarding the investigation of rape in the context in which it occurs.

58. In cases other than rape, interviews were scheduled where mass killings or mass torture were alleged (the latter invariably in the context of detention). A great deal of effort was invested by the Interviews Coordinator in trying to assess the quality of the information provided by the contact person, in order to assess the kind of information likely to be given in an interview in advance of scheduling. This selection process was almost completely dependent on the indications given by the contact person in advance of the interview. Many contact persons had a tendency to exaggerate the importance of the information possessed by a witness and most were non-lawyers

who had great difficulty distinguishing between hearsay and first-hand information.

59. In summary, the selection process adopted for this project is an effective method of selecting witnesses if two conditions are simultaneously fulfilled:

(a) If the person selecting the witnesses is sufficiently familiar with the pattern of war crimes in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to know what kind of information to expect when a contact person suggests a witness from Dretelj camp, Zasavica village or who survived the Dalj massacre; 8/ and

(b) If the information provided by the contact person is in fact accurate. The "Preliminary Information from Contact Person/Interviewee" form was developed to record information known in advance of the interview concerning, in particular, the allegation the witness would make and what was known of their mental health before the interview. The form was also useful after the interview for comparing the information given by the contact person and the information the witness was in fact able to provide. Briefly, one of the disadvantages of relying on contact persons as the basis for selecting witnesses is that, in their enthusiasm, the contact person may exaggerate the extent of the witness' first-hand knowledge, or simply not understand the distinction between this type of information and hearsay.

60. These two conditions were not always simultaneously fulfilled and unfortunately, this is reflected in the high number of interviewees who provided primarily hearsay information. However, it should not be assumed that these interviews were not useful since frequently they provided valuable leads or eye-witnesses.

E. The trauma of victim-witnesses

61. Sixteen people from Bosnia and Herzegovina and seven people from Croatia who were interviewed were noted by the interviewer as showing obvious signs of distress. Despite this, some insisted that they wished to speak with the Commission and to testify before the International Criminal Tribunal if given the opportunity.

62. However, the number of victim-witnesses suffering post-traumatic stress was certainly higher than noted in the lawyers' reports. Appearances can be deceptive, and it is a common reaction among the various organisations and individuals interviewing victims of war crimes to express amazement at the "strength" of the interviewee. The "strength" may be an illusion, as was tragically confirmed by the suicide of a man who had chosen to speak with the Commission and to consider testifying before the Tribunal (see Part II, c) of this report regarding Kula Butmir camp, Sarajevo). 9/

63. In view of the danger of PTSD and its impact on witnesses the Plan of Action envisaged that the mental health team would have the following role:

(a) to liaise with their local mental health counterparts to assess what psycho-social support is available for any interviewee who wishes it (particularly those in private accommodation); to ensure that the possibility of stable and continuing support is made available to the interviewee after the project team is gone;

(b) to be available to the victim-witness before, during or after the interview at the request of the witness.

64. Although it was not possible to carry out the plan exactly as envisaged, 10/ the mental health team did play a positive role and, in some instances, their presence was important in cases where the witness was traumatised. The mental health team was particularly valuable in Split through their teamwork with the lawyers, helping in the identifications of witnesses and in making contact with their local colleagues who could provide follow-up services.

65. If future missions decide it is appropriate to have a mental health component, it may be worth considering tapping into local resources more than was the case for this project. They may be expected to have more direct knowledge of the traumas likely to be encountered. In addition, there are a number of non-local mental health specialists who have been working in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina for some time who might be invited to contribute their experience to future teams.

F. Previous statements of a witness

66. In a number of cases it was learned that a witness had made prior statements. In some cases, such previous statements were made available to the Commission and are included in the dossiers, but they were not always received by the lawyer prior to the interview. Thus, clarifications of inconsistencies with previous statements were not always obtained in the interview. These statements were generally provided by the Medical Centre for Human Rights and the Croatian Information Centre (HIC). Sometimes, only the English translation of the Croatian original is given. It has been found that these translations are not always of the highest quality. In addition, an element of exaggeration may be found to have crept into the statement which was not present in the original, perhaps due to the audience targeted to read the English translation. Some witnesses indicated that they were not given the opportunity to read over or correct their statement given to the HIC.

67. Many victims of war crimes have had their stories published in the local or international press. These may or may not be accurate reflections of what the person experienced.

68. In these types of cases, the Commission's interview record may in fact be a prior consistent summary of the information the witness possesses.

69. However, although not provided to the Commission, several other contact persons have taken prior statements from at least some of the interviewees. This is the case with Trešnjevka Women's Group and with the associates of Catharine MacKinnon (a USA lawyer working with some of the local women's groups).

70. The interview records presented herewith are part of an information gathering exercise and are not intended as definitive statements by the interviewee. This will be readily apparent from the files. The record of the interview is a summary presented by the interviewer of their understanding of the translated information provided. These were not confirmed or corrected by the witnesses. Interviews were not recorded on audio or videotape, although it was considered in the planning stages of the mission. However, based on lengthy discussions with the legal team which has experience with these issues, on the concern expressed by the Acting Prosecutor of the International Tribunal and on the fact that some contact persons would have requested copies, it was decided that interviews would be neither video 11/ nor audio taped.

71. On 11 February 1994 the President of the Tribunal published a

preliminary indication of its rules of procedure and evidence. 12/ This was fortuitously published in advance of the commencement of the interviews process and allowed the procedure of the project to take them fully into account.

72. In light of the above, the interview records are not intended as definitive statements.

G. Problems with interviewing people who have already given statements available to the Commission

73. It is the view of the Investigation Coordinator that people who had already given statements which had become available to the Commission should not be interviewed again. However, there was no workable method of ascertaining, prior to the commitment to interview:

- (a) whether or not a statement had been made;
- (b) nor of checking whether it had already been received by the Commission; and if so,
- (c) whether it was sufficiently detailed to be useful in the process of gathering information for prosecutions; and if not
- (d) whether a copy of the statement would be made available by the witness (if they possessed one) or by the contact person.

74. Where interviewees have already given statements to another body, it is possible that some of these statements have already been made available to the Commission of Experts. It has not been possible to determine the extent of this in reality given that the earlier statement may have been given anonymously--as have some of the present interviews. In any event, a note of caution is sounded to those seeing corroboration where there is more than one statement--it may be from the same person.

75. For future investigations, while it is important not to duplicate effort, and it is extremely important to be aware of what information is already available, it is also important to be aware of the limits of what has been done. Large amounts of documentation and other material have been produced concerning violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia, by innumerable sources. In order to use the information effectively, a reasoned assessment of the information available concerning any particular case should be made by lawyers working with the International Tribunal based, inter alia, on knowledge of the source's methods in gathering the information.

H. Security procedures

76. In the context of ongoing conflicts, it is hardly surprising that the most widespread concern among contact persons and interviewees is for the safety of victim-witnesses and their families who may remain in conflict areas.

77. The security of victim-witnesses and their families was a fundamental concern of this project. Interviews were carried out in as flexible a manner as possible to meet the wishes of the victim-witness. This included conducting interviews at secret locations in cases where the interviewee felt it necessary to do so.

78. While 20 interviewees from Bosnia and Herzegovina expressed concern for their safety and that of their relatives (many of whom are still in areas of conflict), as did eight interviewees from Croatia, it is likely that many other interviewees implicitly share this concern. Their agreement to testify before the Tribunal will be conditional upon these concerns being met.

79. The only security measure possible, at this stage of preliminary information gathering, was the option of anonymity and tight data protection. Many witnesses chose this course, but by no means all did. For this reason interview notes etc., were kept on the person of the lawyer who carried out the interview or in the safe at the Commission's Zagreb office until the typed-up interview records were definitively handed over to the Interviews Coordinator by the lawyer. It goes without saying that hotel rooms are not safe places for sensitive documentation.

80. On receipt of the completed files all indications of the identity of the interviewee were deleted. Not all interviewees specified that they wished to remain anonymous, but the consequences of information falling into the wrong hands are such that all efforts to protect victims and witnesses must be taken. In some cases the interviewee preferred to use his/her name. One victim of rape, a key witness, has long since decided that a public stance is her best means of protection from reprisal. Another interviewee provided the Commission with a copy of the records of the Belgrade Military Court which convicted him of war crimes. He agreed to its remaining in his file although it is impossible to use it without identifying him.

81. By contrast, for some witnesses it was a condition of the interview that there be anonymity from the outset.

82. The need to ensure, as far as possible, that these victim-witnesses may be contacted again should the Prosecutor wish to do so had to be reconciled with this need for anonymity to protect witnesses. In all cases where people wished to be re-contacted, a third party has been agreed to be the contact person for that witness. They agree to stay in touch with each other for the coming years so that the Prosecutor could, once again, find the witness (if the witness still agrees to be found). At the beginning of April the contact persons were informed by letter of the relevant codes of the Commission's interviews for future reference.

83. In addition, a master list has been prepared which relates the identifying information for interviewees to the code which we have allocated to their file. This list is presented under separate cover, should be carefully protected and should never be located with the files themselves.

84. While the security system that was used for this project served our purposes, those planning future missions should give thought to more permanent arrangements for the protection of documentation.

I. Conclusions

85. In sum, the broad approach to allegations, placing rape in the context in which it occurs, was a particularly successful approach and is recommended for future use. The indirect approach to victim-witnesses is helpful in protecting the privacy of victims and for the selection of witnesses, but only if two conditions are fulfilled. The indirect approach is necessary when a large-scale interview process is involved, but as an interviews-based approach, is not recommended. The indirect approach should be used on a case-by-case basis where contacting a potential source of information is particularly sensitive.

86. Overall, while imperfect, the methods adopted appear to have met the needs of the Commission's project--as evidenced by the fact that a large number of interviews were carried out and a number of key witnesses were identified for the consideration of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

III. GENERAL COMMENTS REGARDING THE SUBSTANCE

87. The interviews are presented in 16 binders, clustered according to the area related to the allegations. Detailed analysis remains to be done regarding the interviews carried out. Reference should be made to the final report of the Commission of Experts which presents some of the illustrations of the five general patterns of rape (or sexual assault) drawn from the analysis of hundreds of rape (or sexual assault) allegations contained in the Commission's database.

88. The broad approach to investigating rape, torture and mass killings is discussed above (I B). The information gathered in this series of interviews should be integrated into the area of the Commission's work to which it is most closely related. For example, a great deal of information regarding detention camps and mass executions (particularly the Dalj and Lovas massacres) has been gathered. Information relating to Prijedor should form part of a coherent whole by integrating the information which was gathered here into the Prijedor Project.

89. This section contains some general remarks regarding the substance of the interviews conducted. Reference is made below to "key" witnesses. By this term is meant that the interviewer and the Interviews Coordinator have assessed that this witness has not only seen or experienced a great deal, but that the witness also has the emotional strength and clarity of presentation to play a pivotal role in a prosecution case.

90. Of the 223 interviews conducted, 143 related to alleged war crimes in BiH. Of these, 79 interviewees were women and 66 were men. Approximately 100 were Muslim; 37 were Croats; one was a Serb.

91. Among the 79 women in the group from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 19 had been raped in their own homes and 13 raped in the context of detention. A group of 17 men and women had been eye-witnesses to rape of sexual assault. Several of these people have been assessed as key witnesses.

A. Western Bosnia and Herzegovina

92. All allegations in this section are made against Serb forces.

1. Keraterm/Omarska/Manjača/Trnopolje

93. As outlined above in the discussion of methodology, no prior selection of places of allegation was conveyed to contact persons.

94. However, given that interviews were conducted in Croatia and the flow of refugees from Western BiH went mainly to Croatia or transited through Croatia, a considerable number of interviewees are from western Bosnia and Herzegovina, and particularly north-western areas. This information should complement the detailed study of the Prijedor area being conducted by Commissioner Greve.

95. Thirty-eight ex-detainees from the major detention camps of the Prijedor

area were interviewed. Many of the interviewees had been detained in more than one or all of these camps. For the purposes of analysis, the main place of allegation (most serious or most detailed allegations, or longest period of detention) is used. Thus the breakdown according to the main camp of allegation is: 15 witnesses from Omarska; three from Manjača; seven from Keraterm; and 13 from Trnopolje.

96. A number of victim-witnesses from Omarska were interviewed and all of the female victims had been raped. Most of the witnesses had seen deaths by torture and seven are witnesses to, or survivors of, mass executions.

97. One of the victim-witnesses from Manjača and two others from Keraterm saw guards forcing prisoners to perform fellatio on each other (two brothers were the victims in one case) or on the guard. Four of those interviewed appear to be survivors of the "Room 3" massacre. The lawyers who carried out the interviews have assessed four of the witnesses from Keraterm as key witnesses.

98. Among the victim-witnesses from Trnopolje camp, one was a victim of rape. Four other women saw women being taken out of the room for rape. One witness saw a woman shot in the room for resisting being taken out.

99. Some of the men from this series of camps were also transferred to the Old Hospital in Knin (usually for exchange) and they corroborate information given by interviewees who had Knin as the main place of allegation. This is particularly the case regarding civilians being allowed to enter the prison to beat detainees. Others were transferred to Batković where they corroborate reports of very high casualties forced to work on the front lines (usually digging trenches). In one case, three men survived out of a work-group of 40.

2. Kotor Varoš

100. Nineteen women from Kotor Varoš were interviewed. Six were raped, most often gang-raped by guards, in the saw mill there. The victims from the saw mill were interviewed through three different contact persons: a local women's group; a non-local, non-governmental individual; and a local psychiatrist. There appears to be excellent cross-corroboration between the stories, and some of the women were almost certainly at the mill at the same time, although there is some confusion with dates.

101. One victim-witness was 8 months pregnant at the time of the rapes. The first rapist said he wanted to try a Muslim woman while the second told her she should be honoured by what the Serbs had done to her.

102. Another soldier said he would make Četnik babies in Muslim and Croat women. This victim became pregnant and had an abortion as a result of the two rapes.

103. In a third case, the soldier who raped her told the witness he had been ordered to do so. The witness was assessed as highly credible, but may not wish to testify.

104. Seven other women interviewed saw up to 50 to 60 women and young girls chosen by flashlight and taken out at night. The women and young girls were taken there from the surrounding areas and their detention in large numbers (one estimate is 500) was generally very short--sometimes one night. Then the women and children detained would be sent to Travnik on convoys of buses. Few of these women can identify perpetrators. However, this is an example of how sources of information other than the victim-witness may be applied to the

question of who was responsible for the organized traffic of women through the saw mill and by bus to Travnik via Vlačić, etc.

105. One woman was detained by her neighbour near her village for six months. She was raped almost daily by three or four soldiers. She was told she would give birth to a Četnik boy who would kill Muslims. The soldiers repeatedly said their President had ordered them to do this.

106. Four of the women from Kotor Varoš had been raped in their own homes. In two other interviews, the interviewer suspected that the witness had herself been raped although she preferred not to speak of her own experience. One of the women, a Croat, raped in her home, gave evidence against the rapist in court and was told he had received a prison sentence.

107. Seven of the women interviewed had seen others taken out for rape in the saw mill or had met victims immediately after they were raped elsewhere.

3. Banja Luka/Kozarac

108. Thirty-four people (17 women and 17 men) from the Banja Luka and Kozarac areas were interviewed. Five of the women interviewed had been raped or sexually assaulted in their own homes, including a young girl who was raped while one of her relatives was cut so badly that he later died from his wounds. Two others witnessed sexual assaults outside the detention context. Three other persons were particularly well-placed and described in some detail the general atmosphere and events in the area. One man had been slashed with a knife all over his body by masked men in his own home. The atmosphere of terror in Banja Luka until the present time is vividly evoked.

B. Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina

109. All allegations in this section are made against Serb forces.

110. Twenty-six witnesses were interviewed from areas such as Zvornik, Doboj, Modriča, Goražde, Bosanski Šamac, Foča and Brčko. Fifteen of these are women. One of the men may be an important witness to mass killing and torture (including deaths by torture) at Partizan Stadium, Foča. One of the guards played Russian roulette with the witness and two others, who were shot before the witness' turn.

111. One woman was detained in a private house with a number of other women for six months (lack of detail is for the protection of the victim-witness). This was a rape camp run by Serb forces. Most of the women were not Muslim. All the women would be raped when soldiers returned from the front line every 15 days. The witness was told that the women had to do this because the women in another camp (which the witness names and which has been documented by other information gatherers) were exhausted. This witness gives excellent leads for further investigation but is very traumatised herself.

112. Another woman was repeatedly raped by soldiers in a private house in Bijeljina over two days; two women were raped in private homes in Doboj. The cases in Doboj, and the women raped in private homes in Kotor Varoš, illustrate the difficulties involved in trying to prosecute for rape outside the detention camp context. The victims can usually give very little identifying information about perpetrators. The event is so shocking that the victim has no time to reflect on anything, such as physical descriptions. One woman witnessed the rape and murder of her mother in their home.

113. Another victim-witness is able to identify the six soldiers who raped her in her own home because they were all her neighbours.

114. From the area of Modriča there are references in three interviews to the village of Zasavica, which may have been used as a detention centre for women. Information is mainly hearsay regarding allegations of sexual assault there. A third interviewee, a potentially important witness, gave a list of 26 men who are alleged to run that detention camp.

C. Other areas of BiH

115. A key witness was detained with his family in Kula Butmir, Sarajevo. He was forced to watch while groups of guards raped and sadistically tortured his wife and two daughters (aged eight and 13 years old). This occurred daily until on the fourth day the younger daughter's throat was cut in front of him. The witness was chained at the legs and guards beat him to force him to watch, breaking both his legs. On the sixth day his elder daughter's throat was cut. His wife survived until the 13 day, when her throat was cut. The man committed suicide by hanging himself on 7 April 1994.

116. One victim-witness saw an elderly woman and others raped in front of a group of 100 detained villagers on Ozren mountain, in the area of Derventa. The witness was herself threatened with rape and she saw a number of men from the group having their throats cut. Another victim-witness from Ključ names the two soldiers who raped her in their own home.

1. Croat Perpetrators

117. The following allegations are made against Croat forces. All the victims of Croat forces who were interviewed are Muslim, with one exception. A Serb woman who was interviewed was raped by a Croat soldier in her home near Capljina in October 1993.

118. Two other women were taken from their house and raped by two Muslim and two Croat soldiers in a cafe. One of the witnesses became pregnant and had an abortion.

119. A young Muslim woman was taken from her home to a house full of HVO soldiers where she was raped five or six times. The first rapist said he was doing this because she is Muslim.

120. One woman was detained and taken 1km from the prison to be raped by four guards while others looked on and encouraged them.

121. A boy was interviewed by one of the lawyers who has specialised in prosecuting child abuse cases. The boy was detained for a total of four months, including three months at the Heliodrome in Mostar. At an earlier place of detention, the boy was himself beaten and saw others die after beatings. The boy was forced to bite the ear off a man who died the next day, and was used as forced labour on the front lines. This information is strongly corroborated and amplified by a key witness who was detained in the same two camps at around the same times. Six other interviews were also conducted with ex-detainees from the Heliodrome in Mostar.

2. Muslim Perpetrators

122. The following allegations are made against Muslim forces.

123. In Bihać, a Muslim woman was raped by a soldier from the Fifth Corps as she tried to cross the front line to reach Mr. Abdić's forces.

124. Two ex-HVO Croat soldiers were interviewed. One was detained at Musala Konjic where 300 prisoners were detained. The witness (and others) were forced to perform fellatio on the guards or on each other. Prisoners' pubic hair was set on fire. This may be a key witness.

D. Croatia

125. The following allegations are made against Serb forces.

1. Knin area

126. Fifteen Croat witnesses were interviewed from the Knin area. All 12 of the men had been detained at the Old Hospital there. One witness, who was detained in five different places over a period of 14 months, told of suffering electric shocks to the scrotum at the Old Hospital and of seeing a father and son who shared his cell forced by guards to perform oral and anal sex with each other.

127. Two other witnesses overheard other prisoners being forced to perform fellatio on each other. One witness was ordered to do this but managed to refuse.

128. Another witness suffered a mock execution, an elaborate hoax which built up over three days, another suffered a mock throat cutting. Most of the witnesses corroborate the allegation that civilians from outside the prison were allowed inside to beat prisoners. One witness describes it as "like a zoo" and small children and women would come in and be encouraged to beat the prisoners while the guards held guns on them.

129. Of the three women who were interviewed from the Knin area, two are in their sixties. Two of the women were raped in their own homes and the third woman suffered an attempted rape (in her own home) and survived being shot in the head during the attack. The perpetrators all cursed "Ustašis" during the attacks.

2. Sremska Mitrovica/Stajićevo/Begejci 13/

130. With the Old Hospital in Knin, these three camps were apparently the main ones for Croats captured around the Vukovar area. They were linked in much the same way as the four main camps in the Prijedor area, and some prisoners were detained in more than one of them. Other links in the chain of camps where some of the victim-witnesses were transferred, were prisons in Belgrade and Niš in Serbia. The common refrain throughout all the camps is of continued severe beatings.

131. One woman who was detained in a camp was forced to perform fellatio on a guard all night, every night. Other women were there but the witness was apparently the only one tortured in this way. One man was kicked in the testicles 40 times a day to "prevent him from making another Ustaša". Prisoners were forced to beat each other and the witness saw an 80-year old man and four others die from beatings. Another witness has studied the camp since his release and may be regarded as an expert on that particular camp.

132. An officer in the Croatian army who surrendered his unit on the fall of

Vukovar saw the execution of a large number of his men after surrender. He knows the location of the mass grave and should recognise the perpetrators. He was detained and beaten "almost to death." He was also given electric shocks to the genitals and is now impotent. In a second camp he saw the rape of six women. Another interviewee tells of witnessing the rape of a woman by five guards in the same place of detention. The women were also sexually abused by female guards.

133. Another witness was detained in Stajićevo, an open warehouse, in minus 10 to 13 degrees. He saw seven or eight prisoners beaten to death days before the visit of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

134. Eight men were interviewed whose main place of allegation was one of the detention camps. Their periods of detention were commonly around six months. One of these witnesses had seen a man castrated. In one case the contact person had informed the interviewer that the man was sexually assaulted, but the witness denied this in the interview. General conditions included very regular beatings and torture such as mock executions or being forced to eat a bowl of salt.

135. One of the victim-witnesses who was detained in a certain camp (detail omitted for protection of witness) was a religious leader who was beaten in front of other detainees and who saw men beaten to death with a special implement (nails sticking out of a board). Other prisoners were forced to lick the blood off another's body. Prisoners were apparently beaten according to a list.

3. Vukovar area

136. Ten people were interviewed from the Vukovar area (excluding those relating to the massacres in the section below).

137. One woman was gang raped by eight men in her own home, in front of her sister and her daughter. One of the soldiers was forced at gunpoint to rape her because "she was an Ustaša." The witness reported the rape to the authorities who said they could do nothing because of her ethnicity. Seven of the perpetrators were apparently questioned at the prison but released after three days. A 67 year old woman from Vukovar survived being raped in her own home on two successive nights and being shot in the head by the perpetrator.

138. Another woman was detained with several thousand others at Velepromet. She was beaten unconscious and her seven year old daughter taken away (still missing). While at Sajmište brickyard (during half an hour), she saw three executions and a pit with about 1,800 bodies in it. She also witnessed the public gang rape of a woman who was an army sniper. Another witness tells of overhearing a castration while in detention.

139. One man tells of seeing Arkan in his village ordering soldiers to beat the prisoners in the genitals.

140. One woman's home was taken over by neighbours and used as a detention centre for interrogations over several months. She was raped almost daily and beaten for several months; two other women were raped there too. She saw several killings and torture. With preparation, this could be a very important witness.

4. Other areas of Croatia

141. While in detention, a witness relates how men were forced to perform oral sex on each other. One incident involved prisoners lined up naked while Serb women from outside undressed in front of them. If any prisoner had an erection, his penis was cut off. The witness saw a named Serb woman thus castrate a prisoner.

E. Mass executions

142. Among the mass killings information received, there are allegations of a massacre in November 1991 (detail omitted for protection of witnesses) where soldiers divided their victims into groups and chose a method of execution for each group: the witness saw a woman being de-capitated, nine people executed with a chainsaw, seven by machine-gun, and six by slitting their throats.

143. Seven people were interviewed from Lovaš. A group of 60 men were forced to hold hands and cross a minefield. Ten men were killed by mines and a further 10 were shot in the back. The men give many leads for other (and possibly better) witnesses.

F. Factors in assessing the interviews 14/

144. From the 143 interviewees with allegations relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 13 were assessed as offering only hearsay in the interview; 48 were assessed as having very limited information. This is about one third of those interviewed. However, this process of sorting out the chaff from the wheat is inevitable and the project yielded a number of key witnesses who may be considered by the Prosecutor of the Tribunal.

145. Very few of the 223 interviewees were regarded by their interviewer as incredible. The vast majority of victim-witnesses were highly credible. However, the following factors might be considered useful in assessing interview records:

(a) Even assuming the best intentions in the world, most refugees have nothing to do all day but re-live and re-tell their experiences (although some are too traumatised for this). This is so common that children have been traumatised by the conversations of the adults around them. It may be expected that these conversations involve comparisons of suffering with the danger of embroidery in the telling. "Mission fatigue" and over-interviewing of victims carry their own dangers of distortion. This is particularly so as the majority of recorded rapes seem to have been carried out in summer and autumn of 1992, about 13 months ago.

(b) The witness selection process (above) encourages NGOs and governments, etc. to help identify potential victims and to encourage them to give testimony. Again, even assuming the best intentions in the world, the encouragement to testify could take the form of: "You may be able to help them prove that it was systematic" and lead over-keen witnesses to add elements to prove "policy" that were not in fact the witness' real experience; or to add elements of someone else's experience to their own. Rumour, misinformation and propaganda are rife and readily believed.

(c) The question of rape, systematic or otherwise, is a highly charged political issue. Some of the organisations working with victims are not independent of their governments or have a political agenda which colours their view of the truth.

(d) In addition to political reasons, there are other powerful incentives for distortion or exaggeration. Groups working with victims are justifiably outraged at their suffering. Furthermore, NGOs working with victims have one thing in common, whether in the former Yugoslavia or in third asylum states: shortage of funds. It is simply in the interests of these groups to maintain public outrage and pressure for those they are trying to help. The Interviews Coordinator was told by a rape victim that she had added other names to a list of women who were raped with her in order that they could also get funding through international NGOs. These women had also suffered enormously and she understandably wished to help them.

(e) Interviews were conducted by an Interviews Coordinator and a team of lawyers who did not have the opportunity of a detailed briefing from the Prosecutor regarding his intended approach as well as his and, (if it is known) the judges' views on the interpretation of the Statute of the Tribunal, particularly regarding the elements which have to be proven to constitute a Crime against Humanity or a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions. The interviews were almost certainly less effective without this kind of detailed guidance.

(f) Complex legal issues are raised by the situation of several of the witnesses who were themselves tried and convicted by military courts for war crimes during the war in Croatia. Court documents were provided by one man and are included in the file. Some of these convictions were apparently based on confessions extracted under torture in detention. Before serving their sentences, these prisoners were exchanged. Some of the men involved would make very good witnesses but clarification of how these convictions would impact their potential as witnesses, if at all, would appear to be necessary.

(g) Interviews were conducted by highly qualified professionals but their lack of long-term familiarity with the patterns of violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia meant that requisite detail was not always obtained in the interview.

146. Given the circumstances outlined above, the interviews carried out in this project should be built upon in further investigations.

147. For future investigations, the Prosecutor has some control over some of these factors and can minimise their damaging effects by his decisions, particularly b), e) and f) above. Some of the recommendations below may assist.

G. Conclusions which may be drawn

148. The information being gathered by states hosting refugees (other than Slovenia and Croatia) must be evaluated together with these interview records, as must all other information already received by the Commission.

149. The interviews have highlighted areas where further investigation is needed for the identified potential prosecution cases.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION

A. Ratione materiae

150. A detailed analysis of camps and the relationships between them as well as an in-depth investigation of priority cases in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina should be considered, for the reasons set out in the following

paragraphs.

151. An enormous quantity of information has been gathered regarding violations of humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia, but it is of very uneven probative value.

152. In view of the urgent need to move towards evidence of high probative value, the International Criminal Tribunal may wish to concentrate its (limited) resources on priority cases for investigation in different areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 15/ In view of the problems of evidence which arise regarding those raped outside a detention context, it is suggested that priority be placed on investigating allegations of rape in detentions. Unless a great deal of investigative resources are invested it is unlikely that rapes outside the detention camp context will, of themselves, reach the threshold of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions or Crimes against Humanity, as required to bring the cases within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal. The links between these cases in different regions may then be examined to assess whether there has been a policy to commit rape or other crimes or a policy of omission which goes beyond the local level. 16/

153. It is regarded as important to analyse the links between camps for tracing superior responsibility beyond the immediate camp manager. This strengthens the investigation of rape cases and other crimes committed in, or in connection with, the camps by investigating their role in "ethnic cleansing." With this in mind, ex-detainees from camps where no women were held have been interviewed as part of this project. For example, the major detention camps of the Prijedor area: Keraterm, Trnopolje, Omarska and Manjača must be seen as links in a chain. Some people were detained in all four camps. In addition, prisoners from these camps have been transferred to Knin and later to places in eastern BiH, such as Bijeljina and Batković, where many spent a year or more in detention. There are many such chains of camps which also formed clear patterns during the war in Croatia. This was the case with places of detention such as Velepromet (Vukovar), Sremska Mitrovica, Stajićevo, Begejci and sometimes Belgrade military prison.

154. An interesting line of inquiry might examine whether each of the camps in the chain had different functions vis-a-vis the other camps. It may be possible to show that these camps and the treatment meted out to prisoners in them formed a coherent whole, raising possibilities of superior responsibility, at least by omission.

155. This aspect of the organisation of "ethnic cleansing" would undoubtedly reward further analysis by those seeking to trace command responsibility.

156. As will be seen from a glance at the Summary Sheets in sections H and I of this dossier, transfers of prisoners were frequent and often large-scale, involving perhaps hundreds of prisoners and convoys of buses. In general terms, it seems that prisoners were transferred when a camp became too overcrowded or when new arrivals of prisoners were expected. A study of the camps as links in a chain could also trace how prisoners are alleged to have been executed or transferred in advance of an ICRC visit or were hidden from such visitors. This may, or may not, reveal knowledge possessed by superiors of atrocities occurring in camps. 17/

157. Many detention camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina were "local" camps. They were or are local in the sense that people from the immediate surroundings were rounded up and detained there, and because those running the camp were generally from these same localities. Victim-witnesses are not just able to identify perpetrators from photographs, but they are also able to provide full names and personal biographies of the perpetrators. In some cases, video and

photograph material, as well as books and articles, exist concerning detention camps.

158. Relatively high quality information has been gathered about the North West of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The present investigation has contributed to this through the 38 interviews conducted with ex-detainees from the four main camps in the Prijedor area, as well as other interviews with people from other parts of the north-west. The main reason for the high quality of information available is the direction of the flow of refugees from this area. People fleeing North West Bosnia and Herzegovina generally transited through Croatia or remain there now. On arrival they were met by a large number of fact-finders and journalists who interviewed them and documented their stories. In particular, ex-detainees were speedily re-settled through Karlovac transit camp in Croatia to third states by the UNHCR. In these host states there have been various initiatives to document their stories, for example, the interviews which Medecins Sans Frontieres carried out with the ex-detainees and their families from the Kozarac area who had been resettled in France (involving hundreds of people).

159. By contrast, information regarding detention camps in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina is relatively poor, in both quality and quantity. The pattern of the conflicts in the east meant that large numbers of people were displaced towards central Bosnia and Herzegovina (Tuzla pocket, Zenica) and the enclaves (now particularly Srebrenica and Goražde). In these areas, displaced people continue to live in emergency mode, with supplies of food still precarious and with intense fighting occasionally flaring (as is presently the case in Goražde).

160. Others forced to leave their homes in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina travelled through Serbia or Montenegro and found their way to perhaps Hungary, the Czech Republic or Slovakia.

161. Neither of these two broad flows of displaced people or refugees from east Bosnia and Herzegovina were met by the battery of international journalists and fact-finders that greeted refugees from north-west BiH in Croatia. In the Government-held areas of BiH, the State institutions (including war crimes commissions) and some providers of psycho-social support have been working under extremely difficult conditions to document the experiences of rape victims. They often lack the most basic tools for their work, such as paper, computer diskettes, electricity, fuel for cars in order to travel to victims, etc.

162. Even though the information regarding the east is relatively poor, it must be used as a basis from which to start and future missions should be familiar with what has been done. Priorities for additional investigation are identifiable.

163. The section below, ratione loci, presents a rough guide to where people from areas with a high concentration of rape allegations can now be found.

B. Ratione loci

164. The following are some broad indications of where displaced persons from eastern BiH can be found. There are large concentrations of victim-witnesses in some of the places who have never been interviewed:

165. In Tuzla there are people from Bratunac, Cerska, Konjević Polje, Zvornik, Bijeljina, Bosanski Šamac, Janja. Many from Foča, Višegrad and Čajniče and Eastern Herzegovina (Ljubinja, Gacko, Trebinje, Bileća, Nevesinje)

went through Sandžak and onward to Turkey (mainly Istanbul, Ismir and Bursa). Goražde hosts many displaced people from the Drina area, particularly Foča, Višegrad, Čajniče, Ustikolina, Ustiprača. Orašje received many people from Bosanski Šamac. In Gonji Rahić there is a very large population of persons displaced from the town of Brčko and the Posavina corridor area, just across the front line. There are indications that the number of rape victims still in the area of Gornji Rahić and surrounds is in the hundreds.

166. For mainly western Bosnia and Herzegovina, an important source of displaced persons is the Bihać pocket (in Bihać and Cazin), where there are many people from Prijedor, Kozarac, Sanica, Ključ, Bosanski Novi, Sanski Most, Bosanska Krupa. These people tended to leave via Travnik or Bosanska Gradiška and a large number of people from these areas are now in Germany, Austria (Graz) and in the Gapčikovo camp on the Danube, on the border between Hungary and Slovakia. More Prijedor and Kozarac refugees who had remained in Croatia have now left for Norway and Sweden.

167. Of all these locations, the only two which present security problems at the time of writing (12 April 1994) are Goražde and some parts of the Bihać pocket.

C. Ratione personae

168. The lawyers involved in phase I of the Commission's project were highly-qualified professionals for whom everyone involved had a great deal of respect and who were a real pleasure to work with. However, their familiarity with the allegations of war crimes from particular areas was limited, a familiarity which can only come with time. The result is, as is apparent on the face of a number of interview records, that potentially important details were not obtained in the interview because the lawyer did not realise the significance of what she was hearing.

169. Investigators for future missions should preferably be deeply familiar with the missions carried out on the subject previously--the actors involved, the politico-military context in which the rapes occurred--as well as the politico-military context in which the investigation is being carried out. It would be most beneficial if the lawyers involved in the preparation of a case were themselves active in the investigation process. This would greatly enhance a prosecutor's ability to argue points of detail.

170. The number and range of potential sources of information should not be underestimated. The list of contacts included in this dossier should be of use to the Prosecutor but it is by no means complete. 18/ In order to use that list effectively, the user must be familiar with the reality behind the names and telephone numbers. It cannot be emphasised enough that the investigators must know who to ask for what information, whether it is a sensitive question and whether the answer is likely to be reliable.

171. Relevant international actors include the UN Centre for Human Rights, ECMM, ICRC and UNPROFOR. However, the most detailed knowledge is, not surprisingly, to be found with local contacts. In these cases the personality and advance preparation of the investigator are crucial. Local contacts like to know a person before they will open up with what may be sensitive information. An afternoon drinking Loza (a strong local spirit) and coffee is a method commonly used for this. An informal and personal approach to Home Clubs, for example, will open more doors than a more official style. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, many refugees in Croatia feel vulnerable and for some, authority remains a source of fear.

172. In the experience of the Interviews Coordinator, the most important element in this confidence building is being able to converse easily on the minutiae of the conflict in the area where the new contact comes from. This is also true when the problems in carrying out investigations in the former Yugoslavia (mentioned in the opening paragraphs to Part I on methodology, above) are recalled. The cynicism mentioned there could be very easily increased, as ignorance on the part of an investigator would not inspire confidence either in themselves or in the International Criminal Tribunal.

173. Investigative work for the International Tribunal will involve personal risk to investigators from the parties opposed to the work of the Tribunal. This is particularly the case for those who will work in Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina, whether before or after peace settlements. A certain amount of risk is inherent in the nature of the work, but it is greatly increased if personnel inexperienced in the complex peculiarities of the former Yugoslavia are used for field work. This point was very simply put 19/ by the Chief of the UNPROFOR Military Observers: "If you say the wrong thing, in the wrong place, at the wrong time--you're dead."

D. Ratione temporis

174. Future investigations should be carried out by teams of lawyers and interpreters on a long-term, low-key basis, with an emphasis on work in Bosnia and Herzegovina and key asylum states.

175. Several months should be available for following up on leads which would be created and cultivated by the teams wherever necessary. Flexibility regarding travel arrangements would be essential.

176. In seeking to prove responsibility of superiors by omission, it is suggested that an important element in investigations should be the length of the period over which violations continued to occur. For camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a close study of the ICRC's access to camps would probably yield interesting results. This information is among that which the ICRC is willing to publish. A study could look at: the dates of commencement of registration of detainees in a particular camp, the frequency of following visits, obstacles put in the way, the procedure used by the organization to negotiate access, who had the power of decision in any particular case, and how they exercised this power. Power implies responsibility.

E. Implementing these recommendations

177. The approach of a large-scale interview process does not have the inherent flexibility necessary to carry out an investigation on a vertical, case-focused basis necessary for founding prosecutions. 20/

178. Small investigation teams consisting of a lawyer and an interpreter should specialise in investigating specific areas where the focus cases occurred. These teams should remain small, highly mobile and have the flexibility to pursue leads wherever they may be or whatever form they may take. This will involve extensive low-key work building relations of trust with victims and contact persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina and elsewhere. The merits of gathering information through simply talking to people on the ground should not be underestimated. In the context of rape, the best information is often received on the basis of personal endorsement of the interviewer by an intermediary (usually a person or organisation providing psycho-social support) close to the victim.

179. The discussion in Part I above regarding selection of witnesses might suggest the conclusion that better ways should be found to assess, in advance, the information likely to be provided in an interview. However, in practice, this will rarely be possible. The investigation should therefore not be approached from the perspective of the interview, but of meeting and talking with contact persons. The question of an interview should not even be raised until it emerges from informal conversation that the person involved possesses the kind of first-hand information needed for the investigation.

180. Close co-operation between the investigators and the Witnesses and Victims Unit 21/ of the International Tribunal would be essential to allay the fears of, and provide support to, would-be witnesses.

F. Presence in the area

181. A number of people in Croatia, BiH and FRY are working for peace with justice and support the work of the International Criminal Tribunal. Many of the contact persons who assisted the Commission's project were not lawyers but took statements from victims and witnesses. Their work in gathering information for possible prosecutions of war criminals should be built upon.

182. In practical terms, consideration should be given to the establishment of offices in the former Yugoslavia with a staff of one or two persons. These offices would, inter alia, be charged with making contact with such people and, where appropriate, guiding their efforts to assist the Tribunal in information gathering. This may involve disseminating basic guidelines for the taking of statements from victims of, and witnesses to, war crimes. These guidelines would also be helpful to host-states carrying out interviews for resettlement, embassies screening resettlement applicants, as well as for intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

183. The interviews should be seen as a beginning. It takes time for people to be convinced that the process of prosecuting war criminals is really taking shape and for people to consider coming forward to provide information. It also takes time and commitment to create the atmosphere of trust necessary to enable them to do so. The project team invested a great deal of time and energy in this. As the interview process was coming to an end after only three weeks, it became clear that the project was snow-balling. More and more people were hearing about the interviews, seeing that it was a reality and that it was working well. More and more people approached the teams in Rijeka, Split, Osijek and Zagreb to contribute to the process.

184. However, the time limit on the project meant that not all those who decided to speak could be interviewed. A very positive beginning has been made which the International Criminal Tribunal may build on.

185. The process of raising awareness of the possibility of giving information for prosecutions of individual war criminals has begun and has reached a wide audience through the government, NGO, refugee and displaced person's communities. The message was clearly received and understood in view of the number of people approaching the team in the final stage of the interviews. This alone may be expected to benefit the prosecution process enormously.

186. One of the most important aspects of the project has been creating an atmosphere of trust and respect for the victim-witness. Many interviewees

conveyed to the teams that they felt they and their suffering had been acknowledged by having it recorded by the United Nations, regardless of whether they are called to testify.

187. Every individual and organisation which was contacted by the project team received a letter thanking them for their support and encouraging them to continue the work of gathering information by addressing themselves directly to the Tribunal. The address, telephone and fax number at the Hague was drawn to their attention. Those wishing to speak must not feel that they have missed the only opportunity they will have to make themselves heard.

188. The project has encouraged witnesses to consider the Tribunal as a real possibility. This is no small achievement considering that a great deal of doubt has been cast on the effective functioning of the Tribunal.

189. The majority of victims and witnesses interviewed were willing to be contacted later by the Prosecutor and would consider testifying before the Tribunal. A significant number of the interviews conducted should provide the basis for possible prosecutions.

190. The interviews have also highlighted areas where further investigation is needed. Some of the project's local contact persons say that they now understand the importance of direct information, as opposed to hearsay. This has been a learning process for all involved.

191. Despite the scale of the suffering, many people still have the capacity to trust and to hope that something may really be done to bring perpetrators to justice. This is a sign of hope for the future and for reconciliation. The hope represented by these 223 interviews involves a responsibility to build on their information and to ensure that the Tribunal is successful in bringing justice to victims of war crimes.

Appendix I

PLAN OF ACTION

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

192. The Commission of Experts was established by the Security Council in October 1992 to obtain and analyse information on violations of International Humanitarian Law in the former Yugoslavia. The following is a brief summary of the Plan of Action, as approved by the Commission of Experts at its Ninth Session during its meeting of 15 December 1993.

193. Through this Plan of Action, the Commission intends to gather evidence and to report its findings through the Secretary-General to the Security Council in accordance with its mandate. The primary goal is to produce specific evidence for the report of the Commission which may also be used for prosecutions and to identify possible patterns and policies.

194. The investigation will encompass violations of international humanitarian law against the person including extrajudicial executions, torture and other violations of international humanitarian law particularly in detention camps. Special emphasis will be given to allegations of sexual assault.

195. A more precise focus will be on the region of Prijedor-Banja Luka, Foča, Brčko, Doboj [the "Prijedor component"]. This Plan will be developed later.

196. Phase I of the investigation will take place from January to March 1994 in the former Yugoslavia. During that period, teams of interviewers will travel from their base in Zagreb to wherever witnesses and victims may wish to testify. It is fundamental to the work of the Commission that it welcomes testimony from any person, whether man or woman and regardless of their ethnic origin. Interviews in Phase I will be conducted in Croatia (including the UNPAs), Slovenia, and FRY (Serbia and Montenegro). For reasons of security of witnesses, interviews will not be carried out in BiH at this stage.

197. It is envisaged that Phase II will involve interviews in asylum countries (other than those of the former Yugoslavia) later in 1994. The Commission is in contact with 15 such host states in the hope that their refugee communities may also have the opportunity to give their testimony to the Commission. It may be that some elements of Phase II will be conducted in parallel to Phase I, if states request that interview teams be sent earlier (such as is the case with Turkey). Interviewers for Phase II will be selected from those involved in Phase I (and others) to visit asylum states, according to the specific approach to be adopted with each host state.

198. The interviews in Phase I will be conducted by lawyers experienced in violent crimes and particularly in violent sexual offences. All those involved in the interview process, including interpreters (who will be specially selected), will be suitably qualified and impartial women under contract with the Commission.

199. Throughout the investigation, the interest of the victims and witnesses is paramount. Particular attention will be paid to their physical and psychological well-being as well as to their personal security and the confidentiality of any information they may provide. Interviews will only be conducted with the consent of the witness-victim.

200. A highly qualified group of mental health specialists (including psychiatrists and psychologists) with experience of post-traumatic stress will be contracted by the Commission. This group of experts, consisting mainly of women, will be available to the victim-witnesses as they wish before, after, and possibly during, the interview. Once interviewees have been identified, selected and located, the mental health volunteers will liaise with local mental health professionals to ensure that post-interview counselling will be made available to each interviewee. These volunteers will also assist in briefing the interviewers and will develop a protocol to apply to all interviews in Phases I and II. The mental health professionals will research and prepare a report on possible patterns of mental health problems involving, where appropriate, statistical analysis of the widespread nature of the phenomenon. Their role will be completed in Phase I.

201. The preparatory work for Phase I will be carried out by the Interviews Coordinator (a lawyer with field experience to be retained by the Commission) who will remain with the Commission for the three month period of the entire project and report on the investigation to the Commission and the NGOs Coordinator. They will carry out intensive planning of the schedule of interviews from Geneva throughout January 1994, followed by 10 days of in-region planning (from 30 January). They will be accompanied in the field by two Commission staff persons; one Chief Interpreter; one Assistant for Serb-language areas; and one mental health professional. This period will be followed by 20 days of interviews with witnesses/victims (from 10 February) carried out by 10 teams of interviewers. The report of the investigation will be finalised by the Interviews Coordinator in Geneva by the end of March.

202. For the selection and pre-briefing of interviewers, a meeting is tentatively scheduled in North America approximately two weeks before the arrival of the interviewers in Zagreb. In addition, intensive briefings for interviewers and interpreters will take place in Zagreb for three days prior to the interviewing.

II. INTRODUCTION

203. The Interim Report of the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (UN Doc S/25274-[10 February 1992], at Annex I) [First Interim Report], indicated that the Commission intended to engage in selective in-depth investigations in a number of areas (first Interim Report, at paragraphs 65 and 66). Among these was sexual assault.

204. The Commission reiterated the importance of this objective in the Interim Report of the Commission of Experts Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (UN Doc S/26545 [6 October 1992], at Annex) [Second Interim Report], and signalled its intention to undertake specific investigations and to conduct victim and witness interviews (see Second Interim Report, at paragraphs 9 to 11).

205. The Commission determined that the investigations would be conducted in the former Yugoslavia, as well as in other states where refugees from the hostilities are located [asylum states]. Pursuant to the latter, contacts with representatives of the Governments of the asylum states, and of a number of intergovernmental organizations [IGOs] and non-governmental organizations [NGOs] operating in the asylum states and elsewhere have been made.

206. On 6 October 1993, the Commission sent a letter to the Governments of a number of asylum states, thanking those Governments for their ongoing co-operation with the Commission and informing them that it intended to dispatch a team in the near future to those states. The aim of such a team would be to

carry out interviews to gather evidence of alleged violations of international humanitarian law in general, and of sexual assault, in particular. Finally, the Commission requested such Governments as have already conducted interviews to forward the results of the same, as deemed appropriate, to the Commission.

207. Consultations were held in late November 1993, at Geneva, between and among certain members of the Commission and representatives of various IGOs and NGOs, as well as with experts from the legal and mental health professions. These consultations fostered an open exchange of information and ideas on issues concerning allegations of sexual assault and of other violations of international humanitarian law in the context of the ongoing work of the Commission.

208. During 24 to 26 November, the Commission also conducted consultations with representatives of Governments, the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, a number of European-based NGOs, and several North American experts in the legal and mental health profession.

209. As a result of the foregoing, the Commission has developed a plan of action for the conduct of an in-depth investigation into allegations of sexual assault and of other violations of international humanitarian law in connection with the hostilities in the former Yugoslavia [Plan of Action].

210. At the Commission's Eight Session, held at Geneva, 27 October 1993, the Plan of Action was discussed by the Chair of the Commission, and Commissioners Greve and Cleiren. These discussions were developed at Geneva between 23 and 25 November 1993 and, once again, when the Chair and Commissioner Greve met in Geneva on 25 and 26 November 1993.

211. As regards meetings with Government representatives, Commissioner Greve travelled to Stockholm on 24 November and was given information valuable for the present investigations by Swedish Government officials. While in Geneva, she also held consultations with representatives of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations. On 26 November, the Commission Chair and Commissioner Cleiren met with the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, Mr. Kooijmans, inter alia, to discuss funding for the Plan of Action.

A. Purpose of the investigations carried out
pursuant to the plan of action

212. In fulfillment of the Commission's mandate pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780, the purposes of the investigation into alleged violations of international humanitarian law in general, and of allegations of sexual assault, in particular are:

(a) In general, to report to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, regarding evidence which may be used by the International War Crimes Tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991.

(b) In regard to sexual assault allegations, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Security Council on specific cases as well as on patterns and policies pertaining to this category of violation of international humanitarian law as well as to establish an historic record of the extent of this type of victimization and of the manner in which it has been conducted.

B. Guiding concerns underlying the plan of action

213. As a result of the meetings and discussions referred to in the Introduction, it was decided that the investigations should be conducted in the following manner.

(a) Using a broad approach to allegations: The Plan of Action will seek to elicit and to record for the Commission not only information relating to allegations of sexual assault but also allegations of other violations of international humanitarian law which is discovered in the course of the Plan of Action. In this context, particular regard will be paid to detention centres located in the former Yugoslavia.

(b) The interest of the victims and witnesses is paramount, from the perspective of their physical and psychological well-being as well as of their personal security. In particular interviews will only be conducted with the consent of the witness-victim and interviews will only be conducted where psychological assistance and support is available locally to the victim-witness for continuing post-interview support. The Plan of Action will be carried out in close co-operation with the Multiplier Factors referred to below, to ensure that this concern is realised.

C. Funding of the plan of action

214. The Plan of Action described herein is to be funded by the Voluntary Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General on 24 May 1993 to assist the Commission in its work, and which refers specifically to elements of this Plan of Action, as well as to related investigations. The draft budget for Phase I of the Plan of Action appears as Annex A (covering a period of forty-five days from 15 January 1993). Costings for Phase II will be presented later.

D. Methodology

215. Phases I and II of the Plan of Action will be carried out under the direction of the Chair of the Commission of Experts. The Prijedor component will be carried out under the direction of Commissioner Greve. This paper is mainly concerned with Phase I of the project. A detailed plan of Phase II will be presented at a later date, and will to some extent be determined by the findings of Phase I. It is envisaged that the Plan of Action (both phases) will be carried out over a total of 90 days.

216. It should here be emphasised that some preparatory work for Phase II of the Plan of Action will need to be carried out during Phase I. For this reason there will be some overlap between the two phases.

1. Phase I interviews in the former Yugoslavia

217. Phase I of the Plan of Action will comprise 10 days of preparatory work by the Advance Team of the Core Group in Zagreb, followed by 20 days of interviews by 10 lawyer-interpreter teams, in different areas of the former Yugoslavia. In the course of Phase I the broad approach to humanitarian violations (described at b above) will be followed. In preparation for Phase II, information will be sought regarding humanitarian law violations of any kind which occurred, or occur, in detention camps in the Prijedor-Banja Luka, Foča, Brčko, Doboj areas. This project may be developed in detail in Phase II and is referred to below.

2. Phase II interviews in asylum states and the Prijedor component

218. After Phase I is completed, Phase II will comprise interviews carried out in asylum states (other than in the former Yugoslavia). Particular attention will have been paid to general as well as sexual assault, allegations concerning the Prijedor-Banja Luka, Foča, Brčko and Doboj areas in Phase I. If, at the end of Phase I, it is found that certain allegations relating to those areas would benefit from in-depth investigation, this would be carried out in Phase II, in parallel to the interviews carried out in asylum states following the Phase I model. The scope of the Prijedor component of Phase II will thus encompass allegations of torture, arbitrary execution, as well as the sexual assault of detainees.

219. The report of the Phase I findings of the Interviewers will be drawn up by the Core Group and will serve, among other things, to assist the Core Group in its preparation of interview schedules for Phase II interviews in the asylum states and for its Prijedor component. Following a series of interviews in those states, a report of Phase II will present the findings reached. It is expected that the final report of the Core Group, consolidating information of evidential value uncovered in the former Yugoslavia and in the asylum states, will be presented to the Commission by mid-June 1994.

220. The Commission will carry out the Plan of Action through two clusters of individuals: (i) the Core Group, and (ii) the Interviewers.

3. The core group

221. The Core Group will comprise:

- (a) the Chair of the Commission of Experts and Commissioners Greve and Cleiren;
- (b) B. Molina-Abram (Deputy Secretary), J.A. Baez (Assistant Secretary) and Messrs. Bergsmo and Kempnaars (Assistants to the Commission);
- (c) Dr. S. Cavanaugh (Mental Health professional);
- (d) Karen Kenny (Interviews Coordinator);
- (e) Elenor Richter-Lyonette, (NGOs Coordinator);
- (f) Maja Draženović (Chief Interpreter); and
- (g) Thomas Osorio (Assistant to Interviews Coordinator and to the Chief Interpreter (for Serb-language areas)).

222. In the absence of the Chairman and the Commissioners from the mission area, the Deputy Secretary or the Assistant Secretary of the Commission will have overall supervision and responsibility for the investigation.

223. The general role of the Core Group is to plan the investigations, co-ordinate the working relationship between the Commission and the multiplier factors (as well as among the latter) and to organize the plan of work of the Interviewers (more detail regarding the Core Group's functions is provided below).

224. An Advance Team consisting of two members of the Commission's Secretariat, the Chief Interpreter, the Interviews Coordinator, the Assistant

for Serb-language areas and the mental health consultant will arrive in Zagreb on 30 January in advance of the Interviewers, inter alia, to finalise the interview schedule for all of the former Yugoslavia. This will build on the local contacts and preparations already undertaken by the Interviews Coordinator and the NGOs Coordinator in Geneva during January 1994.

225. Prior to the taking of evidence of victims-witnesses, the Core Group plans to do the following (see Annex C below):

(a) develop a standardized format of evidence-recording, in addition to the sworn testimony of the witness, which will be transcribed in narrative form. This may take the form of a check-list to be used by all Interviewers. For example, it must be ensured that the victim-witness who has given evidence can be located in the event that such evidence is required for use by the Chief Prosecutor of the International War Crimes Tribunal. This check-list may be communicated to local facilitators involved in laying the groundwork for the arrival of the Interviewers;

(b) develop a standard method of transcribing testimony from audio tapes in Serb or Croat for confirmation, swearing and signing by the witness;

(c) develop procedures designed to ensure the confidentiality of information received by the Commission from a victim-witness, as well as information which would tend to disclose their identity. These procedures will include rigorous selection procedures for all Interviewers, interpreters and secretaries involved, as well as procedures to ensure that the chain-of-custody of the evidence can be reliably traced, and that any attempts to tamper with the evidence can be detected;

(d) organise the training of the Interviewer teams (including interpreters) in the course of three days in Zagreb inter alia in the use of key-words and expressions likely to be encountered in the interview process (which may allude indirectly to aspects of incidents undergone by the witnesses); sensitization to the victim-witnesses and the situation prevailing in the major refugee camps and in other communities/settlements; on the geography of the regions to be visited in the context of the investigations. The briefings will be carried out under the guidance of the legal and mental health professionals of the Core Group. In addition, a summary of information pertinent to the investigation and available to the Commission through its data base will be made available to the Core Group and the Interviewers. In this context, the Commission may request the Liaison Officer of the United Nations Protection Force [UNPROFOR] to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia [ICFY] [LO/UNPROFOR], situated in Geneva, to up-date the Core Group regarding the current situation and emerging trends in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prior to departure for Zagreb.

(e) develop procedures for the coordination and sharing of information with ICFY, UNPROFOR and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia;

(f) co-ordinate the planning and execution of on-site missions with UNPROFOR, where the area of their mission is concerned;

(g) develop procedures, probably in collaboration with the International War Crimes Tribunal, for the transmission of evidence to national prosecutors, should such a request is made.

4. The multiplier factors

225. The Commission will benefit from coordination with multiplier factors, namely, (i) Government refugee agencies and other social agencies, (ii) IGOs and NGOs, (iii) other national, intergovernmental and non-governmental support groups. These multiplier factors are located in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and in the asylum states.

226. It is hoped that the multiplier factors will assist the Commission in:

- (a) identifying witnesses and victims;
- (b) providing information concerning persons who may be willing to offer evidence to the Commission; and
- (c) providing psychological insight into the nature and condition of the victims, so as to assist the Interviewers in their approach.

5. The mental health professionals

227. The entire investigation will be victim-oriented. During Phase I only, seven volunteer mental health professionals, co-ordinated by the mental health expert member of the Core Group, will build upon pre-existing networks (at present, largely in Croatia), train local mental health professionals in both the procedural and substantive aspects of the mandate of the Commission, in general, and of the tasks of the Interviewers in particular. In many instances, contact networks comprise local and international NGOs. Local professionals may, subject always to the consent of the potential witness, inform the Commission of the willingness of such persons to give testimony to the Commission. The mental health members of the Core Group will be responsible for serving as a liaison between the Commission and the local network contact in order to prepare for the forthcoming arrival of the Commission mission.

228. Furthermore, although they will not attend interviews, the mental health experts will provide support for the interviewers as appropriate. In particular, the mental health experts will assist in briefing the interviewers and will develop a protocol to apply to all interviews in Phases I and II. When Phase I interviews commence, the mental health professionals will research and prepare a report on possible patterns of mental health problems involving, where appropriate, statistical analysis of the widespread nature of the phenomenon. Their role will be complete with Phase I.

6. The interviews

229. The persons carrying out the investigation interviews in the former Yugoslavia will be experts drawn from the legal profession [Interviewers]. They will be given immediate guidance and assistance by the Core Group of persons based in Geneva, as well as by the Advance Party of the Core Group to be based in Zagreb during Phase I. Volunteer interviewers will be requested to serve for a minimum period of 30 days.

230. The Interviewers will operate with the assistance of a specially selected interpreter. All those involved in the interview process will be women (unless the victim-witness otherwise requests). The working language of both the Core Group and of the Interviewers will be English. Four secretaries will be needed locally and hired on an hourly basis for transcribing testimony from audio-tapes after the day's interviews, prior to their being approved,

sworn and signed by the witness and the Interviewers.

231. The Interviewers will be selected by the Commission on the basis of a review and analysis of curricula vitae received from various countries by the Commission, as well as on the basis of a briefing meetings which will take place in North America two weeks in advance of their arrival in Zagreb. It is expected that some Interviewers will be contributed to the Commission, at no cost to it, by the governments of various states while the others will volunteer their services (see Annex A).

232. Interpreters and secretaries will be subject to rigorous selection criteria emphasising the need for absolute professionalism, confidentiality and compassion, in addition to first-class English and Serb or Croat interpretation skills or clerical skills, as appropriate. These locally-available persons will be identified, contacted, screened and selected by the Chief Interpreter who will be in the Core Group's Advance Party.

Appendix II

PARTICIPANTS

I. COMMISSION MEMBERS AND COMMISSION STAFF

- A. Professor M. Cherif Bassiouni (USA-Egypt)
Chairman, Commission of Experts
- B. Professor Christine Cleiren (Netherlands)
Member, Commission of Experts
- C. Ms. Bruna Molina-Abrams
Deputy Secretary, Commission of Experts
- D. Mr. Julio Baez
Assistant Secretary, Commission of Experts

II. CORE GROUP CONSULTANTS

- A. Dr. Stephanie Cavanaugh (M.D.) (USA)
- B. Ms. Maja Draženović (Croatia)
- C. Ms. Karen Kenny (Ireland)
- D. Mr. Thomas E. Osorio (USA)
- E. Dr. Richard Rahe (M.D.) (USA)

III. LEGAL TEAM

- A. Ms. Lena Andersson (Finland)
- B. Ms. Susan Axelrod (USA)
- C. Ms. Francine Borsanyi (Canada)
- D. Ms. Linda S. Crawford (Canada)
- E. Ms. Sharon Janelle Crooks (Canada-Ireland)
- F. Ms. Kenna Dalrymple (Canada)
- G. Ms. Feryal Gharahi (USA-Iran)
- H. Ms. Sara Hossain (Bangladesh)
- I. Ms. Nancy L. Paterson (USA)
- J. Ms. Tanja Petrovar (Slovenia)
- K. Ms. Laura D. Silver (Canada)
- L. Ms. Merja Pentikäinen (Finland)

IV. MENTAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL TEAM

- A. Dr. Abigail Benton Sivan (M.D.) (USA)
- B. Dr. Stephanie Cavanaugh (M.D.) (USA)
- C. Dr. Wanda Fremont (Ph.D) (USA)
- D. Dr. Alice Geis MS, RN, CS (USA)
- E. Dr. Stephanie Gregory (M.D.) (USA)
- F. Dr. Daniel W. Hardy (M.D., J.D.) (USA)
- G. Dr. Richard Rahe (M.D.) (USA)

Part Two

REPORT OF THE MENTAL HEALTH EXPERTS

Summary

233. The goals of the mental health team were threefold: 1) to prevent re-traumatization of witnesses interviewed, 2) to provide acute medical/psychological care, and 3) to recommend and arrange for medical, psychiatric, and psychosocial care within the local health care structure. These goals were met in most respects. None of the witnesses were re-traumatized as a result of the interview process, although several said they regretted testifying because they feared for their safety and that of their families. In the majority of the cases testimony was a positive healing process for witnesses. The mental health professionals were present in 85 of the two hundred testimonies obtained by the lawyers. In these 85 cases a great deal of information regarding the witnesses' psychological and medical status was obtained during testimony. Following the legal testimony, the physical and psychological well-being of the witness was further assessed. Discussion of etiology of physical and psychological symptoms, brief psychotherapy, and recommendations for treatment were made following many testimonies witnesses. Follow-up medical, psychiatric, and psychosocial care, when recommended, required a great deal of ingenuity and creativity, particularly for those with refugee status. In most cases, however, the mental health teams were successful in obtaining the care needed in the local health care system. If a mental health professional was not present during the interview, and assessment or intervention was felt to be necessary by the lawyer, the mental health worker would be made aware of this need.

234. Finally, although not directly related to the Commission's work, the mental health team was able to obtain a large amount of medications which were distributed to refugee centres in Croatia and medical care facilities in Sarajevo and Tuzla in Bosnia.

235. Forty-five men and 37 women were interviewed. Forty-five were Catholic, 29 Muslim, two Orthodox, and one undetermined. The trauma these witnesses had experienced as a result of torture and/or rape was significant. Sixty-five percent had a post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or symptoms of PTSD. Seventeen percent had an anxiety or depressive disorder, and 16 per cent experienced normal bereavement. Half of the interviewees had sustained moderate to severe physical injuries. Refugees had generally received inadequate psychiatric and medical care following the trauma. The care for displaced Croats ranged from adequate to good. Most witnesses were functioning at a higher social, occupational, and personal level than would be expected given the degree of trauma they had experienced. Emotional blunting was also less than would be expected given the amount of trauma sustained. Grief over losses experienced during the war and concerns for the present and future were paramount. Witnesses used a positive attitude and positive activity to maintain their high level of functioning. This included a strong sense of responsibility to family, children, and community and a high level of resourcefulness in dealing with problems. In short, the courage of these witnesses and the other victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia is a testimony to the strength of the human spirit under adversity.

I. INTRODUCTION

236. The first section of this report addresses the selection, activities, and role of the mental health team. Other areas covered in this section

include comments on issues relating to the health care system in Croatia, witness selection, volunteer lawyers, and translators.

237. The second section describes the psychological effects of testimony as well as the psychological and physical effects of trauma on the witnesses.

II. SELECTION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH TEAM

238. In December 1993, Professor Bassiouni requested that Rush Medical College organize a mental health team to assist the legal team in obtaining testimonies from sexual assault victims as a result of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Since it was unclear at this juncture what skills would be needed, it was decided to put together a balanced team including four psychiatrists, one internist, one gynecologist, one psychologist and one nurse. Seven were female and one was male. None, by design, were personal friends nor had any administrative relationship with others on the team. Six were from Rush Medical College, one from Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago and one from the University of Syracuse in New York. All had experience in treating sexual assault victims and two had additional experience in treating sexual assault in children. Four had experience in treating Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in the United States, and three had provided medical/psychiatric care in war conditions or to survivors of such conflicts outside the United States. One was a lawyer as well as a psychiatrist and three had special expertise in forensic psychiatry. Each was selected for his or her ability to tolerate ambiguity and work as a team member under complex and difficult conditions. Additionally, Richard Rahe, a retired admiral and Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Nevada, who has had extensive experience leading teams of lawyers and doctors in debriefing torture victims, was selected to be our consultant. Prior to our leaving for the former Yugoslavia, the mental health team had several planning sessions, which helped develop a sense of camaraderie and cohesiveness which was important to the success of the mission in the former Yugoslavia.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE MENTAL HEALTH TEAM

239. Preliminary work. Dr. Stephanie Cavanaugh went with the core team to Zagreb, Croatia from 29 January 1994 through 11 February 1994. Her job was to establish liaisons with the local mental health workers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local physicians, national experts in rape and torture, and physicians from the Croatian government. She also had numerous informal discussions with displaced persons and refugees. Following this, she made recommendations regarding: 1) the role of the mental health team; 2) the content of the mental health briefing which was to include: a) visits to refugee camps, b) a discussion of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder by Richard Rahe, M.D., c) techniques to make testimony a healing process, given by Inger Agger, Ph.D. and Soren Buus-Jensen, M.D., and 3) a system to refer witnesses within the local health care system.

240. Interview Phase. All but one member of the mental health team arrived in Zagreb on 26 February. The first three days were devoted to formal orientation and training sessions, and informally to making the acquaintances of the lawyers and interpreters with whom the team would be working in the next few weeks. The particular contribution of the mental health team to this initial period in Zagreb was Dr. Cavanaugh's securing the services of Inger Agger, Ph.D., Soren Jensen, M.D. and Richard Rahe, M.D. for lectures, training sessions, and role playing exercises to prepare the multi-disciplinary teams for the tasks ahead--the detailed documentation through interviews of critically sensitive information, without re-traumatizing the witnesses by the

process. Additionally, these international experts on the assessment and treatment of torture victims endeavoured to sensitize our teams to the importance of recognizing and minimizing the almost inevitable tertiary trauma to ourselves, as a result of intense interaction with the primary victims during the interviews.

241. Thereafter, team assignments were made and our work began in earnest. Mental health team members spent from two to four weeks in the former Yugoslavia. The average length of time spent was 18 days and the average number of interviews was 10.25 per team member.

IV. THE ROLE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH TEAM

242. Unfortunately, the ambiguity of the role of the mental health team throughout the mission, on the part of the leadership of the Commission caused unnecessary stress on the relationship between the mental health workers and the lawyers.

243. The role of the mental health team members was never clearly defined. As a result, individual teams devised their own strategies. Although many of the lawyers were positive to mental health input and had worked with mental health professionals in the past, the ambiguity about our role made it difficult for the lawyers to decide how best to utilize us. This was further compounded by the fact that there was a smaller number of mental health workers than lawyers. Only three of the mental health team were able to stay for one month, because of a change in the start date of the mission.

244. The two teams in Split, each consisting of a lawyer, mental health worker and translator who worked together for one month, were the most successful. Each lawyer and mental health team member interviewed the witness together and developed an interview process which resulted in useful legal information and also allowed for appropriate medical and psychiatric intervention on the part of the mental health worker. This model has been used extensively in other parts of the world to debrief victims of torture.

245. The mental health team participated in 85 testimonies. All of the two hundred witnesses were asked if they wished the mental health specialist (who was described as "an expert in the medical and psychological sequelae of trauma") to be present during testimony. None of the witnesses refused and most expressed appreciation for the presence of the mental health professional. If a mental health worker was not involved in an interview with the victim, the lawyers, in many cases, asked for assistance later. When the mental health professionals were included in the interview, they were able to help the lawyer obtain accurate information and provide support for the witness. Also, in many instances, they were able to provide acute medical, psychosocial, and psychiatric care and recommend ongoing care within the structure of the local health care system.

246. In other teams, a number of models for the interview process were used depending upon the relationship between the lawyers and the mental health professionals. During the legal testimony a great deal of information regarding the witnesses' psychological and medical status was obtained, even if the mental health professional was totally passive. The witness was then asked if he or she wished time with the mental health professional, during which the witness' psychological and physical status were further assessed. Education regarding the etiology of physical and psychological symptoms resulting from the trauma was helpful for witnesses. In some cases, brief psychotherapy or family therapy was possible and greatly appreciated by the witnesses. Helena Nakić, M.D., our liaison with the Croatian government, had

given approval for physicians to provide acute psychiatric or medical care. In several cases, medication was prescribed and dispensed by the mental health workers for acute problems.

247. Although the medical system in the former Yugoslavia was quite sophisticated prior to the war, it has since been over-loaded and has had to function with inadequate supplies and medical personnel. As a result, obtaining follow-up medical care for the witnesses was often a challenge. Although the Croatian medical system is over-loaded, registered displaced Croatian citizens are entitled to the health benefits of non-displaced Croatian citizens. Helena Nakić, M.D., provided displaced Croats who testified in Zagreb access to medical and psychiatric care at the University of Zagreb. Further, the mental health specialists arranging medical and psychiatric care for displaced Croatian citizens outside Zagreb rarely had to rely on sources other than the Croatian medical system for this care.

248. Providing follow-up care for refugees was a more difficult matter. For those living in registered refugee centres, there was often one physician who cared for 400 to 1,000 people, many of whom are quite ill because of war injuries or poorly treated chronic illness. Unfortunately, refugee physicians are not licensed and cannot provide treatment for refugees. Additionally, necessary medications are in short supply. Refugees without access to camp physicians must pay for their medical care or receive it through non-governmental organizations. Ongoing medical, psychosocial, and psychiatric care for refugee witnesses were pieced together through NGOs, with which the mental health worker had linked in each interview site. Medecins du Monde, Medecins sans Frontieres, Biser, Caritas, and other NGOs assisted in providing this health care.

249. It was hoped that the local mental health workers contacted by the core group during their preliminary work in Zagreb would take the place of the mental health team after the majority had left. Unfortunately, the local mental health workers were overwhelmed with their everyday responsibilities. They did, however, provide extremely valuable consultation and support. The presence of Sabina Negovetić, M.D., a member of the core team who speaks Croatian and is extremely knowledgeable about the health care system in the former Yugoslavia, would have been most valuable in increasing the efficiency and quality of the medical and psychiatric care for witnesses.

250. Additionally, the mental health team brought medications to Zagreb, a small amount of which was distributed to refugee camps in Zagreb. The majority was taken to Sarajevo in Bosnia. Rush Medical Centre sent another large shipment of medications which was later distributed to Tuzla in Bosnia.

251. Although it was not originally intended that the mental health team secure witnesses for interview, the contacts of the mental health team with the community produced a number of witnesses for testimony.

V. SELECTION OF WITNESSES

252. During the core team's visit to Croatia many NGOs, home clubs, and mental health workers were confident that a number of witnesses would come forward. Additionally, during visits to refugee centres many stated a desire to testify. During the first two weeks of the interview process very few of these witnesses came forward. There are several possible explanations for why this occurred. The environment in which these interviews were conducted was highly complex. Witnesses were fearful for their safety and that of their families. Witnesses may have been concerned that their refugee status in Croatia or hopes for relocation would be jeopardized by testimony. There were

negative feelings among witnesses toward the United Nations and concerns as to whether data would be kept totally confidential. Most of those interviewed in the first two weeks in Zagreb and Split had previously given sworn testimony to the Croatian government. As a result, some potential witnesses may have been concerned about the interference of the Croatian government in the interviewing process. Since Sabina Negovetić, M.D. and Eleanor Richter-Lyonette had the majority of the contact with the NGOs during the core visit it is unclear if their absence was a factor. Certainly, the flow of witnesses would have increased if they had been present during the interview phase of this mission. Finally, many involved in the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and those in Europe were not anxious for the work of the Commission to continue.

253. In spite of this, as the lawyers, mental health workers, and translators began to develop relationships with the social/medical/psychiatric system in which they were interviewing, many witnesses began to come forward. Unfortunately, the length of time it took to get the interview process established in each separate site resulted in a great deal of wasted time. Also, many witnesses came forward when the interview teams were ready to leave. Finally, it is unfortunate that the second phase of the investigation, interviews with witnesses located in other European countries, could not be completed.

254. It is a tribute to the courage of the witnesses that 200 people were willing to come forward under these circumstances.

VI. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF TESTIMONY

255. No witness interviewed with a mental health professional was re-traumatized, although several said they regretted testifying because of fear for their own safety and for that of their families. On the other hand, after the initial testimonies many witnesses recruited other witnesses. In the majority of cases, the process by which a lawyer, mental health professional and interpreter listened for two to 10 hours to the witnesses' testimony was healing and positive for those testifying.

256. There are several reasons for this positive outcome. First, as in psychotherapy, the empathy and concern shown by the lawyer, mental health specialist, and translator for the witness was in itself healing. Some descriptions of the suffering endured were so horrible that either the lawyer, mental health worker, or translator, would at times become tearful, a powerful message that the witness was not alone in his or her horror and pain. For those who had not testified previously, telling the whole story in detail for the first time was a relief. It allowed the witness to remove the horror of the experience from within and to distance and objectify it, as those bearing witness carefully recorded it. The fact that volunteer lawyers and mental health professionals had come from other countries specifically to take their testimony and provide psychological and medical assistance made it obvious to them that the world cared about the war crimes they had experienced or witnessed. Finally, many witnesses stated that the most positive aspect of testimony was the hope that the perpetrators of these war crimes might be prosecuted and that what they had endured was not acceptable to the world. This helped heal the feeling of helplessness and guilt that some of the witnesses experienced because of their lack of control over their own torture or rape, or the torture, rape, or slaughter of family members, friends, and other prisoners. The hope for justice gave them a sense that something positive might be accomplished.

VII. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL STATUS OF THE WITNESSES

257. Table I shows the demographics of the 82 witnesses who testified. Most had a good premorbid adjustment with a negative psychiatric history. The types of trauma sustained by the witnesses, summarized in Table II, were for the most part quite significant. The psychiatric diagnoses, as assessed by the mental health workers, are set forth in Table III. Most witnesses were functioning at a higher social, occupational, and personal level than would be expected, given the nature of the emotional and physical trauma they had endured. Due to the fact that most witnesses preserved appropriate affect when discussing traumatic events, the emotional blunting commonly seen was much less frequent than would be anticipated given the extent of the trauma. Altruism, humor, intellectualization, isolation and attention to the problems of the present situation--all high level psychological defences--were commonly used. Witnesses used a positive attitude and positive activity to maintain their high level of functioning. This included a strong sense of responsibility to family, children, and community. Additionally, most attempted to "carry-on" regardless of their circumstances and maintained a high level of resourcefulness in dealing with problems. Support from family members was high.

258. Those who had been physically injured appeared to have a more difficult time psychologically. Those witnesses who had a high level of family or social support following the trauma did better psychologically and those witnesses with early psychosocial or psychiatric intervention recovered more rapidly.

259. Witnesses were frequently most affected by the unpredictable nature of the trauma. Observing others being tortured, raped, or slaughtered, with little control over the situation, was most difficult. Survivor guilt was common, and the torture, rape, or slaughter of a family member was the most traumatic. Intrusive thoughts and bad dreams from the trauma were more likely to be those of the secondary trauma they had witnessed than of the primary trauma they had experienced. Torture, rape, humiliation, or slaughter by those known by the witnesses was the most difficult for witnesses to integrate.

260. Most witnesses had attempted to put the trauma behind them, in spite of intrusive thoughts, bad dreams, and fear of certain environmental cues associated with the trauma. Grief from loss of home, previous life, death of loved ones, separation from family and friends, and inability to engage in gainful employment was common. Missing a family member was more disruptive psychologically than grief for dead relatives. A protracted time in a refugee centre without hope for relocation was a significant stressor. Many refugees saw no realistic hope for improvement of their situation without relocation. Displaced people were also concerned about their future, but were usually better off in terms of monetary resources, family, community, and medical care.

261. Half of the witnesses had sustained moderate to severe injuries as a result of the trauma. Displaced persons in Croatia had received adequate to good medical and psychiatric care following the trauma, although ongoing care was often a problem. Refugees for the most part had inadequate care after the trauma and at the time of testimony. In most cases, the mental health professional was able to obtain ongoing medical and psychiatric care for those that testified.

Tables

1. Demographic Data of Witnesses Interviewed

<u>AGE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>
Less than 20	1		
20-29	9		
30-39	7		
40-49	10		
50-59	7		
60-69	3		
Less than 20	2		
20-29	3		
30-39	6		
40-49	12		
50-59	8		
60-69	14		
<u>ETHNICITY</u>		<u>ETHNICITY</u>	
Croatian (Roman Catholic)	17	Croatian (Roman Catholic)	30
Muslim	19	Muslim	13
Serbian (Serbian Orthodox)	1	Serbian (Serbian Orthodox)	1
		Undetermined	1

2. Trauma Experienced by Witnesses Interviewed*

FEMALE	MALE
Raped once; held for 15 days; husband missing and presumed dead. (2)	Beaten severely and repeatedly during 13 months of imprisonment; loss of home and village. (1)
Imprisoned briefly three times; gang raped once; rifle stuck in vagina. (2)	Beaten repeatedly during 7 months of imprisonment; village destroyed. (1)
Forced to leave village. (2)	Beaten severely and repeatedly during 14 months of imprisonment; civilians encouraged to beat prisoners. (1)
Village destroyed; husband beaten and killed; daughter killed. (2)	Beaten repeatedly during 13 months of imprisonment; knew of one prisoner who died from beating; house and most of village destroyed. (1)
All men in village executed including her father; brother-in-law's body dismembered; forcibly removed from village. (2)	Beaten severely and repeatedly during one month of imprisonment; kicked in genitals. (1)
Forcibly removed from home to camp for 10 days where women were taken by guards in the night and presumably raped or otherwise abused. (2)	Beaten severely and repeatedly during six months of imprisonment; prison roommate killed by guard; heard women prisoners screaming; knew they were being raped; no Croatians or Muslims left in village. (1)
Lived in fields for four months while village under attack; was pregnant; was raped once by attacker who pointed gun at her abdomen. (2)	Severely beaten on one occasion but not imprisoned; many friends in village killed; forced to deed home "to the Krajina." (1)
Taken from village with other women; observed mass graves with decapitated bodies and much blood; some women taken by guards at night and presumably raped over approximately two week period. (2)	Threatened with death at arrest; friends killed; lived under house arrest for seven months. (1)
Imprisoned (length undetermined); raped multiple times. (1)	Multiple beatings during 13 months of imprisonment. (1)
Imprisoned and tortured (length undetermined); witnessed torture of others. (1)	Moved from place to place for one month with family. (3)
Husband missing, presumed dead; saw him bleeding. (1)	Suffered torture and witnessed killings, tortures and mutilations for two days. (2)

* Parenthetical number indicates ethnicity of victim. (1) Croatian; (2) Muslim; and (3) Serbian

Raped; shot in head during attempted execution. (1)	Imprisoned (length undetermined); witnessed rapes and beatings; forced to sign over property. (2)
Husband dead; witnessed mass executions. (1)	Witnessed massacre; father and brother killed; sister raped while prisoner. (2)
Raped. (3)	Severely beaten by civilians; left home because of continued threats. (2)
Raped repeatedly. (2)	Escaped with pregnant wife from two villages under attack; baby born with palsy. (2)
Separated from husband and son; forced to leave home. (1)	Father taken (presumably killed); soldier pointed gun at his head and pulled trigger several times (presumably unloaded); village women raped. (2)
Gang sexual assault of victim and daughter-in-law in their home. (1)	Imprisoned (length undetermined); suffered beatings and torture. (1)
Husband killed; witnessed murder of family members and friends; home burned, children repeatedly threatened with mock executions. Moved to six different locations over one year period. (1)	Imprisoned (length undetermined); suffered beatings and sexual assault. (1)
Witnessed death of husband, other family members and friends; imprisoned three days and threatened with mock executions. (1)	Imprisoned (length undetermined); witnessed beatings. (2)
Separated from husband and son for several weeks; witnessed burning of home and killing of neighbours; held hostage for two days and threatened with death. (1)	Imprisoned (length undetermined); beaten and witnessed killings. (1)
Witnessed killing of husband, family and friends, as well as destruction of home and village; hid for three weeks; separated from son; threatened with rape. (2)	Held two months in detention centre; witnessed slaughter of 150 fellow prisoners. (2)
Witnessed burning of home and destruction of village; held in detention centre for six months; aware of rape of other captives; husband's whereabouts unknown. (2)	Held in detention camp for two months; little food and water; saw many prisoners die; friend decapitated and his head thrown to other prisoners; wife missing. (1)
Gang raped by four men on one occasion with resulting pregnancy and medical complications;	Imprisoned (length undetermined); during which he endured forced labour, beatings and having to

whereabouts of parents and other family unknown. (2)

Witnessed destruction of village; imprisoned in "women's house" for five months; beaten; husband's whereabouts unknown. (2)

Separated from husband; home burned; neighbours murdered; beaten and shot in pelvis, requiring four surgeries and resulting in inability to walk. (1)

Village occupied; neighbours killed; home burned; family held in detention camp; beaten on several occasions; raped by two men on one occasion. (1)

Home burned; husband and children missing; neighbours killed; raped by two men on one occasion; beaten on several occasions. (1)

In hiding for three months while village occupied, then held in detention camp; suffered gunshot and chemical wounds; beaten; witnessed killings. (1)

Raped on two occasions; life threatened. (1)

Raped on two occasions, once in front of her two daughters who were also raped; village destroyed. (2)

Imprisoned for 18 days; made to strip to underwear, beaten with truncheons and kicked during interrogations; gang raped by four guards, forced fellatio. (1)

Village occupied and residents harassed; escaped with immediate family, rest of village massacred later, including relatives and children. (2)

Husband and father abducted, separated for one and a half years; neighbours killed. (2)
Found mutilated bodies of brother and sister-in-law; grandchildren forced to kiss floor by their

walk through a mine field. Witnessed burning of home and murders. (1)

Imprisoned for six months during which time he was beaten and psychologically abused. Witnessed home being burned and killings. Family's whereabouts unknown. (1)

Imprisoned for 11 days and beaten severely daily. (2)

Witnessed destruction of village and deaths of neighbours. Captive for 10 days and beaten. Whereabouts of family unknown. (2)

Imprisoned for six months, beaten daily, witnessed tortures and killings; forced to eat two kilos of salt; family whereabouts unknown. (2)

Witnessed destruction of home and mass killings including three children murdered. (1)

Home burned, neighbours killed. Imprisoned for one month; suffered physical and emotional abuse. (1)

Detention camp for six months, where repeatedly physically tortured; home burned; witnessed killings. (1)

Imprisoned for six months during which he was tortured daily, life was threatened, witnessed killings, and was starved. (1)

Forced to work for occupiers of village for several months; severely beaten on multiple occasions. Witnessed beatings and killings. (1)

Imprisoned for 4 months; severely beaten on several occasions. (2)

Imprisoned (length undetermined); witnessed execution of prisoners by chain saw; repeatedly beaten;

Serbian teachers. (1)

Held for two days, raped once;
captors played Russian roulette with
her; husband and son-in-law killed.
(2)

Victim and baby moved from village
to village; husband missing; raped
6-10 times with knife held at
throat, child's life threatened if
victim did not submit. (2)

Raped in house by two residents of
village. (2)

shot in arm; knifed. (unk)

Witnessed killing of women and
children during invasion of town.
(1)

Imprisoned (length undetermined);
suffered beatings. (1)

Imprisoned (length undetermined);
suffered beatings, torture and
mock executions. (1)

Imprisoned (length undetermined);
beaten by guards and civilians;
suffered sexual torture. (1)

Witnessed beatings, torture and
burning of houses. (1)

Witnessed beatings, torture and
burning of houses. (1)

Son executed; other family
members died. (1)

Suffered torture, beatings, and
stabbing; witnessed penile
amputation. (2)

Imprisoned for three months
during which he was tortured and
witnessed killings. (1)

Survived massacre in mine field;
Suffered beatings. (1)

Held two months in detention
camp; repeatedly beaten, starved;
prisoners forced to bite each
others genitals; many prisoners
died. (1)

3. Diagnoses of Witnesses Interviewed*

<u>DIAGNOSIS/Female</u>		<u>DIAGNOSIS/Male</u>	
PTSD	20	PTSD	24
PTSD/Symptoms only	7	PTSD/Symptoms only	2
Major depression		Major depression	
Unranked	4	Unranked	0
Mild	0	Mild	1
Moderate	1	Moderate	2
Severe	0	Severe	1
Anxiety Disorder	1	Anxiety Disorder	1
Adjustment Disorder		Adjustment Disorder	
With depressed mood	1	With depressed mood	1
With mixed features	0	With mixed features	1
Bereavement	8	Bereavement	5
Dissociative Disorder	1	Dissociative Disorder	0
Somatoform Disorder	1	Somatoform Disorder	1
Alcohol Abuse	0	Alcohol Abuse	2
No diagnosis	1	No diagnosis	13
Insufficient information	5	Insufficient information	0

* Some have more than one diagnosis

The DSM-IV criteria for these disorders is found in Appendix II.

Appendix I

262. From 3 to 7 March, Dr. Hardy accompanied Professor Bassiouni to BiH. In Sarajevo Professor Bassiouni and his team met with President Izetbegović and various members of his cabinet and advisors, and later with the State War Crimes Commission. Professor Bassiouni and team also met formally with State War Crimes Commissions in Zenica and Tuzla, and with the U.N. military command in Kiseljak. A number of informal meetings with U.N. workers, military personnel, clergy and other individuals also took place. Of special relevance to the work of the mental health team were meetings in Sarajevo and Tuzla with physicians actively involved in treating civilian war casualties.

263. In Sarajevo, Professor Bassiouni and team met with the Director of the Koševo hospital and delivered medications and medical supplies donated by mental health team members and others. After that meeting Dr. Hardy toured the pediatric clinic and met with the director of the psychiatric clinic at the hospital. At the pediatric clinic Dr. Hardy saw a nine year old boy who was unable to walk. An extensive medical examination disclosed no physiological explanation for his condition. Ultimately, his treating physicians determined that the boy, who had lost several close family members during the siege of Sarajevo, developed a psychogenic paralysis in an unconscious effort to secure hospitalization at Koševo, the only place where he was able to experience a relative degree of safety. Dr. Hardy asked the age of the youngest patient treated for a war-related psychiatric disturbance. He was told of a six month old child who, having experienced the sound of artillery shelling, would for months thereafter begin screaming and develop full-body muscle contractions upon hearing any unexpected noise no louder than a door closing. [N.B. These are signs of increased arousal which are associated with the diagnosis of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder].

264. At the psychiatric clinic, Dr. Hardy learned that all beds and most chairs in the unit were occupied by patients suffering from war related conditions, usually PTSD or Major Depression. The clinic director stated that he had worked continuously seven days a week for over two years, with the exception of a few days the previous year when he was himself disabled by physical injury. The clinic director stated that when hostilities began the Serbian clinicians left (approximately one-half of the hospital staff), and indicated that all of the remaining staff throughout the hospital were seriously overworked. He said the hospital had suffered approximately 300 shellings since the siege began. Most disturbingly, he said that as a consequence of these circumstances, five physician staff members of the hospital had committed suicide within the last two years.

265. At Tuzla, Professor Bassiouni and his team met with Dr. Kreitmayer, a gynecologist and member of the local War Crimes Commission. Dr. Kreitmayer said she had seen 760 cases of raped women at her clinic, and other cases of physical abuse and torture arising from the present conflict. She said the youngest rape victim was five years old, and the oldest was 81. Dr. Kreitmayer said she documented 70 cases of PTSD, and "lots of" cases of somatic disorders. Later the Bassiouni team met with the psychiatrist from Dr. Kreitmayer's clinic. She related various cases with which she had dealt, told of the taunting which often accompanied the rapes (e.g. "Where is your Alija now?"), and mentioned a village where all of the women (approximately 50) had been raped by the aggressors. The team members agreed that one of the remarkable aspects of this interview was the obvious extent to which the psychiatrist had herself been psychologically traumatized by her experiences in treating the victims of war crimes.

Appendix II 22/

I. CRITERIA FOR MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE 23/

A. Five (or more) of the following symptoms have been present during the same two-week period and represent a change from previous functioning; at least one of the symptoms is either (1) depressed mood or (2) loss of interest or pleasure.

Note: Do not include symptoms that are clearly due to a general medical condition, or mood-incongruent delusions or hallucinations.

1. depressed mood most of the day, nearly every day, as indicated by either subjective report (e.g., feels sad or empty) or observation made by others (e.g., appears tearful). **Note:** In children and adolescents, can be irritable mood.

2. markedly diminished interest or pleasure in all, or almost all, activities most of the day, nearly every day (as indicated by either subjective account or observation made by others)

3. significant weight loss when not dieting or weight gain (e.g., a change of more than 5% of body weight in a month), or decrease or increase in appetite nearly every day. **Note:** In children, consider failure to make expected weight gains.

4. insomnia or hypersomnia nearly every day

5. psychomotor agitation or retardation nearly every day (observable by others, not merely subjective feelings of restlessness or being slowed down)

6. fatigue or loss of energy nearly every day

7. feelings of worthlessness or excessive or inappropriate guilt (which may be delusional) nearly every day (not merely self-reproach or guilt about being sick)

8. diminished ability to think or concentrate, or indecisiveness, nearly every day (either by subjective account or as observed by others)

9. recurrent thoughts of death (not just fear of dying), recurrent suicidal ideation without a specific plan, or a suicide attempt or a specific plan for committing suicide

B. The symptoms do not meet criteria for a Mixed Episode[. 24/

C. The symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

D. The symptoms are not due to the direct physiological effects of a substance (e.g., a drug of abuse, a medication) or a general medical condition (e.g., hypothyroidism).

E. The symptoms are not better accounted for by Bereavement, i.e., after the loss of a loved one, the symptoms persist for longer than two months or are characterized by marked functional impairment, morbid preoccupation with worthlessness, suicidal ideation, psychotic symptoms, or psychomotor retardation.

II. BEREAVEMENT 25/

This category can be used when the focus of clinical attention is a reaction to the death of a loved one. As part of their reaction to the loss, some grieving individuals present with symptoms characteristic of a Major Depressive Episode (e.g., feelings of sadness and associated symptoms such as insomnia, poor appetite, and weight loss). The bereaved individual typically regards the depressed mood as "normal", although the person may seek professional help for relief of associated symptoms such as insomnia or anorexia. The duration and expression of "normal" bereavement vary considerably among different cultural groups. the diagnosis of Major Depressive Disorder is generally not given unless the symptoms are still present 2 months after the loss. However, the presence of certain symptoms that are not characteristic of a "normal" grief reaction may be helpful in differentiating bereavement from a Major Depressive Episode. These include 1) guilt about things other than actions taken or not taken by the survivor at the time of death; 2) thoughts of death other than the survivor feeling that he or she would be better off dead or should have died with the deceased person; 3) morbid preoccupation with worthlessness; 4) marked psychomotor retardation; 5) prolonged and marked functional impairment; and 6) hallucinatory experiences other than thinking that he or she hears the voice of, or transiently sees the image of, the deceased person.

III. DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR 300.12 DISSOCIATIVE AMNESIA 26/

- A. The predominant disturbance is one or more episodes of inability to recall important personal information, usually of a traumatic or stressful nature, that is too extensive to be explained by ordinary forgetfulness.
- B. The disturbance does not occur exclusively during the course of Dissociative Identity Disorder, Dissociative Fugue, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Acute Stress Disorder, or Somatization Disorder and is not due to the direct physiological effects of a substance (e.g., a drug of abuse, a medication) or a neurological or other general medical condition (e.g., Amnestic Disorder Due to Head Trauma).
- C. The symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

IV. DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS 27/

- A. The development of emotional or behavioral symptoms in response to an identifiable stressor(s) occurring within 3 months of the onset of the stressor(s).
- B. These symptoms or behaviors are clinically significant as evidenced by either of the following:
 - 1. marked distress that is in excess of what would be expected from exposure to the stressor
 - 2. significant impairment in social or occupational (academic) functioning
- B. The stress-related disturbance does not meet the criteria for another specific Axis I disorder and is not merely an exacerbation of a preexisting Axis I or Axis II disorder.

D. The symptoms do not represent Bereavement.

E. Once the stressor (or its consequences) has terminated, the symptoms do not persist for more than an additional 6 months.

Specify if:

Acute: if the disturbance lasts less than 6 months

Chronic: if the disturbance lasts for 6 months or longer

Adjustment Disorders are coded based on the subtype, which is selected according to the predominant symptoms. The specific stressor(s) can be specified on Axis IV.

309.0	With Depressed Mood
309.24	With Anxiety
309.28	With Mixed Anxiety and Depressed Mood
309.3	With Disturbance of Conduct
309.4	With Mixed Disturbance of Emotions and Conduct
309.9	Unspecified

V. DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR 300.81 SOMATIZATION DISORDER 28/

A. A history of many physical complaints beginning before age 30 years that occur over a period of several years and result in treatment being sought or significant impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

B. Each of the following criteria must have been met, with individual symptoms occurring at any time during the course of the disturbance:

1. four pain symptoms: a history of pain related to at least four different sites or functions (e.g., head, abdomen, back, joints, extremities, chest, rectum, during menstruation, during sexual intercourse, or during urination)

2. two gastrointestinal symptoms: a history of at least two gastrointestinal symptoms other than pain (e.g., nausea, bloating, vomiting other than during pregnancy, diarrhea, or intolerance of several different foods)

3. one sexual symptom: a history of at least one sexual or reproductive symptom other than pain (e.g., sexual indifference, erectile or ejaculatory dysfunction, irregular menses, excessive menstrual bleeding, vomiting throughout pregnancy)

4. one pseudoneurological symptom: a history of at least one symptom or deficit suggesting a neurological condition not limited to pain (conversion symptoms such as impaired coordination or balance, paralysis or localized weakness, difficulty swallowing or lump in throat, aphonia, urinary retention, hallucinations, loss of touch or pain sensation, double vision, blindness, deafness, seizures; dissociative symptoms such as amnesia; or loss of consciousness other than fainting)

C. Either 1. or 2.:

1. after appropriate investigation, each of the symptoms in Criterion B cannot be fully explained by a known general medical condition or the direct

effects of a substance (e.g., a drug of abuse, a medication)

2. when there is a related general medical condition, the physical complaints or resulting social or occupational impairment are in excess of what would be expected from the history, physical examination, or laboratory findings

D. The symptoms are not intentionally produced or feigned (as in Factitious Disorder or Malingering).

VI. DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR 300.02 GENERALIZED
ANXIETY DISORDER 29/

A. Excessive anxiety and worry (apprehensive expectation), occurring more days than not for at least six months, about a number of events or activities (such as work or school performance).

B. The person finds it difficult to control the worry.

C. The anxiety and worry are associated with three (or more) of the following six symptoms (with at least some symptoms present for more days than not for the past six months). **Note:** Only one item is required in children.

1. restlessness or feeling keyed up or on edge

2. being easily fatigued

3. difficulty concentrating or mind going blank

4. irritability

5. muscle tension

6. sleep disturbance (difficulty falling or staying asleep, or restless unsatisfying sleep)

D. The focus of the anxiety and worry is not confined to features of an Axis I disorder, e.g., the anxiety or worry is not about having a Panic Attack (as in Panic Disorder), being embarrassed in public (as in Social Phobia), being contaminated (as in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder), being away from home or close relatives (as in Separation Anxiety Disorder), gaining weight (as in Anorexia Nervosa), having multiple physical complaints (as in Somatization Disorder) or having a serious illness (as in Hypochondriasis), and the anxiety and worry do not occur exclusively during Posttraumatic Stress Disorder.

E. The anxiety, worry, or physical symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

F. The disturbance is not due to the direct physiological effects of a substance (e.g., a drug of abuse, a medication) or a general medical condition (e.g., hyperthyroidism) and does not occur exclusively during a Mood Disorder, a Psychotic Disorder, or a Pervasive Developmental Disorder.

VII. DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR 309.81 POSTTRAUMATIC
STRESS DISORDER 30/

A. The person has been exposed to a traumatic event in which both of the

following were present:

1. the person experienced, witnessed, or was confronted with an event or events that involved actual or threatened death or serious injury, or a threat to the physical integrity of self or others

2. the person's response involved intense fear, helplessness, or horror. **Note:** in children, this may be expressed instead by disorganized or agitated behavior

B. The traumatic event is persistently reexperienced in one (or more) of the following ways:

1. recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event, including images, thoughts or perceptions. **Note:** in young children, repetitive play may occur in which themes or aspects of the trauma are expressed.

2. recurrent distressing dreams of the event. **Note:** In children, there may be frightening dreams without recognizable content.

3. acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring (includes a sense of reliving the experience, illusions, hallucinations, and dissociative flashback episodes, including those that occur on awakening or when intoxicated). **Note:** In young children, trauma-specific reenactment may occur.

4. intense psychological distress at exposure to internal or external cues that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event

C. Persistent avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma and numbing of general responsiveness (not present before the trauma), as indicated by three (or more) of the following:

1. efforts to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversations associated with the trauma

2. efforts to avoid activities, places, or people that arouse recollections of the trauma

3. inability to recall an important aspect of the trauma

4. markedly diminished interest or participation in significant activities

5. feeling of detachment or estrangement from others

6. restricted range of affect (e.g., unable to have loving feelings)

7. sense of a foreshortened future (e.g., does not expect to have a career, marriage, children, or a normal life span)

D. Persistent symptoms of increased arousal (not present before the trauma), as indicated by two (or more) of the following:

1. difficulty falling or staying asleep

2. irritability or outbursts of anger

3. difficulty concentrating

4. hypervigilance

5. exaggerated startle response

E. Duration of the disturbance (symptoms in Criteria B, C, and D) is more than one month.

F. The disturbance causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

Specify if:

Acute: if duration of symptoms is less than three months

Chronic: if duration of symptoms is three months or more

Specify if:

With Delayed Onset: if onset of symptoms is at least six months after the stressor

Notes

1/ UN Doc S/25274 [10 February 1992], at Annex I; First Interim Report at paragraphs 65 and 66.

2/ Phase I was intended to involve interviews conducted in all the states of the former Yugoslavia (except for Slovenia, which is part of phase II). Phase II involves interviews conducted in states hosting refugees outside the area.

3/ Including those by innumerable journalists in addition to NGOs such as Amnesty International, Equality Now, Helsinki Watch, the World Council of Churches and intergovernmental organisations such as the European Community (as it then was). Within the United Nations a mission was carried out in January 1993 by medical experts working under the mandate of the Commission on Human Rights' Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights situation in the former Yugoslavia (E/CN.4/1993/50, 10 February 1993). See also the Special Rapporteur's most recent report (E/CN.4/1994/47) and the Report of the Secretary General on rape and the abuse of women in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (E/CN.4/1994/5).

4/ Sixth Periodic Report: UN Doc E/CN.4/1994/110, at para. 54.

5/ This dissemination approach finds echoes in that used by the Truth Commission for El Salvador in an ultra-sensitive political climate to invite potential victim-witnesses to give information regarding grave acts of violence (a major difference with the current project is its use of the mass media). The Interviews Coordinator directly observed this while acting as a human rights monitor in ONUSAL. Seven thousand statements were received in the Truth Commission's offices as a result of their dissemination campaign; see From Madness to Hope: The Twelve Year War in El Salvador, 1992/1993, at 41 of the original Spanish text.

6/ When teams were to be based outside Zagreb, the Interviews Co-ordinator set up contacts with NGOs, etc., in the area in advance of the team's arrival. A meeting with all the relevant local actors was set up for the first day of the team's work to introduce the interviewing team and to build on the earlier contacts made to arrange interviews. For this initial meeting, the teams were accompanied by the Interviews Coordinator, Mr. Osorio or Ms. Maja Dra nović (who both have extensive experience in this type of field work) to assist them in this initial period. In addition, to allow the teams time to settle in before they undertook their own scheduling for the succeeding days, interviews for the first few days would sometimes be scheduled there by the Interviews Co-ordinator (through contacts in Zagreb).

7/ Where it was obvious that this was repeatedly happening with a team outside Zagreb, after discussions with the teams involved (who were probably becoming a little frustrated) the Interviews Coordinator would invite them to return to Zagreb where they would join the scheduling programme of the Interviews Coordinator.

8/ It goes without saying that most contact persons use the term "massacre" very loosely to cover everything such as a shell hitting a town to the witness' relative being killed in battle.

9/ This should serve as a reminder of the depth of the suffering of

Notes (continued)

these victim-witnesses and of the need for utmost concern in working with them.

10/ This is discussed elsewhere, Memorandum from the Interviews Co-ordinator to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts of 21 March 1994.

11/ Video-taping of witnesses is a particularly sensitive issue in the context of rape victims, and for this additional reason this procedure not be adopted.

12/ Statement by the President made at a briefing to members of Diplomatic Missions, at the end of the Second Session 17 January to 11 February 1994, IT 29; See Rules of Procedure and Evidence IT/32, 14 March 1994.

13/ These camps were actually located in FRY, in the region of Vojvodina. However, since the population of these camps was primarily from Croatia, they are discussed in this section.

14/ These paragraphs are drawn from the Memorandum of the Investigation Coordinator to the Chairman of the Commission of Experts of 10 January 1994.

15/ See, id.

16/ Article 7(3) of the Statute of the International Tribunal, invokes the responsibility of superiors where:

" . . . if he knew or had reason to know that the subordinate was about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof."

17/ The case of Omarska is an interesting one in this context because international journalists obtained permission to visit the camp from the highest levels of the Bosnian Serb leadership. The journalists exposed the horror of the camp and effectively forced its closure. The circumstances of this access given to international journalists should be investigated as it may (or may not) be evidence of a lack of knowledge by superiors of the nature of the camp (otherwise, the argument goes, why would access be granted to the journalists).

18/ In particular, it does not contain contacts for BiH nor for FRY.

19/ Major Bob Moquin (Canada), Zagreb, 28 February 1994, during the briefings for the project participants.

20/ See Memoranda from the Interviews Co-ordinator to the Chairman of the Commission regarding the inherent limits of the Plan of Action dated 10 January 1994; as well as 13 February 1994. Although it should be noted that because of the sheer scale of the project, with 223 interviews carried out, it was possible to achieve some focus, for example, regarding the 19 women interviewed from the Kotor Varoš area.

21/ Although the Interviews Coordinator is not yet aware of how this will function.

22/ This appendix is taken verbatim from Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fourth ed. American Psychiatric Association ed., 1994).

23/ Id. at 227.

24/ See, id. at 335.

25/ Id. at 684-85.

26/ Id. at 481.

27/ Id. at 626-27.

28/ Id. at 449-50.

29/ Id.

30/ Id. at 427-29.

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ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX IX.B
RAPE PILOT STUDY (SARAJEVO)

Under the Direction of:

William J. Fenrick
Member and Rapporteur on On-Site Investigations,
Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to
Security Council Resolution 780 (1992)

Principal Legal Analyst:

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Member of Canada's Contributed Personnel to the Commission of Experts

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Member of Canada's Contributed Personnel to the Commission of Experts

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	3
II. OBJECTIVE	43	
III. METHODOLOGY	5 - 6	3
IV. RESULTS	7 - 9	5
V. LEGAL ANALYSIS	10 - 20	5
VI. PROSECUTION DIFFICULTIES	21 - 26	7
VII. LESSONS LEARNED	27	8

I. INTRODUCTION

1. A Cooperation Service Agreement relating to the employment of the Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team, dated 16 June 1993, and agreed to by the representatives of the United Nations and the Government of Canada, provides the legal framework for a pilot study on the issue of rape to be conducted in Sarajevo.

2. Three people, two military police investigators and one military lawyer conducted the pilot study. All members of this sub-team are female.

3. The rationale for attempting the pilot study in Sarajevo was that the State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and the League for the Help of Victims of Genocide are located in Sarajevo. During a visit in April by the Commission's Chairman and Rapporteur for On-site Investigations, conversations with members of these groups indicated that they had already collected, and could make available, a substantial amount of information on this issue.

II. OBJECTIVE

4. The original objective of the pilot study was to prepare a report assessing the feasibility of prosecuting alleged perpetrators and, if practicable, their superiors in certain individual rape cases.

III. METHODOLOGY

5. It is useful to outline the actual work done in Sarajevo in order to convey the practical possibilities of such an investigation.

(a) Thursday, 24 June 1993 - the team arrived in Sarajevo in the early afternoon. A meeting was held with the four interpreters assigned to the group. After assessing the linguistic capabilities and temperaments of the interpreters, two women were selected to work on this project. Due to the dangers and difficulties of travelling to and from the Holiday Inn, it was decided that the interpreters should also stay at the hotel. This turned out to be a wise decision, since they were extensively employed in translating statements in the evenings, which would have been impossible outside the Hotel due to lack of electricity.

(b) Friday, 25 June 1993 - a morning meeting was held with representatives of the State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the League for the Help of Victims of Genocide. As a result of that meeting, the team received a computer list of the information held by, as understood at the time, the League, which was described as the organization which coordinated all available information on this issue. The list was in Bosnian and divided into five parts: victims, witnesses, incidents, alleged perpetrators, and documents. At that meeting, the team also met Mrs. Azra Smajović the Vice-President of the League and its representative on the BiH War Crimes Commission. Arrangements were made with her to visit the Koševo Clinic, where a number of victims of rape had been treated and where the league files were kept. The team had been informed previously by the On-site Rapporteur that during his and the Chairman's earlier visit the League had stated that it had 89 files on named individuals who had been raped. Mrs. Smajović during this meeting indicated that she believed that only about 15 victims might still be available in Sarajevo for interviews.

(c) Saturday, 26 June 1993: Work continued on the translation and inputting of information from the list. In the afternoon, a visit was made to the Koševo Clinic. Dr. Šimić, the Head of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, gave the team a tour of those facilities. He indicated that 24 women had been treated in the past year as a result of rape and five had received abortions. None of them were currently hospitalized. He did, however, introduce the team to a 13-year old girl who he had operated on for a ruptured appendix, but who had suffered other internal injuries as a result of being raped. Dr. Simić indicated that she was not yet strong enough to be interviewed, but that if we contacted him later in the week he would arrange for an interview. The team then went to another building in the Koševo Clinic complex, which was the headquarters of the League. There the Team met with Mrs. Smajović and Dr. Šadija Hadžisović, a psychologist and the head of the League. After some discussion, we established that the League had only nine files, seven of which related to women who had been raped. These files consisted of a single information sheet which was filled out on the victim. The team was informed that all the same material was available in the files of the Bosnian War Crimes Commission. Arrangements were made to obtain access to the files at the earliest possible date.

(d) Sunday, 27 June 1993: All the material was entered into notebook computers provided by the Commission. The team had developed a simplified database programme, based on the Chairman's information sheets. Unfortunately, even this more simplified version proved unworkable under "field conditions"; consequently, the investigators developed an even simpler, but workable, format. Information was sought from various UN sources regarding the rape issue.

(e) Monday, 28 June 1993 - the two investigators obtained permission to take the 105 files identified by the Bosnian War Crimes Commission as relating to rape to UNPROFOR Sarajevo Sector to be photocopied. It is perhaps useful to emphasize the great amount of time it takes in Sarajevo to achieve tasks which might take only a few hours in a more normal European or North American context. There were no telephones, in most cases no electricity, and severe restrictions on movement due to sniper fire and shelling, in addition to having to work through interpreters.

(f) Tuesday, Wednesday, 29-30 June 1993: Translated and input information from the file.

(g) Thursday, 1 July 1993: Investigators conducted an interview of the young girl in the Kosevo Clinic who had been identified as a victim of rape. Dr. Simić also informed the investigators that another woman who was four months pregnant had just come in that day asking for an abortion. She was identified by him as a rape victim who had been recently exchanged by the Bosnian-Serb authorities as part of a personnel exchange. He indicated that he would speak with her and ask if she would agree to be interviewed. Work also began on correlating the information being translated and input. Two primary candidates for interviewing were selected. Preliminary discussions with representatives of the Bosnian War Crimes Commission and the League indicated that it would be impossible for them to make those two people, or indeed any other victims, available for interviews.

(h) Friday, 2 July 1993: A formal request was conveyed to the Bosnian War Crimes Commission that the two victims identified be made available for an interview. It was decided that the best time and location would be 0900h on Monday at the Bosnian War Crimes Commission's offices. The translating and input of information from files continued.

(i) Saturday, 3 July 1993: The team was confined to hotel for most of

the day due to heavy shelling. UNPROFOR vehicles were not on the streets. The translation, input and correlation of reports was continued.

(j) Saturday, 4 July 1993: The team leader went to the Koševo Clinic to determine if the woman identified by Dr. Simić was available to be interviewed. Unfortunately, due to the influx of patients as a result of the heavy shelling the day before, she had already been released. The translation, input, and correlation of the reports was continued.

(k) Monday, 5 July 1993: The investigators went to the Bosnian War Crimes Commission offices to conduct the two interviews. Regrettably, the Bosnian War Crimes Commission indicated it had been unable to arrange the interviews. The translation, input, and correlation of reports received was continued.

6. The methodology followed by the team was to first obtain all relevant information in the possession of local groups in order to avoid unnecessary delays and duplication of effort. This material was then translated with priority being given to those files where it was indicated, or seemed most likely, that the victim was still available to be interviewed. The information from these files was then input in a simple, but effective, database to enhance preservation, correlation, and future use of the information. Concurrently, as victims became available, and if they were willing to speak to investigators, interviews were conducted. These interviews were recorded on audio and video tape. It was the intention of the team, had circumstances permitted, to also interview other witnesses to specific incidents.

IV. RESULTS

7. The team acquired a print-out of the BiH War Crimes Commission's database containing all the information identified as relating to the issue of rape. The database is organized into five categories, listing 126 victims, 113 incidents, 252 alleged perpetrators, 73 witnesses, and 100 documents.

8. In addition, the team acquired copies of all the files in the possession of the BiH War Crimes Commission and identified as relating to rape. A total number of 105 were obtained. All the material obtained from the BiH War Crimes Commission was in Bosnian and had to be translated. A first review of these files indicated that approximately eighty relate to allegations of rape. At best, these files consist, of copies of victims' handwritten statements. At worst, they contain a newspaper article or a government statement. The most complete file contains a single statement from a victim or a witness. The information has been translated, input, and incorporated into the analysis of, Annex IX, Rape and Sexual Assault.

9. The team had a video and audio record of the interview of the 13 year-old girl who was identified as a victim of rape.

V. LEGAL ANALYSIS

10. The 1907 Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, recognized as customary international law, provide at article 46: "Family honour and rights, the lives of persons . . . must be respected." It is submitted that in the context and language of the times, this clearly indicates that rape, as a contravention of "family honour," is not permissible conduct.

11. Under Geneva Conventions I and II, Wounded and Sick on Land and Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked at Sea, the protection provided to women from rape is a combination of the prohibition under article 12 against "violence to their persons" and the injunction that they be "treated humanely" and "be treated with all consideration due to their sex."

12. Women combatants are protected against rape while being held as prisoners of war under articles 13 and 14 of Geneva Convention III, which provide:

"Prisoners of war must at all times be treated humanely. Any unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war in its custody is prohibited, and will be regarded as a serious breach of the present Convention . . . prisoners of war must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence . . . and against insults Prisoners of war are entitled in all circumstances to respect for their honour. Women shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex"

13. This analysis has as its foundation, the opinion of the Commission of Experts, expressed in paragraph 45 of its Interim Report (S/25274) of 10 February 1993 that:

". . . the character and complexity of the armed conflicts concerned, combined with the web of agreements on humanitarian issues the parties have concluded among themselves, justify an approach whereby it applies the law applicable in international armed conflicts to the entirety of the armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia."

Even if this were not the case, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a successor state to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as Croatia, Slovenia, and BiH, by declaration, are bound by common article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, prohibiting . . . "violence to life and person . . . [and] . . . outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment" . . . and article 4[2] of Protocol II of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, prohibiting . . . "outrages upon personal dignity, in particular . . . rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault." Rape is a war crime. In conflicts to which international humanitarian law applies, it is prohibited by both customary law and specific treaties.

14. It is only in Geneva Convention IV Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War that rape is specifically and directly prohibited. Article 27 provides: "Women shall be especially protected against any attack on their honour, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault." Any such act which "wilfully causes great suffering or serious injury to body or health" constitutes a grave breach under article 146 of Geneva Convention IV.

15. Articles 75 and 76 of 1977 Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 contain specific prohibitions against rape, enforced prostitution and indecent assault of any woman, whether a combatant or a non-combatant. These articles prohibit:

". . . outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault . . . threats to commit any of the foregoing acts . . . Women shall be the object of special respect

and shall be protected in particular against rape, forced prostitution and any other form of indecent assault."

16.As breaches of international humanitarian law, rape and those offences associated with it, in addition to constituting domestic offences, are clearly punishable under the domestic legislation of the former republics of Yugoslavia to the extent that legislation incorporates, in particular, the Geneva Conventions and Protocol I.

17.To the extent that rape and those other offences associated with it constitute grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and Protocol I, other States, pursuant to article 147 of Geneva Convention IV and articles 80, 88 and 89 of Protocol I, are required to take prosecutorial action in regard to those persons against whom a case has been made. Alternatively, those States have a duty to cooperate in extraditing such persons.

18.Most recently, a number of such offences have been identified as falling within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Tribunal, established to try serious war crimes committed in the territory of the former republics of Yugoslavia since January 1991.

19.The essential elements of the offences of rape, enforced prostitution and indecent assault are not specified in the applicable law. It is suggested that it is reasonable to take the approach that rape requires evidence of vaginal penetration, but that indecent assault encompasses all other forms of sexual assault on both male and female persons. Enforced prostitution of female persons is prohibited under both Geneva Convention IV and Protocol I. Enforced prostitution of male persons is only directly prohibited under Protocol I, though a strong argument can be made that such a prohibition is incorporated under a more general heading. The essential element of enforced prostitution would appear to be the forcing of an individual to engage in various forms of sexual relations with a number of partners. It is considered that there is no requirement for an "exchange" of services of a sexual nature for benefits. There is however a distinction between enforced prostitution and multiple acts of rape. The former would be more appropriately charged when an individual is held for a period of time by an individual, several individuals, or an organization and forced to engage in sexual relations with multiple partners. Individuals, themselves, might not actually rape a victim, but could nevertheless be involved in keeping them in a situation of enforced prostitution. The individuals who engaged in sexual acts with a victim of enforced prostitution might also be charged with rape or indecent assault.

20.The responsibility for such violations of international humanitarian law would rest with the individual perpetrators, but also, through the doctrine of command responsibility, with those higher in the chain of command who not only organized or condoned such action but also those who failed to deter or punish such action by troops or other individuals under their command. The standard commanders will be held to is: did they know, or ought they to have known (a wilful blindness/recklessness standard) that such actions were occurring and, being in a position or otherwise obligated to prevent such violations, did they fail to take the appropriate action.

VI. PROSECUTION DIFFICULTIES

21.Rape and other associated offences of a sexual nature are notoriously underreported in almost every society. This underreporting is exacerbated in direct proportion to the degree a society denigrates a victim for the offence perpetrated upon him or her. This cultural impact must be taken into account when trying to obtain reports of rapes, as well as while conducting interviews

with the victims and seeking the agreement of the victims to testify before a tribunal or similar body.

22. In order to obtain reports of rape incidents from victims it is recommended that long-term contacts be established with medical, social, and religious organizations, which may be more readily contacted by victims and which could assist them during the traumatic decision to report the rape and process of reporting. It is also recommended that a standard method of obtaining information from, and tracking the location of, victims and witnesses be developed in conjunction with such organizations in order to maximize the preservation and usefulness of the initial reports received.

23. Consideration must be given as to whether a victim's identity can be fully protected before and during trial proceedings, and whether a victim's testimony can, in some cases, be given outside a tribunal setting (i.e. in another location, or in a "commission evidence" setting).

24. It would also be useful to explore the extent to which the culture of a particular victim would permit testimony relating to other rapes and sexual assaults which she or he may have witnessed, even if the victim will not testify to what happened to her or himself.

25. Even with victims who are willing to give statements or testimony, there may be severe difficulties in obtaining from them sufficient details to substantiate convictions. For example, with relatively young and/or innocent victims with no prior sexual knowledge and/or experience, obtaining a description of what happened to them can be very difficult. There is a lack of concepts and terminology and a description may be: "then many men hurt me down there". It is recommended that techniques such as the use of anatomically-correct dolls be relied upon in interviews once it is established this is culturally acceptable.

26. A consequence of such difficulties is that the completion and retention of medical documents substantiating reports of rape become even more vital.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

27. The most important lessons learned from this pilot study are:

(a) although the information obtained from the Bosnian War Crimes Commission is a useful starting point, it is neither as extensive nor as comprehensive as the team was led to believe. Also it was not being gathered and organized to assist in conducting investigations of offences nor in preparing prosecutions;

(b) information is available from a variety of sources, both local and international (i.e. UNPROFOR) but it is considerably less than "advertised". In addition, it is not being preserved, collected, and organized with the idea that it be useful for prosecution. To achieve that goal, dedicated personnel, most effectively those with police investigatory and law of armed conflict backgrounds, should be deployed as soon as possible in a pre-prosecution investigatory phase; and

(c) small teams, including a high proportion of female personnel, deployed for extended periods in specific geographic locations would be the most effective means of gathering such information.



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ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX X
MASS GRAVES

Under the Direction of:

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Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992)

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CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 4	4
II. ANALYSIS	5 - 397	5
A. Summary analysis	5 - 24	5
B. Analysis by geographic location	25 - 397	9
1. Bijeljina County	25 - 31	9
2. Bosanski Brod	32 - 34	10
3. Bosanska Dubica	35 - 37	10
4. Bosanski Novi	38 - 43	10
5. Bosanski Petrovac	44 - 48	11
6. Brčko	49 - 63	12
7. Doboj	64 - 67	14
8. Foča	68 - 78	15
9. Gacko	79 - 86	16
10. Gospić	87 - 89	18
11. Ključ	90 - 101	18
12. Konjic	102 - 104	20
13. Kotor Varoš	105 - 111	20
14. Kupres	112 - 119	21
15. Modriča	120 - 124	22
16. Mostar	125 - 144	23
17. Nova Gradiška	145 - 149	25
18. Odzak	150 - 151	26
19. Ogulin	152 - 154	26
20. Osijek	155 - 163	27
21. Pakrac	164 - 183	28
22. Petrinja	184 - 192	31
23. Podravska Slatina	193 - 195	32
24. Prijedor	196 - 275	33

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
25. Rogatica	276 - 279	43
26. Sanski Most	280 - 287	43
27. Sarajevo	288 - 296	44
28. Slavonska Požega	297 - 299	45
29. Sokolac	300 - 303	46
30. Srebrenica	304 - 305	46
31. Titova Korenica	306 - 311	47
32. Tomislavgrad	312 - 313	47
33. Travnik	314 - 320	48
34. Vinkovci	321 - 330	49
35. Vlasenica	331 - 336	50
36. Vukovar	337 - 377	51
37. Zenica	378 - 385	56
38. Zvornik	386 - 397	57

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Because of the large scale of victimization in the Yugoslav conflict, many persons are buried in individual and mass graves. The mass graves report attempts to identify and provide relevant information concerning any and all alleged mass graves in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. This study is not designed to classify sites based on their prosecutorial potential, but to provide a factual description, and whenever possible, some analysis of the mass graves reported to be in existence as of 30 April 1994. It should be noted that the reporting or existence of a mass grave does not necessarily imply that a war crime has been committed.

2. It is significant to note that further study of mass graves should be made for three reasons:

(a) A mass gravesite is a potential repository of evidence of mass killings of civilians and POWs. Such sites can yield forensic information which can provide evidence or insight into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of those buried there.

(b) The manner and method by which a mass grave is created may itself be a breach of the Geneva Conventions, 1/ as well as a violation of the customary regulations of armed conflict. 2/ The Geneva Conventions 3/ require parties to a conflict to search for the dead and to prevent their bodies and remains from being despoiled. 4/ For every deceased person who falls into the hands of the adverse party, the adverse party must record, prepare, and forward all identification information, death certificates and personal effects to the appropriate parties. 5/ Parties to a conflict must also ensure that deceased persons are autopsied and buried in individual graves, as far apart as circumstances permit. Bodies should not be cremated except for hygiene reasons or for the religious reasons of the deceased. 6/ Interment should be carried out in an honourable fashion, according to the religious rites of the deceased. Victims should be grouped by nationality and their graves maintained and marked so that they can be easily found. 7/

(c) The identification of mass graves can serve a reconciliatory purpose between the "warring factions", so that the families of those killed during the conflict can learn the whereabouts of their loved ones.

3. This report is divided into two sections. The first section is the summary analysis and the second section consists of factual descriptions of all reported gravesites and analysis by geographic location. The Summary Analysis, in Section II below, discusses the methodology of the report, defines relevant terms, and tracks the following information: total number of graves; number of graves in each geographic region; number of graves by ethnicity of victim and of perpetrator; number of graves containing a given range of bodies; number of graves where information suggests the bodies were victims of mass killings; number of graves near detention facilities, and so forth. In addition, this section will discuss patterns, trends, and commonalities which have manifested themselves in the various reports of mass grave sites.

4. The Analysis By Geographic Location, in Section II(B) below, describes gravesites by county and is organized alphabetically. The 1991 population and ethnic distribution information is provided for each county, as well as a brief summary of military activity in the region, if available. Many of the counties reported multiple mass graves. The section also contains the following:

(a) All identified gravesites in that county are then discussed in

detail. A full description of the location of the grave is given, along with all known relevant events leading up to the creation of the gravesite. Ethnicities of victims and perpetrators are identified; however, names of victims have been redacted to protect their identities as well as those of their families. The names of some perpetrators reportedly involved in the events surrounding the mass grave are known, but not disclosed.

(b) Other information includes the number of bodies buried in the grave, how the grave was created, and any investigations, visual sightings or forensic explorations of the grave and data gained therefrom.

II. ANALYSIS

A. Summary analysis

5. For the purposes of this report, "grave" is defined as any site which: 1) is intended as a place of permanent interment and 2) has physical characteristics which prevent the bodies from being moved by the natural elements. Accordingly, rivers do not fall within the definition of mass graves for this report, nor do groups of bodies left to decompose on forest floors. "Mass" is defined as any group of two or more persons sharing the common place of interment. "County" is defined as a region known as an "opština". An opština is larger than a municipality or town, and includes smaller villages and hamlets which surround the larger cities. "Ethnicity of perpetrator" is defined as the ethnicity or religious affiliation of the party responsible for the deaths that led to the creation of a mass grave. In many instances, the party responsible for the killing is not the party directly involved in creating the mass grave. This would occur in a situation where civilians were killed and their neighbors had no choice but to bury them in mass graves, due to time, sanitary, or safety considerations.

6. Reports of mass graves are entered into the IHRLI database. The database generates a separate screen for each reported mass grave and tracks all relevant information available about each site.

7. When a report of a mass grave is received by the database, it is cross-checked against any factual information already on hand to avoid duplication. If the report contains data on a gravesite previously identified in the database, any new data is incorporated into the active file in the database. If the report concerns a new mass grave, a file is opened for that grave. The purpose of the files is to develop and organize information for analysis and track corroborative accounts of mass graves.

8. This report is based on over 10,000 pages of source information received and database incidents developed by IHRLI. This information is submitted by a variety of sources, including UN organizations, member states, governments of the warring factions, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations. 8/ The substance of the information received varies from general reports of patterns of activity in the former Yugoslavia to detailed witness accounts, which describe specific incidents at length.

9. Based on the available information, there are four general types of mass graves which exist in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The first type is a gravesite where the bodies were victims of a mass killing but the method and manner of burial were proper. 9/ The second type is a gravesite where the bodies were those of civilian casualties or soldiers killed in combat, and therefore not unlawful killings, but the method and manner of burial were improper. The third type includes gravesites where the bodies were victims of a mass killing and the method and manner of burial were improper. Finally,

the fourth type includes gravesites where neither the circumstances surrounding the deaths of the victims nor the manner and method of burial were improper.

10. The number of mass graves reported to exist is as follows:

(a) 38 counties 10/ in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and Croatia contain a total of 187 11/ alleged mass grave sites, with 143 in BiH and 44 in Croatia;

(b) Over half of the sites in Croatia (27) are located in the eastern region of the republic, comprising the counties of Vukovar, Osijek, and Vinkovci; and

(c) Over half the sites (79) in BiH are located in the north-western quarter of the republic, comprising the counties of Prijedor, Ključ, Kotor Varoš, Sanski Most, and others.

11. The number of bodies said to be contained in the graves are as follows:

(a) 25 contain at least 10 bodies;

(b) 16 contain at least 10-20 bodies;

(c) 29 sites contain at least 20-50 bodies;

(d) 22 contain at least 50-100 bodies;

(e) 20 contain at least 100-500 bodies;

(d) 13 contain at least 500 bodies;

(f) Reports on 62 of the gravesites did not specify the number of bodies buried at the site. For more accurate analysis, reports which contained allegations that "thousands" of individuals are buried at a certain site, without a more concrete number, were classified as "unspecified". Likewise, those reports which claimed that a given number of people were killed in a location, but did not refer to that number in discussing the subsequent burial, are classified as "unspecified"; and

(g) Many persons tend to report large numbers of persons buried in mass graves on the basis of numbers of missing persons, rather than numbers of those killed. This was the case in Sector West, in Pakračka Poljana, where 1,700 bodies were alleged to have been buried. In all, 19 bodies were found by the Commission, at which point the Krajina authorities suggested that 2,500 bodies were actually buried in Marino Selo, a few kilometres away. 12/

12. The ethnicity of the victims buried in reported mass graves are as follows:

(a) 65 are said to contain at least some Muslims;

(b) 32 are said to contain at least some Croatians;

(c) 19 are said to contain at least some Serbs; and

(d) 81 sites did not have the ethnicity of the victims specified. It should be noted that many of the gravesites are said to contain victims from more than one ethnic group, usually Muslims and Croatians. Where a mass grave is alleged to have victims of multiple ethnicities, the site is counted twice,

once for each ethnicity reported.

13. The ethnicity of perpetrators responsible for killing persons buried in mass graves are as follows:

(a) Persons buried in 81 of the reported gravesites are alleged to have been killed by Serbs;

(b) Persons buried in 16 of the gravesites are alleged to have been killed by Croatians;

(c) Persons buried in five of the gravesites are alleged to have been killed by Muslims; and

(d) Of the reports, 87 of the reports did not identify a perpetrator. Where the ethnicity of the perpetrator was not clearly established from the data, sites are classified as having an unspecified perpetrator, despite one ethnic group's clear military control of the region. 13/

14. Of the reported sites, 54 of the reported sites are at or near detention facilities. This comports with the data that suggests many of the victims buried in mass graves were prisoners who died or were killed at detention facilities run by an adversarial ethnic group.

15. Over half (99) of the alleged gravesites appear to contain victims of mass killings. In these instances, the source information clearly detailed the circumstances of the killing 14/ or provided witness testimony about the deaths of the victims.

16. There are several trends which appear throughout the report of mass graves in both BiH and Croatia, including Serb-inhabited areas of Croatia, such as Krajina and Eastern and Western Slavonia. The first is the coexistence of mass graves and detention facilities. Mass graves are frequently reported in areas where numerous identified detention facilities were located and where many individuals were reportedly killed. This coexistence suggests that mass graves were and are deliberately being used as a means of secretly disposing of the bodies of those persons unlawfully killed. 15/ Some of these persons may have been killed in detention, while others were killed in the course of "ethnic cleansing". 16/ This is particularly true in the counties of Brčko, Foča, Pakrac, and Prijedor.

17. A second trend concerns the manner in which the graves are created. After a mass killing, the occupying troops or detention camp guards will often select a handful of civilians or prisoners to assist with loading dead bodies onto trucks to transport them to a burial site. Other prisoners are forced to actually dig the grave in which the dead are to be buried, usually with their bare hands or shovels. After the transport or excavation is completed, the prisoners or civilians are also killed and thrown into the grave with the dead bodies, presumably to eliminate any potential witnesses to the killings and subsequent burials. Lack of available witnesses also accounts for the poor quality of information about many of the gravesites.

18. A third trend appearing from the data concerns a blatant disregard for the rites of a proper burial. Most of the dead in mass graves are neither placed in coffins nor wrapped in any sort of protective material. In many cases, the victims are not identified by name, or registered as dead before burial. 17/ These actions deny the dead a dignified burial and effectively prevent the families of those killed in the conflict from ever tracing their whereabouts.

19. A fourth trend suggested by the data concerns the burial site itself. There is a pattern whereby perpetrators dispose of bodies in pre-existing but nontraditional sites, which provide a ready-made place for body disposal without the use of mechanical diggers or excavators. Dead bodies are frequently thrown in mineshafts, canals, quarries, landfills, caves and the like. In addition, these are the types of sites where bodies are said to be buried in large numbers as opposed to small numbers, possibly because it is easier to effectuate the burial of many people if the need for actual excavation is eliminated.

20. A fifth pattern appearing from the data is the delay or denial of burial by the occupying forces. In many instances, dead bodies will be left on streets, lawns or forests for days or weeks, forcing the surviving civilian population to view the devastation. When villagers attempt to bury the bodies themselves, they are often prevented by the opposing faction or must risk their own lives to do so.

21. A sixth trend is the circumvention of interment altogether. Victims' bodies have been disposed of in a variety of ways which do not embrace actual interment in a grave, be it real or makeshift. The most common non-burial method of disposal is the dumping of bodies into rivers. The Danube, Sava, Sana, and Drina Rivers have all been reported to contain the bodies of killed persons. Some victims have allegedly had their stomachs slit and filled with sand so the bodies remain submerged once in the river. Also, many persons were reportedly burned in ovens or gathered into homes and set ablaze.

22. Many of the methods of burial or disposal of bodies are designed to instill fear and intimidate the civilian population still living in contested areas. This is particularly true in the case of bodies dumped in rivers, where the population downstream is forced to witness masses of bodies floating in the water. When bodies are buried, they are often placed in very shallow graves or merely covered with a layer of dirt, so that body parts often surface during inclement weather. Another example of a burial designed to provoke fear is in Blagaj, located in Prijedor county, where bodies were buried only from the waist down, so that passers-by were forced to view a line of decomposing persons. 18/

23. Many of the attacks which led to the creation of mass graves in BiH occurred in late April, May and June of 1992. This is particularly true in the south-east quarter of BiH, which includes Foča, Gacko, Rogatica and Vlasenica; the north-east quarter of BiH, including Brčko and Zvornik; and the north-west quarter of BiH, which includes Prijedor, Sanski Most, and Kotor Varoš.

24. Mass graves in many regions appear to be the final phase in an "ethnic cleansing" process. 19/ Mass graves are usually found in sectors where forces have followed a distinct pattern of expulsion: the county is attacked by artillery; infantry troops enter the villages and force villagers from their homes, during which time many are killed. Once the houses are emptied, they are looted and burned. Those villagers who are still alive are rounded up and the men are separated from the women, children and elderly. These villagers are either killed, deported or detained; in any event, they rarely return to the village from which they came. The bodies of those killed during the initial expulsion, subsequent detention, or expulsion after release are often deposited in mass graves in and around the area where they were killed or died from torture or other wise. 20/

B. Analysis by geographic location

1. Bijeljina county 21/

25. Bijeljina county represents the north-eastern-most corner of BiH. The county of Bijeljina is situated 40 kilometres east-south-east of Brčko, and 10 kilometres east of the Drina River. The 1991 census calculated the population of Bijeljina at 96,796 persons, comprising 59.4 per cent Serbs, 31.3 per cent Muslims, 4.4 per cent Yugoslavs, and 4.9 per cent "other". 22/

26. Serb forces, including Arkan's men, entered Bijeljina on 1 April 1992, and gave residing Muslims until 7 April to surrender any weapons they had, assuring them that nothing would happen to them. 23/ After midnight on 8 April Serbs began to enter selected Muslim houses. By the first week of May half of the non-Serb population of Bijeljina had fled; however, on 7 May Serb authorities forbade anyone from leaving the city. 24/ As of 11 May, the Serb forces still had not destroyed the city. 25/

Gravesites

27. Bijeljina: Someone from Bijeljina reported that random killings took place during the first week of Serb aggression against the town of Bijeljina. 26/ She said that people killed by automatic weapons (and not shells) were lying in the street, and were picked up by the garbage collection service to be carried to the Drina River. 27/ She further related how families had been killed in their homes, which prompted people to begin burying their relatives or others they knew in their own gardens. Bodies were also taken off the street for burial. 28/

28. Novo Selo - Animal Disposal Site: 29/ Novo Selo is a town located approximately 10 kilometres to the south of Bijeljina and is .5 kilometres east of the Drina River, with an estuary, the Janja River, bisecting the centre of town. According to one report, Arkan's units and local Serbian soldiers killed an estimated 1,000 Muslims. They threw some of the bodies into the Drina River and buried an unknown number in an animal disposal site north-west of Novo Selo. 30/

29. Hills of Brijesnica: The hills of Brijesnica are located near the village of Brijesnica, which is approximately three kilometres east of Bijeljina. One account states that following the initial raid on Bijeljina, which took place during the first week of April 1992, Serbs would take the mutilated bodies of those they had killed to the low, forested hills of Brijesnica. There, they threw the corpses into open pits and covered them with dirt. Other corpses were taken by truck at night and dumped into the Drina River. 31/

30. Batković Prison Camp - Cow Stable: 32/ The town of Batković is located 10 kilometres north of Bijeljina, where a prison camp reportedly existed at the dead end of a road approximately one kilometre north of the town. Most deaths would occur at night and corpses were normally wrapped in sheets and then removed by a military truck every morning. 33/

31. A witness stated that there was a mass grave located next to the Batković prison camp. At least 15 bodies were buried next to a cow stable that stood approximately 200 metres south-west of the camp's nine buildings. The cow stable was 50 metres long and 10 metres wide, and was constructed of stone on the bottom half and wood on the upper half. The prisoners at Batković neither knew the identity of those buried at the stable nor the circumstances of their deaths. 34/

2. Bosanski Brod 35/

32. Bosanski Brod is in northern BiH. The Sava River constitutes its northern border, with Slavonski Brod on the opposite side in Croatia. The county contains 33,962 persons, 41 per cent of which were Croatian, 33.8 per cent were Serbian, 12.2 per cent were Muslim, 10.6 were Yugoslav and 2.4 per cent were "other".

33. Military activity in Bosanski Brod began on 18 April 1992, when ZNG units crossed the Sava River from Croatia. 36/ Villagers fled to the forest surrounding the towns which had not yet been attacked. Those who did not escape were killed or taken by the Croatian forces to detention facilities, including the football stadium at Bosanski Brod.

34. There is only one report of a mass grave in this county. A resident of Bosanski Brod was imprisoned and detained at the football stadium, along with a relative. The witness learned from other detainees that the relative was killed during detention. The witness alleged that those who were killed "in this way" were buried in the garden of Luka Krkac, near an embankment along the Sava River. 37/

3. Bosanska Dubica

35. The county of Bosanska Dubica is located in north-western BiH, on the border with Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the county had a population of 31,577 persons, of whom 69.1 per cent were Serbian, 20.5 per cent were Muslim, 5.8 per cent were Yugoslav, and 4.6 per cent were "other".

36. Hrvatska Dubica is the site of an alleged mass grave. It is unclear whether this village is actually located in Bosanska Dubica, but the county is referred to in the report.

37. On 15 September 1991, Serbs reportedly killed 85 people, mostly elderly, at a location called "Bačina". The bodies were then thrown into an old mine situated on Zelina hill. 38/ The murders were allegedly ordered by a high ranking public official. 39/

4. Bosanski Novi

38. Bosanski Novi is located in north-western BiH, just west of Prijedor county. According to the 1991 census, Bosanski Novi contained 41,541 persons, of whom 60.4 per cent were Serbian, 33.9 per cent were Muslim, 3.7 per cent were Yugoslav and 2 per cent were "other". There are several reports of mass graves in this county.

39. Blagaj: Blagaj is situated in the Japra valley, in a strategic location between Prijedor and Bosanski Novi, and is almost exclusively Muslim. It appears that the village was attacked and occupied by Serb forces in late April or early May of 1992. Eventually, the town became a sort of refugee centre for as many as 7,000 Muslims, despite the fact that the city continued to be attacked and under blockade. 40/

40. There are two separate reports regarding mass graves in Blagaj. The numbers of those buried are identical, as is the place of burial. However, the dates of the burials in the reports are different, as is the manner of burial. Thus, the two accounts will be discussed separately.

41. According to a State Department report, Serb soldiers read 200 names

from a list of men in Blagaj whose relatives had joined the fighting against Serb forces. These men were gathered together, taken to an open field next to the Alići school building, and shot with automatic weapons. 41/ Another group of persons was then given shovels and ordered to dig two parallel trenches, two metres apart, in the field. Each was 100 metres long, one metre deep and 50 centimetres wide. The prisoners were then told to bury the corpses upright and only from the waist down, so that the upper half of the bodies would still be visible. The bodies remained this way for 10 days, and the stench from decomposition was so bad that the Bosnian Serb forces pulled out to the high ground surrounding the village. On 12 May 1992, they moved back into the village and, using heavy machinery, buried the bodies in a mass grave at an unspecified location. 42/

42. Helsinki Watch interviewed another man who was involved in the events in Blagaj. This man noted that in mid-June, Serb soldiers came out with a list of 250 Muslims who were to be deported from Blagaj to Svodna, a nearby Serb village. The remaining people were separated by gender and put on cattle cars. During this operation, 200 people were killed. The source did not observe the killing but said his relative observed four to five corpses on the road back to Blagaj. The following morning, she saw soldiers digging trenches with bulldozers near the school and loading corpses onto tractors. There were two large trenches near the school, each 10 to 20 metres long. It is possible that the trenches that the source's relative observed were those dug by the Bosnian Serbs after they returned to the village. However, the first account says that burial took place in mid-May, not June, as the source's sister believed. 43/

43. Agici: There is an alleged mass grave in Agici, which is situated four kilometres from the Japra River in Prijedor County. According to a witness, a group of 50 Serbians from the village forced all the Muslim civilians from their homes on 22 June 1992. The Muslims were taken to a graveyard which was one kilometre from the village, in the direction of the Japra valley. The men were separated from the women, and the Serbs began beating some of the men. Around midnight, two farm tractors came to the graveyard and transported the women and children to Bosanski Novi. The 25 men who remained at the graveyard, along with the two Muslim drivers of the farm tractors, were never seen again. A Serbian backhoe operator later told the women villagers that he had been sent to the graveyard to bury the bodies of the men, who were killed after being forced to dig their own graves. 44/

5. Bosanski Petrovac 45/

44. Bosanski Petrovac is in north-western BiH, only 20 miles from the western border between BiH and Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the county claimed a total of 15,552 persons, of whom 75.2 per cent were Serbian, 21.1 per cent were Muslim, and 3.7 per cent were "other".

45. Bosanski Petrovac came under the control of Serb forces in the spring of 1992. Many of the Muslim men in the village were sent to one of two places: a makeshift camp in the "Kozile" woods or to Drvar. 46/ Most of the detainees were released or exchanged in the summer of 1992. Bosanski Petrovac is near Ključ, Sanski Most, Prijedor, and Banja Luka, sites where numerous Serb-run detention facilities allegedly have operated during the late spring and summer of 1992.

46. In September of 1992, Muslims killed 15 Serbian troops in Bihać, north-west of Bosanski Petrovac. This reportedly sparked a wave of mass killings of Muslims in Banja Luka and Bosanski Petrovac. After these mass killings, a Muslim leader appealed to the local Serbs in control of Bosanski Petrovac and

requested permission to evacuate 2,500 Muslims to Travnik. The leader of the SDS agreed, and the evacuation took place on 24 September. The county's proximity, both to detention facilities where thousands of persons were allegedly killed, as well as to the city of Bihać, may have been the reason mass graves were created there.

Gravesites

47. Didovići: This mass killing was carried out on 21 September 1992, when approximately 100 Muslims were shot to death. Some of the bodies were buried in the town's only cemetery, 47/ but most were buried in a mass grave in the town's Didovići section. The refugee who provided information regarding the mass killing did not know the grave's exact location. 48/

48. Bosanski Petrovac Cave: A cave in Bosanski Petrovac county, approximately 10 kilometres from the town proper, on the road to Ključ and near Bravsko, was allegedly used as a burial site. A number of Bosnian refugees informed the US State Department about this site. According to the refugees, the site was used to bury Bosnian Muslims killed in Prijedor, Ključ, Sanica, and Bosanski Petrovac. The number of bodies contained at this site was not known. 49/

6. Brčko 50/

49. The county of Brčko is located in north-eastern BiH. The Sava River borders Brčko on the north and east, and Croatia sits on the opposite side of the Sava. According to the 1991 census, Brčko county had a population of 87,332 persons, 44.4 per cent of whom were Muslim, 25.4 per cent were Croatian, 20.8 per cent were Serbian and 6.4 per cent of the inhabitants identified themselves as "Yugoslavs". 51/

50. Military activity in Brčko began on 30 April 1992, when Serb forces blew up a bridge across the Sava River as a group of Muslim refugees was attempting to cross. 52/ A number of refugees were killed. Fighting in Brčko itself commenced the following day, as Serb reservists from Bijeljina launched artillery fire into the Muslim parts of the city. Concurrent with the artillery attacks, local Serbs began arresting their Muslim and Croatian neighbors. "Arkan's" men would transport the prisoners to various detention facilities around the city. 53/ On 8 May 1992, many of the prisoners were taken to a warehouse complex in the old "Luka" port, which was reportedly where thousands of Muslim and Croatian prisoners were beaten, tortured and/or killed during 1992. 54/

51. Along with other persons killed during the attacks on Brčko, these prisoners were disposed of in a variety of ways, including burial in at least seven mass gravesites. None of the sites seem to be sites of legitimate burial. The method and manner of the burials suggest impropriety, as do the circumstances causing the deaths of the victims. 55/ All of the gravesites appear to be within a few kilometres of the city of Brčko itself, as opposed to the small, surrounding villages.

Gravesites

52. Brčko City Dump: The Brčko City Dump is located three kilometres outside of the city of Brčko, off the road to Bijeljina. Many individuals who were killed on the streets of Brčko, as well as those who were killed during detention, are said to be buried at this facility. 56/

53. Brčko Brick Factory: The brick factory is two kilometres from Brčko, along the road to Lončari. Victims of the killings in Brčko are said to be buried at this site as well. 57/

54. Brčko Town Cemetery: One report estimates that 3,000 men, women, and children were killed while imprisoned at Luka Camp. The report notes that corpses were taken away from the camp in refrigerator trucks to the town cemetery and buried in shallow graves. Specific information as to the number of bodies buried there, or the location of the cemetery was not provided. 58/

55. Bimex Agricultural Complex: The Bimex complex is located about three kilometres east of Brčko. 59/ According to a witness, there were 32 Muslims and six Croats performing forced labour there. 60/ Approximately 200 metres from the farm, a pit was dug. It was three to four metres wide, 30 metres long and two metres deep. The gravesite can be reached by driving east from Brčko for 1.5 kilometres, a bridge sits across a brook. The grave sits alongside the brook, 70 metres from the right-hand side of the bridge. The witness noted that corpses of men, women, and children were brought to the pit in two refrigerator trucks. The bodies were thrown into the pit and covered with a white substance which smelled like chlorine. 61/ When the unloading was complete, the truck drivers would clean the trucks at the fire hydrant. Once the pit was full, the Serbs brought a front-end loader to the site and covered it with dirt, then with the ruins of the Brčko mosque and another layer of dirt. The grave was then rolled flat and grass was planted. Witness estimated that there were 200 or more bodies at this location.

56. A second witness said that he often passed three large pits, each at least 15 metres long, at the site to which bodies were taken by a truck. The truck had license number BC519-15. 62/ A former prisoner of Luka camp said that as many as 1,000 killings took place between 2 and 22 May 1992, after which the bodies were buried at Bimex. 63/

57. A textile worker from Brčko provided further detail regarding the grave in the Bimex area. He claimed that many of the people who were killed at Luka, as well as Muslims and Croats buried at two other Serb-run detention facilities in the area, were buried in a series of four mass graves off of the road between Brčko and Brezovo Polje. The sites sit in a wooded area which is between the road and the Sava River. 64/ It cannot be determined whether this site and the site described as being 200 metres from Bimex are the same. However, if the road on which Bimex is situated is 500 metres from the Sava, and the gravesite is between the road and the river, it would seem, then, that the site would be approximately 200 metres from the Bimex complex. 65/

58. Luka Camp Garbage Dump: Many of those killed at Luka Camp were transported to the camp garbage dump or to an area just behind their living quarters. 66/ Detainees were recruited by camp personnel to take the bodies from the site at which they were killed to one of these two places. While this was occurring, those prisoners who had "volunteered" to carry the bodies were often shot themselves. Some of the victims may have still been alive when placed in the dump.

59. Serbian Police Station: The Serbian police station in Brčko, located on Majevička Brigada street, was another site where prisoners from the Luka Camp were sent to dump bodies of those killed during detention. It is unclear whether an actual burial site exists at this location, as no other information about the site was provided. 67/

Other means of disposal

60. Although many of those killed in Brčko during 1992 were put in actual burial sites, the bodies of thousands of others were disposed of in less traditional and, arguably, more brutal ways. During the initial weeks that the Luka Camp was operating, those killed during detention were thrown into the Sava River. Others were thrown into a well, which emptied into the Sava. When bodies began resurfacing in other locations, camp personnel began making slits in the corpses and filling them with sand so as to keep them submerged. 68/

61. After May, 69/ bodies were transported to the "Kafilerija" factories. A witness stated that trucks drove bodies into one of the factory buildings, in which three industrial-sized cooking vats with furnaces were housed. The bodies were dumped inside the building, and the "Četniks" would remove jewelry as well as gold or silver fillings from the bodies. Fingers would be cut off if it was difficult to remove rings from them.

Three of Seselj's men guarded the facility. Later, the bodies were reportedly dumped in the furnaces and burnt, after which they were put through a process which ground the bodies into cattle feed. 70/

62. The witness stated that three trucks were involved in the transport to Kafilerija. They left every morning at 4:00 a.m.. One was a civilian refrigerator truck which contained the dead bodies. The second carried 10 to 12 other prisoners, who assisted in the loading and unloading. The third contained Četnik guards. Once these three trucks arrived at Kafilerija, other trucks would proceed there throughout the day, each carrying approximately 20 bodies. 71/ Another report noted that the influx of bodies to the farm was so great that eventually bodies were buried in mass graves or compressed by garbage trucks and taken to dumpsites. 72/

63. In addition, other prisoners, particularly Muslims, were reportedly taken to the dog pound in Brčko, where they were cremated. 73/ One report says this began occurring after 16 May. The dog pound is located on the road from Brčko to the Interplet factory. No details regarding the number of victims were provided. 74/

7. Doboj 75/

64. Doboj county is located in north-eastern BiH. Its northernmost area is the county of Bosanski Brod, which sits on the border with Croatia. According to the 1991 census, Doboj contained 102,546 persons, of whom 40.2 per cent were Muslim, 39 per cent were Serb, 13 per cent were Croatian, 5.5 per cent were "Yugoslav" and 2.3 per cent were "other".

65. Serb forces occupied the county of Doboj in May of 1992, and shelling of the villages began. 76/ Initially civilians were allowed to leave the county, but many remained. On 10 May 1992, the Serbs forced all remaining villagers to leave their homes and to turn over their weapons. Houses were looted and burned. When everyone had been expelled, the Serb soldiers separated the men from the women and children. The women and children were taken away on buses, while the men were left behind. 77/ According to one report, the village of Sjenina, north-east of Doboj proper, was turned into a detention camp, where draft-age men were kept and movement across village lines was not allowed. 78/

Gravesites

66. Sjenina & Grapska Cemetery: Civilians from the two villages of Sjenina and Grapska fled into the forest when the occupation of Doboj began. When they attempted to return to their homes, they were rounded up by Serb irregulars. 79/ They were told that they would be taken to Doboj by bus, but were forced to march there instead. 80/ Forty-five individuals, however, were kept aside and not made part of the convoy. These 45 persons, both male and female, were taken to the cemetery near the mosque and forced to dig graves. When the graves were completed, the people were shot with automatic weapons and pushed into the grave. Afterwards, the grave was filled in and leveled with earthmoving equipment. 81/

67. Jabočić Polje, Pridjel and Čevarlije: Mass graves are reported to exist in the villages of Jabočić Polje, Pridjel, and Čevarlije. No details regarding the precise locations of these gravesites were provided in the report. 82/

8. Foča 83/

68. The county of Foča is located in south-eastern BiH on the Drina River. According to the 1991 census, the population of Foča was 40,513 persons, of which 51.6 per cent was Muslim, 45.3 per cent Serbian, and 3.1 per cent was classified as "other".

69. Foča was seized by Serb forces in the early April 1992 Serb offensive. 84/ On 8 April 1992, unidentified Bosnian Serb units attacked Foča and took many facilities. 85/ At 10:30 a.m. on 8 April, an unknown number of uniformed Serbian male and female citizens of Foča expelled both Serbian and non-Serbian residents of the town from their homes. 86/ After being taken to initial screening stations, the Muslims were taken to two warehouses in the industrial sector of Foča and the Serbs were told to move to outlying villages, where they would be safe from any future combat. 87/ After two weeks, Muslims were sent to detention centres. 88/ Then, after an interval varying from a few weeks to two months, armed men in uniforms, either police reserves, militiamen, or other paramilitary forces, combed the villages conducting house-to-house "interrogations". 89/ The men were often sent to camps, while the women were forced to stay in or around Foča and were frequently raped. A witness reported that Serbs attacked her village of Trošanjski on 3 June, and about 50 people, mostly women, were taken in trucks to a workers' barracks called Buk Bijela. 90/ Many people were allegedly killed and many alleged mass graves have been reported in the county of Foča. 91/

Gravesites

70. Tito Sign: The "Tito" sign is a sign commemorating the late Maršal Tito, located on a hill overlooking Foča. 92/ A woman reported that she saw a group of persons, a number of whom were members of the Muslim Democratic Action Party (SDA), being driven up to the sign in a yellow mini-van. 93/ She saw the Serbs make the group strip, take their money and identification cards, and then saw them kill the Muslims with knives. 94/ The woman saw the mini-van bringing other people to the same site where they were killed in a similar fashion over a four to five day period and she believes there is a mass grave under the "Tito" sign.

71. Outdoor Stadium: 95/ The same witness who reported the mass grave under the "Tito" sign reported that there are two to three mass graves near

the outdoor stadium in Foča. 96/ **NO** details regarding how many people are buried there were provided.

72. Potato Field: On 4 May 1992, eight Muslims were lined up and shot by unidentified Bosnian Serb soldiers in Jelec. 97/ The bodies were buried in a potato field, south-west of the only house in the area, by the individual who found the survivor of the shooting and another person. The nearby house was located approximately one kilometre west of Jeleč, in an area called Luka, and was 1.3 kilometres east of Drače. It was used as a vacation home and was the only structure on the southern side of a creek, about 50 metres south of a small bridge. 98/

73. Creek Bank 99/: On 4 May 1992, a group of Bosnian Serb soldiers shot a group of eight Muslims in Jeleč. 100/ One Muslim survived the shooting. 101/ The bodies were buried at the base of a creek bank, on the northern side of the creek, approximately 300 metres south-west of the mass grave in the potato field near the vacation house discussed above. 102/

74. Aharine, Muslim Cemetery: Muslims living in the town of Aharine, a small town approximately 1.5 kilometres south-west of Foča, reported that a mass grave had been dug with a bulldozer in a Muslim cemetery and over 20 bodies had been interred there by unidentified uniformed Serbs from Foča in the summer of 1992. 103/ The grave is on the right side of the road leading north to Foča and is approximately 500 kilometres north-east of Aharine. 104/

75. Foča Hospital: On 20 April, several Muslims 105/ were taken behind the hospital, executed, after being found guilty of possessing weapons, and buried in a grass field behind the hospital. 106/ Muslim Foča residents believe that because the field had an unbroken grass surface before hostilities, and afterward it was full of overturned sod, the soldiers were using the area to bury numerous bodies. 107/

76. Forest near Mesaje: It was reported that on 3 July 1992, the same day the Serbs looted and burned down all the houses in Mesaje, 30 to 40 people who were killed in the forest were buried with bulldozers in one grave in the forest near Mesaje. 108/ It is not clear whether those killed were from the village of Mesaje.

77. Milješina Cemetery: It was alleged that six unidentified bodies, three male and three female, were buried in a common grave in the Milješina Cemetery. 109/ No details of the circumstances of their deaths were provided.

78. Goraždanska Jabuka 110/: About 200 civilians are reported to have been killed during Serb attacks and a mass grave was allegedly found in Goraždanska Jabuka. 111/ This information was corroborated in a witness statement. 112/

9. Gacko 113/

79. The county of Gacko is located in south-eastern BiH. Before the war began, the population totaled 10,844 people, of whom 62.4 per cent were Serbian and 35.3 per cent were Muslim.

80. Serbian military activity in the Gacko area occurred during the period of April 1992 until June 1992. The reports vary as to the particular events. A witness reported that Šešelj's men attacked Gacko in April. During the

attack, the Serbs allegedly killed 150 Muslims and arrested approximately 60 to 70 Muslims between the ages of 16 and 45 and detained them in the lobby of the Elektroprivreda hotel. 114/ At a later time, the Serbs took the detained men to a camp in Bileća or other unknown facilities. 115/ The witness stated that after the attack, the Serbs set the town on fire and completely destroyed it. 116/

81. Another witness' account of the attack on Gacko alleged that "ethnic cleansing" began on 1 June 1992. 117/ After Serbs attacked the town, they imprisoned approximately 120 Muslims, age 14 and older, or used them for forced labour. The Serbs also attacked 13 surrounding villages (the "Kula" villages) which were 100 per cent Muslim. The inhabitants that did not manage to escape were tortured and killed. The witness stated that the Serbs gave some of the Muslims certificates to travel to Macedonia. However, the "White Eagles" were reportedly waiting for them at the Motel Košuta, five or six kilometres from Gacko, where the Serbs stopped the cars and beat the men. The Serbian leader, whose name is not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons, reportedly stated that the women and children would be sent home and the men taken to a prison.

Gravesites

82. The World War II Partisan Cemetery: The basement of the hotel Rudnik and the Gacko powerplant served as Serb prisons, where interrogations, beatings, and deaths reportedly occurred. The Serbs buried the killed Muslim prisoners in a mass grave either in or near the World War II Partisan Cemetery in Gacko. There are differing witness accounts of the exact location of the grave.

83. An ECMM submission reports that a witness noticed that an unspecified number of prisoners began to disappear from the prison. The witness related that the Serbs killed the prisoners and threw them into an unmarked mass grave located behind the Partisan cemetery in Gacko. 118/ The witness stated that an excavating machine covered the mass grave afterwards. 119/ The report did not state when the killings and subsequent burial occurred.

84. A US Department of State report, containing the testimony of a witness, differs slightly. The witness related that the Serb infantry forces captured 15 Muslims in Mostar and transported them to the hotel basement prison in Gacko. 120/ The 15 prisoners joined 100 Muslims from the village who were reportedly prominent figures such as teachers, business men and leaders of the community. 121/ The witness stated that about 15 prisoners disappeared after the Serbs allegedly interrogated and beat them. 122/ The witness learned through conversation among the prisoners that the Serbs killed the 15 Muslims and buried them in a mass grave in Gacko's World War II Partisan Cemetery.

85. In yet another eyewitness account, a Serb killed an elderly Gacko man in a church courtyard. 123/ The witness stated that several hours later, a forklift picked up the body and took the remains to a mass grave in the Gatačko field between the World War II Partisan Cemetery and the Bilećanka textile factory. 124/

86. Outskirts of Gacko: There is a possibility that another mass grave exists in or near the town of Gacko. A witness to an attack by Serbs in April 1992 stated that the Serbs killed 150 Muslims and buried them in a mass grave near the outskirts of Gacko. 125/ The witness did not provide additional information as to the location of the grave or the circumstances surrounding its excavation. The witness may or may not be referring to the mass grave in

or near the World War II Partisan Cemetery.

10. Gospić

87. The county of Gospić is located in western Croatia. It is one of the larger counties in Croatia in terms of area, and enjoys a long shoreline on the Adriatic Sea. According to the 1991 census, Gospić had a population of 28,732 persons, of whom 64.3 per cent were Croatian, 31.3 per cent were Serbian, and 4.4 per cent were "other".

88. The "Serb Krajina" area, south of Gospić, has been the site of hotly contested battles between Croatian and Serbian forces. In September of 1993, Croats seized 11 villages on the edge of the Krajina region, in an area called the "Medak pocket". Afterwards, a cease-fire was reached between the two parties, and Croatian forces began to withdraw from the area. While executing their withdrawal, they razed up to 11 villages in the region. All houses in the villages were destroyed, and many civilians were killed. 126/ UN peacekeepers in the area said that evidence in the various villages, such as the use of bulldozers and the discovery of surgical gloves, suggested the destruction was well-planned, and mass graves may have been excavated. 127/ In Krajinovići, a small hamlet in the Medak pocket, two severely burned bodies were found. 128/

89. Later, UN officers concluded that no substantial evidence of mass graves was present in the 11 destroyed villages, despite earlier suspicions. 129/ However, Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) conducted a medicolegal investigation of the Medak pocket in late October 1993. PHR reviewed the postmortem examinations conducted on the bodies and assessed their reliability. Reports on at least two of the bodies autopsied suggested that extrajudicial executions had taken place in the Medak pocket; however, the issue of mass graves was not addressed in the PHR document. 130/

11. Ključ 131/

90. The county of Ključ is located in north-western BiH and the Sana River passes through it. According to the 1991 census, the population of Ključ was 37,233, of which 47.6 per cent was Muslim, 49.5 per cent Serb and 2.9 per cent were classified as "other". 132/

91. Many different Serbian military and paramilitary formations implemented a program of "ethnic cleansing" of all non-Serb residents in towns and villages situated in the district of Ključ. 133/ The Serbs began attacks on many different villages in the Ključ area from late May until early June 1992. 134/ By this time, the Muslim population of Ključ's southernmost district along the Sana River was expelled. 135/

92. By approximately 15 June, Serbian paramilitary forces were present throughout the Ključ region but were not in complete control. They were prevented from taking full control by about 1,700 Muslim fighters who roamed the region's forests and controlled the area at night. Serbian forces attacked Muslims who could not or would not hide in the woods, and almost all Muslim villages in the region suffered casualties. Single households or groups of villagers would be marched behind their houses and executed by machine-gun. As a result of these Serbian attacks, many people were killed and there are several allegations of mass graves in the area. 136/

Gravesites

93. Prhovo: An unnamed 137/ witness described a mass killing in Prhovo 138/ and provided the location of a mass grave in that village. At approximately 2 p.m. on either 1 or 3 June, Serbian forces entered the village 139/ and had a woman, S.M., use a megaphone to call all residents to the centre of the town. 140/ The Serbs then opened fire on the villagers, killing approximately 200 men, women, and children. 141/ The victims were thrown into a mass grave in a wooded area approximately 200 metres from the village centre. 142/ The witness also provided a list of those killed and the alleged perpetrators. 143/

94. A Muslim man who had escaped to the woods when the shooting started in Prhovo went to the District Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) building in Ključ and told the Serb officials that the dead were still lying in the streets and that the decaying corpses represented a health risk. 144/ He asked for permission to bury them. Eventually, the Serbs agreed to allow him to return to Prhovo and select a gravesite. 145/

95. At about 7:00 a.m. on 9 June, the Muslim man and three others selected a gravesite in an approximately 30 to 40 metres wide area of low land between the third and fourth houses in the village (counting from the southernmost house). This area was on the west side of the road, and was bordered by a fence. 146/ A digging machine and three busloads of soldiers arrived by 11:00 a.m. and began digging. 147/ When the grave was finished, it was about three metres by four metres and 2.5 metres deep. 148/ The four men then threw the bodies of the Prhovo victims into the hole and the machine covered the grave with earth. 149/

96. Velagići: Velagići 150/ is located five kilometres north-west of Ključ. According to the US Department of State, the population of this village was 8,000 people, of which 75 per cent were Muslim, 24 per cent Serb and 1 per cent Croat. 151/ In June 1992, several men 152/ reportedly organized, oversaw, and executed a mass killing, in which 282 Muslim men were killed in front of a school near Velagići and then buried in a mass grave. 153/ The school was a brick structure measuring 20 metres long by 30 metres wide and was painted white. 154/ It was situated in a field approximately 50 metres south of highway number five which led from Ključ to Bosanski Petrovac, opposite the point at which the highway forked off to Gornja Sanica to the north. 155/ On the day of the killing, Serbian soldiers dug a large hole in the field between the school and highway number five using heavy machinery. 156/

97. Muslims were ordered to line up along the edge of the hole facing the school, while the women and children were brought in to watch. 157/ Then, the person in charge ordered the execution of all of the men. Though most of the men were shot to death, some were stabbed with knives. The commander personally killed several of the men by stabbing them. After the killing, the Serbs tried to wash blood stains from the walls of the school. When this was unsuccessful, the school was plowed into the hole to fill in the mass grave. 158/

98. Biljani Village Hall: 159/ Biljani is located about three kilometres south-east of Sanica, which is 18 kilometres north-west of Ključ. A villager reported seeing a bulldozer, painted in Yugoslav National Army colours, dig a mass grave behind the village meeting hall 160/ in Biljani. 161/ The villager saw the bulldozer dump 300 to 400 bodies into the mass grave. The meeting hall is located approximately at the centre of Biljani and slightly behind the row of houses lining the road to Sanica.

99. It was also reported that in July 1992, Bosnian Serbian soldiers from the Sanski Corps captured villagers from Biljani and Gornja Sanica and took them to the school in Jabukovac. 162/ About 200 to 300 males and females were killed and many females were raped before they were killed. The bodies were then buried in a mass grave behind the school in Biljani, 163/ which also served as the village meeting place. 164/

100. Lanište Cave: Lanište is located three kilometres from Velagići along the road to Bosanski Petrovac. At about the time of the mass killing in Prhovo discussed above, 165/ male Muslims from the villages of Hasići, Nezići, Vojići, Hadžici and Častovići were taken to Velagići and temporarily housed in the local school. 166/ About 250 of these individuals were killed and transported, along with the rest of the prisoners, to Lanište. The bodies of the 250 prisoners killed were taken down a very lightly traveled path, which formed a right turn off the Lanište-Petrovac road, at approximately the last house in Lanište. 167/ After about one kilometre, the path led to a small hunting lodge and a natural depression, or cave, locally referred to as Radojkina Lokva, where the bodies were thrown.

101. Bijana: 168/ According to one witness, over 120 people were killed in the village of Bijana. 169/ The exact number could not be confirmed because the bodies of those killed were continually found in the woods. A mass killing 170/ began at 3:30 a.m. and was completed by 5:30 a.m. 171/ It began at Sefet Domidžeta's house, where she was killed with her sons. Many families were burned to death in their houses. 172/ The witness could not confirm the existence of mass graves in the area, but believed some could be found along the slopes of Gologlav Mountain.

12. Konjic 173/

102. Konjic is situated in south-central BiH. According to the 1991 census, Konjic had a population of 43,636 persons, of whom 54.5 per cent was Muslim, 26 per cent Croat, 15.2 per cent Serb and 4.3 per cent was "other". Bradina 174/, a village of 750 inhabitants, is the largest Serbian village in the county. It is from Bradina that two reports of mass graves in the county arise.

103. Bradina was attacked on 25-26 May 1992 175/ by a combination of Croatian Armed Forces soldiers, 800 "Green Berets", and Muslims from 16 nearby villages. 176/ Houses were burned and inhabitants were killed. Other Serbs who survived were captured and taken to various detention facilities. 177/ Reports vary as to the total number killed during the attack, but it ranges from 44 to 57 persons. 178/

104. Some, if not all, of these individuals were buried in a mass grave located at the Bradina Orthodox Church, often referred to as "Sv. Spas" Orthodox Church. The grave was reportedly excavated by Muslims using a bulldozer. Two reports allege that 23 of those killed in the Bradina attack were buried at this site, and a third report contains allegations that 57 Serbian refugees are buried there. 179/ After the 13 July attack, most Serbs were expelled to Donje Selo and Cerice. 180/

13. Kotor Varoš 181/

105. Kotor Varoš county is located in the north-central part of BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 36,670 persons, 38.1 per cent of whom were Serbian, 30.4 per cent were Muslim, 29 per cent were Croat and 2.5 per cent were described as "other".

106. Kotor Varoš was laid siege to by units from Knin and Banja Luka, with help from local Serbians, in early June 1992. For the most part, the besieging army wore the insignia of the JOS (Yugoslav armed forces), "sometimes with a tricolour without a star". 182/ On 11 June 1992, these units forced their way into town. Local Muslims and Croats were captured, and about 80 were taken to the sawmills. The next day, artillery destroyed the villages of Hrvaćani and Bilice. Over 500 people were killed in just a few days and their bodies thrown into mass graves.

Gravesites

107. Kotor Varoš: A witness from Kotor Varoš, who was arrested by Serbs and held in several locations, reported a mass grave in Kotor Varoš. 183/ The witness stated that on 11 June alone, 300 to 400 corpses lay in the street. He and several other prisoners had to put the corpses into black nylon body bags which were then carried by bulldozer to a nearby mass grave. 184/ He said that he personally put over 70 bodies into bags that day and estimated that at least 1,000 people were buried in this grave. 185/

108. Kukavica: In the settlement of Kukavica on 25 June 1992, the corpses of six men killed with logs were buried in the Muslim cemetery, situated at the centre opposite the shop Krajs A G, Basel. 186/ No other details regarding this site were provided in the report.

109. Donja Varoš Old Cemetery: In the area of the local hospital in Donja Varoš, about 30 civilians from the village of Kukavica were crushed to death with a loading truck. The corpses remained at the place of execution for some time, 187/ but were finally buried at the old cemetery near the mosque in Donja Varoš. 188/ This grave was also mentioned by a Croatian witness, who reported that a mechanical digger was used to bury the dead. 189/

110. Vrbanci: The same witness reported the existence of a mass grave in Vrbanci next to the road. 190/ Reportedly, a mechanical digger was used to bury the dead. 191/

111. Vrbanci Mosque: One report noted that a man was killed by a "Četnik" after he was forced to dig a crypt for 45 persons killed in the mosque. No other details about the site were provided. 192/

14. Kupres 193/

112. The county of Kupres is located in west-central BiH. It is one of the smaller counties in terms of population, holding only 9,663 persons according to the 1991 census. Serbians constituted the majority in Kupres, comprising 50.7 per cent of the population, while 39.6 per cent was Croatian, 8.4 per cent was Muslim, and 1.3 per cent "other".

113. Fighting between Serbs and Croats began in April of 1992, when Croatian armed forces entered the villages of Gornji and Donji Malovan. 194/ Other divisions took strongholds in the suburbs of Kupres proper, and attacked the city centre, which was mainly inhabited by Serbs. While most of the population had previously fled the county, some remained and hid in their cellars during the attack. Kupres is one of a handful of counties in which Croatian forces are said to be responsible for killings, which led to the creation of mass graves.

114. There are three separate reports concerning mass graves in this county.

However, it is possible that the reports may refer to the same incident and resultant grave.

115. According to one report, 52 Serbians were killed in the beginning of April 1992 by Croatian forces. The report goes on to state that a "nondefined" number of Serbs killed in Gornji Malovan, a village near Kupres, were buried in a common grave at Borova Glava, and their corpses are yet to be found. The Serbian government is in possession of photo and television documentation about the crime. 195/

116. A French government report alleges that on or about 14 April 1992, two mass graves were created in Kupres, which contain the bodies of 54 Serbs killed by Croatian units. No other details about the site were provided. Because the number of bodies reported is similar to that at Borova Glava, it is possible that this report and the report from the Serbian Government are referring to the same site. 196/

117. A third report noted that seven pits containing a total of 28 mutilated bodies were discovered by the JNA when they entered Kupres. The dead were Serbians from the villages of Gornji and Donji Malovan. 197/

118. The first two reports are common in that they allege that a similar number of persons were killed. However, it is not clear from the first report that the 52 Serbians mentioned were the same Serbians mentioned in the mass grave. In addition, the second report does not identify the site of the grave as being at Borova Glava. The first and third reports are similar in that they both refer to the villages of Gornji and Donji Malovan. The first report does not identify the victims as being from those locations, nor does the third report specify the villages as being the exact site of the mass grave. Thus, it is possible that anywhere from 28 to over 100 bodies may be buried in Kupres.

119. Kupres Field: In April of 1992, the villages of Osmanlije, Olovo, Zlosela, and Kukavice were occupied and more than 30 Croatian civilians were reportedly killed. At the time of the report, their graves had not been located, but they were believed to be buried in Kupres Field. 198/

15. Modriča 199/

120. Modriča is located in north-eastern BiH, near Bosanski Brod and Odžak. According to the 1991 census, the population of Modriča totalled 35,413 persons. The ethnic distribution of the county was fairly even with 35.3 per cent Serb, 29.5 per cent Muslim, 27.3 per cent Croat, and 7.9 per cent "other".

121. Military activity in Modriča began on or about 15 May 1992, when the county began being shelled by Serb forces. 200/ An unidentified Serb mechanized unit, accompanied by tanks, entered Modriča on 15 May and proved to be too powerful for the 102nd Voluntary Brigade, made up of Muslims and Croats, which retreated toward Odžak. 201/ While many killings allegedly took place once the Serbs occupied the county, there is only one report of a mass grave, presumably because the Serbs would not permit the burial of any bodies lying dead in the streets. 202/

122. Cement Pit: The Serbs captured 10 members of the voluntary brigade and 40 policemen (who were mostly Muslim). The policemen were detained in the basement of the police station. The soldiers, however, were reportedly tortured and sunk up to their chests in a cement pit. Most of them were unconscious as their ears, noses and tongues were cut off. The Serbs then

rounded up the families of the brigade members, beat them, threw them onto a pile of wood, and set them on fire. 203/

123. A soldier of the BiH Army corroborated the account of cement pits used as a means of disposal for those killed in Modriča. He related that on 15 June 1992, the battle for the liberation of Modriča began. He and others observed civilians who had been bound with wire and had their throats slit. They also found burned bodies. Once the "liberation" was complete, the soldiers said they found three babies in a small electric cement mixer, the oldest of whom was two years-old. 204/

124. In late May 1992, the Serbs reduced their presence in the area and the voluntary brigade was able to retake Modriča for about 12 days. During this time, they released everyone from detention and buried the dead. 205/ Most of the freed Muslim civilians fled towards Odžak and Slavonski Brod. Serbs recaptured Modriča on 7 June 1992.

16. Mostar 206/

125. The county of Mostar is located in the Neretva River valley in southern BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population of Mostar was 126,067 and comprised of 34.8 per cent Muslims, 33.8 per cent Croats, 19 per cent Serbs, 10 per cent Yugoslavs and 2.4 per cent "other".

126. Immediately following the Bosnian Muslim and Croat declarations to secede from the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Republic, Serbian forces launched an offensive against the central BiH government and, specifically, Mostar in April 1992. For more than a year, Muslims constituted about half of the HVO and together with Croats, they fought successfully to free the city from the Serb bombardment. This military cooperation soon ended, however. 207/

127. Hostilities between Croats and Muslims began on 9 May, when Croatian forces stormed the local headquarters of the BiH Army and began expelling thousands of Muslims from their homes on the west bank of the Neretva River, forcing them into the old Muslim quarter on the eastern side. 208/ Bosnian Muslims launched a counter-attack on 30 June. 209/

128. Sutine Landfill: Sutine landfill is located several kilometres north of Zalik, which is on the northern edge of Mostar, alongside a Muslim cemetery. According to a witness, a mass killing of approximately 28 Bosnian Muslim and Croatian men took place on 13 June 1992 and resulted in a mass burial at the landfill. 210/

129. On 13 June, about 200 Bosnian Muslim and Croatian men, women, and children from Mostar were rounded up by Bosnian Serb forces and taken to Zalik. 211/ The males were separated from the women and children and taken to the Sjeverni Logor casern nearby. 212/ The men were registered on a roster and placed on trucks, which later departed for Sutine, several kilometres north of Zalik. 213/

130. Upon arriving at Sutine, the prisoners were taken to a building which belonged to a cemetery and was near the Sutine landfill. Part of the building was being used to interrogate and reportedly torture the prisoners. 214/ Prisoners were taken, one by one, for their interrogations 215/ and beatings, and afterwards, were taken outside and killed by either a pistol shot to the head or by automatic rifle fire. 216/

131. Two of the prisoners were taken outside the building and instructed to throw the bodies of three prisoners into the Sutine landfill. 217/ When

they returned, four more prisoners were killed and their bodies were also thrown into the landfill by the two men. 218/ Guards then fired on the two prisoners, and one of them was killed instantly. The other was hit in the arm and stomach. 219/ Both men fell down an embankment and landed at the bottom of the slope. 220/

132. The witness related that bodies of other prisoners continued to be dumped into the landfill for the next 90 minutes, at a rate of about one body every five minutes. 221/ The next day, the Bosnian Serbs used a bulldozer to push trash and earth over the bodies in an attempt to conceal them. 222/ The witness remained in hiding for the following 11 days, and on 24 June was taken to Mostar hospital. Several days later, the landfill was unearthed and the bodies of 28 223/ persons were found. 224/

133. It should be noted that the Special Rapporteur Mazowiecki has reported that the number of bodies found at the Sutina landfill totalled 150, not 28. 225/ Mazowiecki's report also stated that a local pathologist had examined the exhumed bodies, and almost all of the dead had been shot at close range with automatic weapons. 226/ It is unclear why the discrepancy in numbers of bodies is so great.

134. Another report notes that an individual observed 100 bodies in a shallow grave in Sutina during August 1992. 227/ This suggests that there may be another gravesite in the area, since the landfill site was exhumed around the end of June 1992; however, no other details regarding the site were provided in the report. 228/

135. Vrapčići - Uborak Landfill: Vrapčići is a village located four kilometres north-north-east of Mostar. According to a witness from the area, Vrapčići and a neighboring town, Potoci, came under Serb attack in May 1992. 229/ On 18 May, Muslims and Croats from both towns were rounded up by Serbs. Many of the men were taken to a detention camp in the Vrapčići stadium, but were exchanged in Bileć on 7 June. On 12 June, 88 Bosnian Muslim and Croatian residents of Vrapčići, including elderly men and women, were rounded up and taken to the stadium.

136. Over the next few days, all of the prisoners at the stadium were killed and their bodies were thrown into the Uborak landfill at the north-east end of Vrapčići. On 20 August 1992, the 88 bodies were unearthed from the landfill and were removed for identification and proper burial. 230/ All victims had been shot in the head with automatic weapons.

137. There are many commonalities of fact between the Sutina and Uborak sites. Both are north of Mostar proper. The killings at both locations also took place on the same day. Because of the difference in the number of bodies buried at each site, it seems that Sutina and Uborak are indeed two different sites. 231/ However, many of the reports which refer to gravesites at Sutina may have actually been referring to Uborak. These reports refer to between 100 and 200 bodies being buried at the gravesite. While these figures are much larger than 88, the discrepancy is not as large as with Sutina, which according to a witness, only contains 26 to 28 bodies.

138. Public Park: According to Newsweek, the public park in Mostar has been turned into a cemetery, containing "75 fresh graves". 232/

139. Bijelo Polje: Three common graves are reportedly located at Bijelo Polje, which is near the main road between Mostar and Sarajevo. No other details about the site were provided. 233/

140. Balinovac Muslim Cemetery: According to a witness who took part in

"work detail", Muslim detainees buried bodies of executed Muslims in shallow, unmarked graves at Balinovac. 234/ The cemetery had already been filled with victims of the war's earlier phase with the Bosnian Serbs. On 15 or 16 July 1992, the witness said that he and others buried 13 bodies. 235/ Of them, 12 were men in HVO uniforms and one was a woman. The witness was told by those directing the digging that "even hundreds of graves will not be enough".

141. Another released detainee detailed two other mass burials of executed victims at the Muslim cemetery. On 6 July, the detainee buried three women and a one year-old infant, and on 16 July, the witness helped bury 16 men in civilian clothes.

142. Unspecified Locations: An 9 October 1993 news article reported that the BiH army had discovered three mass graves near Mostar, which contained the bodies of 575 civilians. 236/ Most of the victims were Muslim. 237/ Bosnian Croatian officials denied the BiH Army allegations. 238/ The report did not identify the precise location of the gravesite.

143. In the summer of 1992, a news photographer documented Serb POWs exhuming dozens of corpses from a mass grave in Mostar. 239/ Their Muslim captors said that those buried in the grave had been killed by Serbs. 240/ An Italian film crew and British journalist showed up a few days later and also documented the site. 241/

144. Another report notes that a source told of three graves in Mostar containing 99, 100, and 110 bodies, respectively. Victims were generally elderly men, women, and children, who had been shot in the back of their heads or had their throats slit. 242/

17. Nova Gradiška 243/

145. Nova Gradiška is located in north-eastern Croatia on the border of Croatia and BiH. The southern border of Nova Gradiška is the Sava river. According to the 1991 census, the population was 60,461 persons, 70.7 per cent of whom were Croatian, 20.8 per cent were Serbian, 3 per cent were referred to as Yugoslav and 4.5 per cent as "other".

146. The former Yugoslav Army, paramilitary units, and Serbs from the Banja Luka Corps were in the area starting in September of 1991. 244/ The soldiers of the former Yugoslav Army moved from Bosanska Gradiška into the prison compound and started maltreating the villagers from villages around Gradiška. 245/ While the Serbs forced them out of their villages, some villagers managed to escape by tractors, and some were killed in their houses. 246/ There are reportedly two mass graves in Nova Gradiška.

Gravesites

147. Stara Gradiška Camp: The village of Stara Gradiška is located directly on the Sava River. It is reported that 50 to 60 corpses were thrown into a well at the Stara Gradiška camp. 247/

148. Stara Gradiška: A witness provided testimony concerning a mass grave in Stara Gradiška. 248/ Serbs forced the witness' relative to go from house to house asking owners to hand in any weapons. When they did not find any, the Serbs brought him back to his house, 249/ beat and tortured him, then forced him and other villagers to dig their own grave. 250/ Seven of the villagers were killed and thrown into the grave at the back of the woman's

house. 251/

149. Mašička Šagovina: According to news reports, the village of Mašička Šagovina was burned and pillaged by Croatian forces in December 1991. 252/ On 19 December, Croatian forces arrested civilians and Serb soldiers of the territorial defence force, who had attempted to defend the village, but surrendered. 253/ Ten men were immediately killed by a member of the "Croatian Death Squad". 254/ In all, at least 21 persons were killed. Most of the victims were shoved into a mass grave by a bulldozer. 255/ The report does not specify whether the grave was dug by Croatian forces. 256/

18. Odžak 257/

150. Odžak county is located in north-eastern BiH, and sits along the Sava River, with Croatia on the opposite side. According to the 1991 census, Odžak's population was 30,651 persons, 54.2 per cent of whom were Croatian, 20.3 per cent were Muslim, 19.8 per cent were Serbian, and 5.7 per cent were "other".

151. There is only one reported mass grave in Odžak. It is located near the hospital in Odžak proper. According to various reports from the Serbian government, the former military depot in the village of Rabići was holding 300 Serbs. 258/ Serbs who were detained both in Rabići and in the village of Poljari 259/ were reported to have been killed and buried with bulldozers near the hospital. A known perpetrator's name is not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. 260/

19. Ogulin 261/

152. Ogulin is located in western Croatia. According to the 1991 census, Ogulin had a population of 28,904 persons, of whom 59.9 per cent were Croatian, 35.3 per cent were Serbian, and 4.8 per cent were "other". Ogulin has one reported mass grave within its borders.

153. The enclave of Gorski Kotar in Ogulin is near the border of the Serbian Krajina area. It extends from Velika Kapela Mountain to the River of Kupa. In this area, there are 178 villages and settlements inhabited by approximately 6,000 Serbs. In August 1991, Croatian authorities and Serbs in the enclave agreed to preserve the status quo of the area pending the "global political solution of ex-Yugoslavia". By the terms of that agreement, Croatian authorities agreed to keep their armed troops out of Serb villages, as well as to refrain from setting up new police outposts in the area. They also promised not to force Serbs in Gorski Kotar to serve in the Croatian armed forces.

154. On 24 September 1991, however, the Croatian local authorities completely destroyed five villages on the outskirts of the Gorski Kotar enclave. The villages were Brlog, Staro Selo, Tupljaci, Rapajin Do/Rapajin Klanac, and Drenov Klanac. Two thousand of the inhabitants fled to neighboring Krajina. Those who remained in the burning villages were killed and buried in garbage dumps, to be discovered by relatives who later returned to the area. 262/ Another report said the dead villagers were "thrown into pits and covered with manure". 263/

20. Osijek 264/

155. The county of Osijek is located in eastern Croatia, just north of Vukovar and Vinkovci counties. According to the 1991 census, Osijek had a population of 164,577 persons, of whom 66.6 per cent were Croatian, 20 per cent were Serbian, 8.4 per cent were "other" and 5 per cent were Yugoslav.

156. Osijek fell victim to fighting between Croatians and Serbs in 1991, around the same time that the fighting in Vukovar began. There are three reported mass graves in this county.

157. Dalj Cemetery: The village of Dalj had a 33 per cent Croat and 52 per cent Serb population before the war. Military activity began in Dalj on 1 August 1991, when it was attacked by JNA and Serb paramilitary forces from the directions of Bijelo Brdo and Borovo Selo. 265/ The paramilitary groups attempted to take over the police station, but the officers inside called for the JNA to intervene. When the JNA arrived, they told the police to surrender. The police refused and fired at the JNA. The JNA engaged the police, stormed the police station, and 80 policemen were killed. 266/ Local Croatians and Hungarians tried to flee, but many were killed by paramilitary sniper fire. 267/ The paramilitaries then went through the village, reportedly killing anyone who was wounded. 268/

158. One witness, along with eight others, was forced to move bodies from the police station and primary school to the Catholic Cemetery. The work party picked up 24 policemen from the station, three civilians killed in their homes, and eight persons from the primary school. Of the eight, five were Croat guards who were naked and had been shot at close range; the other three were policemen. Those victims who hailed from Dalj were buried by the local gravedigger. Other bodies were transferred to Osijek Hospital. 269/ On 4 August, this witness returned to the cemetery, where he observed a large hole dug by a military bulldozer. Local Croatians were forced by Serb paramilitaries to throw the dead bodies of those killed at the police station into the hole. Ten persons were in the hole when it was covered with earth, and hands were seen protruding from the pit. 270/

159. Ernestinovo Park: During the attack on Ernestinovo, several inhabitants were killed and later buried in mass graves in the park. 271/ The park is along Glavna Ulica (Street) 272/ and the site consists of three pits situated between the gallery and the monument.

160. The Osijek Red Cross provided detailed information about those buried in two of the three mass graves. No data was available about the bodies buried in the first pit. The second pit is believed to contain six bodies and some cattle. 273/ The third grave contains eight young persons, some of whom were wearing Croat Army or MUP uniforms, while others were naked. The bodies were all buried one metre beneath the ground. There were other individual graves scattered throughout the village. 274/

161. These graves were reported to UNCIVPOL on 17 November 1992, 275/ and Special Rapporteur Ndiaye and forensic expert Morris Tidball Binz visited the site in December of that year. Binz observed three areas of adjacent earth with no identifying marks. The mounds were low and irregular, with irregular perimeters of no more than 15 metres. No evidence was present which would contradict allegations of mass graves in the area. Binz recommended that the area be cleared of mines, surveyed, and probed. He also noted that available information suggested that the graves were sanitary and that the buried bodies were civilian casualties of war or military personnel killed in combat, not war crimes. 276/

162. Vladislavci, Obnova Factory: Eighteen Serbian civilians and one Hungarian from the village of Pavlin Dvor are allegedly buried in a mass grave in Vladislavci. The grave is said to be situated near the Obnova Factory, where cattle were previously buried. 277/ The killings occurred on 11 and 12 December 1991. After the Croatian Army began occupying houses in November, most of the population of this small village sought refuge in "House No. 51" and "House No. 40". On the night of 11 December, two or three bursts and screams were heard from one of the houses. Later, a truck drove by, turned off its engine, and after 30 to 40 minutes left the house.

163. Neighbors woke the next morning and observed blood inside one of the houses. This blood spread right to the "bridge". 278/ Later, on 12 December, "House No. 51" was blown up and completely destroyed. One of the bodies was found near the hayloft of House No. 51. 279/ Villagers believe the other bodies were taken to Pavlin Dvor and buried there. An alleged perpetrator of the killing was named. 280/

21. Pakrac 281/

164. The county of Pakrac is located in Croatia, in Sector West. The county consists of the town of Pakrac and 68 small villages and hamlets. The 1991 census listed the population of Pakrac as 27,288 persons, of whom 46.4 per cent were Serbian, 36 per cent were Croatian, 12.8 per cent were "other", and 4.8 per cent of the population identified themselves as Yugoslavs.

165. Throughout October 1991, members of the Croatian Army reportedly began arbitrarily arresting ethnic Serbs in the counties of Pakrac, Garešnica, Kutina, Bjelovar, and Zagreb. 282/ These persons were taken to several small camps in the region, including "Ribarska Koliba" (fisherman's cottage) in Marino Selo and "Stara Ciglanica" in Pakračka Poljana. 283/ Both of these camps are near the Ilova River. 284/ Later, control of the detention facilities was turned over to the National Guard of Croatia. According to witness statements and reports, prisoners were beaten and tortured; and up to 2,500 were allegedly killed near the campsites. 285/ These activities continued until March of 1992.

166. Based on two statements of former prisoners of Marino Selo, a minimum of three separate mass graves were reportedly excavated at Marino Selo, as a means of disposing of the bodies of those killed at the camps in Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana. The graves at Marino Selo are said to contain the bodies of as many as 800 Serbs. In Pakračka Poljana, villagers and subsequent UNCIVPOL investigations suggested there existed as many as 26 mass graves holding the bodies of 700 Serbs. One report noted that many of those buried in the graves were not former detainees of these camps, but were from other settlements in Western Slavonia where Serbs were killed in late 1991. Their bodies were then transported to the sites, which were in the vicinity of the Ilova River. 286/ Serb sources, however, allege that that Croatian authorities reopened some of the gravesites and took the bodies elsewhere as a means of hiding any evidence of mass killings. This activity was reportedly taken in response to publication of information about the camps and mass graves in the region. 287/

Gravesites in Marino Selo

167. Marino Selo Fish Pond: An ethnic Serb who was detained at the Ribarska Koliba camp in Marino Selo has alleged that he was involved in the burial of bodies in mass graves. 288/ The witness was arrested on 15 November 1991 and taken to Ribarska Koliba, along with other Serbian men and a few women.

He related that he and many of the other prisoners were subjected to severe beatings, mutilation, and torture. On 19 November, four of the prisoners were removed from detention and taken out towards the Ilova River. 289/ He then heard gunfire. The following morning, the witness and two other men 290/ were taken out and discovered the bodies of the men. The Croatian guards made the three prisoners bury the dead. Three of the dead prisoners 291/ were buried in a part of a fish pond, near the Ilova River, from which water had been removed. 292/ This grave was not marked. 293/

168. Marino Selo Bridge: Two witnesses 294/ were again put on burial detail on the afternoon of 20 November. At that point, three more men were buried in a common grave, without coffins, 150 metres downstream from the bridge. 295/ One of the witnesses noted that the grave was only "two shovels deep" because "they wouldn't allow any greater depth". Branches and grass were strewn over the grave, and one of the witnesses found a one-liter bottle nearby, which he also placed on top of the grave so that it could later be identified.

169. Marino Selo Garbage Dump: According to a forensic report based on investigations conducted in 1992, 'allegations surfaced of a third mass grave in the area, situated in a garbage pit behind an abandoned motel. 296/ The grave was reported to contain the remains of up to 12 people, and lies about five metres from a stream which drains the reservoirs of a fish farm. The pit is three metres long by two metres wide, and is 1.5 metres deep. Two-thirds of the pit is filled with water. 297/

170. UNCIVPOL Daruvar Station was notified of the allegations of mass graves in Marino Selo in September of 1992. Sgt. Jone Blikra and Cst. Dan Parchomchuk spoke with the witnesses who provided depositions to the Serbian Council Information Centre. 298/ Based on their conversations, the UNCIVPOL officers drew a sketch showing the graves in Marino Selo. 299/ A few days later, the two officers went to Marino Selo in an attempt to locate the graves. Following the sketch, they found what they believed to be the gravesites. 300/

171. In December of 1992, Mr. Morris Tidball Binz, a forensic expert commissioned by UNCHR, visited Marino Selo and other sites in Croatia said to contain mass graves. 301/ Binz carried out a rapid surface exploration of two locations in Marino Selo. The first site was the garbage pit behind the abandoned hotel, discussed above. Binz observed old garbage around the site, but found no human remains upon surface exploration. It did, however, show signs of recent disturbance (within the last two months), as evidenced by earth and garbage which had been removed from the pit and scattered around. The pit was explored with a metal probe, but Binz discovered nothing, including odors, which would suggest the presence of decomposing human remains.

172. Binz also visited another site, 150 metres downstream from the garbage pit, on the same side of the stream bank. He explored the area for signs of excavation, but found nothing. 302/

173. The Commission of Experts, in conjunction with a War Crimes Investigation Team provided by the Government of Canada, conducted investigations and excavations in the Pakrac county, but limited its focus to the alleged sites in Pakračka Poljana. No investigation of the sites at Marino Selo was conducted due to lack of time and resources. 303/

Gravesites in Pakračka Poljana

174. Allegations of mass graves in Pakračka Poljana came to the attention of UNPROFOR in December of 1992. At that time, a Croatian woman from Pakrac registered a complaint with UNCIVPOL Pakrac, stating that her husband had been arrested by Croatian soldiers in September of 1991, along with seven other men, none of whom had since been seen. 304/ She also reported that a mass grave was rumoured to exist between the villages of Poljana Pakračka and Gaj, wherein 200 bodies of Serbian men and women were buried.

175. A few weeks later, a source independent of the Croatian woman corroborated the existence of the mass grave and provided additional details as to its location and possible perpetrators. 305/ UNCIVPOL Officer Nicholson, another monitor, and the source visited three possible gravesites on 9 February 1993. For purposes of identification, Nicholson identified these sites as A, B and C. In October and November of 1993, the Commission of Experts organized a mission to investigate the sites. The description of each site, and the results of the mission, are discussed separately below. 306/

176. Site A: This site allegedly contained five bodies. Nicholson's initial visit to this site revealed remnants of bodies scattered around the location; namely, clothing, boots, a crutch, and skeletal remains. 307/ It was described as being the smallest of the sites. 308/ The bodies seemed to have been transported from a previous burial site because of heavy plastic material found at the scene. However, the site was reportedly cleared on 15 March 1993, and the bodies were moved to an unknown location. 309/ The WCIT attempted to examine the site anyway on two separate occasions, but found it inaccessible because of mud-blocked roads. 310/

177. Site B: Site B was situated less than two kilometres from Site A, and was reported to consist of two pits, each five feet by six feet, with an unknown number of bodies. 311/ The pits were situated approximately 19.5 metres from a hunting cabin and were 15 feet apart from one another. Site B was cleared by unknown parties between 8 and 15 May 1993. Subsequent inspection by Nicholson revealed that trees had been planted as an "obvious ruse for fresh digging". 312/

178. Site C: Site C was situated less than five kilometres from Site A. When Nicholson first visited the site, he observed two elongated trenches filled with earth. Each trench was four metres by 20 metres, and no observable signs of human remains were present. According to Nicholson's source, each trench contained 100 bodies. Nicholson also observed approximately eight independent and smaller graves bordering the two trenches. 313/

179. Nicholson revisited the site on 4 May 1993, at which time he believed there were 17 elongated trenches, not two as he had originally thought. Since his source had told him that each trench contained up to 100 bodies, Nicholson extrapolated in a UNCIVPOL report that Site C could contain as many as 1,700 bodies. 314/

180. The War Crimes Investigation Team (WCIT) and Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) arrived at Site C on 20 October 1993 to begin investigation. After preparing the site for security and excavation purposes, it was observed that the trenches Nicholson observed totalled 20. The team excavated test trenches on several of the trenches and dug the remainder with a backhoe. 315/ The tenth trench (or "feature" as called by the WCIT) revealed the remains of two humans. 316/ Each of the other trenches was empty, and the team concluded that the "features" were excavated for use as military defensive trenches, not mass graves. 317/ A smaller disturbance of earth near the

first feature was also found to contain the remains of one human. 318/

181. WCIT explored another area in Site C which abutted the upper bank of a nearby stream. 319/ Further investigation revealed six adjacent but independent graves, containing a total of 14 bodies, and a seventh grave nearby, containing two bodies. 320/

182. In all, the remains of 19 individuals, 16 males and three females, were found in nine separate graves in the field south of Pakračka Poljana. 321/ All of the graves appeared to have been dug by hand and were meant to be clandestine. WCIT concluded that the area around the graves was used as an execution site. Spent rounds were found in the area, and five of the bodies had their hands tied together with rope. Fifteen of the bodies evidenced gunshot wounds to the head, two had blunt head trauma; one had multiple gunshot wounds to the body, and one had massive head trauma. Based on these findings, WCIT believed that Officer Nicholson's original estimate, that 1,700 bodies were buried at the site, was erroneous. 322/

183. PHR reports that the graves exhumed at Pakračka Poljana may be connected to a soccer clubhouse near the site. According to PHR, witness statements suggest that the clubhouse may have been used as a secret detention centre by the Croatian military and police from August 1991 to March 1992. This time period corresponds with the likely time of burial for all or most of the exhumed bodies. 323/ Reported survivors of the detention facility related that many of the prisoners were executed near the clubhouse. 324/

22. Petrinja 325/

184. Petrinja is a county in Croatia situated on the Kupa River, approximately 50 kilometres south-east of Zagreb, and 60 kilometres north-west of Prijedor. According to the 1991 census, Petrinja had a population of 35,622 persons. The population of Petrinja is broken down as follows: 44.9 per cent were Serb, 44.2 per cent were Croatian, 5.1 per cent were Yugoslav, and 5.8 per cent "other".

185. Serbs attacked Petrinja on two separate occasions; the second occurring on 16 September 1991. 326/ During the second attack, some Croatian forces were reportedly forced to retreat. During the withdrawal, some soldiers were captured, taken to detention camps, and/or killed.

Gravesites

186. Gavrilović Villa and Vineyards: According to witness testimony, the witness and a number of Croats, who had been mobilized by the Croatian Army, began retreating to Zupić and Nebojan. Upon their arrival in the Gavrilović Villa, located alongside the Gavrilović vineyards, 327/ they were surrounded by "Četniks". The Serbs encircled the Croats, ordered them to remove their uniforms, and proceeded to line them up for execution. The witness was among the first to be called and was placed with two other Croats, with their backs to the firing squad. On hearing the gunshots and feeling the other two men fall, the witness fell into nearby bushes, where he realized that he had been shot in the arm and chest.

187. The witness stated that after falling to the ground, he remained conscious and heard the Serbs shooting "other people". 328/ As night fell the Serbs left everyone as presumably dead, at which point those survivors who could walk left. 329/ The witness remained at the site, apparently unable to move, and stated that "the Četniks" returned in the

morning to search the corpses for valuables and found him and another survivor. As the Serbs moved to a neighboring "weekend cottage", the witness "stood up and moved along the hill towards Petrinja". He reached a house whose owners recognized him and they drove him to the ambulatory of the Croatian Army. 330/

188. In a separate account submitted to the US State Department, a witness testified that during the same Serb offensive against Petrinja, 31 Croats were captured by JNA forces while attempting to escape to Sisak, a town located approximately 10 kilometres north-east of Petrinja. 331/ All of the captives were taken to the Petrinja internment camp 332/ located in the former Yugoslav Army casern known as "Vasil Gaćeša". 333/ The prisoners were held for one day, and the next morning all but five of the prisoners were released.

189. While interned at the Petrinja camp, prisoners participated in burial details involving "mass graves". On one such occasion 18 Croat soldiers were buried in an open area on a small hill, approximately 100 metres east of Gavrilović Villa and near a vacant house. According to the report, the bodies of the soldiers were piled in a 10 metres square area. 334/

190. The gravesite referred to in the State Department account may be the site of the killings mentioned in the first report discussed. The "vacant house" may be the "weekend cottage" as described in the first report, and the hill along which the grave is found may also be the same hill along which the first witness escaped. Furthermore, the coincidence of date, 16 September, on which the killing took place according to the first report, and on which the second witness was captured and interned, strongly suggests that the 18 bodies found may be the corpses of the Croatian soldiers killed as reported by the first witness. 335/

191. Vasil Gaćeša: The witness from the State Department report, discussed above, participated in a mass burial within the Vasil Gaćeša casern where 40 bodies of civilians from Petrinja, mostly Croats, were interred. 336/

192. Taborište: A detainee testified that there was a concentration camp holding Serbs in the settlement of Taborište, in Brijest near Petrinja. There, he claimed that among the 500 prisoners were 80 women and 40 children. He said that male prisoners "are being killed and buried in pits". 337/ There was no information provided regarding the site of the burials or "pits", or if the interments constitute one mass grave.

23. Podravska Slatina 338/

193. Podravska Slatina is in north-eastern Croatia, on the border with Hungary. The county contained 31,155 persons in 1991, 57.2 per cent of whom were Croatian, 35.8 per cent were Serbian, 3.5 per cent were "Yugoslav" and 3.5 per cent were "other".

194. Voćin, a village in Podravska Slatina, was the site of military action between Croatian and Serbian forces in December 1991. 339/ Members of Serbian paramilitary formations reportedly killed a total of 43 villagers in Voćin, Hum, and Krašković. Voćin is also the site of a reported mass grave.

195. According to Ms. Renilde Steeghs, a member of a European observers team, 24 people were found in a mass grave in Voćin. There is also speculation that the ruined church in that village contains more victims. 340/ Furthermore, 150 Croats remain missing from Voćin.

24. Prijedor 341/

196. Prijedor straddles a corridor connecting the Serbs' two-thirds share of BiH with their one-third share of Croatia. Prijedor's pre-war population was 112,000 persons. Muslims were the majority with 44 per cent of the population, while Serbs accounted for 42 per cent. The remainder of the population was comprised of 5.7 per cent Yugoslavs, 5.6 per cent Croats, and 2.2 per cent "other".

197. After Bosnia's Muslims and Croats unanimously voted to secede from Yugoslavia in March of 1992, Radovan Karadžić announced that the Serbs would form their own state. 342/ On 30 April, Prijedor Serbs arrested leading Muslim officials and replaced them with Serbs. All Muslim employees were fired by Serbs shortly thereafter.

198. Nine days later, officials demanded that Muslims sign loyalty oaths to the Bosnian Serb state or be considered terrorists. On 14 May, Serbs raised roadblocks around Kozarac and cut off telephone service. On 24 May, Serbian tanks, mortars and artillery attacked the village. This attack lasted for three days, during which an estimated 2,000 villagers were killed. Afterwards, many civilians were allegedly taken to detention facilities, with rich Muslims, political officials, and policemen as particular targets.

199. The process of displacement, military attacks, and detention of civilians took place on a wide scale throughout the county of Prijedor. Most villages fell in the same fashion as Prijedor and Kozarac. As civilians were killed in their towns or in detention facilities, a need arose for large-scale body disposal. As a result, there are reports of 60 mass graves in Prijedor county alone, more than in any other county in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. From the available information, it appears that many of these gravesites were designed to conceal evidence of mass killings.

200. This section will describe gravesites in Prijedor proper, Trnopolje, and other small villages in the area, the Omarska and Ljubija mining complexes, graves in the Japra river valley, and those near the border with Sanski Most.

Prijedor

201. While most of the alleged mass burials in the county took place in the surrounding villages, some mass graves did surface in Prijedor proper.

202. Prijedor City Dump: Several persons, including one individual who loaded bodies for burial, allege that there is a mass grave at the Prijedor garbage dump. It can be reached by taking the road from Hambarine to Ljubija and going up a hill. The sources state that a large number of bodies were picked up in villages near Prijedor, transported to the dump in July 1992, and bulldozed. 343/

203. One of the reports, which discusses the July killing at Keraterm Camp, 344/ lists a place called "Kurovo" as one of the possible sites where the victims may be buried. The report then says Kurovo is the city dump. It is unclear if this is the same site as discussed above. 345/

204. Paščinac Cemetery: Paščinac is a district of Prijedor town, and sits three kilometres north of the city, near a small airport. Seventeen prisoners from Keraterm Camp, including Safet Marić, were buried in a mass grave at this cemetery. Marić had reportedly been beaten, his throat slit, and a cross carved into his head. 346/

205. Baltine Bare: There is a general report that 2,000 people are buried by the River Sana in Baltine Bare, near Prijedor. No other details about the site were provided. 347/

206. Europa Inn: The road leading to Prijedor, which is near the Gaj woodland and the Europa Inn, is the reported site of a mass grave holding 700 bodies. Local villagers may have been responsible for digging the grave, but it is unclear whether they did so of their own volition or were forced by the Serb authorities. 348/

207. Bajer Factory: Most reports note that those prisoners killed at Keraterm Camp were taken to the mines at Omarska, Tomašica, or Ljubija. 349/ Another report, however, alleges that those internees who died from beatings or torture were taken to "Bajer", 350/ where clay was excavated for the local brick factory. 351/ Another report states that the grave was covered by construction material from the destroyed Old Town. Some individuals were buried alive under the rubble. 352/

208. Bišćani is a Muslim village of 1,000 persons, just west of Prijedor proper. It was bombarded with artillery on 20 July 1992. The following day, the infantry moved in. 353/ Soon the soldiers occupied every home in the village. Most of the male residents were killed in or outside their homes. Women and children were rounded up and kept in a few houses. One witness observed seven deaths by shooting. Because of its proximity to Prijedor town, reports of gravesites in Bišćani are included here.

209. Bišćani Cemetery: A 22 year-old Bosnian Muslim said that from 20 to 27 July, surviving residents buried victims' bodies in the local cemetery. The 40 survivors were then forced to walk to the entrance of the Prijedor city, where a bus transported them to Trnopolje Camp. 354/

210. Left Bank of Sana: Several tens of people were allegedly killed and buried near the left bank of the Sana River in Bišćani. 355/

211. Tukove: This small village near Bišćani contains a joint grave, where a woman witness' brother and five others are buried. No other details regarding the site were provided. 356/

212. Tukove Trash Heap: A witness interviewed by the Croatian Information Centre related that she and three other women had to put the bodies of 20 Bišćani villagers, who had been killed on the way to a detention camp, into the trash heap. The following day, they tried to bury the bodies properly, but Serb soldiers stopped them, saying the bodies were going to be taken away. 357/

213. Jubovci: Allegedly 120 people were killed in Jugović and Bišćani and buried in Jubovci. No other details regarding the site were provided. 358/

Trnopolje

214. Trnopolje is a small village of 5,000 people, nine kilometres east of Prijedor. It sits on the north side of Lake Ribnjak, and is halfway between Omarska and Prijedor. Before the war, the village consisted of 950, families of which 704 were Muslim, 102 were Croat and the rest Serbs, Ukrainian, Albanians and others.

215. Trnopolje was attacked on the same day as Prijedor, 23 May 1992, and the village was occupied without any shots fired. The local villagers were

ordered to turn over their weapons, and the Serbs began a campaign of harassment against the population. They fired shots at Muslim houses, and the wealthy and intellectuals disappeared. Many villagers were killed in their homes.

216. The school centre in the main part of the village was thereafter turned into a detention facility, holding as many as 4,000 to 5,000 people. 359/ Women and children were kept in the culture hall, which was part of the school; the men were kept separately, often being forced to sleep outside.

217. The Serb attack on Trnopolje and subsequent detention of many civilians had severe consequences. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of villagers were reportedly killed and buried in mass graves. Some of these graves seem to have been created as a necessity of war; others may have been a way of concealing evidence of mass killings. In Trnopolje itself, there are reports of eight separate mass grave sites. There are also three additional villages in the immediate vicinity of Trnopolje, Šivci, Maničani and Kamičani which are also said to contain mass graves.

218. Ribnjak Lake & Fish Hatchery: As mentioned above, the village of Trnopolje borders Lake Ribnjak. This lake appears to have been the location of a fish pond and hatchery which is just a few hundred yards from the village. This lake was not only the site of several reported mass graves, it is also where Muslims were disposed of by burning.

219. Many of the victims buried at Ribnjak lake were prisoners of the Trnopolje and Trnjani camps. 360/ According to one detainee of Trnopolje, drunk Serb soldiers would enter the camp at Trnopolje every night and take two or three girls outside and rape them. 361/ Some of the women were returned to the camp, and others were taken to Prijedor hospital. Still others were killed, and people from the camp were required to bury them near Ribnjak. When the men would return from burial detail, they told the other prisoners that the dead had been beaten to death, and many appeared to have been tortured. 362/ A named guard was said to often select prisoners to dig graves for dead prisoners. Frequently, those assigned to this task never returned. 363/

220. Another former prisoner corroborated these stories of torture, mutilation and mass graves in Ribnjak. On an unspecified date in July, four to five soldiers came to Trnopolje and took six men away from the camp. All were from Kamičani village and all had the surname Forić. The following day, guards selected seven prisoners to dig a mass grave for the men next to Ribnjak. According to the gravediggers, the seven men had been cut with knives, crosses were carved into their chests, knives were pushed through their chins and tongues, through which wires were then inserted. 364/

221. At least two Bosnian Muslims were killed in the Saničani Ribnjak area of Trnopolje. Sources heard from friends in the village that their bodies were either thrown in the fish hatchery or into the Gomcanica River. 365/

222. Some prisoners, however, were never buried. It is reported that many Muslims who had been detained in the Trnjani and Trnopolje camps, and had died from beatings, starvation or were killed, were taken to Ribnjak. 366/ At that point, their bodies were reportedly doused with gasoline and they were set on fire. 367/

223. Soccer Field: Trnopolje Camp's setting in the school centre provided an array of facilities in which to house prisoners, including a soccer field 200 metres from the school. A Bosnian refugee reported that in June of 1992, the bodies of eight Muslim prisoners were buried next to the soccer field, under a

large oak tree. 368/

224. Mezari: Mezari is a neighborhood within Trnopolje village. A large number of bodies of prisoners who were killed by Serb guards at Trnopolje camp were disposed of at the Mosque in Mezari. The individual who reported this incident was unsure whether the bodies were buried there or if they had been burned. 369/

225. Trnopolje Park: According to a witness statement, there is a park one kilometre north of the Trnopolje camp. This witness alleged that many of the prisoners killed at the camp were buried on park grounds. No other details about the site were provided. 370/

226. Trnopolje Mill: Helsinki Watch interviewed a man who was assigned to dig graves while detained at Trnopolje camp. The witness went on several burial trips during his detention. Among the sites he was aware of was the mill, where 60 to 100 people are said to have been buried. 371/ A second man that Helsinki Watch spoke with corroborated the existence of this site, saying there are "many graves" near the mill, and a bulldozer was used to cover them. 372/

227. Trnopolje Meadow: The gravedigger who spoke of burials at the mill actually participated in the burial of persons in a meadow near the camp. 373/ This meadow was 400 metres from the camp, at the end of a fence which runs along the left side of a road near the railway station. At least three bodies were buried there, two of whom were identified as Ante and his son Zoran. All three bodies had the backs of their heads missing, and one was shot through the eye. 374/

228. Trnopolje Fields: According to at least one former prisoner, some of the dead from Trnopolje camp were buried in numerous fields in the vicinity of the camp. 375/ It is possible that the meadow referred to by the gravedigger mentioned above was just one of the fields in which bodies were buried. 376/

229. Residential Houses: During the occupation of Trnopolje, many villagers were killed in their homes and yards. Often, Serbs would bring prisoners away from camps in the area and kill them in the village citizens who were not yet in detention. There are reports of numerous mass graves in the yards of Trnopolje's residents. 377/ Most were buried where they died.

230. As an example, two individuals related the execution and burial of 11 to 13 persons in front of the Redžić 378/ house in Trnopolje. 379/ On 9 July 1992, seven Serbs and others arrived in the village in APCs and military trucks, and began rounding up Muslim men from their homes. Eventually the group numbered between 40 and 50, and they were gathered in front of Mevla Redžić's house, along with Mevla and her daughter-in-law. Eleven men and two women were asked to step forward. 380/ They were taken across the road and killed by machine-gun fire. They were buried behind Mevla's house. 381/

231. Maničani Village: One witness who was detained at Trnopolje for over four months had to bury Muslim bodies three times. The Muslim had been dead for three weeks, and were buried in the village of Maničani, seven kilometres from the camp. 382/

232. Šivci Cemetery: The village of Šivci is two kilometres from Trnopolje camp. It was shelled sometime after 14 June, and between 45 to 120 people were killed during the Serb attack. 383/ Moreover, its proximity to Trnopolje made it a prime site for mass burials.

233. The cemetery in Šivci 384/ appears to have initially been the primary site for burials of those killed at Trnopolje Camp. A Bosnian refugee, who was assigned to bury the dead at this location, noted that there was not enough space to bury all those killed, which forced burials to the fields around Trnopolje. 385/

234. Šivci Unpaved Village Road: One of the gravediggers interviewed by Helsinki Watch noted that 50 people were killed at one time in Šivci on 26 or 27 June. He also said that men are buried along a small road which is just to the left of the unpaved village road in Šivci. 386/

235. Kamičani Mosque: Three former prisoners of Trnopolje Camp are buried near the mosque in Kamičani, a small village near Trnopolje. According to a gravedigger, three men 387/ received permission to scavenge food from the camp guards. When the guards who escorted them went away for a few moments, the police reportedly stopped the three men. The guards returned to find the three men missing. They were later found near the mosque. One's throat was slit, one was shot in the head, and the third had his foot severed. The three were buried where they died. 388/

Omarska

236. Omarska is situated approximately 16 kilometres east of Prijedor proper. In the early part of 1992, it was the site of a Serb-run detention camp, where thousands of local villagers, primarily Muslim males, were detained. Many of the prisoners were subjected to beatings, torture, mutilation, and execution. In nearby Prijedor, another camp was established at the "Keraterm" ceramics plant, where prisoners withstood treatment similar to the prisoners at Omarska. Indeed, many prisoners were shuttled among among the Omarska, Keraterm, Trnopolje, and Manjaca camps from the period of May through October 1992.

237. This region contains several mining operations scattered throughout the landscape. These mines, particularly those in Omarska, Tomašica, and Ljubija, which reportedly contain a great number of victims of the fighting in Prijedor county, as well as those killed during detention. The deep pits and shafts created by previous mining operations provided an easy way to carry out large-scale burials; evidence of which could be readily hidden from local villagers and the international community. Indeed, the Serbs regularly recruited local villagers and camp inmates to assist in disposing of the bodies and then killed them as well so as to eliminate any potential witnesses.

238. The lack of witnesses explains why the descriptions of most of the mass grave sites in this area are sketchy and almost always consist of hearsay. The names of various gravesites are described in a variety of ways, making it difficult to ascertain a precise number of locations in the area. In the village of Omarska, there are reports of 12 mass graves.

239. Omarska Mining Complex: The village of Omarska contains a vast mining complex for the excavation of iron ore. This complex was comprised of several different pits, most of which were used to bury the bodies of those killed in the Omarska and Keraterm camps, as well as those killed in villages which were attacked by Serb forces.

240. Many villagers from Prijedor and former camp inmates refer to the "Omarska mines" as burial sites. More often than not, the precise location in which persons are buried is not provided. Six mining locations, however, have been identified as those constituting mass graves: 389/ the "Jezero" open pit, the "Ruvac" open mine, the lake near Medjedja dam 390/, the

excavations at "Mamuze", Maričke mine shaft, and Gradina Brana mine shaft. According to the witness who identified the first three sites, 10 to 20 people were killed every day during the three month existence of the Omarska camp and buried at these sites, as well as at Tomašica. 391/ The Jezero and Mamuze sites were closed in January 1992, and area residents say the sites now contain a number of Muslims. The Jezero pit, according to one report, contained the bodies of 59 injured and nine killed civilians from Keraterm Camp. 392/

241. Many of the witness reports identify specific numbers of people buried at the Omarska mines. A former inmate personally observed between 40 to 50 bodies taken away from Omarska camp and deposited in "a nearby mine". 393/ On 24-25 July, 180 Omarska prisoners from Čarakovo were killed at the camp, on the open ground between Bijela Kuća (white house) and Klaonica (slaughter house). A prisoner witnessed a mechanical digger putting the bodies onto two large trucks, which then left "in the direction of the mine shafts". 394/

242. According to several interviews with refugees, a specific incident which took place at Keraterm camp resulted in a huge mass burial, most likely at one of the Omarska/Tomašica mine sites. The numbers of persons involved varies from report to report, but the general sequence of events surrounding the incident do coincide. On one night in mid-July 395/ of 1992, a large number of men were killed or wounded in Room 3 of Keraterm Camp. Two Serb guards reportedly opened fire on a number of prisoners housed in Room 3. Hundreds of men were killed 396/ and still others were wounded. 397/

243. The following morning, the guards enlisted several prisoners to load the bodies of both the dead and wounded onto trucks for disposal. 398/ Once the loading was complete, the trucks traveled to one of the various mine locations, where the bodies of the wounded, dead, and those who assisted in loading the trucks (who were likely killed on-site) were thrown into the mine. 399/

244. Of the six individual accounts of the incident, three mention Omarska as one of the likely mine locations where these bodies were taken. Four specify the Tomašica site as a possible location, and one identifies the "Ribnjak" or "Ljubija" mine as the site. 400/ If, as one of the accounts suggests, Tomašica is part of the mining complex at Omarska, then the likelihood that these victims are buried at or near Omarska is highly probable. However, the mine locations in Omarska are not the only potential sites of mass graves.

245. Omarska Lime Pit: One former prisoner of Omarska Camp alleged that each morning about 10 people were taken away to a nearby lime pit. One local villager found his brother's body in the lime pit. Other villagers found severed body parts, but could not identify any relatives. 401/

246. Manmade Swamp: According to one witness, a former Omarska inmate, there was a rumour of a mass grave situated about 600 metres south of the camp. It consisted of a .5 kilometres long, manmade swamp, which was part of the mineworks and contained acid. The witness suggested that the swamp was being used to dispose of many of the victims killed at the camp. 402/

247. Sites at Omarska Camp: Several reports mention the existence of mass graves, which may be located at the Omarska Camp itself. A former inmate stated that most of the killings at Omarska took place in the machine hall. Prisoners would be called away, shots would be heard, and the prisoners never returned. The inmate alleged that these victims were ultimately buried in a mass grave near the machine hall. 403/ The camp garbage heap was also a site mentioned as a place where bodies were dumped. 404/

248. Another inmate related that every night, two prisoners were selected to bury the dead. One night the witness was chosen, and he buried 11 corpses crosswise in a "pit". 405/ The location of the pit was not specified.

249. Busnovi and Gruben: The Busnovi and Gruben regions are also alleged to be gravesites. No other details regarding these sites were provided. 406/

250. Tomašica: 407/ As discussed earlier, the Tomašica mine may very well be a part of the whole Omarska mining complex, where scores of former prisoners are buried, particularly the victims of the July killing at Keraterm's Room 3. One account, which related the Keraterm incident, was specific about the burial site and did not refer to the mine itself. This witness speculated that the bodies were taken to an area in Tomašica known as "Depunija". Someone he knew saw a truck unload many dead bodies into a deep pit there. 408/

251. However, the mines at Tomašica may not have held only prisoners of the various Prijedor camps, but other victims as well. According to one witness, 18 Muslims were killed in the yard of a residential home in Prijedor during late July 1992. 409/ These men, along with the bodies of 40 to 50 men killed on Partizanska Ulica, were transported in a truck, which was followed by a bulldozer. The vehicles turned onto the road which led to the Tomašica mines. The witness only saw the loading of the bodies, not the burial, but mentioned that the road travelled led only to the mines and to no other road or location. 410/ The witness also noted that he observed a truck designated as belonging to the Tomašica mine pass him on the road. As it turned, blood spilled out of the truck and he saw arms and legs hanging.

252. Ljeskare: There is a horizontal mine shaft in the village of Ljeskare. Prisoners at Omarska Camp heard rumours that 500 women, children, and elderly from the village of Hambarine were being held in the mine shaft. They were suffocated when the entrance to the shaft was destroyed by explosives. 411/

Ljubija

253. Ljubija is 10 kilometres south of Prijedor. Like Omarska and Tomašica, Ljubija is a mining community, and served as an additional location where prisoners and villagers were taken for burial.

254. Strip Mines: In the middle of May 1992, Serb soldiers from an unidentified unit took control of the Ljubija strip mine. Guards posts were established, the location was armed, and barbed wire was erected. 412/ Because of the frequency with which witnesses to the mass burials in Prijedor were killed, the precise locations of the sites are often not provided. Accounts refer to the "Ljubija" mine, strip mine, open pit iron mine, and the like. Six locations, however, have been identified with more specificity:

(a) Vukulja: Vukulja was a pit 12 kilometres in an unknown direction from Ljubija. Prior to May of 1992, recent ore excavations had taken place at the site. A source provided hearsay information that 150 Muslims from Kozarac and thousands of other Muslims from the Prijedor area were killed in the Vukulja and Ljubija pits in August of 1992. 413/

(b) Šljunkara: The Šljunkara open pit was five kilometres south-west of Prijedor. Just as Muslims from Prijedor were buried in Vukulja in August, others were buried in the Šljunkara pit in May of 1992. 414/

(c) Iskopine Pit: The Iskopine pit is located just west of the main road through Ljubija between an area marked "Ljubija Rudnik" and a small lake. 415/ In late July 1992, many of the male villagers of Rizvanovici were rounded up by Serb forces. Between 117 and 155 Muslim males were taken to the village of Miska Glava, where they were held in a cafe for three days without food or water. Seven of the prisoners were disemboweled or had their throats slit, and 10 were taken away and never returned. The remaining prisoners were taken to Ljubija sports stadium, where they were beaten. Approximately 60 of the prisoners were mutilated and killed. Those who were still alive had to load the mutilated corpses onto buses. The buses drove to the Iskopine pit, parked near a bulldozer, and two or three prisoners took turns hauling the corpses to an area 20 metres from the buses. Automatic rifle fire emanated from this area and the prisoners never returned. An escapee believes they were executed by rifle fire. 416/

(d) Open Pit Mine - Stara Cesta Road: This open pit mine is said to be two to three kilometres south of Ljubija. It is 12 metres in diameter and is six metres deep. On 1 August 1992, a pile of 20 to 25 bodies, all with multiple bullet wounds, was seen in this pit. The pit is on the east side of Stara Cesta Road and north of a dirt path, which turns off the main road to the east. A Bosnian refugee personally observed these bodies, which were covered with earth a few days later. 417/

(e) Redak & Kruška Pits: Redak is an open strip mine pit three kilometres south of Ljubija, and Kruška is one kilometre south of Redak. Bodies were said to have been dumped in these pits after the attacks on the village of Brisevo. 418/ The pits at these locations were 5 to 100 metres from the road, with dimensions of three metres by three metres by 2.5 metres. The pits were empty before hostilities began in Sanski Most, but in August of 1992, residents observed that the pits were filled with the region's yellow dirt. One person observed human bones protruding from one of the pits. 419/ Another report alleged that 200 people were buried in one grave at Redak. 420/

(f) Ljubija Mines: Other allegations generally state that Ljubija mines were used as burial sites. One prisoner from Keraterm related that his Serb guards told him that the 15 to 20 prisoners who died at the camp each day were buried at the ore mine in Ljubija, 15 kilometres west of Prijedor. 421/

(g) Another man from the area stated that he spoke with a man who buried bodies brought by the Serbs to the strip mines. Specifically, more than 100 villagers from Hambarine were captured, taken to the strip mines, executed, and buried by an excavator. 422/

(h) Another report states that in July 1992, bodies of killed civilians were brought on a regular basis to the Ljubija mines, where they were soaked with oil and set on fire. Afterwards, bulldozers would cover them with dirt and cobbles. 423/

255. Šurkovac: Šurkovac is a village 2.5 kilometres north of Ljubija. Within the village is a hamlet called Volarić, entirely populated by gypsies. According to a refugee, 12 unidentified bodies were unloaded off a truck on the left side of the Ljubija-Miska Glava Road. Eleven Gypsies were forced to bury the victims who may have been from Rizvanovići. 424/ As the Gypsies were digging the mass grave, a delivery truck, which was supplying food to the Serb Army, passed by and the Gypsies were fired upon, instantly killing nine of them. The witness identified the gravesites on a topographic map. 425/

256. Tomeks Plant: A large number of bodies are reportedly buried in a mass grave near the Tomeks plant in Ljubija. No other details regarding the site were provided. 426/

257. Ljubica Dizdarević Residence: This house is situated near the west side of the intersection of Stara Cesta road and the new road 3.5 kilometres south of Ljubija. A group of 20 Muslim prisoners, some from the village of Čarakovo, were transported to this site by bus and taken to a pear tree. Their hands were tied behind their backs and 10 armed guards escorted them. The prisoners were forced to dig a pit. The guards then beat and shot the prisoners and pushed them into the pit, which was then covered with dirt. The witness heard of the killing from his aunt, who was an eyewitness. During the last half of August, human hands and feet could be seen protruding from the pit. 427/

258. Raljaš: There is a general report that 19 persons were killed and buried in five graves in Raljaš. 428/ No other details regarding the site were provided. 429/

Gravesites Near Sanski Most Border - Stara Rijeka & Briševo

259. Stara Rijeka is approximately three kilometres south-east of Ljubija and sits on the border with Sanski Most county. It nearly forms one village with its neighbor, Briševo. Because of the specificity with which graves in both villages are described, they will be discussed separately.

260. Stara Rijeka Cemetery: On 25 July 1992, soldiers from the Bosnian Serb 6th Light Infantry Mountain Brigade, the Fifth Kozara Brigade and local mobilized Serbs converged on both Stara Rijeka and Briševo. All Muslim and Croat males were apprehended. During the roundups, 85 residents, including 17 women, were killed. 430/ Most were slain with knives. Serbs in Stara Rijeka allowed survivors of the attack to bury the dead; those in Briševo did not. 431/ In August of 1992, nine bodies were buried in two graves in the Stara Rijeka Croatian "Grošica" Cemetery.

261. Two Bosnian refugees gave detailed descriptions of the burial sites and identified the victims. 432/ The cemetery is four kilometres south of Stara Rijeka, on the east side of the highway to Stari Madjan. It is surrounded by a wrought iron fence and has only one means of ingress and egress: a small bridge which spans a two metre canal separating the cemetery from the highway. The first grave is to the left of the cemetery entrance and covers a six square metre area. Two Bosnian Croatian married couples 433/ from the villages of Briševo and Stara Rijeka are buried there. 434/

262. The second grave is to the right of the cemetery entrance and is four metres by 2.5 metres. Nine members of the same family, 435/ who were Bosnian Croatians from Stara Rijeka, are buried there: three brothers, four sons of two of the brothers, a nephew of the brothers, and a cousin from Briševo.

263. When the bodies were found, all the throats had been slit, the backs of their knees had been cut, and all body hair had been burned off. One victim's head had been scalped and his eyes were removed. One other victim had skin removed from his left elbow, and another's spine was broken. It appears from the report that the bodies were discovered by a villager, and he was granted permission to bury them. 436/

264. In addition, there is a general, unconfirmed report that 43 people were killed in Stara Rijeka and buried in two graves. 437/

265. Briševo: A 30 year-old Bosnian Croatian witness from Briševo 438/ has provided testimony of mass grave locations, names of some victims, and details of how they were killed. 439/ The first attack on Briševo was on 27 May 1992. By the dawn of 24 July 1992, the area was entirely encircled. On about 24 August, the area was under mortar attack. After the mortar attack, troops moved from village to village, indiscriminately seeking out and killing inhabitants. 440/ Meeting little or no resistance, these forces moved through each town and forced out the remaining inhabitants. 441/ Most people were hiding from the shelling in their basements, where the soldiers killed them. About 70 bodies were buried, all of which had suffered multiple bullet wounds. 442/ The Sixth Krajina Brigade and members of the Fifth Kozara Brigade were reportedly responsible for these mass killings. Most of the victims were killed by the Sixth Krajina Brigade. 443/ The witness also provided the names of some perpetrators. 444/

266. Some of the information provided included individual graves located near mass graves. 445/ These individuals also may be the victims of mass killings. All of the graves were dug by civilians from the village of Briševo, including the witness, except for the first grave listed later, which was dug by the victims themselves. All are over one metre deep and all are marked with a cross and surrounded by wooden fences, again with the exception of the first grave listed. Some bodies were wrapped in sheets and blankets and then buried. 446/ The following is a list of those graves in the Briševo area. 447/

267. In mid-August, a bus arrived from Ljubija with about 20 Muslim prisoners. They were predominantly young men (in their early twenties) from the village of Carakovo. They were removed from the bus with their hands tied with wire behind their necks and escorted by about 10 guards with assault weapons. After their hands were freed, they were forced to dig a pit. The guards beat and shot them and then pushed their bodies into the pit. Before leaving, the guards covered the bodies with dirt. During the last half of August, the witness could see hands and feet protruding from the grave. 448/

268. The badly burned bodies of an 80 year-old man, a 55 year-old woman, and a 67 year-old man are buried near a witness' house. This grave is located in Pimaci. 449/

269. Above a witness' house in Mlinari, six people are buried. 450/

270. About 10 metres from the well near Marko Buzuk's house, a 65 year-old woman, a 60 year-old man and a 30 year-old man are buried. 451/ In the same immediate area, about 400 metres west of Mlinari toward Groarac, 452/ a grave contains four male bodies with multiple bullet wounds. 453/

271. At the location called Jezerce (Little Lake), four people are buried.

272. There are two graves 200 metres from the road south of Lisina, near a witness' house. 454/ The two graves are about 70 metres apart. 455/ An entire family of six individuals is buried there.

273. Four women and four men were brought and killed near Ivo Žunić's house and later buried there. 456/

274. The graves of two 16 year-old males are located on the Žunića Ravana road, north-west of Buzuci. 457/ One boy was buried on the south side of the stream, and the other was buried on the north side. Their bodies bore identification stating that they were from Rizvanovići.

275. The witness also provided detailed information on how a number of the victims listed above were killed. Many were tortured and all were beaten. Some were killed by picks, shovels, and stakes, while others were mutilated. 458/

25. Rogatica 459/

276. Rogatica is located in eastern BiH, near Srebrenica and Višegrad. According to the 1991 census, Rogatica had a population of 21,812 persons, 60.4 per cent of whom were Muslim and 39.6 per cent were Serbian.

277. Dobrun/Okrugla: A witness from Višegrad related that Serb Muslim relations grew tense upon the arrival of the Užice corps on 14 April 1992. 460/ The Užice corps left a month later, and Serb irregular forces came in. Muslims began being subjected to curfews and dismissed from their jobs. Those Muslims who belonged to the SDA were often taken for interrogation. At one point, the commander of the Serb Territorial Defence Forces ordered all Muslim men over the age of 15 to report to headquarters. Upon arrival, they were told to be out of the village by noon; thereafter many Muslims fled.

278. The witness joined a convoy of four buses carrying refugees from Titovo Užice towards Skopje. The convoy was stopped by Četniks between Pobrun and Okrugle. Nineteen men were taken away from the convoy, and the witness later heard that the men had been killed and their bodies buried in a common grave.

279. Žepa: UN monitoring organizations (UNMO) received a report of a possible mass grave in Žepa. A local civilian met with UNMOs who said that there was a mass grave near his house, and related that most victims were killed in 1992, in Višegrad and its surroundings by "Četniks", not local Serbs. The bodies were then thrown into the Drina River and resurfaced in Slap. 461/ All of the victims were Muslim. The witness has a list of 85 persons who were buried in the mass grave. Another man secretly buried the personal property of the dead in another location in Žepa. UNMO patrols visited the alleged site and confirmed that there is a mass grave at the location, as well as some individual graves. The report notes that a total of 185 persons may be buried in the area. 462/

26. Sanski Most 463/

280. The county of Sanski Most is located in north-western BiH, just south of Prijedor and west of Banja Luka. According to the 1991 census, Sanski Most had a population of 60,119 persons, 47 per cent of whom were Muslim, 42.2 per cent were Serbian, 7.1 per cent were Croatian, and 3.7 per cent were "other".

281. Military activity in Sanski Most began in late May 1992. On 27 May, roads across the Sana River were blocked local Serbian police and, possibly, the JNA. Mortars and artillery were brought into position the next day, and the county began being shelled that evening. The Serbs asked the citizens to surrender and report to the main soccer field in Sanski Most. Most citizens left their homes to comply, and Serb forces began "cleansing" the towns. Houses were looted and burned. If villagers remained inside, grenades were thrown in to kill the occupants. 464/ At a later date, villagers were taken to detention facilities somewhere in Ključ and/or Sanski Most, including

"Krings" camp. 465/ From information available to IHRLI, most of the mass graves in the Sanski Most county surfaced in the surrounding villages, and not in Sanski Most proper.

282. Ključ-Sanski Most Road: A Muslim villager from Sanski Most county was one of those transported to detention facilities in the Ključ and Sanski Most area. While he was on board a bus between the two counties, he saw a pile of 40 to 50 bodies lying in a meadow approximately five metres from the road. At the foot of a hill, a bulldozer was digging, what the villager presumed to be, a mass grave. 466/

283. Vrhopolje: Vrhopolje is a small village 12 kilometres south of Sanski Most. On an unidentified date, the village was looted, burned and destroyed, and 3,500 of its inhabitants were killed and then buried in mass graves. The graves are reportedly located between Highway 15 and the Sanica River, next to a gravel road that crosses a wooden bridge. The bridge is situated just south of where the Sanica River joins the Sana River. The graves were dug by bulldozers for four days. A Serbian guard at the Krings Camp told a Bosnian refugee about the site. Gypsies may have assisted with the burial of the bodies. 467/

284. Klijevci: Klijevci is a village situated eight kilometres south of Sanski Most. According to reports, the entire Muslim male population of the village, aged 14 and older, were killed and buried in mass graves. The order to kill the Muslims was reportedly given by a Serb commander. This information was given to a Bosnian refugee by a man who was one of a group of 20 men who were taken to be killed but escaped. 468/

285. Hrustovo: Like Klijevci and Vrhopolje, Hrustovo is south of Sanski Most by 13 kilometres. This Muslim village was also completely destroyed, and all inhabitants who had not fled the region earlier were killed. The victims were buried in mass graves, but the precise location was not provided in the report. 469/

286. Otiš: A source interviewed by the United Kingdom noted that he had heard rumours that all Croats living in Otiš 470/ were killed and 5,020 of them were buried in a mass grave. No other details about the site were provided. 471/

287. Škrljevit: G.S., a Croat civilian from Škrljevit, outside of Sanski Most proper, was reportedly ambushed by Serbs on 2 November 1992. He and five other individuals were taken to a location near the Glamosnica forest, lined up in a row, and shot at with machine-gun fire. G.S. survived the shooting and later escaped. He noted that on the same day, a group of three other Croatian civilians were killed in a similar fashion, as they were returning from Sanski Most. Another Croatian was killed, reportedly because the Serbs feared that he knew of the murders of the three civilians. The Serb authorities gave an ultimatum to the villagers of Škrljevit to bury all of these victims before 3:00 p.m. on 4 November 1992. The villagers received the bodies of the nine individuals on 3 November, which they buried in the common grave in the Škrljevit cemetery. 472/

27. Sarajevo 473/

288. Sarajevo is located in southern BiH. The county consists of several districts, including Hadžići, Ilijaš, Ilidža, and Vogošća. Sarajevo's population in 1991 was 525,890 persons, 49.3 per cent of whom were Muslim, 29.9 per cent were Serbian, 10.7 per cent were "Yugoslav", 6.6 per cent were Croatian, and 3.5 per cent were "other".

289. Tarčin: The village of Tarčin is situated in Hadžići district, 20 kilometres north-east of Konjic proper. The self-styled "Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia" informed the ECMM office that a mass grave exists on the outskirts of Tarčin, near a meat factory. According to a map, the gravesite appears to be located between the factory and the river, just north of an east-west railway line. The factory sits north of the intersection of the road to Kreševo and the road between Konjic and Sarajevo.

290. It is believed that there are 30 Croats from Konjic in the grave, as well as three Serbians. 474/ Five of the victims are said to be children. The perpetrators are known, but not named for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. Although ECMM was called upon to investigate, 475/ as of 22 November 1993, the HVO denied access to the routes to Tarčin. 476/

291. Sarajevo City: A woman resident of Sarajevo informed a German journalist of a possible mass grave in the city of Sarajevo. The grave sits in the Muslim controlled centre of town, between the burned library building and the Miljacka River. 477/

292. Rajlovac: A captured Serb soldier related details regarding the site of a mass grave in Rajlovac. According to the soldier, Šešelj's troops were in the village of "Ahatovići" 478/ burning houses and killing its inhabitants. The soldier's mission in the village was to "kill and destroy". Šešelj's troops captured 150 men, women, and children and ushered them into a hole, near a stationed machine-gun. All of the persons were then shot by the machine-gun and automatic rifle fire. Later, two Yugoslav People's Army trucks arrived on the scene, and two other prisoners had to load the dead bodies onto the trucks. 479/

293. The trucks traveled to Rajlovac, and stopped at a hole which was 10 metres deep and five metres wide. The prisoners, some still alive, were thrown into the hole, 480/ where some of Šešelj's men continued to shoot at the bodies. A dredger then poured dirt over the hole. 481/

294. Ilijaš: The soldier noted in his interrogation that 30 Muslims who had been detained in a school in "upper Bihać" were taken to "Ilijaš", where they were killed and thrown into a "peć" [stove]. 482/

295. Lješevo: Lješevo is a small village in the Ilijaš district. On 4 June 1992, the village was attacked with artillery fire from Serb forces. The following day, four busloads of soldiers surrounded the Muslim part of the village and ordered the Muslims to gather in the centre of town. During the occupation, many of the civilians in the village were killed. Some of the corpses remained unburied for 18 days, but were later interred in a "mass churchyard". The report lists 20 identified victims, but is not clear as to whether all 20 persons were buried in the churchyard. 483/

296. Žuč: Žuč is a mountain in the Sarajevo area. A Serbian soldier witnessed the mass killing of 20 to 30 Muslims and the burial of those bodies at the same location. No further details were provided in the report. 484/

28. Slavonska Požega

297. Slavonska Požega is located in the region of Croatia called "western Slavonia", with Slavonski Brod and Nova Gradiška forming its southern border. According to the 1991 census, Slavonska Požega had a population of 71,299

persons, 79.4 per cent of whom were Croatian, 14 per cent were Serbian and 6.6 per cent were "other".

298. On 19 October 1992, Croatian authorities issued an order to many Serb villages in several counties, including Slavonska Požega. 485/ The order stated that the ethnic Serb population from each named village was to leave within 48 hours. The depopulated Serbs would then have the choice of moving to villages with Croatian majorities, or going to refugee camps. The villagers of Jeminovac and Snjegavić did not comply with the order, because they did not know where to go. 486/

299. On 10 November 1991, members of the Croatian National Guard entered all villages which had not complied with the depopulation order, including Jeminovac and Snjegavić. ZNG forces threw flammable substances and hand grenades into the homes. Most of the houses were burned down, and residents were killed, either by gunfire, having their throats slit, or burning to death inside their homes. Several tens of inhabitants were killed and buried in a mass grave. 487/ No details regarding the precise location of the grave were provided.

29. Sokolac

300. Sokolac is in south-eastern BiH, near the counties of Olovo and Rogatica. According to the 1991 census, Sokolac had a population of 14,833 persons, 68.6 per cent of whom were Muslim, 30.2 per cent were Serbian, and 1.2 per cent were "other".

301. Sokolac may be the site of one mass grave, perhaps near the village of Sokolovići. A former citizen of Visegrad provided testimony about the location. On an unidentified date, Serbs suggested to the civilians of Višegrad that they should flee the county and 400 refugees boarded six buses to Olovo. On the Isarevo Hill, near Olovo, the convoy was stopped by Četniks. The elderly and handicapped, women, and children were made to walk towards Olovo, while the men went toward Sokolac.

302. The following day, the refugees learned the convoy would travel to Han Pijesak and they would be exchanged. However, the buses went to Sokolovići, Kalimanovići and Zakomo, and stopped at the sugar factory. The Četniks took all the jewelry, money and identification papers from the refugees. Soon, a man 488/ arrived and the Četniks began beating one of the refugees. The others tried to escape, but they too were captured. Some were beaten and harassed.

303. Later, the bus of prisoners traveled a short while, then stopped. The prisoners were forced 150 to 200 metres uphill along a muddy road. Ten of the men were separated from the group, and two of them were shot by Četniks armed with submachine-guns. The men "disappeared", according to the witness. The witness then saw that a pit had been dug in the area, and concluded that all of the prisoners would be shot and thrown into the pit. More killings commenced, and the witness began to run away. The Četniks fired bursts at him, but he managed to escape. In all, the witness estimated that 49 persons were killed at the pit. 489/

29. Srebrenica 490/

304. Srebrenica is located in eastern BiH, on the Serbian border. According to the 1991 census, the population of Srebrenica was 37,211 persons, of whom 74.8 per cent were Muslim and 25.2 per cent were Serbian.

305. There is a report of one mass grave in Srebrenica. Serbs report that the Bosnian Muslims killed a number of Serbs in this county, and that there is a mass grave in the village of Tomanice.

30. Titova Korenica

306. The county of Titova Korenica is located in southern Croatia, on the border with Bihać pocket. According to the 1991 census, 75.8 per cent of its 11,307 persons were Serbian, 16.8 per cent were Croatian, 3.9 per cent were "other", and 3.5 per cent were "Yugoslav".

307. There are two mass graves reported in this county. The victims in both reports appear to be soldiers of Croatian ethnicity.

308. Debelo Brdo School: In August 1991, the Howitzer Battalion of the 3rd Yugoslav People's Army Corps received orders to travel to Croatia. 491/ Upon arriving in Croatia, the battalion was told that they were "no longer members of the JNA", but were local volunteer Serbs who were part of the Sixth Lički Division of the Army of the Serbian Krajina. They traveled for several months around the vicinity of Debelo Brdo and Petrovo Selo, near Plitvička Jezera National Park. From their various positions, they fired upon Croatian villages with artillery.

309. Their mission, according to a Bosnian Croatian refugee, was to "destroy all Croatian villages and kill all Croatians and Muslims". The refugee explained that this mission prompted the battalion's executive officer, a Macedonian, and all non-Serbs of the unit to desert.

310. When the unit arrived at Debelo Brdo, it found the bodies of 24 Croatians who had their throats slit and their heads smashed with blunt instruments. Some had their genitals removed. Members of the "battalion" collected the bodies and buried them in a mass grave 300 metres from the school in Debelo Brdo. 492/ The refugee recognized some of the victims as former JNA troops of Croatian ethnicity. He also heard from other soldiers that the victims had been killed by Serbs. The report does not state whether the Croatians were members of the JNA during a time when it was given orders to destroy Croatian villages.

311. Čanak: This village was looted and burned on 10 December 1991. 493/ During the attack, 60 civilians and Croatian soldiers were killed, and 11 members of the Croatian Army's 128th Riječka Brigade were missing. There is a report that two "graveyards" are present in the village, one of which was the site of executions. JNA forces as well as Serb militias and paramilitary groups, are said to be responsible for the killings. No other details about the site were provided.

31. Tomislavgrad

312. Tomislavgrad is in the south-western part of BiH, and borders Croatia. Of the 29,261 inhabitants of Tomislavgrad, 86.6 per cent were Croatian, 10.8 per cent were Muslim, and 2.6 per cent were "other".

313. There is one report of a possible mass grave in this county. On 22 September 1993, ECMM met with General Pašalić 494/ who informed them that an "improvised" mass grave had been discovered at "Raštani". 495/ The grave may contain more than 20 bodies. According to Pašalić, the grave had not yet been exhumed at the time of the meeting with ECMM. 496/

32. Travnik 497/

314. The county of Travnik, on the Lašva River, is located approximately 70 kilometres west-north-west from Sarajevo, and 20 kilometres west of Zenica. Travnik had 70,402 persons in 1991, 45.3 per cent of whom were Muslim, 36.9 per cent were Croatian, 11 per cent were Serbian and 6.8 per cent were "other". According to the Deputy Mayor of Travnik, B. Kadrić, the population swelled to 100,000 in September 1993. 498/ It now serves as the main transit centre for Muslim refugees and displaced persons from Serb controlled areas. 499/

315. Vlašić Mountain - Koričanska Stijena: The Vlašić mountain range is just north of Travnik, and in 1992, the area served as a passage out of Serbian-held territory. 500/ The village of Koričanska Stijena is situated at the edge of the Ilomska River, which sits in a canyon below Vlašić Mountain. 501/ The village of Petrovo Polje is also nearby, and this small region is alleged to be the site of the largest mass grave in BiH. 502/ More specifically, it is where up to 250 men were shot and killed during a convoy operation from the Prijedor area to Travnik. 503/

316. On 21 August 1992, 504/ it was announced that some prisoners would be released from Trnopolje. 505/ No specific manner of selecting prisoners for release was apparent. 506/ According to one witness, four buses of prisoners were loaded at Trnopolje, including 250 men and 150 women and children. 507/ The convoy then moved toward Prijedor, where two buses and six trailer trucks, containing mostly women and children, were added to the convoy. 508/

317. The convoy proceeded towards Travnik, crossed a bridge over the Ilomska River and then stopped. 509/ All the males from each of the buses and trucks, totalling approximately 250, were gathered together and placed on the second and third buses from the front. 510/ The women and children who had been on those vehicles were put into others. 511/ The buses and trucks transporting the women and children passed the two buses carrying the men, so that the men's buses were in the rear of the convoy. 512/ The entire convoy traveled a small distance, 513/ and then the buses carrying the men stopped. The remainder of the buses continued on the road towards Travnik. 514/

318. Ten soldiers, wearing blue camouflage and red berets, took the male prisoners off the second bus one by one. 515/ The men were lined up in two rows, facing west. 516/ On the west side of the mountain, there was a 20 metre cliff, which ended in a slope that descended 300 metres to the Ilomska River. 517/ The men were then told to proceed to the edge of the cliff in the row formation and kneel. 518/ Automatic weapons fire was heard for five minutes, and the bodies of the men fell into the gorge. 519/ The men in the first bus were taken out in groups of three for execution. 520/

319. Three men were taken to the back of the second bus, 521/ and they saw two large pools of blood 10 metres behind the rear of the bus. They also observed prisoners standing at the edge of the precipice, then falling over the edge as they were shot. 522/ Many of the prisoners, including several of the survivors, jumped over the cliff voluntarily to avoid being shot. 523/ The entire incident lasted about 15 minutes. 524/

320. The guards left, but an hour later, the entire convoy of buses returned empty. 525/ A few guards got out of the buses and sprayed the bodies at the base of the cliff with automatic weapons fire and threw hand grenades at them. 526/ B.J., one of the survivors interviewed by Helsinki Watch,

related that he saw many corpses after he jumped over the cliff and that the executions continued. 527/ He said that many of the corpses were old, and that there were probably "fewer than 200". 528/

33. Vinkovci

321. Vinkovci is a county in eastern Croatia which borders Osijek and Vukovar. The county is populated by a Croatian majority, with small groups of Serbs. 529/ According to the 1991 census, Vinkovci claimed a population of 98,484 persons, 80 per cent of whom were Croatian, 13 per cent were Serbian and 7 per cent were other.

322. Fighting in the area began in October of 1991. The village of Tordinci was captured by the JNA and Serb paramilitary forces on 25 October 1992. 530/

323. There are four reports of mass graves in the county. Information regarding these graves is very limited.

324. Tordinci Catholic Church: A mass grave was said to exist at the Tordinci Roman Catholic Church. The victims were reportedly tortured before death. 531/ According to television and radio reports, as well as the report of a JNA captain, 208 corpses were buried at this site, along with dead animal corpses. However, Osijek police could not locate any witnesses to the burial. On 25 August 1992, police gave a document to UNCIVPOL that described the grave as being in front of the Catholic Church, stretching from the cross to the nearest house.

325. Four days later, UNCIVPOL visited the site. The official observed a pile of dirt in front of the church, which measured 75 to 100 feet in length. It appeared that a trench was dug quite some time before the officer's visit, due to the undisturbed tall weeds along the pile. 532/ In early December 1992, ECMM notified the Vinkovci police of the mass grave, who were interested in pursuing an exchange of bodies. 533/

326. Special Rapporteur, Waly Bacre Ndiaye and forensic expert, Morris Tidball Binz, briefly visited the site on 18 December 1992. Binz observed a trench 30 metres long, four metres wide and between .5 and one metres high. The mound seemed to have been deposited within the last two years of his visit, but no later than the summer of 1992, judging from the vegetation growing on the site. The mound bore no visible signs or indications, and sat parallel to and on the side of the main road in front of a church. Contrary to other reports, Binz's report stated that the available information suggested that the bodies were not victims of atrocities or other war crimes. However, Binz stated that nothing was inconsistent with the allegations of a mass grave at the site. He recommended clearing the area of mines, as well as probing the trench with rods to obtain more conclusive information. 534/

327. Another report stated that UN forces discovered a mass grave in Tordinci, which contained the bodies of over 100 Croat soldiers and civilians. It was not stated whether this was the site located at the Catholic Church. 535/

328. Antin, Matanović Summer House: UNCIVPOL was notified of a mass grave in Antin on 23 June 1992 by the Osijek police. The police had information that a mass grave existed in an identified location. The house was situated near the railway station. According to police, two young men from Antin were interviewed on 2 July 1992 and stated that a large hole had been dug behind the house several years ago for a swimming pool. They believed bodies were

buried in the hole during the fighting in Vinkovci.

329. UNCIVPOL visited the area on 21 August 1992. The officials spoke with a female refugee who was living in the house and inspected the backyard. They observed a hole which was 20 metres by 10 metres by three metres. It appeared to have been open for some time, as small trees grew along the sides and edge. The officials noted that it clearly had not been dug up in the spring or summer of 1992, based on the vegetation growing around it. While people were reported missing from Antin, UNCIVPOL concluded there were clearly no bodies buried in this location. They did note, however, that witnesses heard shooting near the railway station and there may be a mass grave in that area. 536/

330. Antin, Cave Near Railway Station: According to one report, a mass grave was discovered in a cave dug close to the Markušića 537/ railway station. There were no details regarding the circumstances of the grave's creation or the number of bodies. 538/

34. Vlasenica 539/

331. The county of Vlasenica is in eastern BiH, only 10 to 20 kilometres from the Serbian border. It is situated 50 kilometres south-west of Zvornik, along Highway 19 to Sarajevo. 540/ According to the 1991 census, the population of the county was 33,817 persons, of which 55.3 per cent were Muslim, 42.5 per cent were Serb and 2.2 per cent were "other". 541/

332. On 17 April 1992, Serbian troops entered Vlasenica. Other Serb forces that had occupied Novi Sad joined the effort in Vlasenica on 2 May 1992, as well as Bosnian Serb forces from Šekovići located 15 kilometres north of Vlasenica. 542/ Over the next five weeks, villagers were reportedly captured, taken to the village police station, and beaten. Those Muslims who were believed to be "extremists" were detained at the police station.

333. On 24 June 1992, Serbs evacuated approximately 50 families who lived on Žarka Vukovića street. The Serbs told the civilians that they were looking for a specific "dangerous" Muslim. After the evacuation, five of the houses on that street were set afire, and the villagers were forced to walk to a prison camp in the Sušica River Valley. The "Sušica Camp" was located a few hundred metres from the town's main street. 543/ This camp was reportedly the site of many beatings perpetrated by camp officials. 544/ There were also alleged killings at the camp, which may have led to the creation of three mass graves in the vicinity of the camp. 545/

334. Mračnica Quarry: Mračnica is a quarry which is situated in a valley on Viselac Mountain. The site is two kilometres from Vlasenica on the road to Han Pijesak. According to one report, most of the killings at Sušica Camp took place at the quarry, and bodies were also buried there. No one has yet confirmed the existence of the grave because after an unspecified date, people were no longer allowed to travel to the area. 546/

335. Alpro Aluminum Factory: The source who provided information regarding burials at Mračnica, also stated that other burials may have taken place on the wasteland at the Alpro Aluminum Factory. No other details regarding the site were provided in the report. 547/

336. Dirt Road: Another report regarding the Sušica Camp identified another mass grave in the vicinity of the detention facility. At 1:00 a.m. on 26 June, two of the camp guards 548/ forced four of the prisoners outside; four gunshots and screaming were heard. An hour later, guards entered the

warehouse where prisoners were being held and told them to close the windows, as four prisoners had tried to escape. After sunrise, two prisoners were forced to bury the corpses of the four dead prisoners. The two turned left on the dirt access road that ran next to the camp, crossed a concrete bridge, then turned right onto another dirt road that led to the villages of Luke and Zalakavlje. The two men buried the bodies among some evergreen trees 200 metres from the start of the road, and 10 metres off to the left, in the direction of Luke. 549/

35. Vukovar 550/

337. The county of Vukovar is the easternmost county in Croatia. The Danube River forms the county's eastern border, and Vukovar city enjoys a riverside setting. Vinkovci county is to the south-west and Osijek is to the north-west. According to the 1991 census, the population of Vukovar was 84,024 persons, of whom 43.7 per cent were Croatian, 37.4 per cent were Serbian, 11.6 per cent were "other" and 7.4 per cent were Yugoslav.

338. In May 1991, JNA, Četnik and Serb Territorial Defence Forces, with the assistance of local Serbs, began attacking Vukovar. 551/ Daily artillery attacks continued on Borovo Naselje and the periphery of Vukovar's city limits. Many civilians fled, but returned in August to resume their daily lives. Still, the population had been numerically emaciated: 50,000 persons resided there before the war, and by 25 August 1991, only 15,000 persons were left. Up to this point, casualties were buried in the new cemetery of Vukovar, but burials at this site became increasingly difficult due to the war. 552/

339. Fighting continued until 14 September 1991, when the JNA attacked again and gained control of the south-west part of Vukovar from the direction of Negoslavci. Civilians began retreating to the centre of the city. 553/ About 18-19 November, the Croatian defences succumbed to the siege. In the first few weeks of military conquest, JNA forces and Serb paramilitary troops allegedly abducted, tortured, and/or killed hundreds of Croat civilians, police, and soldiers. 554/ Residents living in Vukovar's suburbs also fell victim to the activities of the Serb forces, as they converged on Vukovar from a variety of directions.

340. There are reports of huge numbers of mass graves throughout the county of Vukovar. These numbers are paralleled only in the Prijedor county in BiH. Most contain Croatian victims; a few contain Serbs. The available information suggests that some of the sites, which originally seemed to be illegitimate were indeed sanitary graves and contained civilian casualties of war or military personnel killed in combat. A man on burial detail for the Serb forces reported that the JNA dug up many sites around Vukovar and took the bodies away for proper identification and autopsy. 555/ Other sites in Vukovar do suggest evidence of mass killings and improper burials. In all, there are 19 alleged mass grave sites in Vukovar county, of which nine are in the city of Vukovar, and 10 are in its suburbs.

341. New Cemetery: The new cemetery is between the "Center" and "Sajmište" sections of Vukovar city, and is near the Supanic primary school. The Croatian Government and Red Cross 556/ both reported that 1,200 victims are buried at the site, but the Croatian Government does not list it as a site where mass killings took place. Dr. Vesna Bosanac, director of the Vukovar Hospital, indicated that this was the burial site for those killed in Vukovar only until 26 August 1991. After that date, the cemetery became "unapproachable". 557/ A gravedigger on burial detail for the Serbs alleged that 378 bodies, who remain unidentified, were buried at the new

cemetery. 558/

342. Old German Catholic Cemetery: The old German Catholic Cemetery is near the Vukovar hospital and the landmark Count Eltz chapel. This is the site to which bodies were taken after 26 August 1991, when the new cemetery could no longer be reached. Dr. Bosanac said that one grave at this cemetery contains 300 persons, the largest such site in Vukovar. 559/

343. Available information suggests, however, that the cemetery may have been the site of two mass killings of Serbians. One account states that a reported ZNG member killed 15 Serb inmates at an identified location after forcing them to dig their own grave. 560/ A second account alleges that Croatian officers and paramilitaries reportedly took 15 Serbs out of the ZNG military prison and brought them to an identified location. The Serbs were lined up on the edge of a grave and shot in the back with automatic rifle fire. The bodies then fell into the mass grave. 561/

344. While both of these accounts allege that 15 Serbs from the ZNG prison were killed, each identifies different perpetrators. Thus, as many as 30 Serbians may be buried at this site.

345. Sports Stadium "Sloga": This stadium is situated near the old railway station in Vukovar. There are a variety of reports regarding this site, which call into question earlier suspicions that it was an "illegitimate" gravesite.

346. The Croatian Red Cross alleges that 120 unidentified victims are buried at Sloga. 562/ No other details about the site were provided. However, two independent accounts allege that 70 bodies in coffins were located at the stadium and a nearby field. One of the reports stated that the coffins remained unburied 563/ and that bodies were taken there after burial at the new and old cemeteries ended. A submission from the Croatian Government alleged that 1,300 persons were buried at the site, but did not list the location as a place of mass killing. 564/

347. Finally, a man who was enlisted for burial detail by Serb forces told the Red Cross that people had been buried in pits in Lužac, which is near the stadium and next to the school, but that the pits were now empty, as the bodies had been dug up for proper identification and autopsy. It is unclear whether this site is the Sloga Stadium. 565/

348. Brickyard at Sajmište: The Vukovar brickyard was located in the "Sajmište" area of town. It was near railroad tracks and sat behind the "Velepromet" warehouse, a reported detention facility in which thousands of Croatian civilians were housed during the late months of 1991. The details regarding this site vary widely from account to account, but it appears that this was one site used by Serb paramilitaries 566/ to bury individuals who were killed during detention at Velepromet. 567/

349. Two accounts place the number of corpses at the brickyard graves at 1,000. 568/ A former prisoner of Velepromet was taken to the brickyard graves by four Velepromet guards to look for her husband's corpse. She saw a number of holes in the area, containing about 1,000 corpses of men, women and children. 569/ It is not clear whether all of the bodies were killed at Velepromet, or if the bodies were found elsewhere and brought to the site. 570/

350. In a different report, the Croatian Red Cross alleged that 250 corpses were buried at the brickyard, but were later transported to Grabovo fish pool. 571/ This was also suggested by the gravedigger interviewed by the Red Cross, who said many bodies were transported from the city to surrounding

areas for burial, including Grabovo. 572/ The large number of those reportedly killed, coupled with the transient nature of the burial system, makes it difficult to establish a firm number of the bodies buried at this site, if bodies remain buried there at all. 573/

351. Vukovar Forest: UN Commissioner Torkel Opsahl interviewed Ivica Kuletić, who is in Zagreb prison and is accused of war crimes. According to Opsahl's report, Kuletić allegedly took part in the killing of the sick and wounded from Vukovar Hospital. In addition, he confessed that in a forest near Vukovar, approximately 1,500 civilians were killed, an incident in which he participated. A large pit had been previously dug, to which detained civilians were brought by lorry every three to four hours. Five groups of civilians were brought to the site, with 250 to 300 persons in each group. Kuletić admitted that he and other persons killed a total of 1,500 people with machine-guns. In his conversation with Opsahl, however, he alleged that his confessions were made under duress and that he did not participate in the killings. 574/

352. Kivi Shop on Svetožara Markovića Street: Two reports, hailing from the Red Cross and the Government of Croatia, note that a mass grave was located on Svetožara Markovića Street, near the "Kivi" shop, and contains 360 bodies. 575/

353. JNA Barracks: Marijan Karaula, a resident of Vukovar, stated that 72 corpses were buried at the JNA barracks. Reportedly, this site was later plowed over with a bulldozer. 576/

354. Home for Elderly/Harbor Headquarters: Both of these sites are near the Vukovar hospital, and Dr. Vesna Bosanac related that when the Vukovar Office of Burials ran out of coffins, bodies were disposed of at the home for the elderly. At the time of Dr. Bosanac's report, 50 bodies remained unburied there, as did 50 bodies in the backyard of the Harbor Headquarters. The bodies do, however, all have serial numbers for identification purposes. 577/

355. Residential Houses: A report detailing the siege of Vukovar noted that many JNA soldiers killed during the Vukovar fighting were buried in common graves in the yards of Vukovar's private residences. 578/ However, a gravedigger working for the JNA noted that the Army handled burials of its own soldiers, often taking the bodies to Negoslavci, or beyond to Serbia. 579/

356. Petrova Gora, Gelešova Dol: Petrova Gora is an area of Vukovar. At Gelešova Dol, 50 to 75 Croatian soldiers were allegedly shot and their corpses burned. 580/

357. Petrova Gora, Svetožara Markovića Street: A resident of Vukovar was captured by Serbs and forced to work on burial detail in the region. One gravesite at which he worked was at the end of Svetožara Markovića street, near the new fairgrounds. The site is on the right side of the street, near Misir's vineyard and 100 metres from the Vesela Dolina Inn. Witness and eight or nine other persons dug graves at this site. Witness estimated that 20 to 30 holes were dug very close together, with each pit holding three to four men. Those buried in the grave were Croatians, mostly men aged 18 to 30, in civilian clothing. The witness observed no women. He related that those he buried were killed in a variety of ways, but most did not seem to be traditional war casualties: the majority were shot in the head or had their throats slit. 581/

358. Petrova Gora, Stevo Kokot Property: The aforementioned witness

described the location of another grave in Petrova Gora. He did not participate in burials at this site, but two of his comrades did. The gravesite is on the property of Stevo Kokot, near the pond on the exit from Vukovar. To reach the site, one would take the road from Vukovar to Petrovci, near the new fairgrounds, for about 200 to 300 metres. On the left side is a 500 metre long black slag road. On the right side, 150 metres along this road is a group of trees and the house of the Brac brothers. The mass grave is located between these two landmarks. Witness alleged that the JNA brought corpses there. 582/

359. Ovčara: The evacuation of Vukovar Hospital in November 1991 and the alleged mass grave at Ovčara have previously been the subject of reports prepared by the Commission. 583/ Accordingly, this section will discuss new information obtained since the date of the last report. 584/

360. Plans and arrangements were made throughout 1993 to conduct a second site exploration of the Ovčara gravesite. The goals of the second site exploration would be to exhume the bodies at the site, collect physical evidence, perform autopsies on all bodies at a selected morgue facility, and secure any available testimonial evidence not yet collected.

361. Once the resources and personnel were secured, the teams were dispatched to Sector East on 19 October to begin the investigation. The teams consisted of a contingent from Physicians for Human Rights (PHR); a Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team (WCIT), consisting of two military lawyers and three police investigators; and one UN Support Detachment Deploy from the Netherlands.

362. Upon their arrival in Sector East, the teams were told by UNPROFOR that a meeting with Republic of Serb Krajina officials, including Colonel Milanović, was required before the excavation could begin. Milanović was not available until 22 October, so the various teams went to the Ovčara site on 20 and 21 October to conduct a survey which would not involve excavation.

363. During the site survey, the area was cleaned and cleared of mines. Physical evidence, including spent cartridges were recovered. The arrangement of these cartridges confirmed earlier findings that there was a mass execution had taken place at the site. 585/ Topographic mapping and metal detection sweeps were completed. On 23 October, Commissioner Fenrick advised that the Republic of Serb Krajina Parliament had made a decision to postpone activity at Ovčara until the political situation in the former Yugoslavia was resolved. Accordingly, all personnel ceased operations at Ovčara and withdrew from the site. Attempts were made to salvage the exploration, but with no success. The area remains under UNPROFOR protection. 586/

364. Lovas: Lovas is situated south-east of the city of Vukovar. Military activity in the village began on or about 10 October, when Serb forces fired grenades from their positions in the graveyard. 587/ The "White Eagles" arrived, and the movement of all villagers was restricted. The village surrendered, and arrests and killings of civilians began. 588/ Many villagers were subjected to forced labour, which included burial detail.

365. The alleged mass grave(s) in Lovas appeared to be located in the Catholic cemetery. Witness accounts spoke of one or two long canals or trenches, into which dead bodies were thrown. One witness was forced to drive those killed in the village to the graveyard, beginning on 14 October. One person identified the dead while five or six other Croats loaded the corpses onto the truck. 589/ Nine people were killed on 15 October, and their bodies were also taken to the Catholic community grave. At the site, a canal was dug by a military excavator which was 25 metres by 80-100 centimetres wide by two metres. On the opposite side was a shorter canal, 10

to 12 metres long. However, witness never buried bodies in the smaller canal. A minimum of five persons were buried in the canal on the first day. When a row of bodies was complete, they would be covered with dirt and a new row was started. 590/

366. Another Lovas villager saw 26 people brought from a lorry to the site of two trenches, each 25 metres long and one metre wide. The trenches were not properly covered, and thus, parts of bodies were visible. This witness said that a total of 80 people were buried there. 591/ However, the Red Cross noted that the mass grave at the cemetery extended for 100 metres, from the cemetery entrance to the chapel, and that 140 villagers who had been executed were buried there. 592/

367. UNCIVPOL visited this site on 28 August 1992, after receiving word of the gravesite from the Osijek police. The UNCIVPOL official observed evidence of heavy equipment in the area and saw a mound of earth two metres by 50 metres. The official noted that the most "glaring proof" that a mass grave was situated at the site was the fact that it was visited by friends and family on a regular basis. The site was being maintained by them, as weeds had been removed and flowers planted at different points along the mound. 593/

368. On the basis of UNCIVPOL's findings, Special Rapporteur Ndiaye and forensic expert Morris Tidball Binz did a brief investigation of this site on 18 December 1992. Binz noted that the area consisted of a 30 metres long, two metres wide and slightly elevated mound of disturbed earth, and it appeared the trench had been refilled with earth. He observed that the middle part of the mound had been cleared of vegetation, and funerary ornaments had been placed on the top. He found no evidence which was inconsistent with allegations of a mass grave at the site. 594/

369. Binz's report suggested that the victims buried in this grave were victims of war crimes, and that the names of the dead were registered and can be traced. 595/ Thus, it would appear that the burial site itself is legitimate, but forensic information may reveal that the persons buried there were civilian victims of mass killings.

370. Jakobovac: Reportedly 300 imprisoned civilians and soldiers were executed and put in mass graves in November 1991. These graves were allegedly situated on the Vukovar-Sotin Road, towards Jakobovac. 596/ UNCIVPOL visited the area, but found no indication of a grave.

371. Kakobovac: A woman interviewed by the State Department was told by other Croats that a sheep farm in the Serbian town of Kakobovac was turned into a jail, where a large number of Croatian POWs captured in Vukovar were killed. Afterwards, they were buried in a canal between the two buildings of the sheep farm. The canal had been used as a runoff for manure from the sheep and was lightly covered with dirt. When strong rains came, body parts could be seen protruding from the canal. The bodies were then moved to a ditch, .5 kilometres away where they were reburied. Barbed wire surrounds the gravesite. 597/

372. Berak: Hostilities in this small village outside of Vukovar began as early as 17 May 1992, when seven villagers were expelled by Serb paramilitaries. A mass grave was said to exist in the Sarvaš Valley, between Berak and Svinjarevci. A villager from Berak was informed by unnamed witnesses that a relative of the villager had been allegedly killed by a named "Četnik". According to the eyewitness, the perpetrator told JNA soldiers that he killed the person and threw the body into a pit in which all 32 killed villagers of Berak were buried. Those villagers had been abducted from Berak

between 2 and 14 October 1991. 598/

373. Bogdanovci: Bogdanovci is a small village in Vukovar, just north-east of Vinkovci. There was a general report that Vinkovci Police had knowledge of a mass grave near the village, containing an unknown number of bodies. According to the Croatian Red Cross, JNA and Serb paramilitaries performed summary executions of captured civilians and soldiers who attempted to escape Vukovar after the conquest. At the time of the report, 300 persons from the area were missing. 599/ However, the report did not speculate that all 300 persons were buried at this site.

374. Petrovci: The forest near Petrovci may be a mass burial site for Croatian soldiers. According to the Red Cross, Serb paramilitaries and JNA forces captured 16 Croatian soldiers retreating from Vukovar, and executed and buried them at this location. Two villagers were forced to bury the bodies of the dead soldiers. 600/

375. Tovarnik: Of this village's 3,000 inhabitants, 75 per cent were Croatian, and the rest Serbs. Once Vukovar was attacked, JNA forces and Četniks transported troops and weapons through the village on a daily basis. Civilians were captured and killed in the village beginning in late September of 1991. There were reports that four mass graves, holding the bodies of 250 villagers, exist in Tovarnik. 601/ One was located in the Catholic Cemetery, two were located in the vicinity of the Catholic Church, and the fourth was on the outskirts of the village. 602/

376. In late September, members of the irregular forces forced a Tovarnik villager to dig out a mass grave for killed civilians, along with six other Croatian men. Twenty-four residents of Tovarnik were buried there in a single day. 603/ During October, this same villager and two others buried three Croats. 604/

377. Another witness related the burial of the parish priest. On 2 October 1991, the priest was allegedly shot in the back in the rectory. A witness discovered the body, he wrapped it in a blanket, placed it in a plastic bag, and then buried it in the mass grave in the cemetery. 605/

36. Zenica

378. The county of Zenica is located in central BiH between Travnik and Kakanj. According to a 1991 census of the area, the population totaled 145,577, of whom 55.2 per cent were Muslim, 15.6 per cent were Croat, 15.5 per cent were Serb, 10.8 per cent were Yugoslavian, and 2.9 per cent were listed as "other".

379. The BiH Army and the Croat HVO forces began to fight in the area of Zenica around April 1993. 606/ Specifically, the III Corps of the BiH Army, accompanied by Mujaheddins, attacked the villages on 8 June 1993. 607/ During the attack on the village of Maljina, the Mujaheddins allegedly killed approximately 25 Croats who were then buried in mass graves in Maljina. 608/ After the attack, members of the III Corps of the BiH Army or the military police prevented Croats from leaving the area without permission. 609/ Officials would grant exchanges of Muslims and Croats at an average cost of 250 DM per Croat. 610/

380. Maljina: On 23 September 1993, a UN official attempted to visit the mass grave sites in Maljina. 611/ The Deputy Commander of III Corps of the BiH Army, D. Merdan, refused to allow an investigation. 612/ The mass grave sites contained the remains of at least 25 Croats who were

allegedly massacred by Mujaheddins on 8 June 1993. 613/ Merdan stated that after an attack, a process of "assanation" occurred, meaning human corpses were buried and animals were burned. 614/ Merdan also stated that there were two mass graves in the vicinity of Maljina in which 25 to 30 bodies were buried. 615/ However, Merdan claimed that he did not know how many of the dead were civilians.

381. The UN official also interviewed a Catholic priest from Zenica, who corroborated the allegation that two mass graves existed in Maljina. 616/ The priest also received information that a third smaller grave existed. 617/

382. The UN official finally received permission to visit the sites from the Chairman of the Exchange Commission, Mr. Slavko Beba. 618/ The UN official went directly to Bikoši, a small hamlet located 1.5 or two kilometres from Maljina. 619/ The UN official chose Bikoši based on an eyewitness account of the alleged killing of Croats. 620/ The UN official found the situation to be exactly as the witness related, that the Croats were allegedly lined up against a wall and shot. 621/ The UN official saw that the wall was freshly patched and was certain that at least 25 Croats were killed. 622/

383. Near the wall, the UN official found two piles of freshly dug earth, which corresponded to the Zenica priest's description. 623/ However, the Chairman of the Exchange Commission stated that the graves were located two kilometres from the spot. 624/ The UN official's report never indicated whether the piles of earth were in fact the mass graves alleged to exist in Maljina.

384. A later ECMM report indicated that the UNPROFOR British Battalion confirmed the existence of the mass graves. 625/ However, the report did not contain specific details as to the location of the graves. The report also stated that 50 people were killed in the incident and that the BiH Army tampered with the graves. 626/ The ECMM did not indicate the source of this information.

385. Biluša: EC monitors reported that a mass grave was discovered in the village of Biluša in the Zenica area. 627/ The HVO information office reported that 32 bodies of Croat victims, most likely from Zenica, had been exhumed as of 5 August 1993. 628/ No other details regarding the location of the grave or the circumstances surrounding its excavation were given.

37. Zvornik 629/

386. The county of Zvornik is located in north-eastern BiH, bordered by the Drina River on the eastern side. The county consists of the town of Zvornik and 66 smaller villages and hamlets. According to the 1991 census, the population of Zvornik was 81,111 persons, of which 59.4 per cent were Muslim, 38 per cent were Serbian and 2.6 per cent were classified as "other". 630/

387. Serbian military activity in Zvornik began in April of 1992. Serbian civilians of the county began evacuating themselves from the village. 631/ Artillery and mortar fire commenced on 8 April, and JNA forces, Arkan's and Seselj's units 632/ and local Četniks occupied the village the following day. 633/ Šešelj's units demanded that Muslim residents surrender all of their weapons, and then forced them from their homes. This operation was reportedly organized by senior police officers.

Two hundred Muslim houses were burned, and 76 people were killed. Young male residents who had gathered outside of their homes were told to either join the Serbian forces, leave, or be shot. 634/ In the "Kula" section of Zvornik, men had gathered in the hospital basement. They were pressured by Četniks to provide information on "resistors". Those who refused were taken away, possibly to the detention facility at Karakaj. 635/ According to one report, 2,500 men were killed on 9 and 10 April. 636/ From mid-April to August of 1992, mass graves 637/ were allegedly excavated at various locations in Zvornik proper and its surrounding villages. 638/

388. Kazambašić Cemetery: The Kazambašić 639/ Cemetery is just outside of Zvornik proper, approximately two kilometres north-east of the city. 640/ The site is on the north-west side of the road that branches off west to Tuzla and north-east to Belgrade. 641/ It is believed to be a Muslim cemetery. 642/ In mid-April 1992, Serbian forces began using a bulldozer in the cemetery to dig large pits. The dimensions indeterminable. After the pits were excavated, buses and trucks arrived at the site up to three times per day. On some days, no bodies were dumped, but a bulldozer operator was always on site. 643/

389. The excavation and burial at the cemetery was witnessed by several people. 644/ Residents of Little Zvornik (on the Serbian side of the Drina River) observed the digging of the graves and bodies being dumped into them as early as April. 645/ Another report noted that 600 Muslims, who had been detained at the Celopek and Divić camps, were killed, loaded onto trucks by Muslim and Croatian prisoners, and taken to the cemetery for burial. 646/ On 26 May, seven boys, who were detained in the Karakaj district, were walking past the cemetery with a "Četnik". 647/ On that date, they observed approximately 600 bodies being dumped into the pits from trucks. 648/ The boys described the gravesites as being on both sides of a road that ran north-west through the cemetery and about 100 metres from the main road. 649/

390. A 35 year-old resident of Zvornik viewed holes being dug "in a Muslim graveyard". She noted that the digger worked all day for seven days, and in the afternoons, locals who had been taken from their homes and killed were buried in the holes. She estimated that there were at least 100 people in each of several holes, but could not provide approximate dimensions of the gravesite. 650/

391. Ravnaje Stone Quarry: The Ravnaje rock quarry is located three kilometres east of Zvornik, near the Hotel Drina, in Serbia. 651/ Muslims from Zvornik reported seeing a convoy of refrigerator trucks driving on a road which lead to Ravnaje. The trucks had been loaded with the bodies of 60 prisoners, who had been shot and killed at the loading dock of the Karakaj camp slaughterhouse. 652/ A prisoner who had been one of those shot survived, watched the loading of the trucks, and was able to escape to Bosnian Muslim held territory. He joined the Muslim Defence Forces and viewed the convoy of trucks during his service with the organization. 653/ Another resident of Zvornik, who is now a refugee, also stated that she had heard of burials occurring in the gravel pits below the Drina River from Celopek. 654/

392. Vidakova Njiva Suburb: Vidakova Njiva, a suburb, is just south of Zvornik proper. The alleged gravesite is located on a 1.5 kilometres stretch of land along the west side of the Drina River. A former captain with the Yugoslav Territorial Defence stated that from 9 June to 5 August 1992, between two and seven dump trucks came at night to this location and dumped corpses in trenches that had been excavated by a bulldozer during the day. It was estimated that at least 2,000 to 3,000 bodies were buried in this

area. 655/

393. Meterizi Cemetery: Meterizi Cemetery is approximately 700 metres south of the Karakaj industrial complex. Muslim Defence Force personnel serving in the county witnessed earth-moving machines digging a large pit in the cemetery. The witness speculated that the pit was to be used as a mass grave, but no other details about the site were provided. 656/

394. Snagovo, "Crni Ves": Snagovo is a village in Zvornik county, eight kilometres from Zvornik proper. It is situated along the road that leads from Zvornik to Pale and Sarajevo. A former captain with the Yugoslav Territorial Defence stated that in April and May 1992, at least 500 people were buried in a mass grave at Crni Ves, which is near the village of Snagovo. No other details about the site were provided. 657/

395. Snagovo: On 1 May 1992, Serb troops in the village of Snagovo killed 42 civilians, including a pregnant woman and a two year-old child. The bodies were transported to a truck garage, placed inside, and the building was set on fire. The remains were taken to bulldozers and taken to an unidentified mass grave. 658/

396. Grbavci Cemetery: Grbavci is located two kilometres from Zvornik. On 18 May 1992, Serb militiamen surrounded the village and began shooting. Residents began to flee. Many of the male villagers were rounded up, put into a line, and upon an order to "kill the Ustaša", were shot at with automatic weapons. At least 56 men were killed. Three days later, some of the villagers returned from their hiding places and buried the victims on the edge of the cemetery, between two rows of houses, near the spot where they died. 659/

397. Other Graves: There are general reports of other mass graves in Zvornik county. These include: a) Ramin grob, in the village of Glumina 660/; b) Šljunkara, near Karakaj and c) Amajići, on the Serb side of the Drina River. 661/

Notes

1/ As simple breaches, burials in violation of these provisions carry only disciplinary penalties.

2/ Chapter II, Article 19 of the Annex to the Hague Convention of 1907 provides that "the same rules shall be observed regarding death certificates as well as for the burial of prisoners of war, due regard being paid to their grade and rank".

3/ See also Protocols I and II for clarification of these provisions. Protocol I applies to international armed conflicts and Protocol II applies to non-international armed conflicts.

4/ This duty is explained in Article 15, First Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (1949), and Article 18, Second Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (1949). Both articles provide substantially similar information.

5/ Article 16, Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (1949); Article 19, Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (1949); Article 120, Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949), Article 129, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons In Time of War (1949).

6/ If cremation takes place, the circumstances of the cremation and the reasons for doing so must be detailed on the decedent's death certificate.

7/ Article 17, Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (1949); Article 20, Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (1949); Article 120, Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949); Article 130, Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons In Time of War (1949).

8/ Non-governmental organizations which have cooperated with the Commission are listed in Annex I.B, List of Missions Undertaken by the Commission.

9/ An example of this type of grave would be where a group of civilians was executed by machine-gun fire, and their fellow villagers conducted a proper burial in the local cemetery according to the appropriate religious rites.

10/ The following counties contain at least one reported mass gravesite and are addressed in the report: Bijeljina, Bosanski Brod, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanski Novi, Bosanski Petrovac, Brčko, Doboj, Foca, Gacko, Gospić, Ključ, Konjic, Kotor Varoš, Kupres, Modriča, Mostar, Nova Gradiška, Odžak, Ogulin, Osijek, Pakrac, Petrinja, Podravska Slatina, Prijedor, Rogatica, Sanski Most, Sarajevo, Slavonska Požega, Sokolac, Srebrenica, Titova Korenica, Tomislavgrad, Travnik, Vinkovci, Vlasenica, Vukovar, Zenica and Zvornik. Mass graves have also been reported to exist in the county of Bratunac, which was the subject of a previous report and is not covered here.

Notes (continued)

11/ This number will fluctuate as additional information is received by IHRLI.

12/ For a discussion of the mass grave investigation at Pakracka Poljana, see Annex X.B, Mass Graves - Pakračka Poljana, UNPA Sector West, Croatia.

13/ For example, in the Brčko county, many of those buried in mass graves were prisoners of the Serb-run Luka camp. Most of the graves, however, only specified that the people were Luka prisoners, not that the identified perpetrators were Serbs.

14/ For example, if a report noted that 20 civilians were lined up against a wall and killed by automatic weapons fire, the victims would be classified as victims of a mass killing.

15/ An example of a grave which was deliberately concealed is Ovčara, an agricultural complex a few kilometres south of Vukovar. The gravesite at Ovčara is in a field near a dumpster, where the burial grounds are difficult to discover. For a discussion of the site explorations at Ovčara, see Annex X.A, Mass Graves - Ovčara Near Vukovar, UNPA Sector East.

16/ For a more detailed discussion of the policy of "ethnic cleansing", see Annex IV, The Policy of Ethnic Cleansing, and, more specifically, Annex V, The Prijedor Report.

17/ Some of the gravesites in Vukovar county may be an exception to this trend. Croatian civilians, as well as JNA forces, were reported to have registered many victims of the fighting in Vukovar. JNA forces were also said to have dug up bodies previously interred and taken them to for proper autopsy and burial. See the section on Vukovar for a more detailed discussion of these procedures.

18/ For a more detailed discussion of the gravesites in Blagaj, see below.

19/ See Annex IV, The Policy of Ethnic Cleansing, and Annex V, The Prijedor Report.

20/ Id.; see also Annex VIII, Prison Camps.

21/ For a discussion of the prison camps in Bijeljina, see Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 462-507. For a discussion of the paramilitary groups operating in the region, see Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 344-361.

22/ A State Department disclosure asserted that the prewar demographic constitution of Bijeljina reflected a 90 per cent Muslim majority and 10 per cent Serb minority. Declassified Document No. 94-162, US State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56832.

23/ The witness recalls that the Arkan-led contingent was clad in black uniforms and stocking caps. Declassified Document No. 94-46, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56464. Another report places the number of Arkan's forces at 1,000. Declassified Document No. 94-45, US Department of State,

Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 56463; see also, Council for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Testimonies on Serbian Killing of Civilians in Bosnia-Herzegovina Outside a Combat Context, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 47719-47720.

24/ In order to leave Bijeljina, citizens had to have written permission from the local Serb authorities. This permission was given only upon payment of money. Declassified Document No. 94-46, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56833.

25/ Id.

26/ All information in this section is taken from Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Testimonies on Serbian Killing of Civilians in Bosnia-Herzegovina Outside a Combat Context, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 47719-47720.

27/ It is unclear whether the bodies were ultimately dumped in the river, or were interred at a site near the river. The number of bodies also remains uncertain.

28/ The numbers of bodies in the garden graves was not specified, nor was the number of graves dug. Also, that people also buried strangers taken off the street may suggest that greater numbers are buried. Id.

29/ Novo Selo is also recognized under the name "Janja", after the estuary of the Drina which runs through the town.

30/ There was no further information as to the physical makeup of the "disposal site", nor were there details given regarding the location of the site. The refugee who provided the report learned of the use of the animal disposal site through conversations with friends who lived in Novo Selo. Declassified Document No. 94-45, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56464.

31/ The exact location of the pits is unspecified, as is whether or not the pits constitute one mass grave. Declassified Document No. 94-46, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56832.

32/ Batković is also referred to as "Crnjelovo-Donje".

33/ No further details are known about the transporting of corpses out of Batković camp. At one point, in or around July 1992, the Batković prison camp allegedly held 1,300 prisoners, all but two of whom were male. Declassified Document No. 94-366, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62817.

34/ A named officer was reportedly the director of the camp. Declassified Document No. 94-366, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62816-62819.

35/ For a discussion of prison camps in Bosanski Brod, see Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 605-628. For a discussion of the paramilitary groups operating in the region, see Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 367-371.

Notes (continued)

36/ The following background information is taken from State Commission on War Crimes, Memorandum on Crimes of Rape of Children, Girls and Women of Serb Nationality in the Bosnia-Herzegovina Village of Novi Grad-Commune of Odzak, in Yugoslav Mission, Crimes of Genocide, Submission to the UN Centre for Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4.1993/86 (8 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12606-12650.

37/ The witness, whose name is redacted here, did not explain what she meant by "in this way". Statement of [Witness], Submission of the Republic of Serbia, 23 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48597-48598.

38/ The report identified by name a witness to the event, whose name has been redacted from this document.

39/ The perpetrators are known but not named for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. Declassified Document No. 94-85, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56592.

40/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes In Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9341-9343.

41/ The perpetrators are known, but not named for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. The person who ordered the killings reportedly wore blue camouflage, and a white patch insignia with four S's.

42/ Concurrent with the mass burial, other villagers were forced from their shelters and put on cargo cars out of the city. Declassified Document No. 94-1, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56322.

43/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes of Dinah PoKempner, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32329.

44/ All information in this section taken from Supplemental (6th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (1 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11893.

45/ A discussion of prison camps located in this county can be found in Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 648-658.

46/ Drvar is the county directly south of Bosanski Petrovac. According to a witness interviewed by the US State Department, the Serbians in Drvar helped the Muslims upon their arrival, and were considered to be "good" Serbs. The background information in this section was taken from Declassified Document 94-84, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56587-56588.

47/ It is possible that the burials in the graveyard were also mass graves, but because of the lack of information about the site, it is not separately discussed in this report.

48/ Declassified Document No. 94-6, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56342-56343.

49/ Declassified Document No. 94-84, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56587-56588.

Notes (continued)

50/ For a detailed discussion of the prison camps in Brčko, see Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 711-865. Information regarding paramilitary groups operating in this county is contained in Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 385-403.

51/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9483.

52/ Declassified Document Re: Ethnic Cleansing, Torture and Killings in Brčko, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 34166. A witness has stated that two bridges were blown up that day. Report 3.2.2.2, Code No. BBR4, Submission of the Austrian Government to the United Nations, 16 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18212-18213.

53/ These facilities included the Military casern movie hall, the "Laser" bus depot, the Posavina Hotel, the Partizan Sports Complex, the hospital and the city's three mosques. Declassified Document re: Ethnic Cleansing, Torture and Killings in Brčko, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 34166.

54/ The Luka Camp reportedly remained in operation between May and July of 1992. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9489.

55/ Dr. Radovan Karadžić, President of the Serb Republic in Bosnia-Herzegovina, has rejected the accusations that Serbs perpetrated mass killings in Brčko as completely unfounded. Dr. Milan Bulajić, The System of Untruths About the Crimes of Genocide 1991-1993, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 20128.

56/ Declassified Document No. 94-93, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56615-56616. A witness interviewed by the State Department related that he, too, had heard rumours that a mass grave was located at the garbage depot, but had no firsthand knowledge about the site. Declassified Document No. 94-222, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57050-57052. Another refugee noted there were rumours of a mass grave "near the Brčko-Bijeljina Road, about two to three kilometres from Brčko, near the beginning of Mrčinište". While the report does not specifically identify the site as the city dump, the sites are located on or near the same road. Field Notes of Dinah PoKempner, Helsinki Watch, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32304.

57/ Declassified Document No. 94-93, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56615-56616. Another report describes the Luka Camp itself as being situated at a brick factory. If this report is accurate, then bodies were presumably being buried on-site immediately after they were killed. Submission of the US Mission Regarding Situation in Brčko, 3 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11351.

58/ It should be noted that no other report makes mention of the cemetery as a possible mass burial site. UN Centre for Human Rights, Report of Zdravko Grebo, 19 November 1992.

Notes (continued)

59/ There are numerous reports which mention a "livestock pen", "chicken farm", "pig farm" and so forth. It is unclear from the report whether all of these reports mean to describe the agricultural complex at Bimex, but for the purposes of this analysis, they are discussed together.

60/ Unless otherwise noted, all information in this paragraph is taken from Declassified Document 94-222, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57051-57052.

61/ Witness speculated the substance was some type of pesticide. However, the substance may have been lime. A journalist, whose name is on file with IHRLI, interviewed a witness who was involved in the fighting at Brčko. Journalist (name on file with IHRLI), Interview with [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 39142.

62/ This witness also provided directions to the site which were nearly identical to those of the first witness. Declassified Document No. 94-225, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57063-57064.

63/ The witness did not state whether all 1,000 persons were buried at Bimex. Declassified Document No. 94-201, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56973.

64/ The road apparently runs parallel to the Sava River and is 500 metres away from its bank.

65/ Another report corroborates the existence of a mass grave near the Brčko-Brezovo Polje Road. The report notes that the site is east of the "pig farm", about one kilometre south of the Brčko-Brezovo Polje Road. The site allegedly consists of several filled trenches. Submission of the US Mission Regarding Situation in Brčko, 3 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11351.

66/ All information in this section was taken from Submission of the US Mission Regarding Situation in Brčko, 3 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11351.

67/ Submission of the US Mission Regarding Situation in Brčko, 3 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11351.

68/ The report noted that this activity occurred during the first week of June. The witness, upon whose testimony the report was based, estimated that 1,000 people had been killed at the Luka Camp up to that point. Supplemental (7th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/25586 (13 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18254.

69/ The US 7th Submission notes that bodies were dumped into the Sava until at least the first week of June. This report places the stoppage of that activity as earlier in May.

70/ Information in this section taken from Declassified Material re: Body Disposal of Muslims and Croats at Brčko Camp and Kafilerija Farm, US Department of State, 3 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33746; see also Defence Debriefing Team, Defence Debriefing Team Special Report on Concentration Camps, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43012.

Notes (continued)

71/ Submission of the US Mission Regarding Situation in Brčko, 3 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11351.

72/ Declassified Documents re: the Location of the Detention Camp and Kafilerija Farm in Brčko, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 33775-33776.

73/ Muharem Omerdić, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4318.

74/ Trešnjevska, Statement of [Witness], in Report re: Systematic Rape of Women, 28 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48935.

75/ A discussion of detention facilities in Doboj can be found in Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 975-1020. Paramilitary groups also operated in the county. These groups are discussed in Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 409-410.

76/ The following background information was taken from Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (1993), at 216-217, IHRLI Doc. No. 9508-9509.

77/ It is reported that many women from the county were detained in various facilities and raped.

78/ This information was based on letters received at refugee camps, presumably from individuals in detention. Declassified Document No. 94-377, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62489.

79/ Two individuals who reportedly led the irregular forces are known, but their names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons.

80/ The report did not reveal the fate of those sent to Doboj in the convoy.

81/ Declassified Document No. 94-377, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62849.

82/ Id.

83/ A discussion of the many detention camps in Foča is provided in Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 1035-1109. Identified paramilitary groups operating in the county are discussed in Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 413-420.

84/ Nina Bernstein, "The Home of Hate; Serbs Take Over Muslim Homes In Bosnian Towns", Newsday, 31 August 1993, at 4.

85/ Declassified Document No. 94-356, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62781.

86/ Declassified Document No. 94-141, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56776-56777.

Notes (continued)

87/ Id.

88/ Id.

89/ A Muslim woman reported that her husband was arrested by Serbs and taken to a concentration camp. She fled to Foča and from an apartment witnessed "the daily ritual of sexual abuse at the Partizan sports centre." Roy Gutman, "A Daily Ritual of Sex Abuse", Newsday, 19 April 1993, at 5.

90/ Id.

91/ It is also alleged that many bodies were thrown into the Drina River. Declassified Document No. 94-218, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57040.

92/ John M. Goshko, "U.S. Report Details Atrocities Committed By Bosnian Serbs", The Washington Post, 14 April 1993, at A24.

93/ Declassified Document No. 94-218, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57040.

94/ She recognized and identified two of the victims. Their bodies were thrown into the Drina River. She also said that two of the perpetrators were reportedly locals. Id.

95/ This stadium was the site where several Muslim women were raped by uniformed Serb soldiers. Roy Gutman, "A Daily Ritual of Sex Abuse", Newsday, 19 April 1993, at 5.

96/ Declassified Document No. 94-218, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57040. See also Supplemental (7th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (13 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11914.

97/ A witness, whose name is redacted here, identified by name the seven Muslims who were killed. Declassified Document No. 94-356, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62784.

98/ Id.

99/ Information about this gravesite appears in the same report as the information for the "Potato Field" grave. Although the dates and numbers of the Muslims killed are the same, the names of the victims are all different. There is no indication whether these two incidents are related. Declassified Document No. 94-356, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62784.

100/ Declassified Document No. 94-356, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62784-62785. Two of the Bosnian Serb soldiers are known, but their names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons.

101/ The names of all the victims, which were provided in the report, have been redacted here. Id.

Notes (continued)

102/ Declassified Document No. 94-356, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62784-62785.

103/ Declassified Document No. 94-142, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56785.

104/ Id.

105/ Some of the victims were identified by name. Declassified Document No. 94-142, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56787.

106/ Information in this section is taken from Declassified Document No. 94-142, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56787-56788, and Declassified Document No. 94-141, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56779.

107/ Id.

108/ It is also alleged that the Serbs killed a family in the forest by throwing several hand grenades in the dugout where they lived, killing the family of four women and three children. The seven people killed were identified in the report, but their names have been redacted here. Declassified Document No. 94-265, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57192.

109/ The report also notes that there is photographic documentation of this incident. This documentation is not currently in the possession of IHRLI. Republic of Srpska, Crimes Against Serb People Committed on the Territory of the Republic of Srpska, Submission of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations (25 October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5021.

110/ This report also has information on an incident in which captured Muslims were thrown into the Bezdanica gap. The report is unclear as to whether this is a mass grave. BiH Armed Forces, Statement of [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 39465A.

111/ Id.

112/ The witness' name is redacted here. BiH, State Commission on War Crimes, Statement of [Witness] (English translation), 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 29282.

113/ For an overview of identified prison camps in Gacko, see Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 1116-1153. For a discussion of the activities of Šešelj's units in the county, see Annex III.A, Paramilitary Report, paragraphs 421-427.

114/ Declassified Document No. 94-91, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56611.

115/ Id.

116/ Id.

Notes (continued)

117/ All background information in this section taken from ECMM, Weekly Activity Report, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5893.

118/ Id.

119/ Id.

120/ It is unclear from the report whether the hotel basement prison referred to in this document is the same Rudnik hotel basement mentioned in the ECMM submission. Supplemental (Sixth) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. S/25393 (10 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18363.

121/ Id.

122/ It is unclear whether the testimonies contained in the ECMM and US Department of State submissions are referring to the same disappearances and killings or whether they are entirely separate incidents. Id.

123/ Declassified Document No. 94-126, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57035.

124/ Id. The Gatačko field may be a different grave than the one mentioned in the other testimonies involving Gacko. The ECMM witness stated that the bodies were buried behind the Partisan Cemetery. The area behind the Partisan Cemetery may be the Gatačko field. If this is the case, then it is highly likely that the two witnesses are speaking about the same grave.

125/ Declassified Document No. 94-91, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56611.

126/ Dan deLuce, "U.N. Says Croatian Army Razed Serb Villages", Reuters, 17 September 1993.

127/ Sherry Ricchiardi, "Civilians Become Bargaining Chips in Balkan War's Unremitting Terror", St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 18 September 1993, at 5B.

128/ Dan deLuce, "U.N. Finds Scorched Bodies in Serb Village", Reuters, 17 September 1993.

129/ "Croats Kill Serb Civilians, U.N. Says", Reuters, 19 September 1993.

130/ For details regarding the autopsy reports and the subsequent conclusions of PHR, see Physicians for Human Rights, Report of a Medicolegal Investigation in the Medak Pocket, former Yugoslavia from 27 to 29 October 1993, 10 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 62592-62597.

131/ For a detailed discussion of identified detention facilities in Ključ, see Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 1242-1258.

Notes (continued)

132/ One report stated that according to ethnic groups, Serbs formed the majority with 18,425 people, but non-Serbsians (Muslim and "others") formed the total majority with 18,797 people. Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia (Ante Beljo ed., 1993), at 7, IHRLI Doc. No. 39894.

133/ Among these military and paramilitary formations were groups from the so-called "Republic of Serbian Krajina", Martić units, the White Eagles (Beli Orlovi), Arkan units, Šešelj units and other armed Serbian units. Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia (Ante Beljo ed., 1993), at 9, IHRLI Doc. No. 39896.

134/ As a representative example, on 29 May 1992, regular Yugoslav Army (JNA) forces began a siege of the village of Sanica Donja, near Ključ. The Muslims surrendered on about 31 June. The Serbs entered Sanica Donja again on about 3 July, and started at one end of the village and proceeded from house to house, taking all the men hostage. This process was repeated in most, if not all, of the villages of Ključ. A more detailed summary of military action can be found with specific grave locations discussed below. Declassified Document No. 94-37, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56440.

135/ Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia (Ante Beljo ed., 1993), at 8, IHRLI Doc. No. 39895.

136/ Reportedly, many bodies were also thrown into the Sana River, or devoured by starving dogs and ravens. Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia (Ante Beljo ed., 1993), at 8, IHRLI Doc. No. 39895.

137/ IHRLI Doc. No. 39907.

138/ Prhovo is located approximately 10 kilometres west of Ključ.

139/ It was reported that the destruction of the village was ordered and carried out under the direction of Major Samardžija. It is also believed that he knew of the mass killing and ordered the burial. Declassified Document No. 94-78, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56568-56569.

140/ Croatian Information Centre, Statement XVI, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia (Ante Beljo ed., 1993), at 75, IHRLI Doc. No. 39961. See also Declassified Document No. 94-78, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56568-56569.

141/ Declassified Document No. 94-78, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56568-56569.

142/ Id.

143/ Her list of some of those killed included 18 persons, whose names are redacted. Her list of some of the alleged perpetrators included 14 persons, whose names have also been redacted. Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia (Ante Beljo ed., 1993), at 75-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 39961-39962.

Notes (continued)

144/ This report appears to be discussing the same incident that the Muslim woman reported, as the list of 53 people killed contained in this report contains the same names that she gave. Declassified Document No. 94-357, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62787-62788.

145/ Id.

146/ To the west of the site stood another house. Declassified Document No. 94-357, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62786-62789.

147/ Id.

148/ Id.

149/ Id.

150/ Velagići was renamed "Ravna Gora" by local Serbian authorities in June 1992. Declassified Document No. 94-37, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56445.

151/ Supplemental (7th) Submission of Government of the United States of America to the United Nations, U.N. Doc No. S/25586 (13 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11944.

152/ The men were identified in the report, but their names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons.

153/ Id.

154/ Id.

155/ Id.

156/ The same bulldozer, or one similar to it, that was observed in a town called "Večagići" was also seen in Biljani (discussed below) digging a mass grave. Declassified Document No. 94-37, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56446. See also Declassified Document No. 94-17, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56378.

157/ Declassified Document No. 94-37, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56446.

158/ Id.

159/ Unless otherwise noted, the following information about mass graves in Biljani was reported in Declassified Document No. 94-17, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56378.

160/ It is believed that the meeting hall is the largest building in the village.

161/ The same bulldozer, or one similar to it, was also observed in the village of Večagići, although no digging or corpses were seen in Večagići.

Notes (continued)

162/ Declassified Document No. 94-20, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56388.

163/ It is unclear whether both reports refer to the same burial, or if two burials actually took place.

164/ Declassified Document No. 94-20, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56388.

165/ The date is thought to be sometime between 29 May and 3 June 1992.

166/ Declassified Document No. 94-20, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56387.

167/ Id.

168/ The following information about mass graves in the village of Bijana in Ključ county was reported in Unidentified Personal Testimony, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 48879.

169/ It is believed that, in addition to the 120 people killed, there are some people who were taken to a concentration camp in Srnetići.

170/ The names of perpetrators were provided in the report, but have been redacted here.

171/ The report does not specify the date of the incident.

172/ For example, the Džaferagići family was burned to death in their house.

173/ For a discussion of the activities of Arkan's men and other paramilitary groups in Konjic, see Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 436-444.

174/ Reportedly, Bradina was renamed "Donji Repovci" on 13 July 1992. Annex IV: A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area, Submission of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28777.

175/ The village was attacked again on 13 July, the day the village was renamed. The remaining Serb houses were burned, and a small number of villagers were detained in the Elementary school building. According to one report, many women were raped the evening of the 13 July. Id.

176/ One report identified persons who participated in the attack. Their names have been redacted here. Id. at Case I-075, IHRLI Doc. No. 28449-28450.

177/ Detention facilities included Čelebići camp, Konjic Sports Hall, Bradina Elementary School and the prison.

Notes (continued)

178/ Two of the three reports on which this section is based were submitted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Two of the reports, one of which alleges that 52 Serbs were killed, identify 44 victims by name. See Annex IV, IHRLI Doc. No. 28778-28782, and Annex IV, Case No. I-075, IHRLI Doc. No. 28449-28450.

179/ See Annex IV, IHRLI Doc. No. 28778-28782 (23 Serbs buried); Annex IV, Case No. I-075, IHRLI Doc. No. 28449-28450 (23 Serbs buried); Submission of the Government of Germany to the United Nations, 6 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5459-5460 (57 Serbs buried).

180/ Id.

181/ For a discussion of prison camps in Kotor Varoš, see Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 1336-1366.

182/ Society for Threatened Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia (T. Zulch ed.), IHRLI Doc. No. 14483.

183/ Supplemental (4th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations, U.N. Doc No. S/24918 (8 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 3166. See also Lyndsay Griffiths, "U.S. Releases New Report on Rights Abuses in Bosnia", Reuters, 7 December 1992.

184/ Although the witness says that he "had to" put the corpses into body bags, it is unclear whether he was actually forced to by Serbs or did so voluntarily. Id.

185/ Id.

186/ Zenica Centre for Research, List of the Places of Mass Execution and Commune Graveyards in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, August - September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42600-42601.

187/ Id.

188/ Id.

189/ In this report, the location of the mass grave is reportedly "Donji Varoš". It appears to be the same location. Society for Threatened Peoples, Ethnic Cleansing: Genocide for Greater Serbia (T. Zulch ed.), IHRLI Doc. No. 14483.

190/ Id.

191/ Id.

192/ Bosnia Action Committee, Report on Atrocities Committed in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 4 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9781.

193/ For a discussion of the activities of Šešelj's men in Kupres, see Special Forces, Annex III.A, paragraphs 445-446.

Notes (continued)

194/ The following background information is taken from V. Hadživuković, M. Ivanišević and D. Tanasković, Chronicle of an Announced Death (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 37507.

195/ It is not clear from the report whether those found in the mass grave were among the 52 killed in Kupres. Submission of the Government of Germany to the United Nations, 6 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5450.

196/ Annex: Information Transmitted by France to the Security Council, Submission of the Government of France to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/24678 (5 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1332.

197/ Chronicle of an Announced Death (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 37507.

198/ The location of Kupres field was not provided in the report. Department of Information and Research of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter DIMH), Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), 5 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36702.

199/ For a discussion of camps in Modriča, see Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 1415-1425. For information regarding paramilitary activity in the county, see Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 451-454.

200/ All information in this section was taken from Declassified Document No. 94-72, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56552-56553.

201/ According to the report, the brigade consisted of about 500 volunteers and two Croatian Army officers. Most of their ammunition consisted of old JNA stock. The brigade was subordinate to an unidentified Croatian corps from Croatia.

202/ The refugee who provided the information was a member of the voluntary brigade and speculated that the Serbs forbade burials to intimidate the local population into submission or flight.

203/ The policemen were later shot to death. Id.

204/ Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Testimony V, Testimonies on a Serbian Killing of Civilians in Bosnia-Herzegovina Outside a Combat Context, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 47711-47712.

205/ The report did not state whether the bodies in the cement pit were given a proper burial. Declassified Document No. 94-72, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56552-56553.

206/ For a discussion of paramilitary groups operating in Mostar, see Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 455-463, and Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 1426-1467, for information on detention facilities in the county.

207/ Roy Gutman, "Croat Cleansing: Freed Muslims Tell of Brutality by Their Former Allies", Newsday, 23 July 1993, at 9.

Notes (continued)

208/ Chuck Sudetic, "In Mostar's Muslim Area, 35,000 Endure in Rubble", The New York Times, 30 September 1993.

209/ Roy Gutman, "Croat Cleansing: Freed Muslims Tell of Brutality by Their Former Allies", 23 July 1993, Newsday, at 9.

210/ IHRLI Doc. No. 62824; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights, October 1992, at 34-35, IHRLI Doc. No. 3535-3536.

211/ Declassified Document No. 94-47, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56467-56468.

212/ The order to conduct this separation was allegedly given by Milan Skoro, the Chief of Police in Zalik. Id.

213/ Id.

214/ Id.

215/ According to a witness, one of the interrogators wore the insignia of the Beli Orlovi. Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights, October 1992, at 34-35, IHRLI Doc. No. 3535-3536.

216/ Id.

217/ Id.

218/ Id.

219/ Amnesty International reports that at this point, the witness' story contradicts itself. In his written statement to Amnesty (as well as in the State Department report), witness says he received two bullet wounds. However, in an article published in a Zagreb newspaper, he stated, "I was not hit by a bullet but my leg hurt terribly because of the beating". Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights, October 1992, at 34-35, IHRLI Doc. No. 3535-3536.

220/ It is unclear whether the embankment was that of the landfill.

221/ The witness does not include this information in his statement to Amnesty International. Declassified Document No. 94-45, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56467-56468.

222/ Id.

223/ Another report says that 26 civilians were found at the "Mostar garbage depot". This seems to refer to Sutina, since the date of the incident is listed as 26 June 1992. The civilians, according to the report, were from the villages of Zalići and Vrapčići. International Society for Human Rights, British Section, Human Rights and Serbia: Report 2 - Ethnic Cleansing - New Information On Human Rights Violations, 28 May - 2 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9221.

Notes (continued)

224/ It is possible that Croatian troops discovered the mass grave at Sutina. An article in The St. Petersburg Times, 31 August 1992, stated that Croatian troops dug up mass graves containing some 200 mostly Muslim civilians who were reportedly shot by Serb irregulars in June 1992. The article mentioned pathologist Omar Kadić, who stated that almost all the corpses had been shot at close range with automatic weapons, as the Mazowiecki report noted. The victims ranged in age from 20-70. A few Croatian women were found at the site, but most of the corpses were middle-aged or elderly Muslim men. "Shelling of Marketplace Kills 15, Injures Dozens in Sarajevo", The St. Petersburg Times, 31 August 1992.

225/ T. Mazowiecki, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", U.N. Doc. No. E/CN.4/1993/50 (10 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 1335.

226/ Id.

227/ Defence Debriefing Team, Summary of Atrocity Information, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom to the United Nations (30 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 43307.

228/ However, the report may be referring to the "Uborak" landfill, since that site was not excavated until August. Id. For a discussion of the Uborak site, see below.

229/ Unless otherwise noted, all information in this section was taken from Declassified Document No. 95-46, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56469-56470.

230/ Four of the victims were identified in the report, but their names are redacted here.

231/ However, one report notes that 88 corpses were found at Vrapčići and 28 persons were shot dead at Sutina and buried at Uborak. This would suggest that the 88 who were thought to be buried at Uborak are actually in an independent grave. It might also suggest that Sutina is the name of the district in which the Uborak landfill sits, and that there is no landfill called Sutina. Zenica Centre for Research, List of Places of Mass Executions and Commune Graveyards in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, August - September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42601.

232/ The article did not state whether the graves were individual or collective. Charles Lane, "A Muslim Town's Long Nightmare", Newsweek, 6 September 1993.

233/ Zenica Centre for Research, List of Places of Mass Executions, IHRLI Doc. No. 42601.

234/ Roy Gutman, "Croat Cleansing: Freed Muslims Tell of Brutality by Their Former Allies", Newsday, 23 July 1993, at 9.

235/ Id.

Notes (continued)

236/ "Bosnians, Croats Battle on Supply Line", The Chicago Tribune, 9 October 1993, at 6, IHRLI Doc. No. 35962.

237/ Id.

238/ Id.

239/ Jeff Kramer, "A Westside Photographer Traveled to Bosnia-Herzegovina to Capture the Fighting: What He Saw Was Genocide", The Los Angeles Times, 1 October 1992, at 1.

240/ Id.

241/ Id.

242/ Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Mass Graves, Annex E, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc No. 63817.

243/ Detention facilities in Nova Gradiška are discussed in Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 3090-3110.

244/ International Human Rights Law Group, Testimony of [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 6214-6215.

245/ Id.

246/ Id.

247/ Declassified Document No. 94-169, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56860.

248/ All of the witness' personal data is available at International Human Rights Law Group, Testimony of [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 6214.

249/ Id.

250/ Id.

251/ Id.

252/ "Macedonia Moves to Split from Yugoslavia", The Chicago Tribune, 20 December 1991, at 26.

253/ The arrests were reportedly carried out by three known perpetrators whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons.

254/ One man reportedly survived and was taken to Nova Gradiška detention camp. His fate thereafter is unknown. Id.

Notes (continued)

255/ The report states that all of the victims were buried in the mass grave. However, the victims are listed in two separate groups, so it is unclear if the victims in both groups are in the mass grave. Their names are provided in the source documentation, but have been redacted here. Ten additional victims are believed to have been set on fire in the house of Branko Miletić. Id.

256/ The report of this gravesite was based on the testimonies of three individuals, whose names are kept confidential, and who were detained in the Kerestinec camp. These testimonies are not currently in the possession of IHRLI. In addition, the report notes that there is a VHS tape of the incident, prepared by the Croatian forces responsible for the attack and subsequent killings. Case II-021, Submission of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. YU/SC 780-92/DOC-1/E (3 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 1393.

257/ See Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 1478-1506, for a discussion of detention facilities in Odžak, and Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 467-474, for a discussion of paramilitary groups operating in the region.

258/ Some of these detainees were shipped in the direction of Bosanski Brod on 1 July 1992.

259/ The detention facility in Poljari was located in a primary school.

260/ Information on the Aggression of the Republic of Croatia against the Serbian Republic and Genocide against the Serbs in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, Submission of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations (27 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 48418.

261/ See Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 3113-3125, for a discussion of detention facilities located in Ogulin.

262/ All preceding information was taken from Memorandum of Human Rights Abuse of Peaceful Serbian Community in Gorski Kotar, Croatia, Submission of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations (2 February 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 2989-2992.

263/ Memorandum on Violations of Human Rights in the Serb Community of Gorski Kotar, Croatia, Submission of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations (24 May 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23480.

264/ See Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 624-629, for a discussion of the activities of Arkan's men and other paramilitary groups in Osijek. See Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 3126-3140, for information on identified detention facilities in the county.

265/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 18, 6 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 53131.

266/ Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zones, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 50167.

Notes (continued)

267/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 18, 6 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 53131.

268/ One report alleges that as many as 1,500 civilians were killed during the first week of fighting in Dalj. Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zone, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 50167.

269/ Three accounts say 25 bodies were taken to the hospital, a fourth says 22 were transported.

270/ Bacre Waly Ndiaye, Report on the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, Mr. Bacre Waly Ndiaye, on his Mission to the Former Yugoslavia from 15 to 20 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 4814. Other accounts place the number of bodies in the grave at 18. See Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Torture and Deliberate and Arbitrary Killings in War Zone, November 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 50167. One account alleges 35 persons. Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 18, 6 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 53131. Finally, another says several hundred are buried there. Report on Mass Graves in UNPROFOR Sector East, Submission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/25129 (20 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 4935.

271/ The date of the attack on Ernestinovo was not specified in any of the reports.

272/ Croatian Red Cross, Mass Graves Map and Ernestinovo (16 November 1992) and Croatian Red Cross (Osijek) Memorandum to UNPROFOR, No. 274/1992, 13 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19780.

273/ Alleged victims buried in this pit, whose names are redacted here, included both soldiers and civilians. Id.

274/ Those buried in other graves were also identified in the report. Id.

275/ Croatian Red Cross, Report on Mass Graves in UNPROFOR Sector East, 9 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3994.

276/ Binz' allegation that the graves were sanitary remains to be reconciled with the Red Cross report that many of the bodies were naked or buried with cattle. Morris Tidball Binz, Forensic Report on Preliminary Investigations of Mass Graves in the former Yugoslavia, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18997-18999 (with accompanying photographs and illustrations).

277/ The names of the victims were provided in the report, but have been redacted here.

278/ The location of the bridge was not provided in the report.

279/ An autopsy was performed on the body, which was identified in the report. The listed causes of death were "cuts on the neck and face, both palms, scalp taken off the skull". Dr. Predrag Delibašić, Medical Report on Causes of Deceased, Trpinja, 20 December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 50364.

Notes (continued)

280/ All information, including a list of those killed and an autopsy report of one of the victims is taken from UNCIVPOL, Mass Grave - Vladislavci - Čepin, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50357-50364.

281/ A more detailed discussion of camps in Pakrac county can be found in Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 3143-3164.

282/ A separate report, without making mention of detention facilities, alleged that the Croatian Army massacred approximately 150 civilians in Pakracka Poljana in November of 1991. No other details regarding the killing were provided. Corell, Report Rapporteurs under the Moscow Human Dimension Mechanism to Croatia, 9/30/92 - 10/5/92, 7 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 276V-276W.

283/ Unless otherwise noted, the following background information is taken from Serbian Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves in Western Slavonia: Marino Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46326.

284/ The camp at Marino Selo was situated in a hotel. Prisoners were kept in the cellar.

285/ The report places the date of the killings at December 1991.

286/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves in Western Slavonia: Marino Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46326.

287/ The Serbian Council Information Centre said that one of the gravesites was reopened and the bodies moved as recently as 13 May 1993, but the report did not specify which site. Serbian Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves in Western Slavonia: Marino Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 19 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46326. According to the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, EC monitors and the Red Cross never visited the camps. Document No. VI-026, Second Report Submitted To the Commission of Experts, Belgrade 1993, Submission of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28596-28597. Canada has also received information relating to the detention and killing of Serbs in the region. Incident 4.1, First Submission of the Government of Canada to the United Nations (12 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12780.

288/ This man, who provided a deposition to the Serb Council Information Centre, is not identified in this report. Unless otherwise noted, all information in this section is taken from a transcript of the man's deposition. Serbian Council Information Centre, Deposition Transcript of [Witness], Death Camps and Mass Graves in Western Slavonia; Marino Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 15 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46329.

289/ The prisoners were identified in the statement, but their names have been redacted here.

290/ The men were identified in the transcript, but their names have been redacted here.

Notes (continued)

291/ It appears from the report that more than the four prisoners who were taken out on 19 November were killed. One had died on 18 November after a heavy beating and a forced cold shower. Another was beaten to death on 20 November 1991.

292/ It should be noted that the witness alleged earlier in his statement that after the one prisoner died on 18 November, his body was "driven off somewhere" by a guard.

293/ The witness also mentioned that the body of another prisoner was buried downstream. It appears from the report that he was buried alone. The statement makes no mention of how the man died, but does state that both of his ears were cut off.

294/ The two witnesses were detained at the Ribarska Koliba camp. Each provided a statement to the Serbian Council Information Centre. Unless otherwise noted, information in this section is taken from both deposition transcripts. Serbian Council Information Centre, Deposition Transcript of [Witnesses], 18 December 1991, Death Camps and Mass Graves in Western Slavonia: Marino Selo and Pakracka Poljana, IHRLI Doc. No. 46330.

295/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Deposition of [Witness] dated April 15, 1992, Death Camps and Mass Graves in Western Slavonia: Marino Selo and Pakracka Poljana, 15 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 46335.

296/ As discussed earlier, the camp at Marino Selo was housed in a hotel. It is unclear whether the garbage pit referred to here is located behind the hotel where the Serbian prisoners were detained.

297/ Morris Tidball Binz, Forensic Report on Preliminary Investigations of Mass Graves in the Former Yugoslavia, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18999-19001 (with accompanying photographs and illustrations).

298/ One of the witnesses gave a written statement to UNCIVPOL which is similar in substance to that given to the Serbian Council Information Centre.

299/ This sketch does not illustrate the pit alleged to be situated at the hotel garbage dump. UNCIVPOL, Draft Drawing of the Location of Some Graves of Ethnic Serbs Murdered by the Fish Pond in Marino Selo (Detail 1), IHRLI Doc. No. 53184.

300/ UNCIVPOL, Memo from Sgt. Jone Blikra, UNCIVPOL Daruvar, to Mr. Cherniavsky, Civil Affairs Sector West, 26 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50368.

301/ All information in this section taken from Morris Tidball Binz, Forensic Report on Preliminary Investigations of Mass Graves in the Former Yugoslavia, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18999-19001 (with accompanying photographs and illustrations).

302/ Binz' report also noted that the names of most of the victims buried at the mass graves in Marino Selo are known, but did not indicate who is in possession of the information.

Notes (continued)

303/ Major J. Holland & Major P. Olson, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Canadian Forces, Interim Report of War Crimes Investigation Team for Pakracka Poljana, Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 62445-62467.

304/ Until otherwise noted, information in this section is taken from D.W. Nicholson, Complaint of Missing Person & Mass Grave - Between Poljana Pakracka and Gaj, 18 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12891-12892.

305/ A person who is "in a powerful position in the Croatian government" was said to be responsible for the roundup, killing and subsequent burial of the civilians.

306/ See generally W.J. Fenrick, Investigation of Grave Sites Near Pakracka Poljana, Report Concerning On-Site Investigations in Croatia - October - November 1993, 10 February 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 62423-62438 (broad overview of the mission and conclusions drawn from the investigation); Major J. Holland & Major P. Olson, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Canadian Forces, Interim Report of War Crimes Investigation Team for Pakracka Poljana, Croatia, IHRLI Doc. No. 62445-62467 (detailed discussion of the investigation's findings, summary of investigative procedures at the sites and surrounding areas and maps of the area); S. Murray-Ford & Sergeant J.L. Lamothe, Canadian Forces Military Police, Investigation Report Regarding Mass Graves - Pakracka Poljana, 30 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 62468-62483 (day-by-day chronology of the team's activities and findings); Physicians for Human Rights, Report of A Preliminary Medicolegal Investigation of a Series of Clandestine Graves Near Pakracka Poljana, Former Yugoslavia, 25 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 62484-624572 (detailed discussions of forensic information retrieved from each exhumed grave and autopsy reports for all bodies).

307/ D.W. Nicholson, Complaint of Missing Person & Mass Grave - Between Poljana Pakracka and Gaj, 18 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12891-12892.

308/ Fenrick, On-Site Report, at 7/16, IHRLI Doc. No. 62429.

309/ Murray-Ford & Lamothe, Investigation Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 62469.

310/ Holland & Olson, Interim Report of WCIT, at 15/15, IHRLI Doc. No. 62459.

311/ Id.

312/ Murray-Ford & Lamothe, Investigation Report, 30 November 1993.

313/ D.W. Nicholson, Complaint of Missing Person & Mass Grave - Between Poljana Pakracka and Gaj, 18 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 12891-12892.

314/ Holland & Olson, Interim Report of WCIT, at 15/15, IHRLI Doc. No. 62459.

315/ For a detailed sketch of the layout of Site C, the positioning of the 23 trenches, and the other excavations done on-site, see Holland & Olson, Interim Report of WCIT, IHRLI Doc. No. 62462.

316/ The two bodies appeared to be in military uniform.

Notes (continued)

317/ The WCIT did not speculate in its report as to the reason that feature 10 was chosen as a burial site amongst 23 military trenches.

318/ The only identifying characteristic left on the skeletal remains was a pair of cowboy boots.

319/ WCIT also did a thorough investigation of the surrounding areas, including a forested area near the railway tracks, the area of the soccer field and railway station, and an area near the airfield. These were all reported to be possible gravesites, but no evidence of burial sites were found. Id.

320/ Holland & Olson, Interim Report of WCIT, at 12/15, IHRLI Doc. No. 62456. Numerous pieces of physical evidence were also retrieved from the gravesites. All but one of these items (an Italian coin) was preserved, recorded and marked for chain of custody purposes.

321/ All information in this paragraph taken from Fenrick, On-Site Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 62423-62438.

322/ Fenrick also noted that the allegation of 1,700 bodies, contained in a report by the Serbian Council Information Centre in August 1993, may have originated with Nicholson's calculation from his first on-site inspection, and did not constitute an independent allegation. Fenrick, On-Site Report, at 8/16, IHRLI Doc. No. 62430.

323/ Interestingly, this period also corresponds with the time that Serbs were allegedly imprisoned and killed while detained at Marino Selo and Stara Ciglanica.

324/ Physicians for Human Rights, Report of A Preliminary Medicolegal Investigation of a Series of Clandestine Graves Near Pakracka Poljana, Former Yugoslavia, 25 January 1994, at 1, IHRLI Doc. No. 62486.

325/ See Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 3165-3170, for a discussion of identified detention facilities in Petrinja, and Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 634-638, for an overview of paramilitary activity in the county.

326/ Submission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, 14 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42287; see also Supplemental (6th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations, 12 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11900.

327/ The location of what appear to be the villages of Župić and Nebojan was not clarified. The location of the Gavrilović vineyards is also unspecified.

328/ The witness identified four victims, one of whom was a civilian. The witness also reported that all Serbs were in camouflage uniforms. Serbian War Crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ethnic Cleansing of Croats from Northern Bosnia (Posavina) and North-Western Bosnia (Krajina), Submission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations (14 September 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 42915.

Notes (continued)

329/ The witness did not clarify how many survivors there were, nor did he state whether there were any persons alive who could not walk.

330/ Inconsistencies in the witness' report appear when the Serbs noticed that he and another Croat, identified as "I.C.", were still alive (the witness also recalls another wounded person, "M.A", who told the witness that he could not help the witness stand). Apparently paying little attention to them, the Serbs moved on to the cottage, at which point the witness "saw that there was nobody but me" and proceeded to move along the hill. The fates of "M.A." and "I.C." are not known. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 42915.

331/ All of the information in this section is taken from Declassified Document No. 94-81, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56579-56581.

332/ The report identifies the following reported Serb perpetrators at the Petrinja camp: Čedo Vukmirović (Chief "jailer"), Fnu Zorić, Željko Ostojić, Sergeant Vodnik, Djuro Krnjajić, and another JNA Lieutenant who was allegedly a former civilian police inspector in Kutina.

333/ For burials at Vasil Gaćeša, see below.

334/ The witness stated that the bodies were in a state of "advanced decomposition" which made it difficult to ascertain the causes or place of death.

335/ There is, however, a disparity in the number of victims mentioned in the two reports. The first account suggests that 21 individuals were killed (24 total victims, less three identified survivors). The second account places the number of victims at 18.

336/ The specific location of the Vasil Gaćeša casern is unspecified; however, the report indicates that it formerly served as JNA army barracks in Petrinja. The date of the burial is also unclear, but it may be that the interments took place during or after September 1991, after the Serb offensive began.

337/ B. Plavšić, Testimonies Re: Crimes of Moslem-Croatian Forces, Submission of the Government of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations (30 September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5095, 5103.

338/ A discussion of paramilitary activity in this county can be found in Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 639-642.

339/ All information in this section taken from The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as indicated in Politika, Borba and Vjesnik (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49755.

340/ At least 11 civilians were killed in Voćin on 14 December 1991, when Serb paramilitary formations poured gasoline on them and set them on fire. It is unclear from the report whether the bodies of these victims are inside the church.

Notes (continued)

341/ Annex V, The Prijedor Report, and Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 1530-2255, both provide detailed discussions of identified detention facilities in Prijedor. Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 478-497, discusses paramilitary activity in the county.

342/ The following background information is taken from George Rodrigue, Serbs Systematic in Ridding Region of Muslims, Many Say: Bosnia Corridor Considered Crucial to 'Republic,' Dallas Morning News, 27 December 1992, at 1A.

343/ Declassified Document No. 94-201, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56971.

344/ For a detailed discussion of the July killing at Keraterm, see the section on the Omarska mining complex.

345/ Declassified Document No. 94-15, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56372.

346/ Id.

347/ Defence Debriefing Team, Material on Debriefing of Omarska Camp Prisoner, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom, 19 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40079.

348/ Former Yugoslavia: Grave Breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention, Supplemental Submission (2nd) of the United States Government to the United Nations, 22 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 119.

349/ See infra for further discussion of the burials of prisoners from Keraterm camp.

350/ Also spelled "Bajr".

351/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34956.

352/ Information was given to this source by a Serb guard at Keraterm.

353/ All of the soldiers were from Prijedor, Banja Luka, and Sanski Most units. They wore camouflage, red berets, and the Serbian flag on their sleeves.

354/ The witness did not note whether the burials were supervised by the Serb infantry, or if the villagers buried the victims on their own.

355/ Supplemental (7th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11940.

356/ Croatian Information Centre, Written Statement- Code jad15ea, January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39236A.

357/ Id.

Notes (continued)

358/ Supplemental (7th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11940.

359/ This background information was taken from Declassified Document No. 94-8, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346.

360/ Trnjani is a small village between Omarska and Trnopolje. An alleged camp was set up on the school grounds there, and reportedly many men from Kozarac were imprisoned.

361/ This information is taken from Declassified Document No. 94-8, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346.

362/ It appears from other witness statements that the gravediggers were not referring solely to the rape victims who had been killed. Id.

363/ Declassified Document No. 94-163, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56839.

364/ Declassified Document No. 94-182, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56902.

365/ Declassified Document No. 94-95, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56623.

366/ It is also possible that a group of over 100 prisoners from Keraterm might be buried near the fish hatchery. One report noted that the bodies, which were all killed during one night, may have been taken to Lake Ribnjak for dumping. Defence Debriefing Team Material, Summary 24 of Atrocity Information, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom, 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43281.

367/ Declassified Document No. 94-331, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62706.

368/ Declassified Document No. 94-261, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57176.

369/ Declassified Document No. 94-291, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62631.

370/ Declassified Document No. 94-261, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197.

371/ It did not appear from the report that the witness actually dug the graves at this site. It is also unclear whether the mill is located in Trnopolje proper, for the witness mentioned gravesites in several nearby villages. Helsinki Watch, Field Notes of Dinah PoKempner, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32319.

372/ Helsinki Watch, Field Notes of Dinah PoKempner, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32336.

Notes (continued)

373/ The witness did not specify if the individuals he buried were prisoners of the camp.

374/ This burial was on or after 26 June 1992, when witness received his first burial assignment. Helsinki Watch, Field Notes of Dinah PoKempner, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32319.

375/ A 21 year-old prisoner stated he and another detainee had to bury nine bodies in a nearby field. Submission of Information by Austria, Submission of the Government of Austria to the United Nations (5 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18426.

376/ Declassified Document No. 94-261, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197.

377/ One report stated, "in Trnopolje, there are mass graves next to each house with 5, 10, 20 bodies". Former Yugoslavia: Grave Breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention, Supplemental (2nd) Submission of the United States Government to the United Nations (22 October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 119.

378/ There is a discrepancy in the spelling of the name of the house's resident. One spells it Redžić, another Redjić. From other facts, it is clearly the same house. One spelling may be phonetic.

379/ The less detailed report says that 11 were killed. Declassified Document No. 94-28, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56411. Another report places the number at 13. Declassified Document No. 94-13, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56360.

380/ Names of the victims were provided in the report, but are redacted here.

381/ The remaining men, along with 17 male prisoners, were taken to Esad Redžić's house and killed. Declassified Document No. 94-28, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56411.

382/ Submission of Information by Austria, Submission of the Government of Austria to the United Nations (5 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18426.

383/ BiH, State Commission on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33331.

384/ Spelled "Šivac" in one report.

385/ Declassified Document No. 94-266, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197.

386/ Witness did not say whether the 50 killed on 26-27 June were those buried on this road, or furthermore, if they were prisoners of Trnopolje Camp. The gravedigger said Talić was buried in Šivci, near the Meitaf. There is a knife still stuck in his neck. Helsinki Watch, Field Notes of Dinah PoKempner, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 32319.

Notes (continued)

387/ The names of the prisoners were provided in the report, but have been redacted here.

388/ Id.

389/ Another witness said Omarska had only one mass grave, an open mine pit. Forty to 50 bodies per day, for 25 days, were taken to this site for burial. It is possible that the witness was referring to the mining complex generally. Declassified Document No. 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622.

390/ Supplemental (2nd) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (22 October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 119.

391/ It is unclear whether the mine at Tomašica is part of the Omarska complex or an independent site. Information on the Tomašica mine is discussed.

392/ Zenica Centre for Research, List of the Places of Mass Execution and Commune Graveyards in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, August - September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 42601.

393/ Defence Debriefing Team, DDT Special Report: Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43018-43019.

394/ Witness noted, however, that he believed this killing was a unilateral action by some of the camp guards and not officially ordered. Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 43035.

395/ One account lists the date as 19 July. Declassified Document No. 94-15, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. Another says 24 July. Declassified Material, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56964. Most of the accounts do not refer to a date, or simply say it took place in mid-July.

396/ Estimates of those killed ranged from 99 to 400. Three of the accounts, however, place the number as between 150 and 250.

397/ Estimates of those wounded were fairly consistent, being between 40-50 inmates.

398/ Again, the accounts diverge as to the number of prisoners loading bodies. Anywhere from two to 20 prisoners were put on burial detail.

399/ Most of the accounts simply say that the bodies were dumped in the mine. However, one account alleges that the bodies were doused with liquid and burned. Declassified Document No. 94-172, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56872.

400/ Some of the reports listed multiple locations as possible burial sites.

Notes (continued)

401/ Declassified Document No. 94-5, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56328.

402/ The witness personally observed 100 corpses loaded onto a 11 metre truck, but did not specify if the trucks went to the swamp. Declassified Document No. 94-270, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57208.

403/ Former Yugoslavia: Grave Breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention, Supplemental (3rd) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/24791 (10 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 2121.

404/ The witness also alleged that during his 73 days of detention in Omarska, 1,200-1,400 persons died. Submission of Information by Austria, Submission of the Government of Austria to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/25377 (6 March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18405.

405/ Declassified Document No. 94-206, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57003.

406/ Defence Debriefing Team, DDT Special Report: Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom, 30 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43035.

407/ One report alleges that as many as 5,000 prisoners were "burned" at the Tomašica mine. Republic of BiH Parliament, Commission for Protection of Human Freedoms and Rights, Excerpts from Aggression Against the Republic of BH - Facts of the Effects, 6 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29894.

408/ Declassified Document No. 94-179, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56964.

409/ One of the victims was Mustafa Čerić, the owner of the residence.

410/ Declassified Document No. 94-6, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56451.

411/ Defense Debriefing Team Material, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom, 19 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40079.

412/ Declassified Document No. 94-75, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

413/ Id.

414/ Id.

415/ One account refers to the site only as the Ljubija strip mine. The other account specifies the Iskupine pit. Because of the similarity of facts relating to the incident, the accounts are discussed together here.

Notes (continued)

416/ One account by a known witness specifically mentioned the pit. Declassified Document No. 94-292, IHRLI Doc. No. 62633. The other account, of a man who escaped, does not mention burial at all. It could be that he escaped before being able to witness a burial. Declassified Document No. 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804.

417/ Declassified Document No. 94-385, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62875.

418/ The first attack on Briševo was 27 May 1992. For a discussion of events in Briševo.

419/ Declassified Document No. 94-67, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56538.

420/ Supplemental (7th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (13 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11940.

421/ Declassified Document No. 94-250, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57146.

422/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 10, 11 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 47019, 43734.

423/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34957.

424/ While the numbers do not correspond, these bodies may have been those of the seven men killed at Miska Glava, or the 10 who disappeared from the cafe.

425/ Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 10, 11 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43727.

426/ Id.

427/ Declassified Document No. 94-385, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62875.

428/ Raljas may be the name of a creek near Ljubija.

429/ Supplemental (7th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (13 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11940.

430/ Declassified Document No. 94-67, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56358.

431/ Croatian Information Centre, Statement of [Witness], 30 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14951.

432/ Declassified Document No. 94-50, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56483.

Notes (continued)

433/ The identities of the victims have been redacted.

434/ The source also believed that the victims were killed not because of their ethnicity, but because they were wealthy residents of the community. Declassified Document No. 94-13, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56358.

435/ Victims were identified in the source documentation, but their names are redacted here.

436/ Id.

437/ Supplemental (7th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (13 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11940.

438/ All the witness' personal data is available at the Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War. Croatian Information Centre, Statement of [Witness], 30 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14590.

439/ Most of them were killed by fire arms, but some of them were tortured before death. Croatian Information Centre, Statement of [Witness], 30 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14592.

440/ Supplemental (8th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23449.

441/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 23449.

442/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 23449.

443/ Serbian Army major, Veljko Brajić, reportedly led the Brisevo operation and was later promoted to either lieutenant-colonel or colonel. Croatian Information Centre, Statement of [Witness], 30 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14593.

444/ Names of other perpetrators have been redacted from this report, but are available in the original documentation.

445/ A list of victims buried in eight individual graves in the Briševo area can be found in the original documentation.

446/ The above details about the grave markings and burial methods are at the Croatian Information Centre, Statement of [Witness], 30 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14597.

447/ Unless otherwise noted, information in the following sections was taken from Croatian Information Centre, Statement of [Witness], 30 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 14590-14601.

448/ Supplemental (8th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23449.

449/ Supplemental (8th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (16 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23450.

Notes (continued)

450/ Id.

451/ According to the witness, this body had been tortured and was found in a corn field. He was found with his eyes missing, his ears cut off, the muscles on his arms severed, and his skull cracked with a lath or club.

452/ Approximately 150 metres north-west of this site, on the east side of the paved road from Dimaci to Buzuci, is the grave of an unidentified woman. Id.

453/ Id.

454/ The witness considers these two sites to be one location because they are close in proximity.

455/ Id.

456/ One of the women buried at this site was raped until she died. S.B. and I.Z. buried her 15 days after her death. There were visible signs of bites on her breasts and parts of her body were missing. It appeared that parts of her breasts had been bitten off. She was found naked in the field.

457/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 23451.

458/ There are many human corpses and bones in the part of the Kurevo forest between Radulović's house on the one side and Babić's house on the other side (called Rivića Strana). The Muslims who attempted to escape from the area around Hambarine to Stari Majdan or Japra were killed at this spot. Their villages were destroyed and when they tried to flee, they were shot by Serbs stationed at the Lisina hill. There are many dead women, children, and men in this part of the Kurevo forest. The witness found six or seven piles of bodies, 10 or 12 bodies per pile. Some of the bodies were already so decomposed that the witness could see the bones.

459/ Detention facilities in Rogatica are discussed in Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 2276-2328. Information on paramilitary groups operating in the county is provided in Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 498-503.

460/ It is not clear that this mass grave is located in Rogatica county; however, since the witness is from Višegrad and the convoy did not seem to have traveled far before the killing took place, it is discussed here as being in Rogatica. All information in this section taken from Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Interior, Security Department, Statement of [Witness], 3 July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 34721.

461/ Slap appears to be on the border line between Višegrad and Rogatica counties.

462/ The local civilian had a list of 85 buried victims and the personal property had also been accounted. Therefore, it appears that the civilian, perhaps with the assistance of the man who buried the personal property, buried the victims in the graves once they resurfaced in the Drina. Memorandum from UNMO Sarajevo to UNMO HQ Zagreb Re: Mass Grave, October 1993,

Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 43931.

463/ Identified detention facilities in Sanski Most are discussed in Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 2336-2377.

464/ Supplemental (7th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11943-11944.

465/ Declassified Document No. 94-189, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923-56926.

466/ The report notes that the witness provided a detailed description of the site, but the description was not contained in the report and is not currently in the possession of IHRLI. Supplemental (7th) Submission of the Government of the United States of America to the United Nations (12 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11943-11944.

467/ Declassified Document No. 94-189, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923-56926.

468/ The escapee's name was provided in the report but has been redacted here. Id.

469/ It should be noted that other villages in Sanski Most, such as Donji Kamengrad and Demišević, were also completely destroyed and their populations have either been killed or remain missing. However, no reports of mass graves have surfaced from these other villages. Declassified Document No. 94-189, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923-56926.

470/ The name of the village was spelled "Oteš" in the document. For the purposes of this report, it is presumed to refer to the village of Otiš in Sanski Most county.

471/ Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Mass Graves, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, 7 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63818.

472/ All information in this section taken from Croatian Information Centre, Written Statement of G.S., 20 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63973-63983 (with accompanying maps illustrating places of execution).

473/ See Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 2378-2521, for identified detention facilities in and around Sarajevo. A discussion of paramilitary groups operating in the county can be found in Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 506-525.

474/ The memo stated that information about the site was received from Muslim prisoners.

475/ All information in this section is taken from Memorandum from U.N. Commission of Experts to U.N. Centre for Human Rights Regarding Mass Grave Allegation, 22 October 1993 (with accompanying illustration), IHRLI Doc. No. 46344-46347.

Notes (continued)

476/ ECMM, Report No. 9581, ECMM Daily Monitoring Activity, 22 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 50320-50323.

477/ Die Zeit on Serb Mass Grave in Centre of Sarajevo, Yugoslav Daily Survey, 26 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29517.

478/ This is believed to be a phonetic spelling of Ahatovići, a village in Sarajevo. Most of the soldier's testimony concerns events in and around Sarajevo.

479/ According to the soldier, 120 living prisoners were on one of the trucks when it arrived in Ahatovići. Court TV, Edited Transcript of Testimony of [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 16876-16879.

480/ The soldier related that he could hear the wounded prisoners screaming and moaning.

481/ In this edited version of the soldier's testimony, a precise description of the location of the grave was not provided. Court TV, Edited Transcript of Testimony of [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 16883-16885.

482/ It is unclear whether the soldier was referring to Bihać county or some other location. Illiach appears to be the phonetic spelling for the Ilijaš district. It seems impractical for bodies to have been transported from Bihać to Ilijaš, which is in Sarajevo. The transcript of this interrogation is edited and difficult to follow, with the translator using phonetic spellings on much of the location and name information. IHRLI Videotape No. 18, Transcript of [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 32186.

483/ Twenty-four perpetrators were also named in the report. Union for Peace and Humanitarian Aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Report on Massacre in Village of Ljesevo on June 5, 1992, 28 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49205-49208.

484/ The report consisted of an edited transcript of the soldier's interrogation. Many of the spellings are phonetic and the material is extremely difficult to follow. CNN News, Transcript of Interrogation of [Witness], in Serbs Using Rape as a Weapon, IHRLI Videotape 18, IHRLI Doc. No. 32239-32241.

485/ Serbian Council Information Centre, Report on Harassment and Ethnic Cleansing in Western Slavonia by the Authorities of the Republic of Croatia, 31 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 14159-14162.

486/ The report noted that the Serbs were afraid that they were not welcome in Croatian-dominated villages, and that there was no accessible route to the nearest refugee camp.

487/ Case I-046, Second Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, Belgrade 1993, Submission of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, 2 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 28419.

488/ This man was reportedly the bodyguard of a supposed Serb commander.

Notes (continued)

489/ All information in this section was taken from State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Testimony of N.N., Bulletin No. 3, March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29866-29867.

490/ For a discussion of the activities of Arkan's men in Srebrenica, see Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 526-528.

491/ All information in this section was taken from Declassified Document No. 94-55, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56500-56501.

492/ The gravesite is on the left of the school, when entering Debelo Brdo from the direction of Bihać.

493/ All information in this section was taken from The Humanitarian Law Fund, Report on War Crimes and Violations of Human Rights as indicated in Politika, Borba and Vjesnik (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 49755.

494/ The report does not specify in which army Pašalić serves.

495/ It is presumed, for the purposes of this report, that "Raštani" is the phonetic spelling for Raščani, a village in the centre of Tomislavgrad county.

496/ ECMM, Report No. 38, ECMM Humanitarian Activity, 19-25 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 38472.

497/ Activity of paramilitary groups in Travnik is discussed in Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 534-536.

498/ An official source, IHRLI Doc. No. 40147-40149.

499/ Id.

500/ Declassified Document No. 94-126, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

501/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II, April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9329.

502/ One report alleges that the bodies of as many as 3,000 "convoy victims" may be at this site. Society for Threatened Peoples, Genocide in Bosnia (T. Zulch ed.), IHRLI Doc. No. 4041-4042.

503/ A great deal of information for this section of the report was obtained from US State Department debriefings of two of the survivors of the mass killing. In all, seven or eight persons survived.

504/ Some reports place the date of incident in late July or early August. However, most of the survivors of the mass killing on Vlašić mountain note the date as 21 August 1992.

505/ Declassified Document No. 94-179, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891.

Notes (continued)

506/ Id.

507/ Declassified Document No. 94-31, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423. Another report noted that only 10 women were "released" at Trnopolje. Declassified Document No. 94-179, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891.

508/ Declassified Document No. 94-31, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423.

509/ Id.

510/ Id.

511/ Id.

512/ Declassified Document No. 94-179, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891.

513/ The reports allege the convoy travelled anywhere from an additional 200 metres to two kilometres.

514/ Declassified Document No. 94-31, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423.

515/ Declassified Document No. 94-179, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891. Another report noted that the commander of this operation was Dragan Mrdja, nicknamed "Drdo". Declassified Document No. 94-196, US Department of State, IHRLI Bates No. 56945-47.

516/ Id.

517/ Id.

518/ Id.

519/ Declassified Document No. 94-179, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891.

520/ Declassified Document No. 94-31, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423.

521/ Presumably, one of the witnesses interviewed by the State Department was among the three men taken to the back of the bus.

522/ Declassified Document No. 94-179, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891.

523/ Declassified Document No. 94-31, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423.

524/ Id.

Notes (continued)

525/ Id.

526/ Id.

527/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II, April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9329.

528/ B.J. appears to be the only witness who has estimated the number of those killed at Vlačić on 21 August as less than 200. Id.

529/ Zdravko Grebo, Report re: Crimes Committed Against Non-Serbian Citizens of B-H, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 5493.

530/ Submission of the Government of Germany to the United Nations (11 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5491.

531/ Report on Mass Graves in UNPROFOR Sector East, Submission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, U.N. Doc. No. S/25129 (20 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 4934-4935.

532/ Id.

533/ ECMM, Eleven Mass Graves Discovered in Sector East and Mass Grave Report to Date, 6 June 1992 to 16 June 1992, 12 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19282.

534/ All information in this section taken from Morris Tidball Binz, Forensic Report on Preliminary Investigations of Mass Graves in the Former Yugoslavia, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18998-18999 (with accompanying photographs and illustrations).

535/ International Society for Human Rights, British Section, Human Rights & Serbia - Report 2 - Ethnic Cleansing: New Information on Human Rights Violations, July 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 9234.

536/ All information in this section was taken from UNCIVPOL, UNCIVPOL Memo Re: Possible Mass Graves in Sector East, IHRLI Doc. No. 3984.

537/ The bracket character was used to spell the name of the railroad station in the report.

538/ V. Sladić, On General Strategy and Methods of Serbian Aggression on Croatia in 1991 (selection of topics from the project papers), IHRLI Doc. No. 54624.

539/ See Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 2745-2807, for a discussion of identified detention facilities in Vlasenica.

540/ Declassified Document No. 94-49, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56476-56481.

541/ According to a witness, the ethnic distribution of the village of Vlasenica was 64 per cent Muslim and 36 per cent Serbian. Id.

Notes (continued)

542/ It is interesting to note that from April 1992, villagers who were spouses in mixed marriages were forced to "change," according to one witness. Where a husband was Muslim and the wife was Serbian, the husband was reportedly killed and the wife and children forced to adopt the wife's Serb maiden name. Muslim wives of Serb husbands had to adopt a Serb first name, as did any children with non-Serb first names. Defense Debriefing Team, Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom, 19 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43262.

543/ The camp was reportedly in operation from May to October 1992, but was never officially recognized. Defense Debriefing Team, Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom, 19 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43258. The campsite consisted of two warehouses and one small building surrounded by barbed wire. All of the prisoners were kept in one warehouse. The structure was said to be seven metres wide and 15 metres long. At full capacity, it could have held up to 560 prisoners. Declassified Document No. 94-49, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56478.

544/ Many of the prisoners of Sušica Camp were transferred to the camp at Batković in June of 1992. Defence Debriefing Team, Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom, 19 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43258.

545/ One report alleges that over 1000 prisoners have been executed at the camp. International Society for Human Rights, Report 3: Populations at Risk, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11497.

546/ One former prisoner of the Susica Camp noted that when she escaped from the camp in September of 1992, there were still 180 prisoners at the camp, whom she believes have since been killed. Defense Debriefing Team, Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, Submission of the Government of the United Kingdom, 19 October 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43258.

547/ Id.

548/ The Serb guards were identified in the report, but their names are redacted here.

549/ According to the refugee interviewed by the State Department, the two men who assisted with the burial were still in detention as of February 1993. Declassified Document No. 94-49, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56480.

550/ For a discussion of detention facilities in Vukovar, see Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 3272-3361. Activity of paramilitary groups operating in the region is discussed in Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 653-679.

551/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of [Witness], Testimonies Regarding Alleged War Crimes and Violations of International Humanitarian Law, 10 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 6348-6352.

552/ DIMH, Chapter 10 - Vukovar: Symbol of Croatian Resistance to Aggression, 10 April 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 26487-26488.

Notes (continued)

553/ Z. Šeparović, Documenta Croatica: On Croatian History and Identity and the War Against Croatia (2d rev. ed. 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 14934.

554/ Croatian Red Cross, Report on Mass Graves In U.N. Sector East, 9 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3993.

555/ Croatian Red Cross, Testimony by Gravediggers, 13 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 19590-19610.

556/ These two sources submitted nearly identical lists of mass graves. It could be that one relayed the information to the other, but both submitted the report independently.

557/ Presumably the cemetery was situated amidst heavy attacks by the Serbs, making it unsafe to transport bodies there. DIMH, Chapter 10: Vukovar, IHRLI Doc. No. 26487-26488.

558/ Croatian Red Cross, Testimony by Gravediggers, IHRLI Doc. No. 19590-19610.

559/ Chapter 10: Vukovar, IHRLI Doc. No. 26487-26488. The "Vukovar gravedigger" noted that 378 bodies were buried at the cemetery without identification. It is not clear whether Bosanac and the gravedigger are referring to the same group of individuals. It is not likely, since the Office of Burials for Vukovar attempted to register all dead persons until the last possible moment. Testimony by Gravediggers, IHRLI Doc. No. 19590-19610.

560/ The ZNG member is alleged to have killed three Serbs who he then threw into the Danube, as well as killing 27 Serbs on the banks of the Danube near the Borovo Company. Criminal Acts and Perpetrators of Criminal Acts Against Humanity and International Law Committed Before and During Armed Conflicts in Vukovar and its Surroundings, Submission of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations (21 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 23440.

561/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 23425.

562/ Croatian Red Cross, Report on Mass Graves In U.N. Sector East, 9 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3993.

563/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of [Witness], Testimonies Regarding Allegations of War Crimes and Violations of International Humanitarian Law, 10 March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 7348-7352; see also Chapter 10: Vukovar, IHRLI Doc. No. 26487-26488.

564/ Supplement 8, Criminal Offenses For Which Collection of Evidence Material is in Progress, Submission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, 6 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2876.

565/ Testimony By Gravediggers, IHRLI Doc. No. 19590-19610.

Notes (continued)

566/ One former Velepromet prisoner said the regular army treated the prisoners correctly. Croatian Information Centre, Statement of [Witness], 22 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36175-36180.

567/ The Croatian Government was one entity listing the brickyard as a site of a mass killing. Report on Mass Graves in U.N. Sector East, Submission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, IHRLI Doc. No. 3993-3994.

568/ Croatian Information Centre, Statement of [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 36175-36180; see also War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UNPAs in the Republic of Croatia Testimony VU-VP-692, Submission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations (6 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 36732.

569/ Id.

570/ For example, one gravedigger said bodies of people killed at night at Velepromet were taken to Negoslavci to be buried. Testimony of Gravediggers, IHRLI Doc. No. 19590-19610.

571/ Report on Mass Graves in UN Sector East, Croatian Submission, U.N. Doc No. S/25129, IHRLI Doc. No. 4934.

572/ Testimony by Gravediggers, IHRLI Doc. No. 19590-19610.

573/ The Croatian Government alleged that 300 persons were buried at the railway station. While the brickyard sites are near the railway station, it is unclear if the report meant to refer to the brickyard. Supplement 8, Criminal Offenses, IHRLI Doc. No. 2876.

574/ All information in this section taken from T. Opsahl, Opsahl Report on Mission to Zagreb 11-14 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 35335.

575/ Supplement 8 - Criminal Offenses, see also Croatian Red Cross, Report on Mass Graves in Sector East, IHRLI Doc. No. 3993-3994.

576/ It is possible that the site was bulldozed over to hide evidence of a mass killing; however, no other report notes the existence of this grave. Society of Croatian Professional Women, Testimony of [Witness], Testimonies Regarding Allegations of War Crimes and Violations of International Humanitarian Law, 10 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 6348-6352.

577/ Chapter 10: Vukovar, IHRLI Doc. No. 26487-26488.

578/ Z. Šeparović, Documenta Croatica, IHRLI Doc. No. 14934.

579/ Testimony by Gravediggers, IHRLI Doc. No. 19590-19610.

580/ Supplement 8, Criminal Offenses, IHRLI Doc. No. 2876.

581/ Testimony VU-VP-692, IHRLI Doc. No. 36732.

Notes (continued)

582/ Witness stated that two men gave him his burial orders. They also had lists of where people were buried and sometimes these corpses were dug up. This would comport with other accounts of JNA personnel exhuming bodies for proper identification and autopsy. Id.

583/ Report on Evacuation of the Vukovar Hospital and the Mass Grave at Ovcara, United Nations Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1993). For detailed information regarding the preliminary site exploration conducted at Ovcara, see Physicians for Human Rights, Reports of Preliminary Site Exploration of a Mass Grave Near Vukovar, Former Yugoslavia and Appendices A-D (19 January 1993).

584/ Unless otherwise noted, the following information can be found in William J. Fenrick, Report Concerning On-Site Investigations in Croatia - October-November 1993, February 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 62423-62438.

585/ Physicians for Human Rights, Report of a Second Site Exploration of a Mass Grave Near Vukovar, Former Yugoslavia, 10 January 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 62576-62591.

586/ For additional information regarding the second site exploration, see Team Leader's Report, Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team: Ovcara, Packrac, Dubrovnik and Medac Projects, IHRLI Doc. No. 62439-62444 and Murray-Ford and McComb, Report of Investigative Activity to the United Nations Commission of Experts: Ovcara, 7 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 62573-62575.

587/ The following background information is taken from Society of Croatian Professional Women, Statement of [Witness], Testimonies Regarding Allegations of War Crimes and Violations of International Humanitarian Law, 10 March 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 7380; Testimony Lov-628, War Crimes and Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions Committed by Serbian Paramilitary Forces in UNPAs in the Republic of Croatia, 6 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 36735.

588/ A camp was set up at the cooperative in the centre of the village, where people were detained and beaten.

589/ S.P. was the person responsible for identification of the bodies, while B.F., J.R., J.B., F.P. and D.R. loaded the bodies.

590/ The witness identified five individuals who were put into body bags and buried in the canal. Others were covered with blankets or tablecloths. Testimony Lov-628, IHRLI Doc. No. 36735.

591/ Society of Croatian Professional Women, Statement of [Witness], IHRLI Doc. No. 7380.

592/ Croatian Red Cross, Report on Mass Graves in UN Sector East, IHRLI Doc. No. 3993-3994.

593/ UNCIVPOL, UNCIVPOL Memo Re: Possible Mass Graves in Sector East, IHRLI Doc. No. 3983-3985.

Notes (continued)

594/ Morris Tidball Binz, Forensic Report on Preliminary Investigations of Mass Graves in the Former Yugoslavia, 11 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18996-18999 (with accompanying photographs and illustrations).

595/ Id.

596/ On General Strategies and Methods of Serb Aggression in Croatia in 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 54623.

597/ It is possible that "Kakobovac" is a misspelling, and the report actually refers to Jakobovac, discussed above. Declassified Document No. 94-96, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56624-56628.

598/ All information in this section taken from DIMH, Testimony BEK-189, 24 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4938.

599/ Croatian Red Cross, Report on Mass Graves in Sector East, IHRLI Doc. No. 3992-3994.

600/ Names of victims have been redacted from this document. Report on Mass Graves In UN Sector East, Croatian Submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 4935.

601/ Croatian Mission, Report on Mass Graves in UNPROFOR Sector East, Press Release from the Croatian Government, 20 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5490.

602/ The fourth grave may be located behind houses in Tovarnik in the direction of Sid. On General Strategies and Methods of Aggression On Croatia In 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 54617.

603/ The names of some of the victims were provided in the report, but have been redacted here.

604/ Five other individuals were also buried in this grave. Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin No. 14, 14 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 47018.

605/ This account suggests that the 24 persons buried in one day were placed in the grave at the cemetery. Croatian Information Centre, Crimes Committed by Military and Paramilitary Formations Against Croatian Population of Tovarnik Between 20 September and the End of December 1991, IHRLI Doc. No. 11691.

606/ UN Centre for Human Rights, Field Operations in Zagreb, Report on Mission to Central Bosnia (4 October 1993) (hereinafter UN Central Bosnia Report), IHRLI Doc. No. 40146.

607/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40145.

608/ Id. The exact number of Croats killed varies from account to account. For example, ECMM reported 30-40 Croats killed. ECMM, ECMM Humanitarian Activity Report No. 35, 29 August - 4 September 1993, at 3-4 (hereinafter ECMM Report No. 35), IHRLI Doc. No. 38406-38407.

Notes (continued)

609/ UN Central Bosnia Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 40146.

610/ Id.

611/ The reports are unclear as to whether the village of Maljina is located in Zenica or the neighboring county of Travnik.

612/ UN Central Bosnia Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 40145.

613/ Id.

614/ Id.

615/ Id. ECMM reported that the Deputy Commander admitted that there were three mass graves containing a total of 30 bodies, all of which were HVO soldiers killed in battle. ECMM Report No. 35, IHRLI Doc. No. 38406-38407.

616/ UN Central Bosnia Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 40146.

617/ Id. The priest argued that the existence of a third grave supported information regarding six Croats from Maljina who were still missing. Id.

618/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40147-40148.

619/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40148.

620/ Id.

621/ Id.

622/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40148-40149.

623/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 40149.

624/ Id.

625/ ECMM Humanitarian Activity Report No. 43, 24-30 October 1993, at 20, IHRLI Doc. No. 47044.

626/ Id.

627/ Hina English Digest Report, Mostar, 5 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 41226.

628/ Id.

629/ A detailed discussion of identified detention facilities in Zvornik can be found at Annex VIII, Prison Camps, paragraphs 2847-2912. Paramilitary groups operating in the county are discussed in Annex III.A, Special Forces, paragraphs 566-595.

Notes (continued)

630/ A Bosnian refugee who was interviewed by the US State Department estimated the percentage of Muslims as 70 per cent, with a 27 per cent Serb population. Declassified Document No. 94-380, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62859-62863.

631/ Declassified Document No. 94-214, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57030-57031.

632/ "Arkan" is the alias for Željko Ražnjatović, leader of the "Tigers", and Vojislav Šešelj is the leader of the "Beli Orlovi" or "White Eagles". Both the Tigers and White Eagles are Serbian paramilitary forces.

633/ Declassified Document No. 94-60, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56516-56518.

634/ Declassified Document No. 94-380, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62859-62863.

635/ Karakaj is the industrial section of Zvornik.

636/ Declassified Document No. 94-60, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56516-56518.

637/ One official report alleged that a total of 10 mass graves had been identified in the Zvornik county by the end of 1992, but provided no specific locations. An official source, IHRLI Doc. No. 18994.

638/ Many Muslims killed in the siege of Zvornik were later found floating in the Drina River. Some of the bodies had their throats cut and black Muslim berets nailed to their heads. Declassified Document No. 94-11, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56352-56356.

639/ The name of the cemetery actually varies from report to report. Variations include Kazambase, Kazan Bašta and Kazambašća.

640/ One report places the cemetery as south-west of Zvornik. Declassified Document No. 94-380, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62859-62860.

641/ Declassified Document No. 94-60, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56516-56519.

642/ Id.

643/ Declassified Document No. 94-380, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62859-62863.

644/ A Bosnian refugee, who was a lawyer from Zvornik, also speculated as to the existence of a mass grave at the cemetery, but could not substantiate the allegation. Declassified Document No. 94-214, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57030-57031.

Notes (continued)

645/ Austrian Submission to the UN, 3 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5814-5832. Another villager in Little Zvornik observed bulldozers digging on 22 June 1992, in the spots of the "old Muslim and Jewish cemeteries". Reportedly, the bodies buried in these spots were from Foca. Austrian Submission to the UN, 19 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 18206.

646/ Declassified Document No. 94-11, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56352-56356.

647/ The boys had been forced to accompany the Chetniks into town, where they removed valuables from Muslim houses and loaded them into vehicles.

648/ It is unclear whether these 600 bodies were the same as those taken from the Čelopek and Divić camps.

649/ The cemetery is bordered on the south-east by a gypsy settlement, on the north-east by the Metereze settlement and on the north-west by a wooded hill. Declassified Document No. 94-60, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56516-56519.

650/ Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Testimony X, Testimonies on Serbian Killing of Civilians in Bosnia-Herzegovina Outside a Combat Context.

651/ Declassified Document No. 94-56, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56503-56504.

652/ The term "slaughterhouse" as used here is not pejorative. Karakaj is an industrial complex, and one of the structures in the complex was a slaughterhouse.

653/ Declassified Document No. 94-361, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62802-62803.

654/ It is unclear whether the gravel pits near Čelopek and the quarry at Ravnaje are the same location. Declassified Document No. 94-214, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 57030-57031.

655/ Declassified Document No. 94-133, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56747-56749.

656/ Declassified Document No. 94-361, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62802-62803.

657/ Declassified Document No. 94-133, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 56747-56749.

658/ Declassified Document No. 94-365, US Department of State, IHRLI Doc. No. 62812-62813.

659/ Fourth Submission of the United States to the United Nations, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3170.

Notes (continued)

660/ Submission of the Austrian Government to the United Nations, 3 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5820. This allegation is corroborated by a refugee from the Zvornik area. Declassified Document No. 94-214, US State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 57030-57031.

661/ Submission of the Austrian Government to the United Nations, 3 February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5820.

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FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION OF EXPERTS
ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX X.A
MASS GRAVES - OVČARA
NEAR VUKOVAR, UNPA SECTOR EAST

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CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
PART I		
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 18	3
II. WCIT REPORT OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY AT OVČARA . .	19 - 28	6
PART II		
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	29 - 32	7
II. INTRODUCTION	33 - 37	8
III. FIELD REPORT	38 - 62	9
A. Site preparation	38 - 41	9
B. Methods	42 - 62	9
IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	63 - 64	12
V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	65 - 68	12

Part One

I. INTRODUCTION

1. As indicated in its first and second interim reports, the Commission had intended for some time to conduct an investigation of the Ovčara gravesite in United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) Sector East. This examination would involve the exhumation of the bodies contained in the mass gravesite, the collection of physical evidence at the gravesite, the transport of the bodies to a morgue facility, and the autopsy examination of the bodies to establish identification and the cause/manner of death. In time, other types of evidence would be collected, including testimonial evidence, so that criminal responsibility for the killings related to the bodies in the grave could be determined.

2. Although the Commission had hoped to conduct the Ovčara investigation expeditiously, it soon became apparent that, although it was possible to obtain the necessary forensic experts from Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) and the necessary police and investigative resources from the Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team (WCIT) 1/ or elsewhere at reasonably short notice, it would be very difficult to obtain the services of a small military engineering support unit, which was essential for the conduct of an excavation investigation. It would also be very difficult to obtain usable assurances and approvals from the political authorities controlling the area. A reconnaissance trip to the Ovčara area in March 1993 had indicated that United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR) did not have the military resources available to provide complete support for the investigation. Another lesson from the reconnaissance trip was that it was essential to have the approval of the relevant political authorities. Unfortunately, it was also clear that it was extremely difficult to determine the identity and location of the relevant political authorities in Belgrade, Knin and Vukovar. In addition, it was apparent that the political situation was in a state of flux; it was difficult to determine who really possessed power and the relative competence of authorities at different levels.

3. After some considerable efforts by the Commission staff and by the first Chairman, Mr. Kalshoven, the Commission was fortunate enough to obtain the services of a small composite Royal Netherlands Army Unit, which met the military support requirement superbly.

4. In an effort to obtain the necessary political assurances, the Commission made visits to Vukovar in March, July, October, and November; to Belgrade in March and April; and, to Knin in May, September, and October. In addition, the Commission exchanged numerous pieces of correspondence with various authorities in these locations. The approach taken by the Commission was that, as a matter of balance, the Commission would attempt to excavate a second mass grave site in UNPA Sector West, which was believed to contain Serb victims at essentially the same time as it conducted the Ovčara excavation. The Commission and the local authorities at various times also discussed issues including the location for post mortem examinations, the presence of observers during the investigation, and the concerns of the "RSK" administration about the use of UNPA Sector West by Croatian authorities as a location for radioactive waste disposal sites.

5. Following a meeting in Knin with Republic of the Serbian Krajina (RSK) administration on 5 September 1993, it was the view of the Commission that it had obtained the necessary approvals to conduct the Ovčara excavation. As a matter of balance, while the bodies at Ovčara were being exhumed and an autopsy examination was being conducted to establish identification and the

cause/manner of death, a preliminary site survey would be conducted at a presumed mass gravesite in the Pakračka Poljana/Marino Selo area in UNPA Sector West and a preliminary radiological survey would also be conducted in UNPA Sector West. On the basis of this understanding, the Commission decided to have PHR, the WCIT, and the Dutch UNPROFOR Support Detachment deployed to Zagreb in early October, and to deploy them to Sectors West and East during the week of 17 October. The various teams were then deployed to Zagreb.

6. On 14 and 15 October, the Commission met in Knin with the RSK administration to obtain additional written authorization to proceed with the Ovčara excavation and to address newly raised RSK concerns about the location of the morgue facility. The RSK administration insisted that post-mortem examinations could not be conducted in Croatia. Although the Commission had intended to have the post-mortem examinations conducted in Zagreb, the Commission agreed to endeavour to locate a place for these examinations which would be acceptable to the RSK administration. On receipt of this assurance, the RSK administration issued several documents authorizing the Commission to proceed with the investigation.

7. The teams from PHR, the WCIT, and the Dutch UNPROFOR Support Detachment deployed from Zagreb to UNPA Sector East on 19 October. On arrival in UNPA Sector East the evening of 19 October, the On-site Rapporteur was informed by UNPROFOR that a meeting with the RSK UNPA Sector East administration, in particular Colonel Milanović, was a condition precedent to commencement of the excavation. The Dutch UNPROFOR Support Detachment established accommodations for itself and the WCIT at Klisa airfield within the perimeter of the UNPROFOR Russian battalion. PHR was accommodated at the UNPA Sector East Headquarters in Erdut.

8. As it was not possible to meet with Colonel Milanović before 22 October, the various teams went to the Ovčara site on 20 and 21 October with the acquiescence of the Sector Commander to conduct a second site survey which would not involve any excavation. The site had been secured by UNPROFOR since it was originally identified in December 1992. During the site survey, the site was checked for unexploded ordinance by UNPROFOR, brush was cleared, the area was surveyed in detail with a range of equipment and a certain amount of physical evidence, including spent cartridge cases and some cloth, was recovered. Reports on this phase of the investigation were prepared by PHR and by the WCIT.

9. In total, the team spent less than 48 hours on-site. During this time, the principle activity was the electronic surveying of the site by experts in the PHR team. In addition, mine-clearing of part of the site was conducted by UNPROFOR troops. It should be noted that 64 items of potential evidentiary significance, shell casings, were seized from the site before this project was suspended. The bulk of these are shell casings. All the items seized by the WCIT were identified, tagged, and secured in accordance with the standing operating procedures.

10. On 22 October, the On-site Rapporteur met with Colonel Milanović in Erdut and was informed that, notwithstanding the various approvals received in Knin on 14 and 15 October, the RSK Parliament had taken a decision on 21 October requiring the Commission to postpone all activity at Ovčara until a political solution was found to the situation in the former Yugoslavia. Following the meeting, the On-site Rapporteur withdrew all personnel from the Ovčara site to their accommodations at Klisa and Erdut. It was his considered opinion that any attempt to continue the project after receipt of this decision would expose the project personnel or UNPROFOR personnel to an excessive degree of risk.

11. Although efforts were made to rehabilitate the Ovčara project in the ensuing weeks, none of these efforts were successful and no one affiliated with the Commission had returned to the site, which remains under UNPROFOR protection since 22 October.

12. Once it became apparent, by mid-day 24 October, that there would be no rapid change of position on the part of local administration, project personnel were shifted over a period of time from UNPA Sector East to UNPA Sector West and elsewhere for their more efficient use. The last person and the last piece of equipment was out of UNPA Sector East by 30 October. Sufficient material and personnel resources were, however, retained in Croatia until about 10 November so that the Ovčara excavation could be conducted if adequate political approval was obtained. After 10 November, the onset of cold weather made the project impracticable before the spring of 1994. Appropriate political approval was not obtained before 10 November.

13. On 17 November 1993, the On-site Rapporteur and the Secretary of the Commission met with Mr. Hadžić, President of the RSK in Erdut. Also at the meeting were Mr. Nikšić, Vice-Chairman of the Regional Council and Colonel Milanović, Deputy Minister of Defence of the RSK. Note number 1-234-93, dated 16 November, was presented to the On-site Rapporteur under the signature of Mr. Hadžić, stating the following decisions:

(a) The RSK administration agree to co-operate in and give their approval for the excavations on the site of Ovčara, in the municipality of Vukovar;

(b) The excavation activities can start in March or April the following year, when the weather conditions have improved;

(c) The RSK administration will appoint one member to observe the activities of the Commission; and

(d) The President of the Republic, Mr. Hadžić, approved the above-stated items and is willing to co-operate fully with the Commission.

14. Elections were held in the RSK in December 1993, but Mr. Hadžić did not run for re-election. It is reasonable to presume that another round of negotiations is necessary before the Ovčara excavation can be conducted.

15. As a result of the above investigations, the following reports were produced:

(a) a PHR report, Report of a Second Site Exploration of a Mass Grave Near Vukovar, Former Yugoslavia, which can be found in Annex X.A.2;

(b) a WCIT report, Report of Investigative Activity to the United Nations Commission of Experts-Ovčara, which follows.

16. The mass grave excavation project at Ovčara required, in Commission terms, substantial resources and was, at best, a qualified success. It is my view that the Ovčara project was successful to some extent because of the fact that the Commission was actually able to overcome considerable obstacles and deploy the necessary personnel and equipment to UNPA Sector East, even though it was unable to dig for political reasons. It is considered, however, that no attempt should be made to conduct the Ovčara excavation unless a very firm agreement is applied by the appropriate authorities.

17. The following lessons were learned from the Ovčara project:

(a) that local authorities can thwart projects which appear to have been authorized at a higher level. It is recommended that in addition to any written consent, it be a matter of UN policy that a representative of the appropriate Governmental authority be present at, though not on (for security and evidentiary reasons) the site, to facilitate relations with the local authorities;

(b) that it would be most efficient, should resources permit to locate mass grave investigative and exhumation resources "in country" for an extended period of time, that is for three to six months. This would permit flexibility in moving to different sites as soon as obtaining political approval and before any changes are made to the original approval; and

(c) that arrangements should be in place before evidence is collected, to allow it to be taken out for independent analysis to an institution in a country not a party to the conflict.

18. The support of UNPROFOR was essential to the success of all on-site investigations. It would be extremely difficult to conduct any on-site investigation without such support. The support of the Royal Netherlands Army (UNPROFOR Support Detachment) was essential in connection with the excavation projects and the radiological survey and extremely helpful in connection with all other projects. It is unlikely that a substantial excavation project could be carried out in future without the assistance of a unit similar in composition, equipment, and quality to the Royal Netherlands Army.

II. WCIT REPORT OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY AT OVČARA

19. In December 1992, the United Nations sponsored an on-site investigation of an alleged mass grave at Ovčara near Vukovar, UNPA Sector East, territory of the former Yugoslavia. PHR determined that there appeared to be a mass grave containing up to 200 bodies. The report relating to this activity is attached.

20. In October 1993, a medicolegal team consisting of PHR, WCIT, and the UNPROFOR Dutch military members were dispatched to investigate the site fully.

21. The team arrived on site at 12:35 p.m., on 20 October 1993. The site is located approximately six kilometres from the town of Vukovar, in a rural area. The site has been cordoned off with concertina wire, and was under the guard of RUSBAT UN troops, located in a guardhouse approximately 50 metres from the site. In attendance at the scene were Major Holland (Canadian Forces Legal Officer), Drs. Calabrese, Doretti, Fondebrider, Haglund, Hartley, McClurkan, Schmitt, and Scott and Mr. Stover of PHR. Also in attendance were members of the UNPROFOR Dutch Support Unit, as well as UN Commission of Experts member, Mr. Fenrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kempnaars, Dutch Military Lawyer, Assistant to the Commission.

22. Utilising an electronic surveying theodolite equipped with a SDR33 data collector (serial number F253137), Dr. Scott surveyed and mapped the perimeter of the suspected grave. This device allows the computerized recording of the topography, and can be used to map and graph items or artifacts located in the area.

23. Upon completion of the perimeter survey, the wire was removed and the scene entered. It was noted that the enclosed area was knee-high in grass and vegetation, making it difficult to locate surface artifacts. A number of

empty cartridge casings were located and marked by way of a pinflag. Twenty-seven empty casings and two items of cloth/clothing were located, mapped, seized and held as evidence. These items (Evidence items 2000-2027) have been forwarded to the forensic laboratories of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for analysis. Vegetation was removed from the interior of the scene. Photographs and video-tape of the investigation were taken by Dr. Dorette, and are held by the investigators. At the conclusion of each work day, the barbed wire was closed, and the site remained under guard of the RUSBAT troops.

24. On 21 October 1993, evidence items 2028 to 2064, inclusive, were seized from the scene. These items consisted almost exclusively of shell casings, and one live round of unidentified calibre.

25. At 10:12 a.m., 21 October 1993, a Belgian UNPROFOR mine team arrived and commenced checking the area for unexploded ordinance. While this was being done, investigative and forensic work was conducted only in the declared safe area.

26. At 8:50 a.m., on 22 October 1993, the scene was re-opened and work commenced. At 9:18 a.m., the minesweeping team arrived and commenced operations, including topographic mapping of the area and metal detection sweeps of the ground and trees.

27. At 10:15 a.m., on 22 October 1993, the Commission's Rapporteur for On-site Investigations, Mr. Fenrick, attended the scene and advised that permission to conduct the on-site investigation had been withdrawn by the local Serb administration. Therefore, because work was to cease, the scene was evacuated, and the team departed.

28. The ordinance and other items of real evidence collected at the scene are secured at UNPROFOR Headquarters in Zagreb, at the disposal of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal at The Hague.

Part Two

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

29. In December 1992, a four-member forensic team, assembled by PHR, conducted a preliminary site exploration of a burial site approximately six kilometres south-east of the city of Vukovar, in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. In its report 2/ to the United Nations Commission of Experts, the team concluded, inter alia, that the grave was "a mass grave, containing perhaps as many as 200 bodies". The team also concluded that the grave appeared to be consistent with witness testimony purporting that the site was "the place of execution and interment of the patients and medical staff of Vukovar Hospital on 20 November 1991". The team recommended that a second, larger forensic team should return to excavate the grave and remove the bodies for medicolegal examination.

30. In October 1993, a second PHR team returned to the former Yugoslavia to undertake the complete excavation of the mass grave. On 20 October, the forensic team travelled to the gravesite, located in an isolated, wooded area south-east of the farming village of Ovčara, near Vukovar (UNPA Sector East). Prior to their arrival at the site, the team had received written permission to conduct the excavation from the Governments of Croatia and the RSK. However, on 22 October, local Serb officials informed the team that the Regional Council of Vukovar had passed a resolution prohibiting further work at the site. The officials said that military forces had been ordered to

enforce the Council's resolution. That same day, the team left the site. Soon thereafter, the team joined another PHR forensic team working in UNPA Sector West.

31.As the local Serb administration forced the PHR team to leave the Ovčara site, no exhumations could be undertaken. However, the team was able to confirm that 7.62 by 39 millimetre cartridge cases were near the grave. In addition, the surface distribution of the cartridge cases confirmed the earlier finding that a mass execution had taken place at the gravesite.

32.The PHR team had intended to return to the Ovčara site in April 1994 to excavate and remove the bodies for medicolegal examination.

II. INTRODUCTION

33.From 20 to 22 October 1993, a ten-member international forensic team, assembled by PHR, conducted a exploration of a mass grave near the city of Vukovar, in the former Yugoslavia (see Appendix A). The investigation was carried out in collaboration with a Canadian team of lawyers and military policemen. A detachment from the Dutch military provided the PHR team with logistical and technical support.

34.The team had intended to excavate the mass grave, which is located in the farming village of Ovčara, near Vukovar (UNPA Sector East), over a period of weeks. However, on the third day of the investigation, the local Serb administration ordered the team to leave the site under threat of force. The team withdrew from the Sector and later joined another PHR forensic team working in UNPA Sector West.

35.As of December 1992, PHR has conducted medicolegal investigations of apparent war crimes in the territory of the former Yugoslavia on behalf of the Commission under a Cooperation Service Agreement concluded between PHR and the United Nations. The Commission is charged under UN Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) to collect and analyse evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

36.PHR first investigated the Ovčara site in December 1992. During that investigation, two skeletonized individuals, bearing gunshot wounds to the head, were recovered from the surface and nearby the gravesite. A shallow test trench, or "sondage", dug across the gravesite revealed nine more bodies. In addition, a large concentration of spent 7.62 by 39 millimetre cartridge cases were found in the burr bushes, in a pattern west to north-west of the gravesite. Based on the preliminary site exploration, the PHR forensic team concluded:

- (a) a mass execution took place at the gravesite;
- (b) the grave is a mass grave, containing perhaps as many as 200 bodies;
- (c) the remote location of the grave suggests that the executioners sought to bury their victims secretly;
- (d) there is no indication that the grave has been disturbed since the time of execution and interment;
- (e) The grave appears to be consistent with witness testimony that the site is the place of execution and interment of the patients and medical staff

members, who disappeared during the evacuation of Vukovar Hospital on 20 November 1991. However, before that determination can be made with scientific certainty, the grave will need to be excavated and a number of bodies will need to be identified using forensic methods and procedures; and

(f) the fact that two bodies bore necklaces with Roman Catholic crosses--one bearing a small metal plate with the inscription "BOG I HRVATI" (God and Croatians)--suggests that the grave is likely to contain the remains of Croatians.

37. The following report describes the activities carried out by the PHR forensic team at the Ovčara site from 20 to 23 October 1993.

III. FIELD REPORT

A. Site preparation

38. At the time of the PHR forensic team's arrival, on the afternoon of 20 October 1993, the site was secured with two rows of concertina wire and guarded by a Russian contingent of UNPROFOR. The guard station is approximately 40 metres north-east of the site. The gravesite was indicated by a depression, situated at the head of a ravine. The relatively flat lands immediately adjacent to the site were in agricultural production.

39. The team first walked the perimeter wire to ascertain the condition of the site. The gravesite was observed to be overgrown with rank, weedy vegetation. Thistle and cocklebur were observed, as well as a variety of other tall weeds. Some vegetation extended to a height of 1.5 metres. This is all indicative of the revegetating of previously disturbed land.

40. After ascertaining the site condition, Canadian military police personnel, with the aid of Russian UNPROFOR soldiers, created an access point in the wire perimeter near the north-east corner. All ingress and egress to the site was monitored by military police personnel.

41. After gaining access to the site, three tasks were carried out simultaneously. One was the placement of the mapping datum, the second was initial clearing of the vegetation on and around the gravesite, and the third was photographic documentation of the site and the investigation.

B. Methods

42. Electronic Mapping Procedures. A professionally recognized archaeological mapping procedure was used to map the site, the grave pit, associated artifacts, natural and cultural features, and features of the previous excavation unit. The mapping procedure was enhanced by the use of an electronic data recorder, which allowed a high degree of precision in individual measurement and data logging. Precise location control was accomplished through the use of a total station theodolite and electronic data collector. The instrument was a Lietz SET5A total station theodolite with an SDR33 electronic data recorder. Each theodolite shot was recorded on the data recorder and given a previously established identification code. The specific artifact number was provided by the SDR33 used in auto-generate point mode. The electronic data recorder is equivalent to a surveyor's fieldbook.

43. A primary datum was established as a mapping control point at a convenient location on the site. This datum, numbered 1, was given the arbitrary coordinates of N100/E100 and an elevation of 120. Datum 2 was

established 3.9 metres west of datum 11 and was used as an orientation and backsite datum for all readings taken from this location.

44. The absolute location and elevation of datum 1 was established by readings taken with a Global Positioning System Unit, utilizing the WGS-84 datum. Datum 1 is located in UTM Zone 34, N5017695, E347778, and the elevation is 120 metres above mean sea level.

45. One subordinate datum was established, numbered 3, north of site to provide another check for accurate orientation of the theodolite.

46. The electronic mapping equipment was utilized to capture raw data, including horizontal angle, vertical angle, slope distance and elevation, for each reading taken. Each reading was automatically converted to coordinate position by the SDR33 data collector.

47. Data collected to generate the electronic map included, but was not limited to, locations of: excavation unit boundaries, artifacts found by metal detecting outside the excavation limits, and relevant cultural and natural features.

48. Each artifact found was piece-plotted as follows. The instrument was set up on datum 1, and distance, azimuth and coordinate point readings for each artifact location were recorded electronically. Distance was read to the nearest one millimetre, as well as the north and east coordinate.

49. At the conclusion of each day's field investigations the data collector was downloaded to a Dell 325N laptop computer containing the software MAP. The resultant computer file was then transferred to the software AUTOCAD for storage and final site map production.

50. Photographic Recording Procedures. Photography was conducted at the Ovčara site using both still and video cameras. Log books were used to record film numbers and to describe the activity being recorded on film. The log books were given to the Canadian military police at the site immediately after each roll of film or video tape was taken from the camera and labelled by the photographer.

51. Still photography at the Ovčara gravesite was begun by taking overview images of the site from various directions prior to the investigating team entering the concertina wire surrounding the site. Both colour transparency and black and white film were used. After an entrance way through the wire was established, photographs were taken of the investigative team clearing the site of vegetation and of those mapping the topographic contour and surface physical evidence. Photographs were taken of the site at the end of each day, after investigation personnel had left the site, and at the beginning of each work day, prior to personnel entering the site. Photographs, both colour transparency and black and white, were taken of selected physical evidence found in situ on the ground surface, and of bullet scars observed in trees at the site. In many cases, photographs of bullet scars and physical evidence were taken using a tripod-mounted camera. Plastic measurement scales (metric) were placed in each of these images.

52. The main purpose of the video documentation was to record the methods and procedures used in the medicolegal investigation of individual and mass graves. At various points during the investigation, experts in charge of specific areas of the work explained in front of the camera the procedures and objectives of each step. The investigators described the archaeological procedure used, how evidence was mapped and collected, and what chain of custody measures were taken.

53.Surface Inventory and Metal Detecting Procedures. The surface inventory was designed primarily to locate cartridge cases for use in firearms examination procedures. This effort was enhanced by the use of an electronic metal detector, a Fisher model 1235-X with a 30 centimetre diameter coil. Visual inspection of the surface was carried out concurrently with the metal detector sweeps.

54.The operator of the metal detector transected the site using a sweeping motion to examine the ground. A pin flag was placed at each target site identified visually or by detector signal.

55.The vegetation was cleared by pulling the stalks out of the ground or cutting them off near ground surface. The primary goal was to leave the ground surface intact. As the vegetation removal was occurring, a visual inspection of the site was made. The ground surface was littered with a variety of trash. (This trash was previously noted in the preliminary site exploration in December 1992).

56.The perimeter of the gravesite, which was visible during the December 1992 site exploration, was less visible by 20 October 1993. Natural slumping and vegetation growth had obscured the clearly visible details observed in December 1992. However, a disturbed and severely undulating area demarking the grave was visible, as was the line of the December 1992 test trench cut across the site.

57.After the vegetation clearing began, a Belgian mines clearance team with UNPROFOR arrived and conducted a visual clearing of the area north-west of the gravesite. They also worked to the south of the grave and returned a second day and worked to the south-west of the grave, until halted by orders to leave the site. The demining team pulled or removed some vegetation during their visual clearing operation.

58.All vegetation cleared from the site was removed by team personnel through the access point. It was removed to a pile area approximately 20 metres north to north-east of the site. After clearing the vegetation, team members visually observed the surface and identified cartridge cases and other artifacts found laying on the surface. No subsurface digging was undertaken.

59.Sixty-one cartridge cases (Field Specimen numbers 2000 to 2020, 2023 to 2028, 2030 to 2060, 2062 to 2064, and one live round of 7.62 by 39 millimetre ammunition, which is 2061, were found west to north-west of the gravesite. The location of each was recorded by using the electronic mapping procedures. Each item was collected and bagged by the Canadian military police. Each plastic bag contained one item which was labelled with the same number as generated by the SDR33. The bag was sealed by the MP team, and the artifacts were retained in MP custody at all times. The only other artifacts collected were two pieces of cloth and an unidentified object. These items may be intrusive trash and unrelated to the grave episode. However, their surface context was associated with the cartridge case concentration, so it was deemed appropriate to collect the specimens.

60.The cartridge cases appeared to fall into two clusters. One is from two to 10 metres west to north-west of the grave pit and the other is 12 to 15 metres west to north-west of the grave pit. The clusters may be artificial in that these were just the visible surface artifacts. Due to the team's expulsion from the site on 22 October, the surface investigation was left incomplete and no subsurface investigations were undertaken. Thus, the gap between the artifact clusters may be more apparent than real and only additional work can determine the real situation.

61. Two other activities were carried out at the site prior to the team's withdrawal. One was the photographic recording of the site and the vegetation clearing operation. Within the context of the photographic recording, several trees believed to bear evidence of bullet scarring were also recorded by utilizing forensic scales. These trees are to the south-west of the grave pit and at the edge or in the ravine that heads the grave pit.

62. The final task that was begun prior to the withdrawal was the initiation of recording topographic elevation points for use in constructing a site contour map. Thirty-six elevation points were recorded on 21 October. Plans were to continue to record elevation points on 22 October, but the team withdrew from the site before the data could be recorded.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

63. Inasmuch as the local Serb administration forced the forensic team to leave the site, no formal exhumations could be undertaken. This investigation confirmed the presence of a large concentration of spent 7.62 by 39 millimetre cartridge cases. In addition, the surface inventory and mapping of the cartridge cases suggests that there is a patterned distribution to the firearms data. Further investigations are needed to explicate fully the relationship between the grave and the cartridge cases. However, the surface distribution of the cartridge cases confirms the earlier findings that a mass execution took place at the gravesite.

64. To complete the medicolegal investigation of the Ovčara site, the following activities will need to be undertaken:

- (a) completion of the metal detecting, collecting and recording of firearms-related evidence at the site;
- (b) completion of the forensic firearms identification of the cartridge cases and bullets recovered at the site;
- (c) completion of the detailed mapping of the grave pit and contents as well as determining the relationship of the firearms evidence with the deposition of the bodies; and
- (d) completion of the exhumation and, to the extent possible, the identification and determination of cause of death of the human remains buried at the site.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

65. This report is based on a second site exploration of a mass grave at Ovčara near Vukovar (UNPA Sector East), in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, from 20 to 22 October 1993. The report was written by Douglas D. Scott, Ralph Hartely, and Eric Stover. Laura Reiner provided administrative support in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

66. Members of the forensic team were:

- (a) Eric Stover, forensic team leader and executive director of PHR, Boston, Massachusetts, USA;
- (b) Mercedes Doretta, forensic archaeologist with the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

(c) Burnie McClurkan, archaeologist and historian with the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, Little Rock, Arkansas, USA;

(d) Douglas D. Scott, Ph.D., archaeologist with the Midwest Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA;

(e) Stephan Schmitt, forensic archaeologist with the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Team, Guatemala City, Guatemala;

(f) Melissa Connor, Ph.D., archaeologist with the Midwest Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA;

(g) Ralph Hartley, Ph.D., archaeologist with the Midwest Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA;

(h) William D. Haglund, Ph.D., forensic anthropologist with the King County Medical Examiner Division, Seattle, Washington, USA;

(i) Francis A. Calabrese, Ph.D., archaeologist with the Midwest Archaeology Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska; and

(j) Luis Fondebrider, forensic archaeologist with the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team, Buenos Aires, Argentina;

67.PHR wishes to thank its members and several foundations and companies for their support of the organization's work in the territory of the former Yugoslavia: Soros Yugoslavia Fund, Rockefeller Foundation, Smith-Richardson Foundation, The New Land Foundation, Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation, John Merck Fund, Lufthansa Airlines, Kamp Air Freight, Miles Dental Products, Henry Schein Company, Baxter Health Care Hospital Supply, Shandon Lipshaw, General Electric Medical Systems, Sokkia Corporation, Polaroid Corporation, AGFA Corporation, AGFA Compu Graphic, United Parcel Service and Vista Travel. PHR also is grateful to the US Government, which contributed equipment and supplies to the Commission for use during the medicolegal investigation.

68.PHR gratefully acknowledges the superb logistical and technical support provided by the UNPROFOR Dutch Support Unit.

Notes

1/ The War Crimes Investigation Team (WCIT) consisted of military personnel from the Canadian Office of the Judge Advocate General as well as military investigators who were seconded from Canada to the Commission of Experts for this specific mission. Similar teams were also seconded by Canada to the Commission for other missions. Such teams were referred to within the Commission and for purposes of its reports as the Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team.

2/ See Annex II, Physicians for Human Rights, "Report of a Preliminary Site Exploration of a Mass Grave Near Vukovar, Former Yugoslavia", in "Letter dated 9 February 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council", S/25274, at 25-64 (10 February 1993).

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SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX X.B
MASS GRAVES - PAKRAČKA POLJANA,
UNPA SECTOR WEST, CROATIA

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and

Physicians for Human Rights,
Consultants to the Commission of Experts

CONTENTS

PART I

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 13	4
II. INTERIM REPORT OF THE WCIT	14 - 95	6
A. Background	17 - 22	6
B. The investigation by WCIT and PHR at site "C"	23 - 54	7
1. The allegation of a mass grave of 1700	23 - 40	7
2. Skeletal remains at feature 1A	41 - 43	11
3. The bank of the stream	44 - 54	11
C. Summary of investigative procedures	55 - 59	12
D. Additional investigation of surrounding areas	60 - 68	13
E. Logistics and support	69 - 71	14
F. Conclusions	72 - 95	14
1. Recommendations	81	15
2. Equipment	82 - 84	15
3. Personnel	85 - 89	16
4. Location of gravesites	90 - 92	16
5. Methodology	93 - 94	17
6. Support	95	17
III. INVESTIGATION REPORT OF THE WCIT	96 - 150	17

PART II

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	151 - 154	28
II. INTRODUCTION	155 - 163	30
III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT	164 - 254	31
A. Site description	164 - 170	31
B. Methods	171 - 187	32
1. Electronic mapping procedures	171 - 175	32

CONTENTS (continued)

		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
2.	Photographic recording procedures . . .	176 - 179	33
3.	Surface inventory and metal detecting	180 - 182	34
4.	Locating remains by probing	183	34
5.	Excavation of remains	184	34
6.	Removal of remains	185 - 187	35
C.	Findings	188 - 254	35
1.	Features other than graves investigated	188 - 189	35
2.	Excavation of graves at site C	190 - 244	35
	(a) Grave C1A	191 - 195	36
	(b) Grave C10	196 - 201	36
	(c) Grave CS1	202 - 208	37
	(d) Grave CS2	209 - 214	38
	(e) Grave CS3	215 - 219	39
	(f) Grave CS4	220 - 229	39
	(g) Grave CS5	230 - 235	40
	(h) Grave CS6	236 - 241	41
	(i) Grave CS7	242 - 244	41
3.	Surface artifacts	245 - 248	41
4.	Additional investigations	249 - 254	42
IV.	PRELIMINARY POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION OF REMAINS . . .	255 - 258	43
V.	FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS	259 - 261	44
VI.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	262 - 265	45

Part One

MASS GRAVE INVESTIGATION AT PAKRAČKA
POLJANA, UNPA SECTOR WEST, CROATIA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. During a March 1993 reconnaissance mission, the Commission became aware of the need to conduct a second mass grave excavation at a site which would probably contain Serb bodies. This second excavation was necessary in order to balance the Ovčara excavation, which would probably be found to contain Croatian bodies. At the same time the Commission was informed by UNCIVPOL members of a number of probable clandestine gravesites near Pakračka Poljana in UNPA Sector West which were believed to contain a large number of Serb bodies. For reasons related to the security of the sites and of potential witnesses, the Commission avoided visiting the sites at that time.

2. In October 1993, when the Commission was in a position to conduct a mass grave excavation, it decided to have Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) conduct a preliminary site survey at Pakračka Poljana to confirm the existence of a mass grave. At the time this decision was taken, it was the opinion of the On-site Rapporteur that the Pakračka Poljana location was the location in the UN Protected Areas (UNPAs) most likely to be the site of a mass grave containing Serb victims.

3. Given a UNCIVPOL member's description of the suspected grave sites, the Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team members operating in Pakračka Poljana, along with the forensic experts from PHR, concentrated their investigation on the line of 17 trenches along the field, and then on the independent graves alleged to be located along the stream at the end of that field.

4. From 20 October to 9 November 1993, the Commission deployed members of the PHR international forensic team, the Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team (WCIT) 1/ and the Dutch UNPROFOR Support Detachment to the area. The numbers of each group's members varied over time, as persons were shifted from the Ovčara site to Pakračka Poljana.

5. The Commission received a particularly high level of support from UNPROFOR during this particular investigation.

6. A lengthy report was prepared by PHR concerning this investigation and two reports were also prepared by the WCIT. The WCIT's Interim Report and the WCIT's Investigation Report follow. The PHR report can be found at Part 2 of this annex.

7. The PHR forensic team reached the following conclusions:

(a) Nineteen individuals (16 males, three females) were buried in nine separate graves in a field south of Pakračka Poljana. The graves were shallow and appeared to have been dug by hand. Leaves found in the bottom of some graves and the clothing on several individuals, including heavy jackets and sweaters, suggests that burials took place in the autumn or early winter;

(b) The area around the graves was used as an execution site. Expended .22 calibre, .25 calibre, 9 millimetre calibre, and 7.62 by 39 millimetre calibre cartridge cases were found adjacent to six of the graves. Expended rounds were also found near some of the bodies or were recovered from clothing. Five of the bodies had their hands tied with rope. Other bodies had their hands together, sometimes in extremely awkward positions, but no

rope was found during the excavations. It is possible that the hands had been bound but that the binding was made of a natural fibre that disintegrated. Fifteen of the bodies exhibited gunshot wounds to the head; two had blunt head trauma; one had multiple gunshot wounds to the arm and leg; and one had massive head trauma;

(c) The nine graves are clandestine burials. The isolated location of the graves suggests that the executioners intended to bury their victims secretly. The graves were within a short distance of a road that could be accessed by a truck or other vehicle. The graves were also adjacent to large, woody vegetation that screened the area from at least one direction; and

(d) There was no indication that the graves had been disturbed since the time of internment.

8. There were 143 items of potential evidentiary significance which were identified, tagged and secured at the Pakračka Poljana site by the Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team.

9. As indicated at some length in the WCIT Legal Report referred to at paragraph 6, although the Pakračka Poljana site was believed to be the site of mass graves containing up to 1,700 bodies, the site was examined with considerable care and the very firmly based conclusion was reached that this belief was erroneous.

10. On 9 November 1993, the 19 exhumed bodies were placed in body bags, together with preservatives, chemicals, and reburied at a site immediately adjacent to an UNPROFOR observation post. Before this step was taken, some consideration was given to the possibility of conducting an autopsy examination of the bodies to establish identification and the cause/manner of death and to the possibility of gathering some additional ante-mortem information by interviewing selected persons in the area. These activities were not undertaken owing to previously expressed RSK concerns that post mortems not be done in Croatia, the difficulty of obtaining a suitable morgue facility, and that the time factor and personnel resources would not permit the intensive effort required to conduct a criminal investigation and to gather all available ante-mortem information.

11. The Pakračka Poljana project was the most successful project in terms of achieving the goal stated in the plan of action. From 20 to 25 October 1993, there was one lawyer and one military police member assigned to this project. This was augmented by additional military police personnel after the suspension of the Ovčara project.

12. The following lessons were learned from the Pakračka Poljana project:

(a) the persons selected to complete this work must have not only the appropriate background and training, but must also use their own initiative to determine on the spot what action should be taken to achieve long-term goals.

For example, Major Pat Olson who acted as the co-ordinator at the Pakračka Poljana site, when it became apparent that there was little likelihood of bodies being in the alleged mass graves, on his own initiative, obtained a backhoe to excavate. He arranged for an international verification team to certify the results of the excavation; and he had a video made of the excavation before the holes were refilled; and

(b) that on-site investigations are absolutely necessary to confirm the validity of allegations. Before this on-site investigation there were allegations up to 1,700 victims were buried at this site. This has been proven untrue. Indeed, some groups have expressed their displeasure at the

investigation establishing that people in those numbers are not buried there. Presumably for propaganda purposes 1,700 is a more useful number than 19. It will be critical from the point of view of prosecution that allegations be proven to have a factual basis. If an allegation like this were to be included in an indictment without the necessary on-site work done to back it up, then the whole credibility of the prosecution could be undermined when the allegation was proven to be untrue. Although 19 is also a shocking number, the discrepancy in numbers is so significant that it could, and probably would, put everything else in doubt. This is the case not only for mass-grave scenarios, but for any prosecution.

13. The support of UNPROFOR was essential to the success of all on-site investigations. It would be extremely difficult to conduct any on-site investigation without such support. The support of the Royal Netherlands Army (UNPROFOR Support Detachment) was essential in connection with the excavation projects and the radiological survey and extremely helpful in connection with all other projects. It is unlikely that a substantial excavation project could be carried out in future without the assistance of a unit similar in composition, equipment and quality to the Royal Netherlands Army.

II. INTERIM REPORT OF THE WCIT

14. To assist the Commission of Experts, established pursuant to U.N. Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), in the execution of its mandate, a War Crimes Investigation Team (WCIT) was provided by Canada. Two of the members of this team, Major P.J. Olson, a legal officer, and Sergeant J.L. Lamothe, a military police special investigator, were assigned to UNPA Sector West to investigate the allegation of a mass grave at the town of Pakračka Poljana. This sub-team was later supplemented by the addition of Warrant Officer S. Murray-Ford, also a military police special investigator. Major J. Holland, a legal officer, headed the sub-team after the departure of Major Olson.

15. The original mandate of the sub-team in UNPA Sector West was to participate in an on-site investigation. They were to ensure that the collection of any evidence relating to mass graves was performed in such a manner as to ensure, to the extent possible, that such evidence would be acceptable to an International Criminal Tribunal established to try individuals accused of having committed war crimes.

16. This report concerns the activities of the sub-team assigned to Pakračka Poljana. As a technical report will be submitted by PHR, which was also assigned to Pakračka Poljana, the purpose of the present report is to give an overview of the investigation. Where an observation of a scientific nature in this report conflicts with any part of the PHR report, the latter report should be given preference. In addition, a report has been completed by the military police special investigators present that will include details as to the precise evidence collected and its manner of collection, recording, and preservation.

A. Background

17. In December 1992, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police attached to the United Nations Civil Police (UNCIVPOL) received an informant's report that there was rumoured to exist a mass grave in the area of Pakračka Poljana. This grave was alleged to contain the remains of approximately 200 Serbs and to be located between Pakračka Poljana and Gaj, in the forest, near the railway tracks.

18. After collecting further information, the UNCIVPOL member concluded that he had located three grave sites in the area. He visited these sites on 9 February 1993. In his report, the UNCIVPOL member described site "A" as the smallest of the three sites. There he observed skeletal remains of at least three bodies and various clothing and debris on top of the ground. He described site "B" as containing two graves, each measuring about five feet by six feet. No human remains were observed at this site.

19. Site "C" was described as the largest site and was observed on 9 February 1993 to contain "two large filled in trenches, each approximately 20 metres by four metres". The UNCIVPOL member reported that each of these trenches was alleged to contain at least 100 bodies. He reported that in the vicinity of these trenches, there were also approximately eight other independent graves, although the number of bodies they were alleged to contain was unknown. The location of these independent graves was described as being at the end of the field in which the trenches were located, along the upper bank of a stream.

20. Subsequent to his 9 February 1993 inspection of sites "A", "B", and "C", the UNCIVPOL member reported that the graves at sites "A" and "B" had been cleared out by unknown parties. He also reported that his inspection of site "C" on 4 May 1993 now indicated that there were not two, but 17 features that appeared to be graves along the length of the field in which the first two trenches were previously observed. His report of 12 May 1993, submitted to UNCIVPOL, speculated that if each of these trenches were graves, and that if each grave contained 100 bodies, then site "C" would contain as many as 1700 bodies.

21. It is noteworthy that a document entitled Death Camps and Mass Graves in Western Slavonia: Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana, distributed by the Serbian Council Information Centre in August 1993, states that "In Pakračka Poljana, some 1,700 ethnic Serbs were murdered and buried there in 17 large (approximately 20 metres by five metres) and several tenths (approximately two by three metres) graves...". That document suggests that the existence of the graves is known to UN officials and that maps of them "were produced as a result of a long-term investigation headed [by the UNCIVPOL member] and his associates." It appears that the allegation, which began as a report of a grave containing 200 bodies, became significantly enhanced following the initial investigation by the UNCIVPOL member. The estimate of 1,700 bodies seems to have originated with the UNCIVPOL member's calculation, referred to at paragraph 7 above.

22. Given the UNCIVPOL member's description of the suspected grave sites, the War Crimes Investigation Team members operating in Pakračka Poljana, along with the forensic experts from PHR concentrated their investigation on the line of 17 trenches along the field, and then on the independent graves alleged to be located along the stream at the end of that field.

B. The investigation by WCIT and PHR at site "C"

1. The allegation of a mass grave of 1700

23. The WCIT, consisting of Major Olson and Sergeant Lamothe, arrived with five members of PHR at site "C" on 20 October 1993. As a precautionary measure, the area around the first two trenches at the north end of the field was cleared by mine detectors provided by the Jordanian Army Unit located at UN Checkpoint 14. That Jordanian Unit had also been providing security of the site before the arrival of the WCIT and PHR and continued to provide site security for the duration of the investigation.

24. For the remainder of this report, the disconformities in the landscape, initially suspected of being graves, will be referred to as "features". The features identified by the UNCIVPOL member as 17 trenches appeared, on closer inspection, to comprise 23 features, running in a north-south direction along the field, parallel to the road. These features will be referred to as features 1 to 23, with feature 1 situated at the north end of the field.

25. After the area around features 1 and 2 were cleared for mines, Sergeant Lamothe demarcated both features with yellow police tape to indicate that the area was a crime scene and that access was restricted to those involved in the investigation.

26. Once the area was demarcated, Sergeant Lamothe recorded the appearance of features 1 and 2 through still photographs and video recordings. Following this procedure, the team from PHR commenced preparation of a test trench at feature 1. This test trench, measuring approximately one metre wide, by two metres long, by one metre deep, was dug by hand with a shovel. Once this process was underway, a second test trench, at feature 2 was commenced.

27. On 22 October, while the test trenches at features 1 and 2 were in progress, Major Olson led a survey party, consisting of himself, Sergeant Lamothe, and Lieutenant H. Jongen, a veteran member of the War Graves Service (Royal Netherlands Army), on an investigation of the remainder of the features along the field, south of features 1 and 2. The purpose of the survey was to record the approximate dimensions of the features, as well as the distances between the features, and to determine the extent to which these features should be investigated.

28. As the survey party progressed, Lieutenant Jongen prodded the ground to determine where the earth had been disturbed and whether there were indications of objects buried below the surface. At feature 10, the three members of the survey team noted that the disconformity on the surface was more pronounced than that observed at features 3 to 9. That is, the feature was characterized as a mound of earth protruding above the normal level of the surrounding ground and the vegetation covering it was dissimilar to that covering features 3 to 9. Feature 10 was similar in appearance to features 1 and 2, but was approximately four metres long by two metres wide, considerably smaller than features 1 and 2.

29. Lieutenant Jongen prodded the earth with a "pricker", a thin iron rod about a metre long, and made contact with a hard substance below the surface. Upon withdrawal of the pricker, he stated that he smelled the odour of human remains on that device. As a result, a number of forensic experts from the PHR team, including Dr. Clyde Snow, were requested to attend at feature 10.

30. The appearance of feature 10 was recorded by still photographs and by video recordings by Sergeant Lamothe, and the area was explored by metal detector. Within two minutes of digging by shovel, evidence of human remains was uncovered. As a result, Sergeant Lamothe demarcated the area as a crime scene and the Jordanian Army provided site security for this location. By 27 October, the excavation of this feature had been completed revealing two bodies apparently clad in military uniform. The progress of the excavation was recorded by Sergeant Lamothe, using both still photographs and video recordings. In addition, evidence such as cigarette filters removed from the grave and soil samples were placed in evidence bags by Sergeant Lamothe, sealed with tape used for such purposes in police investigations, and marked as evidence. Sergeant Lamothe logged each such piece of evidence in an evidence register and secured the evidence in a locked container. (On 27 October, the two bodies were removed to the temporary morgue facility established at site "C".)

31. While excavation of feature 10 progressed, it became apparent through the test trenches at features 1 and 2 that it was unlikely that those features contained human remains. A conversation between Dr. Marko Šimunović of the PHR and a local boy, and a conversation between Major Olson and the farmer who had farmed that field for the past three years, appeared to confirm Major Olson's view that the series of disconformities running in a north-south direction along the west side of the field may have been a line of defensive trenches dug by the Croatian forces. These trenches were apparently dug between September and November 1991. This supposition is supported by the configuration of the line of trenches, particularly in the apparent regular spacing between the trenches, and the manner in which features 11 and 12 are angles at the edge of a lightly forested area.

32. Further, the suggestion that features 1 to 23 may have comprised a series of defensive military trenches is consistent with the archaeological evidence from the test trenches at features 1 and 2. From the test trenches, outlines of the original trenches could be observed, and it was clear that the dimensions of those trenches were much smaller than the disconformity on the surface of the ground. That the disconformity in the ground is larger than the original trench may be explained by the fact that, in the digging of the original trenches, earth would be thrown in each direction, thereby expanding the area of ground that would later appear to have been disturbed.

33. Inasmuch as there were 23 such features, Major Olson considered it necessary to excavate each one to ascertain whether any or some contained human remains. Without such excavation, it was considered that the allegation of a grave containing as many as 1,700 people could not be effectively determined. The approach adopted was that although these may have been military trenches, they may nevertheless have been used later as graves, particularly in light of the discovery at feature 10.

34. Since the resources for digging by PHR were limited, Major Olson visited Lieutenant-Colonel Cantin, the officer in charge of the Canadian contingent at Camp Polom on 22 October and arranged for the use of a backhoe to excavate the remaining features along the side of the field. Excavation of these features by backhoe commenced on 23 October.

35. As feature 11, located to the south-east of feature 10 was similar to feature 10 in appearance, although somewhat longer, a preliminary examination of that feature was made by shovelling by hand. When no evidence of human remains was encountered, the backhoe continued the excavation of that feature.

Following the excavation of that feature, feature 12 was excavated by backhoe. Following the completion of the test trenches at features 1 and 2, the backhoe was employed to excavate each of the remaining features, from feature 1 to feature 23.

36. The procedure followed for the backhoe excavation of these features was as follows:

(a) A member of the Dutch War Graves Service (either Lieutenant Jongen, Warrant Officer Bolle or Sergeant-Major Swerissen) would prod the ground with a pricker to determine the location of the original trench and would indicate to the backhoe operator where to dig;

(b) Depending on the dimensions of the feature, between two and five trenches were dug by the backhoe in each feature in a manner which intersected the original trench;

(c) Each backhoe trench was about two-thirds of a metre in width, about two to three metres in length, and about one metre in depth;

(d) Upon the completion of each backhoe trench, the member of the Dutch War Graves Service present would enter the trench and prod the bottom with a pricker to determine whether the backhoe had dug deep enough to reach the bottom of the original trench (this would be apparent from the density of the earth underneath);

(e) Any irregularities in the surface of the ground in the vicinity of these features were also excavated in this manner; and

(f) The digging of each trench was observed by Major Olson.

37. In total, 78 trenches were dug by the backhoe along the line of features referred to as features 1 to 23. With the exception of feature 10, which was dug by hand, absolutely no evidence of human remains were discovered in any of those trenches.

38. On 26 October, an ad hoc Verification Team was formed to inspect each of the 78 trenches dug by backhoe, as well as the two hand-dug test trenches. As none of the monitors designated by the "RSK" had visited the site, the team was assembled so as to include a level of technical expertise and as wide as possible an international representation. The members of the Verification Team were:

(a) Lieutenant-Colonel T. Kempenaars (Assistant to the Commission, Dutch Army);

(b) Major P. De Jonge (Dutch Army);

(c) Lieutenant H. Jongen (Dutch Army, War Graves Service);

(d) Major Bashir M. Abdel-Rahman (Jordanian Army);

(e) Major P. Olson (Canadian Forces); and

(f) Dr. W. Hagland (American forensic anthropologist with PHR).

39. At the conclusion of the inspection, the members were asked by Major Olson if they were satisfied that the trenches, with the exception of feature 10 and feature 1A (to be discussed in paragraphs 28 to 30), showed no signs of human remains. Each responded that he was satisfied. Each member was also asked whether he felt more excavation was necessary in order to be absolutely certain that there was no mass grave in features 1 to 23. Each responded that no further excavation was considered necessary.

40. On 28 October, Ms. Mercedes Doretta, a member of the Argentinian Forensic Anthropology Team (with PHR) recorded each of the exploratory trenches dug in features 1 to 23 by videotape while Major Olson narrated the process of the excavation for the record. (It should also be noted for the purpose of any future verification of the results of the excavation of features 1 to 23, that the backhoe operators, Mr. Lauri Liimatta and Mr. Erkki Mannisto, were both Finns from the Finnish Defence Construction Service at Camp Polom.)

2. Skeletal remains at feature 1A

41. On 23 October, while the excavation by hand at feature 10 and the excavation by backhoe at the remaining features were progressing, Lieutenant Jongen and Warrant Officer Bolle investigated, by means of the pricker described earlier, the west side of the line of features 1 to 23, closer to the tree-lined road. Less than two metres west of feature 1, they located with the pricker what they believed to be human remains.

42. Members of PHR were called to this feature, referred to as feature 1A due to its proximity to feature 1. It should be noted however, that feature 1A did not appear to be connected in any manner to the disconformity on the surface known as feature 1. In fact, apart from the softness of the earth detected by the members of the Dutch War Graves Service, there were no visible indications that feature 1A had been the subject of previous digging.

43. As excavation progressed at this feature by hand, fully skeletonized human remains were uncovered. The only clothing remaining was a pair of well-preserved "cowboy boots". A preliminary examination of the skull revealed a circular defect which appeared to be a bullet hole. A small item, appearing to be a bullet, was located near the head when the skeleton was exhumed on 27 October. This bullet was seized as evidence by Sergeant Lamothe and packaged and recorded in the same manner referred to in paragraph 17 above.

3. The bank of the stream

44. On 26 October, under the direction of Mr. Eric Stover of PHR, exploration began in the area referred to in the UNCIVPOL member's report as the end of the field, along the upper bank of the stream.

45. By this time, eight additional members of the PHR, including Mr. Stover, had arrived from UNPA Sector East to assist in the growing number of excavations. Also, Warrant Officer Murray-Ford, a member of the WCIT previously operating in UNPA Sector East, arrived at UNPA Sector West. His arrival was extremely timely, as at this point, there were three separate excavations in progress in different areas of site "C" and the demands for access control and evidence collection were increasing rapidly.

46. Examination of the area known as CS 1 (C for site "C" and S for stream) was made by means of pricker, by both the members of PHR and by the members of the Dutch War Graves Service. This examination revealed a grave located close to the stream, although there was little in the topography or vegetation to suggest that this area contained a grave.

47. The excavation of this area, under the supervision of Mr. Stover, revealed two relatively well-preserved human remains. One was laying on the top of the other. The body in the bottom of the grave was laying on its back with arms folded on its front, in what may be described as a common position for burial. However, the body on top appeared to have been placed in the grave in a more haphazard manner. Both bodies were clad in civilian clothing and appeared to be male.

48. Evidence was seized from this grave by Sergeant Lamothe and Warrant Officer Murray-Ford in the manner previously described. The progress of the excavation was recorded by video and still photography.

49. Exploration, in the same manner described in paragraph 33, was conducted in an area along the stream and a few metres to the east of CS 1, on the other side of a small bend in the stream. (The location of this area has been

referred to as CS 2 to CS 7.) This exploration suggested the presence of human remains along the bank of the stream. However, due to the size of the area concerned, the first layer of earth, to a depth of about 15 centimetres, was removed by backhoe.

50. Further excavation of this area by hand revealed what appeared to be five independent yet adjacent graves. In the grave at the east end of the area, known as CS 4 (the graves are numbered in accordance with the order in which they were discovered, rather than in order of their relative positions), four bodies, piled on top of each other, were discovered. Immediately to the west of this was CS 3, containing two bodies, then CS 5 containing two more, CS 2 which also contained two bodies, CS 6 which also contained two bodies, and CS 7 on the west end of the area, which also contained two bodies. In total, 14 bodies were located in CS 2 to CS 7.

51. The terrain around these graves were scanned by metal detectors, which uncovered a number of spent casings, as well as some live rounds, two coins and a wedding ring. The locations of items were plotted, by use of the Computer Assisted Drawing equipment by PHR members, and then secured as evidence, by Sergeant Lamothe and Warrant Officer Murray-Ford in the manner described earlier.

52. As with the remains in CS 1, the human remains discovered in CS 2 to CS 7 were clad in civilian clothing. In one instance, it appeared from the clothing that one of the bodies was that of a woman. Preliminary examinations of the skulls of a number of the remains indicated circular defects that were consistent with bullet wounds.

53. It should also be noted that the manner of placement of the bodies in these graves appeared to be inconsistent. That is, while some appeared to have been haphazardly placed, others appeared to have been in what may be described as a foetal position with their arms covering their heads, as if for protection.

54. As the RSK administration would deny permission to conduct full autopsies on the 19 bodies in the pre-arranged Zagreb facilities, the PHR conducted gross external examinations of each of the bodies between 1 and 3 November 1993. On 9 November, all 19 bodies were reburied on the site in individual body bags. A formaldehyde solution was used inside the body bags in order to inhibit further decomposition of the corpses. The reburial trench was dug and filled-in by the backhoe operated by Mr. Liimatta. The site was marked, recorded and filmed.

C. Summary of investigative procedures

55. As indicated above, before excavation began at a feature, the appearance of the feature was recorded by means of video and still photography. Each area was demarcated by police tape, and access to each area was controlled by Sergeant Lamothe and Warrant Officer Murray-Ford. Areas were also scanned by metal detectors to assist in the location of evidence. Any evidence located in the vicinity, or in a grave, was photographed before removal and then seized, packaged, marked, registered and secured by Sergeant Lamothe and Warrant Officer Murray-Ford in a manner consistent with accepted police procedures in Canada.

56. Each stage in the investigative progress was recorded by both still and video photography and notable events were logged in a daily occurrence book kept by Sergeant Lamothe and Warrant Officer Murray-Ford. These investigators also kept an access log indicating who was present at the scene of the

investigation.

57. At the close of work each day, the excavations in progress were covered by tarpaulins and each site was secured on a 24-hour-a-day basis by Jordanian soldiers.

58. It should be noted that despite the above precautions, one piece of evidence, an Italian 50 lira coin, dated 1974, disappeared between the time it was marked for plotting by computer and the time it was to be collected as evidence. Whether the removal was accidental or intentional could not be determined.

59. The evidence collected by the WCIT military police special investigators was stored by them at UNPROFOR HQ in Zagreb in a secured facility and is at the disposal of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal at The Hague.

D. Additional investigation of surrounding areas

60. As no mass grave of the proportions originally reported to the UNCIVPOL member to exist was located, it was felt necessary to explore other areas in the vicinity. As the members of PHR were occupied with the excavation of the discovered graves, and as the military police investigators were occupied with access control and collection of evidence in connection with these excavations, the further exploration was conducted by Major Olson and Lieutenant Jongen.

61. Inasmuch as the original description of the area containing the graves of 200 Serbs included a reference to a forested area, near the railway tracks, between Pakračka Poljana and Gaj, Major Olson and Lieutenant Jongen concentrated their investigation in the limited areas that matched this description.

62. Major Olson and Lieutenant Jongen explored the area along the stream, parallel to the railway tracks, east of CS 1 by foot. Lieutenant Jongen frequently employed the device referred to as a pricker to determine whether the soil beneath the surface had been disturbed. They drove along the road between Pakračka Poljana and Gaj and walked along a section of the railway tracks between those two towns looking for any area which may have contained graves. Although a number of features were examined, no indication of a mass grave was found. These explorations were conducted on 28, 29, and 30 October.

63. In addition to this exploration, on 30 October, Major Olson and Dr. Hagland searched the area around the soccer field and the railway station in the town of Pakračka Poljana for evidence of any of the smaller gravesites that were referred to by the UNCIVPOL member's informants.

64. On 6 November, Lieutenant Jongen examined a small lane running south from the road between Pakračka Poljana and Gaj located south of the airfield. His examination disclosed that the ground on and around the lane was rocky, hard and undisturbed. It was concluded that this area was unlikely to contain a burial site.

65. Lieutenant Jongen attempted to examine Site "A" and found it to be inaccessible due to poor and mud-blocked roads. Major Holland and Lieutenant Jongen made a second attempt to reach the site, but for the same reasons were unsuccessful.

66. On 9 November, Lieutenant Jongen, accompanied by the On-site Rapporteur

and Major Holland examined Site "B". Extensive probing and examination failed to reveal any evidence of buried bodies.

67. On several occasions, members of the PHR and WCIT further examined the soccer field area referred to earlier. Although a small excavation was made of an apparent disconformity, no evidence of buried bodies was discovered.

68. No examination of the Marino Selo area was conducted due to lack of time and resources.

E. Logistics and support

69. The Dutch Support Unit, under the supervision of Lieutenant Jongen, and under the command of Major De Jonge, provided all necessary transportation and facilities, including decontamination facilities in the field. On short notice, this unit was able to erect a substantial portable morgue near the site of CS 1 for the examination of the exhumed remains from features 10 and 1A, and from features CS 1 to CS 7.

70. The Jordanian Army Unit located at UNPA Sector West provided a number of valuable services. These included mine detection, site security, washroom facilities and, on occasion, translation services. In addition, Major Bashir M. Abdel-Rahman, the commander of this Unit, consented to participate in the ad hoc Verification Team referred to in paragraph 25. Without the co-operation and support of Major Abdel-Rahman and Captain Suleiman Nawafleh of this Unit, the work at site "C" would certainly not have progressed in the manner that it did.

71. Support was also provided by the commander of the Canadian Unit at Camp Polom, Lieutenant-Colonel Cantin. With no prior notice, he arranged, within 24 hours of the request, for the delivery of a backhoe to site "C". As it later became apparent, the Canadian backhoe was out of service due to maintenance problems, but the Canadian Unit arranged for the loan of a backhoe and operator from the Finnish Defence Construction Service Unit. The backhoe and driver were available for as long as was required.

F. Conclusions

72. There was no mass grave containing 1,700 or even 200 bodies, as reported, in the area of Pakračka Poljana investigated by the WCIT and PHR. No such grave was evident within the immediate vicinity of that area, although terrain matching the description given in the informant's account was inspected.

73. The allegation that there may have been as many as 1,700 bodies appears to have roots in the calculation made by the member of UNCIVPOL in May 1993, based on his observation of a series of 17 disconformities in the landscape at site "C".

74. Based on conversations with local residents, archaeological observations, and the configuration of the series of disconformities referred to as features 1 to 23, it appears likely that these disconformities are the result of a line of military trenches dug along the west side of the field, probably between September and November 1991.

75. There were, as the UNCIVPOL member's report suggested, other independent graves in the area, including the graves located at the north end of the field along the stream.

76. Two bodies were located in a single grave on the west side of the field in a feature referred to as feature 10. They appear to have been dressed in military uniform.

77. One corpse, a fully-skeletonized, was located in a single grave on the west side of the field in a feature referred to as feature 1A. Although there were extremely slight traces of clothing evident in remaining single threads of synthetic material, the only identifiable clothing remaining was a pair of reddish-brown cowboy boots.

78. Two bodies were located in a single grave at the north end of the field, along the stream in a feature referred to as CS 1. They appeared to have been dressed in civilian clothing.

79. Fourteen bodies were located in a series of six adjoining graves at the north end of the field, along the stream in a series of features referred to as CS 2 to CS 7. They appeared to have been dressed in civilian clothing.

80. The preliminary examination of a number of the skulls found indicated circular defects consistent with a bullet wound. At CS 2 to CS 7, a number of spent casings and live rounds were found just slightly beneath the surface of the ground within the few metres directly south of this series of graves. Ballistic testing of these items remains to be performed.

1. Recommendations

81. Two factors contributed to an investigation at site "C" of a slightly different nature than that originally mandated. First, because the grave site at site "C" was not of the proportions originally alleged, it was necessary to investigate areas surrounding the site to ascertain whether a larger mass grave was present in the vicinity. Second, with the suspension of the investigation at UNPA Sector East, more members of the PHR became available to work on the investigation in UNPA Sector West. This permitted the graves that did exist at site "C" to be not only located and examined, but also excavated and the bodies exhumed for post-mortem examination. The recommendations that follow arise mainly because the nature of the investigation changed while in progress.

2. Equipment

82. The equipment brought by the military police investigators was both appropriate and in adequate supply. However, there appears to have been some confusion as to the equipment provided for PHR, particularly with respect to excavating instruments such as shovels and trowels. It appears that the PHR were lead to believe that those instruments would be available on site; however they were not immediately present in adequate supply.

83. Therefore, it is recommended that in the future, liaison between the WCIT, PHR, and the support unit will need to establish with certainty and in advance what equipment will be available on site.

84. Major Olson found it necessary on a number of occasions, as indicated above, to perform duties away from the main excavation area in which protection was provided by Jordanian guards. As the guards were not in sufficient number to provide personal protection during those occasions, Major Olson would often be outside the main area, in uniform, in UN vehicles, completely unarmed. As this situation is very likely to recur in any future operation, it is recommended that the members of WCIT be provided with small

arms for personal protection.

3. Personnel

85. There was no shortage of expertise among the PHR with respect to this operation. However, when the additional task of locating further possible graves arose, the PHR were understandably preoccupied with the numerous bodies already located, particularly as these bodies were now to be exhumed. Fortunately, there were present at the site three members of the Royal Netherlands War Graves Service, lead by Lieutenant Jongen, who may certainly be considered experts in the task of locating graves. With a great deal of experience and a minimum of equipment, these individuals were of invaluable assistance in the investigation of possible additional gravesites. Their role in the discovery of the graves at site 10 and 1A had already been outlined.

86. It is therefore recommended that in any future such operations, where there exists any uncertainty as to the location of graves, experts such as Lieutenant Jongen of the War Graves Service, Royal Netherlands Army, be included in the WCIT.

87. The PHR forensic team comprised experts in a number of fields, including archaeology and forensic anthropology. The skills of these members ranged from the physical aspects of excavation, to computer mapping and post-mortem examinations. No change in the composition of this team is recommended.

88. The military police investigators were well-equipped to deal with the demands of access control and evidence collection. It is recommended that any future operations include the presence of at least one such investigator at each excavation site.

89. The original mandate of the legal officer present was to advise on the legal aspects of evidence collection. However, it also became necessary for him to take on the additional role of liaison between the local civilian authorities and local UN authorities in order to facilitate the execution of the mission. It is recommended that, as this dual role is foreseeable in future operations, a legal officer be present as a member of WCIT in such future operations.

4. Location of gravesites

90. There are experts available to assist in the location of graves. There are, however, additional technological means to determine the possible location of mass graves before deploying to the field.

91. Aerial photographs of a region taken before a conflict may be compared with aerial photographs of the same region taken after mass graves were suspected to have been created. These photographs are often available through intelligence services. PHR has suggested that, in future circumstances, it may be possible to obtain this type of assistance from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Such photographs may also be available from the Information Branches of military units operating in the region under UN auspices.

92. It is therefore recommended that, prior to future operations, efforts be made to obtain and compare aerial photographs of a region suspected to contain mass graves.

5. Methodology

93. When the number of PHR forensic experts involved in the excavation of site "C" rose from five to 13, it became evident that there are a number of methods to excavate a grave. While the scientific validity of each one of these methods is not questioned, the differing practices followed by certain members of that group caused some initial concern as to the manner in which evidence should be collected. Although these concerns were overcome through Major Olson's consultation with Mr. Stover of the PHR, it would be preferable in future operations to have standing operating procedures agreed to in advance by PHR and WCIT members.

94. It is therefore recommended that, prior to any subsequent operations, written standing operating procedures be established to indicate a single method of excavation and evidence collection to be followed. As the techniques of excavation differ among scientists, such operating procedures will need to be specific to the scientists involved and therefore may not be effectively completed prior to the selection of the team's members.

6. Support

95. As outlined above, the support provided to PHR and WCIT by a number of authorities was exceptional.

III. INVESTIGATION REPORT OF THE WCIT

96. In March 1993, the United Nations Commission of Experts was made aware of a file containing information regarding the location of a mass grave in the area of Pakračka Poljana, UNPA Sector West. The file contained reports, dated from 16 December 1992 to 27 May 1993, submitted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), who had been posted with UNCIVPOL in the area concerned.

97. The UNCIVPOL member initiated the above-mentioned file upon receiving a complaint from Mrs. "V" on 2 December 1992. Mrs. "V" reported that her husband, "B", born 25 August 1952, was arrested in her presence, by two Croatian soldiers in uniform, outside the Kutina bus station on 21 September 1991. Her husband was subsequently taken to the village of Pakračka Poljana, after which she never saw him again. Mrs. "V" provided the UNCIVPOL member with the names of seven additional persons, all of Serbian background, from the area of Pakračka Poljana who were also arrested about the same time as her husband. One of the seven was later released; the others were never seen again. The UNCIVPOL member was also informed by the complainant of a rumour that about 200 people, male and female, all of Serbian descent, were arrested around the same area and time. They were taken to the village of Pakračka Poljana and killed. All of them were apparently buried in a mass grave somewhere between Pakračka Poljana and Gaj.

98. Subsequent investigation allowed the UNCIVPOL member to locate three suspected mass graves which he described as follows:

(a) Site "A": located at Grid Reference (GR) 521375 (on a map of Novska, series M709, sheet 2585 IV, scale 1:50,000). This grave allegedly contained five bodies poorly buried under earth and brush. The corpses were believed to have been transported from a previous burial site because of heavy plastic material found at the scene. This site was apparently cleared on 15 March 1993, and the bodies were moved to an unknown location;

(b) Site "B": located at GR 536371, consisted of two graves located approximately 65 feet (19.5 metres) from a hunting cabin in Pakračka Poljana and approximately 15 feet (4.5 metres) apart. Each grave was approximately five by six feet (1.5 metre by 1.8 metre) in dimensions. The depth and number of bodies contained in each was unknown. This site was also cleaned out between 8 and 15 May 1993 and, in place of the site, trees were planted as an obvious ruse for the fresh digging; and

(c) Site "C": located at GR 552362, consisted of two large graves of soft, spongy earth in an open field, and approximately eight solitary independent gravesites, which follow along the bank of a stream and were part of the same field as the large trenches. The large trenches allegedly contained one hundred plus bodies each and measure approximately 100 feet by 20 feet (30 metres by 6 metres). This site was by far the largest and most secure as an UNPROFOR check point, manned by CANBAT ONE at the time, was approximately .1 kilometre from the entrance of the field. Upon a later examination of the field, the UNCIVPOL member noted that what was first thought to be only two large graves, were in fact 17 large graves similar in length, width and soil texture throughout the field. These observations brought him to believe that if the additional 15 trenches were actual graves, and the estimate of 100 persons plus per grave remained the same, the total of bodies would be 1,700 instead of 200.

99. On 15 October 1993, the Canadian team, along with members of PHR, were tasked to conduct a preliminary medicological investigation of a series of clandestine graves near Pakračka Poljana, particularly site "C" as referred to in the UNCIVPOL member's file report. This investigation was described by PHR as Phase I and initially only involved a preliminary site survey in order to confirm the presence of a mass grave.

100. At 12:19 p.m. 20 October 1993, accompanied by Dr. Snow, Dr. Caceres, Dr. Šimunović, Dr. Connor, and Dr. Reveco from PHR, Lieutenant Jongen, Chief Warrant Officer Bolle, and Chief Warrant Officer Heesakkers from the UNPROFOR Dutch Army Support Unit, the Canadian team arrived at the JORDBAT UN check point number 14 (hereinafter referred to as CP 14). At that time, the following was noted:

(a) CP 14 is located on a small paved road two kilometres south of Pakračka Poljana's church;

(b) CP 14 is at GR 551363;

(c) This road, if travelled in a southerly direction a distance of 1.5 kilometres from CP 14, would lead to the village of Janja Lipa;

(d) Located on the East side of this road is a field, used for pasture, which was pointed out in the UNCIVPOL member's report as site "C";

(e) The field is bordered to the north by a stream and to the south by the village of Janja Lipa;

(f) Approximately 70 metres south of CP 14, a tractor trail enters the north end of the field. Upon entering the field from that trail, one can

notice, approximately five metres to the right (south), a ground deformity in the field which looks like an overfilled trench covered with overgrown vegetation. This trench (hereinafter referred to as feature C1) is approximately 30 metres long and six metres wide;

(g) South of feature C1 and approximately 10 metres apart is another similar trench (hereinafter referred to as feature C2). These two features are the two suspected mass graves reported in the UNCIVPOL member's report as containing 100 bodies each; and

(h) Both features are elongated north to south, parallel and approximately two metres east to a line of trees separating the field from the paved road.

101. Between 12:28 p.m. and 3:20 p.m. on 20 October 1993, the surrounding area of both features was swept by a team of Jordanians from UNPROFOR equipped with mine detectors. During that time, the Canadian team proceeded to video record and take pictures of the site. Upon the site being declared safe, the PHR team proceeded to conduct a trench survey of feature C1 in the following manner:

(a) Video tapes and still pictures of the site were made and recorded in a photo/video log;

(b) A stake called "Wood Bench" was placed in the ground on the south West end of feature C1. This stake was then used as reference point (Ground Zero) in the taking of all required measurements;

(c) A one metre by seven metre trench was delineated across feature C1 in a west to east direction, with the western end of it being outside feature C1;

(d) This trench was subsequently dug from the outside end (West) and going into feature C1. Upon removing the first layer of top soil on vegetation, it was possible to notice a line demarcation from feature C1 with the appearance of disturbed and undisturbed soil; and

(e) Once the demarcation of feature C1 became easily noticeable, the PHR team proceeded to dig the outside of the survey trench to one metre depth and subsequently excavated towards feature C1 in order to uncover possible human remains.

102. At 5:13 p.m. on 20 October 1993, the trench was covered with a plastic sheet and canvas to prevent accumulation of water during the night. At 5:20 p.m., the Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team (WCIT) left the site, at which time, and for the entire duration of this operation, it was left under constant armed guard surveillance of UNPROFOR Jordanian troops.

103. At 9:54 a.m. on 21 October 1993, the WCIT returned to the site and resumed operations on feature C1. At 10:18 a.m., a second survey trench, similar to the trench being dug across feature C1, was started across feature C2.

104. At 1:45 p.m. on 21 October 1993, excavation of the survey trench across feature C1 was completed to a depth of approximately one metre, at which time the following was noted:

(a) A demarcation of iron deposits could be observed on both walls (north and south) of the survey trench, indicating the contours of feature C1, which had been a previously dug and refilled trench;

(b) A deposit of vegetable substance found at the bottom of the trench was collected by PHR for later analysis, in order to attempt estimation of approximate time of year the trench was refilled; and

(c) There was no corpse or traces suggesting that any human remains had once been buried at that location. Later completion of the survey trench across feature C2 revealed the same findings.

105. On 22 October 1993, accompanied by Major Olson, Lieutenant Jongen and the WCIT proceeded to make a survey of the field south feature C1 and C2. Seven other features, similar in size and distribution across the field, were noted at a distance of approximately 245 metres in line from north to south. These features were numbered C3 to C9.

106. At 2:45 p.m., on 22 October 1993, a tenth feature was located approximately 245 metres south of feature C2 and 437.8 metres south and slightly to the east of CP 14. At that time the following was noted:

(a) This feature was located at the south end corner of a wooded area and very close to the tree line;

(b) It was different from features C1 to C9 as it measured only 3.7 metres long by 2.3 metres wide;

(c) It was protruding 30 centimetres from ground level and the vegetation covering it was overgrown and different from the vegetation in surrounding area; and

(d) Upon probing it with a metal rod, Lieutenant Jongen felt a hard object approximately 30 centimetres deep and noted that the end of his probe smelled of decaying flesh, confirming suspicions that a grave had been discovered. This feature was hereinafter referred to as site C10.

107. The PHR team was subsequently informed of the findings and attended site C10. Between 3:03 p.m. and 3:25 p.m., on 22 October 1993, a check of the site was conducted with a metal detector while the WCIT video taped and took pictures of the site.

108. At 3:25 p.m., on 22 October 1993, PHR team proceeded to dig a probe hole on top of site C10, at which time clothing material was found at an approximate depth of 30 centimetres. At 3:36 p.m., Dr. Snow cut open the clothing and uncovered what was suspected to be human flesh. Upon cutting through the flesh, Dr. Snow found what he identified as a human hip bone.

109. At 4:06 p.m., on 23 October 1993, site C10 was cordoned off and placed under armed surveillance.

110. At 9:25 a.m., on 23 October 1993, an Access Control Point (ACP) was set up at the entrance of site C10. Only involved personnel had access to the site and a record of their arrival and departure was kept in an "Access Control Book".

111. During the course of this operation, numerous items which were determined as possible physical evidence were collected in the following manner:

(a) Each item was photographed and/or video taped prior to being removed from its original position;

(b) An Electronic Surveying Theodolite c/w #SDR33 data collector,

serial #F253137, was used to map most items. This computerized equipment allows a three dimensional recreation of the exact position where the item was found and can be later reproduced on a map draft computer print;

(c) Each item was assigned an evidence number and placed in a sealed evidence bag, which was kept in the writer's custody; and

(d) All evidence numbers were recorded in an evidence log which contains information such as the date and time the evidence is seized, who seized it, a description of the item, and the location where it was found. All evidence logs have been submitted to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal at The Hague.

112. After completion of the field survey, Major Olson concluded that the field contained a total of 22 features similar to feature C1 and C2 (not including site C10). These features could have been mistaken to be mass graves, however, their configuration and position in the field suggested that they could have been old defensive trench positions which had been refilled for unknown reasons. It is very likely that the 17 features that were believed to be mass graves by the UNCIVPOL member were part of these 22 features. In order to ascertain that these 22 features were not mass graves, Major Olson made arrangements to obtain a backhoe which would be used to cut segments across each one of the features.

113. At 11:18 a.m., on 23 October 1993, Mr. Larry Liimatta, UNPROFOR backhoe operator, began cutting trench segments across the features. All suspected mass grave features were subsequently dug by trench segments and it was determined that none of them contained human remains. Trench segments dug by the backhoe from feature C1 to feature C23 (not including feature C10) covered a distance of approximately 730 metres across the field in a north to south direction.

114. At 3:15 p.m., on 23 October 1993, the WCIT was advised that Lieutenant Jongen and Chief Warrant Officer Bolle had located a second gravesite on the north-west side of the field. The WCIT subsequently proceeded to that location and video taped and took photographs of the site, during which the following was noted:

(a) The gravesite (hereinafter referred to as site C1A) was adjacent and west of feature C1, approximately one metre east of the tree line bordering the paved road and 10 metres south of the field entrance trail. Distance from CP 14 to C1A is 75.5 metres;

(b) Some human ribs had been partially uncovered by Lieutenant Jongen and Chief Warrant Officer Bolle at a position which appeared to be the centre of the grave; and

(c) It was later learned that this grave contained only one human corpse which was hereinafter referred to as body C1A-1.

This site was subsequently cordoned off and an ACP was established.

115. On 24 October 1993, Mr. Stover, Dr. Haglund, Dr. Scott, Dr. Calabrese, Dr. Hartley, Dr. Doretti, Dr. Fondebrider and Dr. Schmitt, all from PHR, arrived on site "C" and joined the operation with the other members of the team.

116. Based on their professional experience, Dr. Dorette and Dr. Hartley were respectively assigned the task of video taping and taking photographs of all activities during this operation. It may be noted that approximately seven hours of video tape and 3,000 photographs were recorded during this investigation and have been submitted to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal at The Hague.

117. At 11:31 a.m., on 24 October 1993, WCIT was informed that a second body had been found in site C10. After later excavation of site C10, the following was noted:

(a) The first corpse (hereinafter referred to as body C10-A) appeared to be an adult male, laying on his left side, semi-flexed, with his head to the north, and was wearing what appeared to be a JNA military uniform;

(b) The second corpse (hereinafter referred to as body C10-B) also appeared to be an adult male, laying on his back in an extended position, with his head to the south, and also wearing some sort of military uniform; and

(c) Both corpses appeared to have gun shot wounds to their head.

118. It may be noted that during each grave excavation, PHR compiled an excavation report which provides the following information:

(a) Surface conditions prior to excavation;

(b) Description of soils in grave pit and surrounding matrix;

(c) Description of bodies and skeletons in each excavation;

(d) The position of body(ies);

(e) Artifacts and other associations with the body;

(f) Co-mingling, if any;

(g) Soil and other samples taken and reasons (insects pupae, soil control samples, soil from boots, nut hulls, leaves, etc.);

(h) Description of clothing and shoes, if any;

(i) Description of the condition of the body(ies); and

(j) A note of any potential wounds, trauma, or anomalies.

A rough Forensic Burial Summary report was provided on-site by PHR after each excavation.

119. At 8:22 a.m., on 25 October 1993, Warrant Officer Murray-Ford arrived at the site and assisted in the collection of evidence and as on-site controller as two different sites had to be monitored. Also in attendance were two other members of the UNPROFOR Dutch Support Unit, Warrant Officer Swerissen and Sergeant Jansen.

120. At 1:45 p.m., on 25 October 1993, Warrant Officer Murray-Ford attended the site of a suspected third grave. The location of this grave (hereinafter referred to as site CS1) is described as follows:

(a) If one follows the tractor trail which enters the north-west corner of the field in an easterly direction for approximately 80 metres, it

is branched into a "Y" by a line of trees. The northern (left) branch of the trail then becomes bordered to the south by the tree line and to the north by a small clearing and the stream (see para. 101e. above);

(b) If followed for another 50 metres, the trail enters a small field, which is bordered to the north by the stream curving in a northerly direction. Approximately five metres to the left (north) of the trail where the stream curved to the north (GR 555363) is site CS1; and

(c) Site CS1 is at a distance of 148.5 metres from CP 14.

Upon arrival at the site, Warrant Officer Murray-Ford was informed by Mr. Stover that Lieutenant Jongen had probed the area, detected odours of human remains and had an indication of metal about 60 centimetres below the surface.

Lieutenant Jongen stated that there was a possibility that there were two or more bodies at that location. It was later learned that this gravesite contained two bodies laying on top of each other. The body on top was referred to as CS1-A, and the body at the bottom was referred to as CS1-B. At 2:25 p.m., 25 October 1993, Warrant Officer Murray-Ford cordoned off the site and assumed ACP duties.

121. Between 8:30 a.m. and 9:50 a.m., on 26 October 1993, Dr. Haglund and Lieutenant Jongen probed the area south of the stream, where the trail is bordered to the south by the tree line and to the north by a small clearing and the stream (see para. 120a. above). Dr. Haglund stated that there was indication of five to eight bodies buried at that location, and he wished to excavate the site. This site was hereinafter referred to as site CS2 and was subsequently excavated with a backhoe to a depth of approximately 15 centimetres. During this operation, a human skull and a black-pattern female shoe were uncovered.

122. At 2:36 p.m., on 26 October 1993, Dr. Haglund reported the discovery of another grave covered by a garbage pit, which was subsequently removed with the backhoe. This grave was located approximately five metres West of site CS2.

123. At 2:38 p.m., on 26 October 1993, some empty ammunition shell casings were found in the area of the last discovered gravesite. At that time, the operation of the backhoe ceased, the entire area surrounding these gravesites was cordoned off and ACP was set up.

124. At 9:07 a.m., on 27 October 1993, Lieutenant Jongen, Warrant Officer Swerissen, and Dr. Scott proceeded to sweep the entire area surrounding the gravesites with a metal detector. During this operation, numerous metal artifacts such as empty shell casings, live rounds, a ring, and coins were located and plotted with pinflags.

125. Between 10:09 a.m. and 11:37 a.m., on 27 October 1993, body C10-A and body C10-B were removed from gravesite C10, placed in bodybags, and transported to a tent used as a temporary morgue and located in the small field east of site CS1.

126. At 11:00 a.m., on 27 October 1993, PHR proceeded to remove the only corpse found in gravesite C1A. At that time the following was noted:

(a) The corpse, hereinafter referred to as C1A-1, was almost totally skeletonized, and lay semi-flexed on his left side and head to the south;

(b) Apart from some clothing tags, the only remaining piece of clothing left on was a pair of well-preserved cowboy boots;

(c) What appeared to be an entrance and exit bullet hole was found in his skull;

(d) A nine millimetre bullet was found embedded in sterile earth, directly under the skull. This bullet was found with the help of a metal detector after the removal of the body; and

(e) C1A-1 was placed in a bodybag at 11:40 a.m., and arrived at the morgue at 11:47 a.m., on 27 October 1993.

127. At 1:42 p.m., on 27 October 1993, PHR proceeded to remove body CS1-A from CS1. The body was placed in a bodybag at 2:45 p.m., and transported to the morgue.

128. At 2:50 p.m., on 27 October 1993, Mr. Stover reported the discovery of several human skulls a few inches below the surface of sites surrounding site CS2. It was later determined that this area contained six different gravesites, the locations of which and assigned numbers are described as follows:

(a) All gravesites were located on the south bank of the stream which curved south-east at that location, GR 553363;

(b) Distance from CP 14 to the centre area of these sites is 107 metres;

(c) Gravesites were assigned an identification number in the order they were excavated. Position of the gravesites from north-west to south-east is CS7, CS6, CS2, CS5, CS3 and CS4; and

(d) Each grave contained two bodies with the exception of site CS4, which contained four bodies.

129. At 10:00 a.m., on 28 October 1993, prior to mapping all metal artifacts that had been marked with a pinflag on 27 October 1993, Warrant Officer Murray-Ford and this writer discovered that an Italian lira coin was missing from under its flag. A subsequent metal detector sweep of the area proved negative in its recovery. It was learned from Dr. Reveco that she had picked it up, cleaned it, and replaced it on 27 October 1993. Warrant Officer Murray-Ford recalled seeing the item prior to closing off the site at 3:29 p.m., on 27 October 1993 and noted that it appeared brighter than before. A close examination of the last known location of the coin revealed a circular imprint in the ground, suggesting that it had been picked up instead of being accidentally dislodged. Dr. Hartley, Chief Warrant Officer Heesakkers, and Sergeant Jansen all recalled having observed the coin upon leaving the site on 27 October 1993.

130. At 10:37 a.m., on 28 October 1993, still photographs and video of the last location of the Italian coin and a boot heel imprint found close to it were taken. Warrant Officer Murray-Ford requested Major Olson to raise the question with Major Bashir as to whether he could canvas his troops with a view of determining if they recalled seeing it, or if it was accidentally moved by any of them during their tour of guard duty. Subsequent inquiries with Major Bashir proved negative. At 10:45 a.m., on 28 October 1993, the missing coin was mapped as item 3023.

131. A total of 41 empty shell casings of mostly nine millimetre and 7.62 calibre, a 7.62 calibre live round, and an unknown caliber live round were later mapped and collected. The concentration of these items was located south and between site CS7 and CS6. Three .22 calibre empty shell casings were found and mapped on the tractor trail south of sites CS3 and CS4. Also mapped as items found on-site was a gold ring and a Croatian coin.

132. At 12:30 p.m., on 28 October 1993, PHR proceeded to remove body CS1-B from site CS1. During removal, a gold ring was found on its left hand 4th finger. CS1-B was placed in a bodybag and arrived at the morgue at 1:26 p.m., on 28 October 1993.

133. At 11:05 a.m., on 29 October 1993, Major Olson and Warrant Officer Murray-Ford attended the Pakrac Police Station and met with the local Chief of Police, Nikola Ivanec, who provided them with a list of names and dates of birth for 142 reported missing persons in the area. A copy of this list has been forwarded to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal at The Hague.

134. At 12:06 p.m., on 1 November 1993, a brown briefcase was removed from site CS6. The briefcase contained miscellaneous items and the following items:

(a) A "INA" plastic folder containing a document titled "KUPON ZA PRIJEVOZ", mat# 39101908161, dated 17 December 1989, with the name ILIĆ Dušan, 41320 Kutina; and

(b) A blue plastic folder containing personal papers, an unidentified map and a customer card (Clanska Karta) titled, "AUTO-MOTO SAVEZ JUGOSLAVIJE" with the inscriptions "ILIĆ Dušan, Kutina 41320, I.G., Kovačića bb 910, Kutina, 18 November 1978".

135. It may be noted that most items found in the briefcase had the inscription "INA-NAFTAPLIN", which is a gas company in Croatia. All items in the briefcase are listed in an evidence log under number 1378. A 1990 and a 1991 car calendar book was also found underneath the damaged briefcase, suggesting that it was buried later than 1990 and prior to 1992.

136. At 11:43 a.m. and 11:45 a.m., on 2 November 1993, body CS2-A and body CS2-B were removed from site CS2 and transported to the morgue. It was noted that body CS2-A had been in the grave in a sitting position with a blanket around the shoulders and underneath the body, suggesting that the blanket had been used to place the body in the grave. Both CS2-A and CS2-B appeared to have gun shot wounds to the head.

137. At 11:57 a.m. and 12:10 p.m., on 2 November 1993, body CS3-A and CS3-B were removed from site CS3 and transported to the morgue. Both appeared to have gun shot wounds to the head.

138. Between 3:28 p.m. on 2 November 1993 and 11:12 a.m. on 3 November 1993, all four corpses were removed from site CS4 and transported to the morgue. During the time the following was noted:

(a) CS4-C was first removed, identified as an adult male and was found laying on his back on top of CS4-D's legs;

(b) CS4-D was removed, identified as an adult male laying on his back, with his head resting on CS4-B's legs. His trousers were pulled down to his ankles;

(c) CS4-B was removed, identified as an adult female laying on her back, and a shoe was found over the left side of her face;

(d) CS4-A was last to be removed, suspected to be an adult female laying on her back, with her head resting on CS4-B's right shoulder. Her skull had been damaged by the backhoe; and

(e) All corpses were wearing civilian clothing, had their hands tied behind their backs with a similar rope, and had gun shot wounds to their heads.

139. At 11:19 a.m. and 11:29 a.m., on 3 November 1993, CS5-A and CS5-B were removed from site CS5 and transported to the morgue. Both corpses were adult males, found laying on their sides in a foetal position, touching each other at shoulder level, and had guns shot wounds to their head.

140. At 11:42 a.m. and 1:11 p.m., on 3 November 1993, body CS7-A and CS7-B were respectively removed from their graves and transported to the morgue. CS7-A was found laying on his back on top of CS7-B, who was also laying on his back. It was later learned during field autopsies that both bodies were males and that they had received numerous bullet wounds all over their upper bodies. This could explain why most of the empty shell casings found at the site were in front and slightly to the right of site CS7.

141. At 11:55 a.m. and 2:36 p.m., on 3 November 1993, body CS6-A and CS6-B were respectively removed from site CS6 and transported to the morgue. CS6-A was found face down on top of CS6-B, with his sweater pulled over his head. CS6-B was laying on his back. Both appeared to have gun shot wounds to their heads. An unknown calibre live round was found at the bottom of site CS6 with the help of a metal detector. This item was registered under number 1501.

142. At 1:36 p.m., on 3 November 1993, Dr. Connor reported having found a black leather wallet with identification card in the bottom of site CS4. Examination of the wallet revealed that it contained the following items:

- (a) Identification card with photo;
- (b) Driver's licence;
- (c) Car registration;
- (d) Urine test document from Pakračka Poljana Hospital; and

Items were entered in an evidence log under number 1500.

143. Between 1:35 p.m. on 2 November 1993 and 10:47 a.m. on 7 November 1993, Dr. Kirschner conducted field autopsies on all exhumed corpses. All notes during these autopsies were recorded by Dr. Kirschner. Canadian Military Police provided ACP during autopsies and recorded arrival and departure of all persons present in the autopsy room. MCpl McComb, who had arrived on-site, assisted in the operation of the ACP and collection of evidence.

144. All evidence found on corpses during the course of autopsies was collected, and photographs were turned over to the Canadian Military Police for custody. All evidence items were assigned a number and registered in an evidence log. Some jewelry and identification papers collected could provide a greater chance of identifying some of the bodies they were found on. The following is a list of some of these items by evidence log number:

(a) #1481: black leather wallet with the taped inscription "MILETIC", found in clothing of C10-A;

(b) #1502: identification card with photo, driver's licence, and registration papers, found in clothing of CS4-C;

(c) #1509: earring, found on left side of skull of CS4-B;

(d) #1510: earring, found on left side of skull of CS4-B;

(e) #1511: gold colour ring, taken from left ring finger of CS4-B;

(f) #1512: chain with letter "S", taken from neck of CS4-B;

(g) #1517: black "Darvil" Swiss watch, Ser 7050, found on right wrist of CS2-B;

(h) #1523: silver "Month" watch, found in right lower suit jacket pocket of CS2-B;

(i) #1528: pair of eye glasses with brown frame. The frame has tape on both sides and is tied at each end by a red elastic, found in upper left jacket pocket of CS3-B;

(j) #1530: gold chain with gold miniature soccer ball attached to it, found around neck of CS3-B;

(k) #1531: brown leather wallet containing identification card with photo and driver's licence, both under the name of Bozo Velebet, found stuck on right rear buttock of CS3-B;

(l) #1536: gold ring, found of left 4th finger of CS6-A; and

(m) #1539: black leather wallet with photo identification card found in right rear trouser pocket of CS7-A.

145. It may be noted that two .22 calibre empty casings were also found during the autopsy of CS2-A. One was stuck to the front of his trousers, near the right pocket and one was found in the blanket he was buried with. A partial fingerprint of the right middle, right ring and right little finger of CS6-A was also lifted by Dr. Haglund.

146. At 9:18 a.m., on 5 November 1993, accompanied by Major Holland, Dr. Kirschner, Dr. Snow, Dr. Calabrese, Chief Warrant Officer Heesakkers and Warrant Officer Murray-Ford attended the Soccer field and Soccer Club House located north-west of CP 14. This Club House was reported in the UNCIVPOL member's report as having been used to torture people. No evidence was found inside the Club House. A hole containing JNA military clothing, track shorts and some women clothing was found in the field adjacent to the Club House. However, there was no sign of human corpses. Various items of garbage were also located in the pit. Several empty cans of "Lockwoods" beer, with an expiry date of August 1992, were discovered. It is believed that all the garbage may have been found in the Club House and subsequently buried by CANBAT personnel as the Club House had been used in the past by CANBAT troops at the time they were manning CP 14. Measurements, photographs, and a sketch of the Club House were later made. A sample of a sticky substance found on a counter of the Club House was also collected and has been forwarded to RCMP Lab for Benzine testing.

147. On 5 November 1993, attempts were again made by Major Holland and

Lieutenant Jongen to locate other mass graves in the area of site "B" and the lane of Pakračka Poljana and Gaj road. These attempts met with negative results.

148. Between 9:52 a.m. and 3:01 p.m. on 9 November 1993, all bodies were buried at a new gravesite. A video record, photographs, and a sketch marking the exact location of the new grave were made. Bodies were buried in a trench and were placed side by side, starting from the north end of the trench.

149. This investigation had revealed the following:

(a) During the fall of 1991, several persons of Serbian background were arrested around the area of Pakračka Poljana and never seen again;

(b) A report of the existence of 17 mass graves, located in a field near Pakračka Poljana and suspected to contain over 100 bodies each, was made to the UN Commission of Experts;

(c) Between 20 October 1993 and 9 November 1993, an investigation was conducted on-site by the Commission. The investigation revealed that the trenches, reported as being mass graves containing over 100 bodies each, were in fact empty. These trenches are suspected to have been used sometime in the past as defensive positions and were later refilled with earth;

(d) Nine smaller gravesites were uncovered during this investigation and contained a total of 19 bodies;

(e) Evidence at the sites suggested that some of the victims had been shot in or nearby their graves;

(f) A few identification papers and jewelry, which could help in the identification of some of the bodies, were found on the bodies themselves or in the respective graves;

(g) Three of the bodies recovered with ID were reported by witnesses as having been arrested during the fall of 1991 and taken to Pakračka Poljana; and

(h) A confidential report forwarded to the Commission of Experts contains the names of some witnesses and suspects.

150. It is recommended that other measures to be undertaken in respect of this investigation should include the collection of ante-mortem data, complete autopsies, as well as interview of victims, witnesses, and suspects.

Part Two

REPORT OF A PRELIMINARY MEDICOLEGAL INVESTIGATION OF A SERIES OF CLANDESTINE GRAVES NEAR PAKRAČKA POLJANA, FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

151. From 20 October to 9 November 1993, an international forensic team, assembled by Physicians for Human Rights (PHR), conducted a preliminary medicolegal investigation of a series of clandestine graves near the village of Pakračka Poljana, in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The work was carried out on behalf of the United Nations Commission of Experts under a Cooperation Service Agreement concluded between PHR and the United Nations,

with logistical and technical support provided by a detachment from the Dutch armed forces, UNPROFOR.

152. Based on the preliminary medicolegal investigation, the forensic team concludes:

(a) Nineteen individuals (16 males, three females) were buried in nine separate graves in a field south of Pakračka Poljana. The graves were shallow and appeared to have been dug by hand. Leaves found in the bottom of some graves and the clothing on several individuals, including heavy jackets and sweaters, suggests that burials took place in the autumn or early winter.

(b) The area around the graves was used as an execution site. Expended .22 calibre, .25 calibre, 9 millimetre calibre, and 7.62 by 39 millimetre calibre cartridge cases were found adjacent to six of the graves. Expended rounds were also found near some of the bodies or recovered from clothing. Five of the bodies had their hands tied with rope. Other bodies had their hands together, sometimes in extremely awkward positions, but no rope was found during the excavations. It is possible that the hands had been bound but that the binding was made of a natural fibre that disintegrated. Fifteen of the bodies exhibited gunshot wounds to the head; two had blunt head trauma; one had multiple gunshot wounds to the arm and leg; and one had massive head trauma.

(c) The nine graves are clandestine burials. The isolated location of the graves suggests that the executioners intended to bury their victims secretly. The graves were within a short distance of a road that could be accessed by a truck or other vehicle. The graves were also adjacent to large, woody vegetation that screened the area from at least one direction.

(d) There was no indication that the graves had been disturbed since the time of interment.

153. The PHR forensic team is prepared to begin the second phase of the medicolegal investigation of the remains recovered near Pakračka Poljana. This phase will require removal of the bodies from the trench burial, where they were re-interred after exhumation, a preliminary post-mortem examination in a field morgue, and transporting them to an appropriate morgue facility for autopsy. The forensic team intended to return to the site in April 1994 to continue the investigation.

154. To complete the investigation, the forensic team will require the following support:

(a) Ante-mortem Information: PHR is confident that most, if not all, of the bodies recovered near Pakračka Poljana can be positively identified. However, this will require the collection of ante-mortem records of persons believed to have disappeared in the area of UNPA Sector West from 1991 to 1992. Members of the forensic team will also need to interview family members of the disappeared. PHR is prepared to work with the United Nations and all other interested parties to obtain ante-mortem information.

(b) Transportation of the Bodies: To maintain security and chain-of-custody of the bodies and other evidence, UNPROFOR should be in charge of transporting them from the trench burial to a morgue facility in the former Yugoslavia or another country.

(c) Medicolegal Examination Autopsy: The medicolegal examination of the bodies and artifacts will be conducted by a PHR team of forensic specialists in pathology, radiology, physical anthropology, and odontology.

The team will need a facility that has hot and cold running water, adequate space and lighting, ventilation and heating, X-ray capabilities, basic autopsy tables, and refrigeration units for storage of the bodies.

(d) Other Investigations: Witness statements suggest that a link may exist between the graves and a soccer clubhouse, located a short distance from the site. The clubhouse is located next to the soccer field in Pakračka Poljana. It is alleged to have been used as a secret detention centre by the Croatian military and police from August 1991 to March 1992. This period corresponds with the likely time of burial of most, if not all, of the 19 bodies. Moreover, survivors of this centre allege that male and female detainees were executed at or near the centre. An appropriate UN agency should conduct an in-depth investigation of the activities at the Pakračka Poljana soccer clubhouse from 1991 to 1992. To the extent possible, UN investigators should interview local residents and former detainees, who should be asked to provide the names and gender of fellow detainees, their approximate ages, dates of detention, and other relevant information. Such information may help to identify the 19 bodies and return them to their families, and to determine who was responsible for these "murders".

II. INTRODUCTION

155. From 20 October to 9 November 1993, an international forensic team, assembled by PHR, conducted a preliminary medicolegal investigation of a series of clandestine graves near the village of Pakračka Poljana, in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The investigation was carried out in collaboration with graves registration personnel from the Dutch armed forces and a Canadian team of lawyers and military policemen. A detachment from the Dutch military provided the PHR team with logistical and technical support.

156. Since December 1992, PHR has conducted medicolegal investigations of alleged war crimes in the former Yugoslavia under the auspices of the United Nations Commission of Experts ("Commission"). The Commission is charged under UN Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) to collect and analyse evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

157. PHR first learned in March 1993 that several clandestine graves might be located near Pakračka Poljana. At that time, the members of the forensic team and a Commission member travelled to Daruvar, in the UN Protected Area of Sector West, to meet with UNPROFOR Civilian Police (CIVPOL). During the meetings, CIVPOL monitors produced reports and photographs from their investigations of several individual and mass graves in the area of Pakračka Poljana and Marino Selo. Most of the information was based on interviews with local informants, including relatives or friends of persons who had reportedly disappeared after being detained by Croatian military or police personnel from August 1991 to March 1992.

158. According to information collected by CIVPOL monitors, members of the Croatian military and police had allegedly abducted hundreds of ethnic Serbs (and some ethnic Croats) and held them in detention centres, where they were interrogated under torture. Some detainees were eventually released in prisoner exchanges and later testified about their treatment in detention. Most of the detainees, however, were allegedly executed by their captors and buried in unmarked graves.

159. Local informants provided CIVPOL monitors with the names of the alleged perpetrators of these crimes. Informants also described the location of several detention centres. One such centre was a building that had served as

a changing room or clubhouse for soccer players in Pakračka Poljana. Survivors of this centre have described the building's interior, noting that door handles had been removed from certain rooms to keep detainees locked in.

160. CIVPOL monitors had information on three possible mass gravesites in the area of Pakračka Poljana. All three sites were within three to five kilometres of one another. In their reports, the monitors referred to these sites as "A", "B", and "C". Site A was reported to be a small, almost completely exposed grave, containing the remains of five bodies. Site B allegedly consisted of two graves approximately five feet by six feet each, containing an unknown number of bodies. Site C was said to be located in a large, open field. It consisted of two trench burials, allegedly containing 200 bodies, as well as several small graves that followed along the bank of a stream in the same field.

161. By May 1993, CIVPOL monitors reported that Site C was all that remained of the three independent sites. In mid-March, Croatian officials had apparently removed the remains from site A and taken them to an unknown location. Site B was similarly tampered with in early May. When CIVPOL monitors visited site B, they discovered trees had been planted over the former graves "as an obvious ruse to mask the fresh digging".

162. On 4 May 1993, CIVPOL monitors visited site C and walked the length of the field. In their daily report, they noted that there appeared to be "not two but 17 elongated mass graves". They speculated that the total number of bodies at the site could be as high as 1,700. ^{2/} The monitors noted, however, that until the trenches were opened, there was no way of verifying if, indeed, they were mass graves.

163. The following report describes the medicolegal investigation conducted by the PHR forensic team and the Dutch graves registration personnel from 20 October to 9 November 1993. Section III on the Archaeological Field Report was written by Melissa Connor, Ph.D.; Douglas D. Scott, Ph.D.; Ivan Caceres-Roque; Luis Fondebrider; and Ralph Hartley, Ph.D. Section IV, Preliminary Post-mortem Examination of Remains, was written by Robert H. Kirschner, M.D.; Eric Stover and William H. Haglund, Ph.D., edited the report.

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT

A. Site Description

164. On 20 October 1993, a five-member PHR team, led by Clyde C. Snow, Ph.D., arrived at site C. Four days later, on 24 October, they were joined by a second PHR forensic team that had been deployed to UNPA Sector East. For several months prior to the team's arrival, site C had been secured and guarded by a Jordanian contingent of UNPROFOR.

165. Site C is located south of the village of Pakračka Poljana. The site is on the south side of the creek named Pakra, directly east of the road leaving town to the south. The area can be accessed by a dirt-field road running east from the paved road. During the excavations, a United Nations checkpoint was positioned on the west side of the road, about 65 metres north of the dirt road.

166. The site area lies about 116 metres above mean sea level (data from a Global Positioning System [GPS] reading of 381 feet). It lies at a latitude of 45 27 72 N and a longitude of 016 59 14 E (this is the position of Datum 2, taken from a GPS reading using the WGS-84 datum). The site area is a very

flat alluvial flood plain, contributing to the Pakra and Bjela drainages. To the south, the houses of Janja Lipa can be seen across the floodplain.

167. Pakračka Poljana is a village surrounded by farmland and pasture. The area north of the dirt field road appears to be used solely for pasture. The area from the field road south to the canal appears predominately used for crops, although cows were also grazing in this area during the investigation.

Along the road and the creek bank is a more weedy and woody vegetation, containing tall grasses, bushes, and trees.

168. The PHR team found 23 disturbed areas south of the field road on which the site was entered. These disturbed areas, later designated Feature C1 through Feature C23, matched the trenches described in the CIVPOL reports. During the course of the investigation, the PHR and Dutch and Canadian teams ran test trenches across all of the disturbed areas and found no evidence of human remains. According to a local resident, the trenches had been used as bunkers, during fighting in the area in 1991 and were later covered with earth.

169. However, the forensic team did find nine separate graves at site C, containing a total of 19 bodies. Eight of the graves were along the dirt field road at the north end of the site. The exception, C10, was approximately 386 metres to the south from the field road. South of this grave was a gap in the trees that appeared to be an unused field road. C10 was about 25 metres east of the paved road, separated by a tree-filled depression. The grave was east of the depression, dug into the berm that bordered it. Of the eight graves along the main dirt field road, seven bordered Pakra Creek. The eighth (C1A) was to the south-east of the junction of the paved road and the dirt road, directly adjacent to the trees bordering the ditch along the road. These nine burials corresponded with the graves described in the CIVPOL reports.

170. A soil column, taken from the west wall of the excavation unit around CS1, was sent to the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Soils Laboratory for analysis. The soil is a silt loam to silt clay loam. It is relatively acid near the surface (pH=5.31 at 10 centimetres) and becomes more basic with depth (pH=7.18 at 80 centimetres). The water table was encountered at about one metre below surface in the area of Feature C1 and C2. The combination of changes in the soil pH and moisture with depth may be reflected in differences in the decomposition of the bodies discussed in this report.

B. Methods

1. Electronic mapping procedures

171. The site, associated artifact finds, natural and cultural features, excavation units, grave pits, and human remains were recorded utilizing standard, professionally-recognized archaeological mapping procedures. The mapping procedure was enhanced by the use of an electronic data recorder, which allowed a greater degree of precision in individual measures and data logging. The instrument was a Lietz SET5A total station theodolite with an SDR33 electronic data recorder. Each theodolite shot was recorded on the data recorder and given a previously established identification code. The specific artifact number was provided by the SDR33 used in auto-generate point mode. The electronic data recorder is equivalent to a surveyor's fieldbook.

172. A primary datum was established near Features C1 and C1A. This datum (Datum 1) was given the arbitrary coordinates of N2000/E2000 and an elevation of 100. Datum 2 was established 35 metres south of Datum 1 and was used as an

orientation and backsite datum for all readings taken from this location. Six subordinate datums numbered 3 through 8, were estimated on other site areas to provide clear and unobstructed readings with the theodolite and to minimize distances between the operator and the rodman.

173. The electronic mapping equipment captured raw data, including horizontal angle, vertical angle, slope distance, and elevation, for each reading taken.

Each reading was automatically converted to coordinate position by the SDR33 data collector. Data collected to generate the electronic map included, but was not limited to, locations of: excavation unit boundaries, grave pit outlines, body outlines, physical evidence found with the bodies, physical evidence outside the excavation limits (bullets and cartridges found by metal detecting), and relevant cultural and natural features.

174. Each artifact found in situ was piece-plotted as follows. The instrument was set up on one of the datum points. Distance, azimuth, and coordinate point readings for each location were recorded electronically. Distance was read to the nearest one millimetre and the north and east coordinates were calculated using the tolerance. Grave pit outlines, individual body outlines, and other relevant cultural and natural features were recorded in the same manner.

175. At the conclusion of each day's field investigations, the data collector was downloaded to a Dell 325N laptop computer containing the software MAP. The resultant computer file was then transferred to the software AUTOCAD for storage and final site map production.

2. Photographic recording procedures

176. Photography was conducted at site C using both still and video cameras.

Log books were used to record film numbers and to describe the activity being recorded on film. The information recorded on the forms for each roll included the name of the photographer, the location, site, film type, the assigned roll number, ASA of the film, and the number of exposures available.

Information about each exposure taken included the date, the exposure number, the compass direction of the lens and a brief description of the image being photographed. The log books and film were released to the Canadian military police at the site immediately after each roll of film or video tape was taken from the camera and labelled by the photographer.

177. The main purpose of the video documentation was to record the forensic methods and procedures used in the medicolegal investigation of individual and mass graves. At various points during the investigations, experts in charge of specific areas of the work explained in front of the camera the procedures and objectives of each step. The investigators described the archaeological procedure in use, how evidence was being mapped and collected, and what chain of custody measures had been taken.

178. The Canadian military police began still photography at site "C" prior to the arrival of the PHR photographer on 24 October, when he then took over the responsibility for still photography. At that time, two excavations, C1A and C10, were in progress. Photography during grave exhumation was oriented to five general subjects: (1) the gravesites and their immediate surroundings; (2) the procedures and progress of excavation of soil from above, and around, the bodies; (3) artifacts found during the excavation process, photographed in situ; (4) the completed excavation prior; and (5) process and progress of the removal of the bodies from the grave to body bags.

179. All photographs included a label identifying the grave designation, the date, and the photographer. In each photograph, plastic measurement scales, in metric units, were positioned as a reference. A physical marker orienting the cardinal direction of north was also placed in each image photographed.

3. Surface inventory and metal detecting

180. The surface inventory operations were designed primarily to locate cartridge cases and other physical evidence associated with the deposition of the bodies. This effort was enhanced by the use of an electronic metal detector, a Fisher Model 1235-X with a 30 centimetre diameter coil. A Dutch metal detector used for de-mining was also utilized in conjunction with the Fisher 1235-X. The surface was visually examined concurrently with the metal detector sweeps.

181. During the investigation, the detector operator walked transects across the area being investigated, swinging the detector back and forth over the ground surface. When material was located, either visually or through the detector, a pin flag was placed at the target site. Around the grave sites C1A and C10, a circular area 10 metres in diameter was investigated. In the CS area, the investigations were conducted as east and west linear transects from the treeline, along the stream, and south to the tree line bordering the farm access road.

182. Items determined to be evidence or of questionable association were recorded using the electronic mapping procedures. Each item deemed evidence was collected and bagged by the Canadian military police. Each plastic bag contained one item, which was labelled with the number generated by the SDR33 and sealed by the military police. The physical evidence was retained in their custody at all times.

4. Locating remains by probing

183. Dutch and PHR investigators used wooden-handled, metal probes, .6 centimetres in diameter and approximately one metre long, to probe areas of interest for human remains. Investigators inserted the probes into the ground of suspect areas in an effort to encounter subsurface resistances that could indicate the presence of human remains. Upon withdrawal, the tip of the probe was sniffed to detect malodour that would indicate the presence of decomposing flesh. Positive findings were flagged as potential graves.

5. Excavation of remains

184. Standard archaeological methods and procedures were used to excavate the graves. Once a potential grave was located by probing, the surface was passed over with metal detectors and surface discoveries mapped and collected. A three metres by 20 metres swath of sod, approximately 10 centimetres deep, was removed from the surface areas over sites CS2-7. The sod was cleared to define the extent of disturbed soil that indicated the grave outline. For excavation purposes, the clearing was extended to include a generous area surrounding the actual grave outline. The disturbed area surrounding the remains was totally excavated and bodies numbered, as encountered. Using small hand tools, the forensic investigators further exposed the remains. A pedestal of earth was left in place to support the body. A supportive matrix of earth was left about the head and neck area to ensure intact removal in a single unit. All surface artifacts not directly on the body were electronically mapped, catalogued, and collected.

6. Removal of remains

185. Once the remains were exposed, mapped, and photographed, they were freed from their supporting pedestals and placed on a metal sheet. The metal sheet was then lifted to ground level, where the remains were slid into body bags.

186. Exceptions to this procedure occurred when skeletonized, disarticulated elements of hands and wrists were present. These were removed separately and bagged to be included with the body. A preliminary inventory of observable clothing was undertaken during the excavation and removal process. However, detailed description of trauma, clothing, and artifacts directly associated with the body were deferred until the time of the post-mortem examination of the remains.

187. It should be noted that in the few cases where identification documents were found on or near a body, they were removed, photographed, and preserved.

Pending confirmation of a positive identification based on a complete autopsy, names will remain confidential. After removing the bodies, a metal detector was passed over the grave floor to detect possible metal artifacts, and the soil was probed and screened to detect possible further bodies.

C. Findings

1. Features other than graves investigated

188. As mentioned earlier, the CIVPOL reports identified a number of large trenches along the edge of the field, near the paved road. A series of possible features were identified and investigated. While the PHR team completed excavations at Features C1 and C2, members of the Canadian and Dutch teams examined the site area for the remainder of the disturbed areas described by the CIVPOL monitors. They numbered the areas investigated sequentially, Feature C1 to Feature C23, and then used a backhoe to probe all of them. The Canadian and Dutch teams also probed the creek bank and other areas, including the soccer field north of the UNPROFOR Jordanian checkpoint, to ascertain if human remains were present. These probes were all negative.

189. No human remains were uncovered in Features C1 through C23. Moreover, there was no evidence of any activity related to the mass execution or mass burial of human remains in any of the features. Archaeological test probes on C1 and C2, as well as the extensive backhoe trenching on C3 through C23, found no evidence of any activity related to the mass execution or mass burial of human remains. The temporal relationship of these features to the graves is unknown, but it is likely that they represent a totally different event. Local residents have said that these features were bunkers used during fighting in the area in 1991.

2. Excavation of graves at site C

190. On 22 October, human remains were located in Feature C10, at which time it became known as Grave C10. On 23 October, human remains were found west of Feature C1. This site was then designated Grave C1A. While the excavations were ongoing at Graves C1A and C10, probing for further human remains was completed along the stream bank to the north of the field road. Human remains were located along the stream in a series of seven separate graves. The graves were numbered sequentially as they were uncovered, starting with one. To avoid confusion with the other sequence of numbers, these were given a "CS" designation. The "C", as before, was a reference to site C, and the "S" referred to the location by the stream bank. The bodies, and their relative

depths, are summarized in Table 2.

(a) Grave C1A

191. The grave was located, on 23 October, adjacent to the tree line bordering the road, and west of Feature C1. Slight undulations in the ground surface here had led to the use of a probe. The probe located probable bone and a quick hole with a trowel uncovered two ribs and a human vertebra. The remains were removed from the grave on 27 October.

192. The grave contained the remains of one mostly skeletonized corpse. During removal of the corpse, it was found that tissue remained near the spinal column and chest cavity on the underside of the body. Some tissue and hair also remained underneath the cranium.

193. The skeleton lay on its left side, in a semi-flexed position. The feet were pointed toward the north, the shoulders toward the south. The head was positioned as if looking toward the feet. Some hair was found along the mandible, suggesting the individual may have had a beard. The left arm was positioned with the humerus over the skull, and flexed at the elbow, with the hand under the body. Of the right arm, only the elbow was visible during excavation, with the remainder of the arm underneath the body. During removal, it was found that both hands were together, although there was no evidence that they were tied.

194. Artifacts found with the remains included a wire nail, a tack, a buckle, a nut husk, and a bullet. All were electronically mapped and catalogued as evidence. The wire nail, buckle, and nut husk were found in the pit fill, above the body. These were on the east side of the body, near the right femur. The tack was also in this general area, but at a slightly lower depth. The bullet was located several centimetres below the skull and was only found through the use of the metal detector after excavation.

195. A detailed itemization of clothing and trauma is deferred until the time of post-mortem examination.

(b) Grave C10

196. The grave was located on 23 October and the bodies removed on 27 October. The grave was situated on the western end of site C, in an area dominated by trees and thickets. There is a path 30 metres to the west of C10. A small trench was clearly discernable at the locale prior to exhumation. The grave contained two bodies, C10-A and C10-B, lettered sequentially in order of discovery. The remains appear to have been buried at the same time, C10-B first, followed by C10-A. The grave was elliptical and approximately two metres long, one metre wide, and its maximum depth is 73 centimetres from the present ground surface.

197. The grave soil was yellow and relatively homogeneous, though degrading a bit in coloration. Roots were the only organic material present. There was organic material, different in colour, composition, structure, and consistency, in the above-mentioned soil in the bottom of the grave. It was dark grey, dry, and hard. The grave fill was examined for inclusions, and the soil in contact with the bodies was screened with negative results.

198. The body designated C10-A was on its left side, with its right leg flexed. Its left leg crossed over both legs of C10-B. The head pointed toward the west, with the face looking in the same direction. The right arm

was extended to one side and the left arm was flexed with its hand covering the face. The body of C10-A was in an advanced stage of decomposition. The body identified as C10-A was in direct contact with body C10-B. The leaves in the grave suggest that it was dug in the autumn or early winter.

199. During the investigation, the following artifacts were found to be associated with the bodies:

(a) A rusted screw found at a depth of 53 centimetres, 95 centimetres from the western wall and 40 centimetres from the southern wall;

(b) Several tree leaves, found 54 centimetres deep, 80 centimetres from the western wall and 200 centimetres from the southern wall;

(c) A rusted nail, found deep, 87 centimetres from the western wall and 200 centimetres from the southern wall; and

(d) A cigarette filter, found 52 centimetres deep, 47 centimetres from the western wall and 100 centimetres from the southern wall.

Soil samples were taken from one boot and a control sample from near the boot. Hair and scalp samples were also collected.

200. C10-B was lying face down, with the right leg slightly flexed. The arms were flexed toward the head. C10-B was directly adjacent to C10-A, suggesting burial at the same time. Soil samples were collected from one boot and a control soil sample from near the boot. C10-B was in an advanced state of decomposition.

201. A detailed itemization of clothing and trauma is deferred until time of autopsy examination.

(c) Grave CS1

202. The grave was located on 26 October, and the bodies were removed on 27 October. CS1 was located on the east side of a small stream, within the bend of a large loop made by the stream. It contained two bodies designated CS1-A and CS1-B.

203. Body CS1-A was lying on top of body CS1-B. Both were lying in supine positions with the head to the south and the feet to the north. CS1-A was slightly to the north of CS1-B, so that the feet of CS1-A were roughly above the knees of CS1-B. Conversely, the head of CS1-B was below the upper torso of CS1-A. Both bodies had adipocere present, and the clothing appeared well-preserved.

204. A jacket was located north of the feet of both bodies and at the level of CS1-A. Roots growing through the jacket had maximum diameters of .6 to .8 centimetres. Inside the bottom left pocket of the jacket were what appeared to be two nut husks, similar to the husk in Grave 1A. A cigarette filter and a seed were also found in the pocket. A whiteware ceramic shard was found below the body. It appears to be intrusive, and was probably a fortuitous inclusion in the grave fill. The entire area along the stream bank had been utilized as a trash disposal site for an undetermined period.

205. CS1-B was directly under CS1-A and a little to the north. The individual was buried in a supine position with the same orientation as CS1-A. The hands were together on the front of the body. There was a gold band on the fourth finger of the left hand. The head was turned to the right, or

east. CS1-B was wearing smooth-soled sneakers. The cloth had rotted and the eyelets were removed separately during excavation. Facial hair included a goatee and moustache.

206. To the south of CS1-B, at the bottom of the pit, was a large piece of charred wood. This was present in the pit before it was filled in and lay beneath the jacket. Leaves were also found in the bottom of the pit and appeared similar to the leaves from the trees adjacent to the pit by the stream bank.

207. When CS1-B was removed, a large root was found underneath. This, as well as the soil characteristics, suggested that the pit ended directly under CS1-B.

208. A detailed itemization of clothing and trauma is deferred until time of autopsy examination.

(d) Grave CS2

209. Excavation commenced on 27 October and concluded on 2 November with removal of the bodies. The grave contained two bodies, CS2-A and CS2-B, lettered in order of their discovery in the grave. Backhoe activity had uncovered part of the remains. A balk of soil, 15 centimentres thick, separated the two bodies.

210. The shape of the grave pit was clearly discernable. The measurements of the semi-elliptical grave were 227 centimentres east to west, 103 centimentres at the maximum width, and a minimum width of 94 centimentres. The grave measured 93 centimentres deep from its opening. The soil of the grave walls was yellow and relatively homogeneous, degrading in coloration and with a few roots. The floor of the grave was similar to that described for grave C10.

211. CS2-A was in a semi-seated position on its back with its left leg flexed and the foot underneath the right knee. The right leg was extended with the foot (clad in a boot) pointed to the south. The hands were together and resting on the pelvis. No evidence of binding was evident. The body sat facing south, with the face looking downward and to the south-east. The back was almost perpendicular to the legs. The body rested on a green blanket, which covered part of the left leg. It appears that the body was placed in the grave, perhaps by using the blanket as a carrying device. It also appears the grave was not large enough to lay the body down, so it was placed in a semi-sitting posture and oriented perpendicular to CS2-B.

212. CS2-A showed moderately advanced skeletalization. Post-mortem fractures caused by the backhoe were observed on the skull. The facial area was almost completely missing and it appeared, from fracture lines present, that perimortem trauma destroyed the face and jaw. The body was almost totally covered by clothing, so no other observations are possible.

213. Body CS2-B was west of body CS2-A. The body was found prone in a semi-flexed position. The hands were together, underneath the body, with arms flexed so that the hands were close to the face. No evidence of binding of the hands was evident. The body lay with the head to the west and facing south. CS2-B showed extensive adipocere, and with the exception of the skull, no exposed bones could be seen. Adjacent to the main excavation trench, and in an area previously undisturbed, several cartridge cases were discovered.

214. Clothing and trauma will be further described at the time of autopsy examination.

(e) Grave CS3

215. Excavation commenced on 27 October and concluded 2 November with removal of the bodies. The grave's dimensions were 2.03 metres long and 50 centimetres wide. The soil of the grave pit bottom was composed of a relatively homogeneous material. Some roots were also present. The soil of the walls was a bit darker and less homogeneous.

216. The grave contained two bodies, CS3-A and CS3-B. CS3-A was lying on top of CS3-B with no soil intervening.

217. CS3-A was found in a prone position, with both arms stretched out above the head and the hands together. The body was oriented east-west with the head to the west. The left leg was stretched over the right. The head was face down, and the left side of the face was resting on the left side of CS3-B. The hands covered the head of CS3-B.

218. CS3-B was in a prone position, with the head toward the west and face down. The right arm was flexed toward the head. The left arm was extended overhead. CS3-B was almost entirely covered by CS3-A.

219. A detailed itemization of clothing and trauma is deferred until time of autopsy examination.

(f) Grave CS4

220. The grave is located along the south side of the stream bank to the west of the loop containing CS1. Excavation on CS4 began on 28 October, and the bodies were removed on 3 November 1993. Backhoe activity uncovered the crania, resulting in some damage. The grave pit was irregular in shape, and its maximum dimensions were 1.8 metres by 1.7 metres.

221. The grave contained four bodies (CS4-A, CS4-B, CS4-C, CS4-D), which were intermingled. The order of deposition was not evident until the bodies were removed.

222. CS4-A was the first body laid in the grave pit. The legs were pinned under both CS4-C and CS4-D. The left shoulder was pinned under CS4-B. This individual was sitting in a V-shaped position. The hips were lower than the head and the feet higher than the hips. The legs were spread apart and pointing to the east. The arms were tied behind by a length of rope around the wrists.

223. A piece of printed cloth was found under the skull and may have been the remains of a scarf. The individual appeared to have shoulder-length or longer hair and was wearing ankle-high shoes and support knee-high stockings. A skirt went at least to mid-thigh but was probably longer.

224. CS4-B was the second individual placed in the grave pit. The legs were pinned under CS4-D. CS4-B was in a supine position, with the head pointed towards the south and the feet to the north. The legs were slightly canted to the individual's left (west) with the feet higher than the head. The legs were more or less parallel. The hands were tied behind the back with a length of rope, to be further described by the pathologist. Both feet were clad in shoes.

225. CS4-D was the third individual placed in the grave. The head was on top of CS4-A. The body was supine, extended with the cranium to the west, face looking up. The upper body was slightly flexed to its right (north). The

legs were together, with the feet pointing to the east. The hands were tied together beneath the body, right hand to the outside. The individual's trousers were pulled down to the ankles and the feet were bound in the trousers. Under the trousers, the individual was wearing long underwear, which was still in place on the legs. The belt was still in the trousers and was buckled directly above his ankles. The skull had been hit with the backhoe during removal.

226. CS4-C was the last body laid in the grave. The individual was on the easternmost side of the pit; head to the south and feet to the north. The head was bent down, facing the feet. The body was canted toward the side, left side down and right side up. The right leg was straight and the left flexed, meeting at the ankles. Both hands were tied together behind the back.

227. Following removal of the remains from grave CS4, metal detection indicated a shoe north of body CS4-A. In this area was another piece of patterned cloth that may have been part of a scarf. Under this was a cap with a small bill. Under the cap was a wallet.

228. Further use of the metal detector located a rivet under the hip of CS4-C, near the south edge of the grave. The rivet was attached to several seams, but the clothing was decayed. The rivet was decorated with three, five-pointed stars along one portion of the edge and an ivy branch along the remaining portion of the edge.

229. A detailed itemization of clothing and trauma is deferred until time of autopsy examination.

(g) Grave CS5

230. Excavation commenced on 29 October and concluded on 3 November with removal of the bodies. Probing identified a probable burial site. Two bodies were found side by side, CS5-A and CS5-B. Both bodies were oriented east to west. The grave pit was not clearly discernable until the excavations reached the remains. There, it appeared as an elliptical grave pit, two metres long and 60 centimetres wide, oriented east to west, had been dug. The pit was too short to bury the bodies in extended positions, and both bodies were flexed.

231. Above the bodies and near the north wall of the excavation unit an empty wallet (FS3780) was recovered.

232. CS5-A was found on the left side, in a semi-flexed position. The head was to the east and faced north. The arms were in front of the body, with the hand in front of the stomach, left hand crossed over the right. The legs were flexed at the knees and crossed left over right. The feet, clad in boots, were pointed north and spread apart.

233. CS5-B was lying on its right side, in the foetal position, with the head to the west and looking north. The left hand rested on the right just below the head. The right upper arm was raised slightly above the body, with the lower arm angled down at the elbow to join with the left hand. The legs were flexed at acute angles with the knees to the north. The feet were crossed at the ankles. The head and arms were touching CS5-B's head.

234. In both cases, the hands were found together in an awkward position, but no binding was apparent.

235. A detailed itemization of clothing and trauma is deferred until the time of post-mortem examination.

(h) Grave CS6

236. Excavation began on 29 October and ended on 3 November with removal of the bodies. The site was located using the probe. There was no surface evidence of remains in this location. In fact, the outline of CS6 (2.8 metres long and 80 centimetres wide) was not clearly discernable until the bodies had been nearly uncovered. The grave contained two bodies, CS6-A and CS6-B. This grave pit is the only pit besides CS1 that was longer than necessary for burial of the human remains. A briefcase and several other items were found in the extension at the east end.

237. The shape of the original grave was determined by examining the break in the soil where the grave had been dug. An elliptical shape was seen in the soil. The grave bottom was 55 centimetres from the surface. CS6-B was buried first and immediately covered with dirt. A layer of dirt 10 centimetres deep separated the two bodies.

238. CS6-A was prone with the legs extended and with both arms bent, so that the hands were immediately above the head. The body was oriented with the head to the east. The head was shrouded by cloth that appeared to be a shirt and jacket pulled up over the head. CS6-A was in an advanced state of decomposition. The head and portions of the trunk were partially skeletalized.

239. CS6-B lay in a supine position, with the head leaning to the east and the face looking upward. The right arm was on the chest and the left arm lay by the side. The body was at a slight angle to CS6-A. The head was oriented to the north-east and lay under the mid-section of CS6-A. The feet, clad in boots, were to the south-west and the toes were pointed outward in opposite directions. The hands were tied together.

240. After the bodies were removed, a metal detector indicated a cartridge (FS 1501) under body CS6-B, near the pelvis.

241. A detailed itemization of clothing and trauma is deferred until time of a postmortem examination.

(i) Grave CS7

242. Excavation began on 30 October and ended on 3 November with removal of the bodies. The grave, located underneath a recent trash pile, was discovered through probing. Much of the trash was fresh and was in the early stages of decay. Older trash was scattered along the creek bank and down the bank into the water. Grave CS7 contained two bodies, CS7-A and CS7-B, lying one on top of the other, oriented north to south.

243. CS7-A was in a supine position, with the head to the north and facing up. The left arm was flexed at the elbow and laid on the chest. The right arm was extended down the right side of the body. Both legs were extended.

244. CS7-B was in a supine position, with the head to the north and face up. The left arm was flexed at the elbow over the mouth, and the right arm was flexed over the right thorax. The right hand was underneath CS7-A.

3. Surface artifacts

245. Using the metal detector, team members found and retrieved 41 cartridge cases (Field Specimen numbers 3027-3048, 3049-3051, 3052, 3057-3071) in the

area adjacent to graves CS2 through CS7. Two unexpended rounds were also recovered (FS 3026 and 1503). The calibres represented are .22 calibre rimfire, .25 calibre pistol (including one unfired round), 9 by 18 millimetre pistol, 7.62 by 39 millimetre, one unidentified rimmed unfired round, and one unidentified rimless case dated 1940. The latter cartridge case may be unassociated with the graves, as it was deeper than the other cases, which were usually less than three centimetres deep. Also, it was more oxidized than the other cases.

246. The cartridge cases recovered appeared to fall into two clusters. The larger and more concentrated occurs between CS6 and CS7. Pistol- and shoulder-fired weapons cases were located in this area. The cases and unexpended rounds were found about two metres south of the field road and continued to the edge of the backhoe cut. The soil removal in the cut was done prior to metal detecting, and some patterned data may have been lost. The other cluster is much smaller in size. It consists of three cases, all .22 calibre, found in the road and south of CS4. Other cases were found scattered between the concentrations. All cases were found in, or north of, the field road.

247. Apart from the ammunition components, the metal detector located a wedding band (FS3024) and two coins (FS3023 and 3025) in the same area. One coin disappeared prior to recording. These items may be intrusive trash and unrelated to the graves. However, their locations were associated with the cartridge case concentration, so it was deemed appropriate to collect the specimens. The entire CS area was littered with recent trash. Bits of foil, nails, machine bolts and other debris were evident on the ground surface, as well as located by metal detector. These items were not recorded and were discarded after consultation with the Canadian military police.

248. In addition to the metal detecting around the grave sites, a metal detector search was initiated on the north side of the creek in an attempt to locate bullets that might be associated with the expended cartridge cases found near the graves. The ground was detected for five metres to the north, along the bank opposite the graves, and at selected locations up to 20 metres north of the creek. Trees that lined the creek bank were also swept for metal debris; no bullets were found. A tin of shoe polish and a pair of recently discarded trousers were located. The only evidence of gunfire was a single rotted tree branch. This branch, located due north of CS2 and on the creek's north bank, had a small hole through it that is consistent with a bullet hole. No metallic debris was detected, however.

4. Additional investigations

249. Approximately 200 metres east of CS1, a roughly rectangular hole was located along the south side of the field road and at the tree line. The hole was about 1.4 metres long, east to west, 90 centimetres wide, north to south, and about 90 centimetres deep. The bottom of the hold contained a variety of trash, including a dark green glass bottle. The trash, which appeared to be recent, could not be dated due to the lack of clearly diagnostic temporal features. The hole was probed, but no evidence of human remains were noted. It is unclear if the hole is associated with the graves at site C.

250. On 6 and 7 November, the PHR team undertook a limited investigation of the nearby soccer clubhouse or changing rooms and adjacent field. At the time of the investigation, the building was not in use. The clubhouse had allegedly served as a detention centre at about the time the nearby clandestine graves were dug and the bodies buried. One detainee is reported to have observed a hole being dug to the west of the clubhouse near the soccer

field. This location was identified and briefly investigated.

251. The clubhouse is a brick and mortar structure. The team mapped the building in the same manner as site C. It was noted that door handles were missing from some of the interior doors. Both general and detailed photographs were taken of the interior of the structure. Some time in 1993, the clubhouse had been used by UNPROFOR Canadian troops as a checkpoint. For this purpose, the building had been cleaned and the interior repainted.

252. The depression near the soccer field is approximately 15 metres north-west of the clubhouse. It is a roughly circular depression, about one metre in diameter and about 90 centimetres deep. The fill was removed with a shovel, and at a depth of about 40 centimetres, a concentration of trash was encountered.

253. The trash consisted of used foil jam packets, a yellow plastic detergent bottle, two aluminium beer cans with a "use before August 92" date on the bottom, and clothing. The clothes included underwear (briefs), women's stretch pants, and portions of a man's JNA uniform blouse or coat. Most thread holding the garment together had rotted, leaving only individual pieces. Several small JNA uniform buttons were noted on several pieces. The clothing and beer cans, as well as the depression, were photographed.

254. The depression contained trash, but the specific date of deposition could not be determined. The beer cans indicate that the deposit was created within the last two or three years. There is no definitive evidence to associate the contents with the use of the building as a detention locale, nor is there anything in the pit that indicates the deposition came later. No human remains were found in the depression.

IV. PRELIMINARY POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF REMAINS

255. By 4 November, the last of the 19 bodies had been removed from the graves and transported by stretcher to a field morgue within 100 metres of the gravesites. The Dutch government had provided the temporary facility, which consisted of a series of interlinking tents. Equipment for the field morgue was provided by PHR and the Dutch and U.S. governments. On account of the limited facilities, it was decided to conduct a preliminary post-mortem examination of the bodies and re-inter them on-site, until a complete autopsy could be performed in a proper facility.

256. From 3 to 6 November, Dr. Robert H. Kirschner, a forensic pathologist and a member of PHR's board of directors, supervised the preliminary post-mortem examination of the 19 bodies. Dr. Kirschner was assisted by members of the PHR team and personnel from the Dutch graves registration team (UNPROFOR). Chain-of-custody of evidence was maintained with the Canadian military police. For the duration of the post-mortem examination, UNPROFOR Jordanian troops guarded the field morgue on a 24-hour basis.

257. During the preliminary post-mortem examinations of the bodies, the team photographer kept log books, in the same manner described in Section III of this report. The photographer oriented his photographs to four general subjects: (1) the overall body on the examination table prior to physical examination; (2) the overall body after removal of clothing; (3) individual garments, personal adornments, and objects taken from clothing; and (4) features or in situ details of the body that reflect ante-mortem injury or physical restraints. All post-mortem examination photographs included a label identifying the assigned grave and body designation. In some cases, photograph labels included the date and the name of the photographer.

Plastic, metric scales were placed in each image photographed.

258. Pending a confirmation of a positive identification based on complete autopsy, names found on identification documents will remain confidential.

V. FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

259. Based on the preliminary medicolegal investigation, the PHR forensic team concludes:

(a) Nineteen individuals (16 males, three females) were buried in nine separate graves in a field south of Pakračka Poljana. The graves were shallow and appeared to have been dug by hand. Leaves found in the bottom of some graves and the clothing on several individuals, including heavy jackets and sweaters, suggests that burials took place in the autumn or early winter;

(b) The area around the graves was used as an execution site. Expended .22 calibre, .25 calibre, 9 millimetre calibre and 7.62 by 39 millimetre calibre cartridge cases were found adjacent to six of the graves. Expended rounds were also found near some of the bodies or recovered from clothing. Five of the bodies had their hands tied with rope, all in graves CS4 and CS6-B. Other bodies had their hands together, sometimes in extremely awkward positions, but no rope was found during the excavations. It is possible that the hands had been bound but that the binding was made of a natural fibre that disintegrated. Fifteen of the bodies exhibited gunshot wounds to the head; two had blunt head trauma; one had multiple gunshot wounds to the arm and leg; and one had massive head trauma;

(c) The nine graves are clandestine burials. The isolated location of the graves suggests that the executioners intended to bury their victims secretly. The graves were within a short distance of a road that could be accessed by a truck or other vehicle. The graves were also adjacent to large, woody vegetation that screened the area from at least one direction; and

(d) There was no indication that the graves had been disturbed since the time of interment.

260. The PHR forensic team is prepared to begin the second phase of the medicolegal investigation of the remains recovered near Pakračka Poljana. This phase will require removing the bodies from the burial trench, where they were re-interred after exhumation and a preliminary post-mortem examination in a field morgue, and transporting them to an appropriate morgue facility for autopsy. The forensic team intended to return to the site in April 1994 to continue the investigation.

261. To complete the investigation, the forensic team will require the following support:

(a) Ante-mortem information: PHR is confident that most, if not all, of the bodies recovered near Pakračka Poljana can be positively identified. However, this will require the collection of ante-mortem records of persons believed to have disappeared in the area of UNPA Sector West from 1991 to 1992. Members of the forensic team will also need to interview family members of the disappeared. PHR is prepared to work with the United Nations and all other interested parties to obtain ante-mortem information;

(b) Transportation of the bodies: To maintain security and chain-of-custody of the bodies and other evidence, UNPROFOR should be in charge of transporting them from the trench burial to a morgue facility in the former

Yugoslavia or another country;

(c) Medicolegal examination - autopsy: The medicolegal examination of the bodies and artifacts will be conducted by a PHR team of forensic specialists in pathology, radiology, physical anthropology, and odontology. The team will need a facility that has hot and cold running water, adequate space and lighting, ventilation, heating, X-ray capabilities, basic autopsy tables and refrigeration units for storage of the bodies; and

(d) Other investigations: Witness statements suggest that a link may exist between the graves and a soccer clubhouse, located a short distance from the site. The clubhouse is located next to the soccer field in Pakračka Poljana. It is alleged to have been used as a secret detention centre by the Croatian military and police from August 1991 to March 1992. This period corresponds with the likely time of burial of most, if not all, of the 19 bodies. Moreover, survivors of this centre allege that male and female detainees were executed at, or near, the centre. An appropriate UN agency should conduct an in-depth investigation of the activities at the Pakračka Poljana soccer clubhouse from 1991 to 1992. To the extent possible, UN investigators should interview local residents and former detainees, who should be asked to provide the names and gender of fellow detainees, their approximate ages, dates of detention, and other relevant information. Such information may help to identify the 19 bodies and to determine who was responsible for these murders.

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263. Members of the forensic team were:

(a) Eric Stover, executive director of Physicians for Human Rights, Boston, Massachusetts, USA;

(b) Clyde Collins Snow, Ph.D., forensic anthropologist and senior forensic consultant to Physicians for Human Rights, Norman, Oklahoma, USA;

(c) Robert H. Kirschner, M.D., forensic pathologist, board member of Physicians for Human Rights, and Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, Cook County, Illinois, USA;

(d) Ivan Caceres-Roque, forensic archaeologist with the Chilean Forensic Anthropology Team, Santiago, Chile;

(e) Isabel M. Reveco, forensic anthropologist with the Chilean Forensic Anthropology Team, Santiago, Chile;

(f) Mercedes Doretti, forensic archaeologist with the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team, Buenos Aires, Argentina;

(g) Burney McClurkan, archaeologist and historian with the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, Little Rock, Arkansas, USA;

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(h) Melissa Connor, Ph.D., archaeologist with the Midwest Archaeological Centre, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA;

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(k) Francis A. Calabrese, Ph.D., archaeologist with the Midwest Archaeology Centre, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA;

(l) Luis Fondebrider, forensic archaeologist with the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and

(m) Marko Simunovic, M.D., M.P.H., physician and consultant to Physicians for Human Rights, Toronto, Canada.

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Notes

1/ The War Crimes Investigation Team (WCIT) consisted of military personnel from the Canadian Office of the Judge Advocate General, as well as military investigators who were seconded from Canada to the Commission of Experts for this specific mission. Similar teams were also seconded by Canada to the Commission for other missions. Such teams were referred to within the Commission and for the purposes of its reports as the Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team.

2/ The Belgrade-based Serbian Council Information Centre has also reported the figure of 1,700 bodies buried at this site. In its report, the Centre refers to the investigations of mass graves conducted by CIVPOL monitors. See Serbian Council Information Centre, Death Camps and Mass Graves in Western Slavonia: Marino Selo and Pakračka Poljana, August 1993, p. 3.

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FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION OF EXPERTS
ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX XI
DESTRUCTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY REPORT

Prepared by:

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Established Pursuant to Security Council
Resolution 780 (1992)

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 12	3
A. Sources of information	1 - 5	3
B. Applicable law	6 - 9	4
C. Cases cited as examples	10 - 12	4
II. BATTLE OF DUBROVNIK	13 - 38	5
A. The facts	13 - 30	5
B. Characterization of the battle of Dubrovnik	31 - 34	7
C. Imputability	35 - 37	8
D. Recommendations	38	8
III. MOSTAR BRIDGE	39 - 46	9
A. The facts	39 - 43	9
B. Characterization of the destruction of Mostar Bridge	44	9
C. Imputability	45	10
D. Recommendations	46	10
IV. CONCLUSION	47 - 48	10

Appendix

I. Record: cultural property in the former Yugoslavia	49 - 63	11
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Sources of Information

1. In determining the extent of the destruction of cultural property in the former Yugoslavia, the Commission proceeded under its overall plan of work and made use more particularly of its database and on-the-spot inquiries or reports by international organizations, including UNESCO and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

2. The information from the database and the on-the-spot inquiries is itemized in the documents annexed to the Commission's final report (see Annex VI, Study of the Battle and Seige of Sarajevo).

3. With reference to UNESCO and the Council of Europe, the documents include:

(a) "Report on the state of the cultural heritage in the Old Town of Dubrovnik following the shelling in October, November and December 1991" (Report of the UNESCO mission to Dubrovnik, 27 October to 22 December 1991);

(b) "Information report on the destruction by war of the cultural heritage in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina", Doc. 6756 of 25 February 1993, with annexes A, B and C;

(c) "Second information report on the destruction by war of the cultural heritage in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina", Doc. 6869 of 17 June 1993;

(d) "Third information report on the destruction by war of the cultural heritage in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina", Doc. 6904 of 20 September 1993;

(e) "Fourth information report on the destruction by war of the cultural heritage in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina", Doc. 6999 of 19 January 1994;

(f) "Report on the situation in the former Yugoslavia at the cultural level", doc. 6989 of 14 January 1994;

(g) "Application of international legal systems of cultural property, protection against destruction of monuments in the war in Croatia" (report prepared by Professor Miroslav Gašparović).

4. Again, to underpin its information about the extent of the destruction of cultural property in the former Yugoslavia, the Commission also heard, for a period of 33 minutes, one of two officials sent to Dubrovnik by UNESCO in November and December 1991, who was there on 6 December (during the shelling of Dubrovnik). The video cassette of this hearing forms part of the information gathered by the Commission and is deposited with the Secretariat.

Similarly, at its headquarters in Geneva, the Commission met a delegation of two persons sent by UNESCO's Division of Physical Heritage, consisting of a jurist, Mr. Etienne Clément, and an art expert, Ms. Giselle Hyvert (the summary of the meeting of 15 February 1994, entitled "Cultural Property in the Former Yugoslavia", is attached to this annex). Lastly, it sent three missions to UNESCO headquarters in Paris to collect information from UNESCO departments.

5. In addition to the above sources, many complaints have been received from national authorities, governmental or non-governmental agencies,

international organizations, NGOs and individuals.

B. Applicable law

6. It should be remembered that part of the armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia is non-international in character. Admittedly, the essential applicable instruments prohibit the destruction of cultural property in non-international armed conflicts (1954 Hague Convention, art. 19; Protocol II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, art. 16), but do not establish any penalties in such an instance.

7. For this reason, in regard to destruction of cultural property the Commission has confined itself to property destroyed after the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of Croatia (subject to the comments to be made in connection with the Yugoslav Declaration of 20 November 1954).

8. The applicable law includes:

(a) The 1899 Convention on the Laws of War, the 1907 Convention on the same subject, and the 1923 Hague Regulations relative to Aerial Warfare (rules that were not ratified), which may be invoked as only part of customary law or general principles;

(b) The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, of 14 May 1954 (ratified by Yugoslavia on 29 December 1955);

(c) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, of 16 November 1972 (ratified by Yugoslavia on 31 October 1974);

(d) The Yugoslav Declaration in connection with the protection of cultural property in cases of armed conflict, of 20 November 1954 (Official Gazette of the SFRY, Contrats internationaux No. 1/1955), a unilateral commitment but creating a legal obligation on the former Yugoslavia (see Mavrommatis Case, PCIJ, merits, series A/B, No. 14, p. 37, and judgment of 1 October 1946 of the Nürnberg International Military Tribunal in the "Prosecution of Major War Criminals", pp. 11, 15, 23 and 26 of the official French text);

(e) The 1949 Geneva Conventions;

(f) The 1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions, particularly Protocol I, relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (both the Protocols and the Conventions were ratified by Yugoslavia).

9. All of the applicable law concerns the former Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, the two latter States having declared that they accept it. It therefore applies to the conflicts between those countries.

C. Cases cited as examples

10. The Commission has not deemed it advisable, particularly because not all of its programme could be carried out (its mission ended on 30 April 1994), to cite all the grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and of international humanitarian law, especially as far as cultural property is concerned. It has preferred to take two examples typical of such breaches, to underscore them

and possibly enable the International Criminal Tribunal to use them for other situations. In this regard, it should be recalled that the Tribunal, established under Security Council resolution 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 for war crimes "committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991," is able to take cognizance of offences committed in connection with all cultural property, as provided for in the applicable instruments and, more particularly, in those mentioned above.

11. The two examples chosen by the Commission are:

- (a) The Battle of Dubrovnik; and
- (b) The destruction of the Mostar Bridge.

12. However, all the cases of destruction of cultural property brought to the Commission's notice are, none the less, listed in the database at IHRLI, Chicago.

II. BATTLE OF DUBROVNIK

A. The facts

13. In the autumn of 1991, the region of Dubrovnik was surrounded and besieged by the Yugoslav national army. After a few weeks, Dubrovnik itself was cut off by land and sea by the forces of the former Yugoslavia. This situation continued up to the autumn of 1992, when the District of Dubrovnik was recognized as forming part of the Republic of Croatia.

14. The military occupation of Dubrovnik captured international attention because of the cultural and historical significance of the region and the town. In 1979, the Old Town had been included in UNESCO's list of the world's cultural heritage. Dubrovnik is now known as an old town which has suffered great damage as a result of the Serbian attacks.

15. In May 1993, the Commission sent a team of four people to Dubrovnik to take a closer look at the effects of the battle of Dubrovnik, more particularly the effects on cultural property. The team, consisting of experts in the law on armed conflicts and an art historian, was in Dubrovnik from 19 October to 4 November 1993.

16. Dubrovnik is said to have been founded in the year 667, with the name of Ragusium. Later, the town was given the Croatian name of Dubrovnik, which apparently means "oak grove". The Old Town is not very large and is in the present State of Croatia. Croatia, which was made a province of Yugoslavia after the Second World War, declared itself independent on 26 June 1991, following a referendum held in May 1991.

17. The attacks on Dubrovnik started with the Serbian paramilitary forces, supported by Yugoslavia's regular army, in June and August 1992. On 1 October the Yugoslav Army invaded the District of Dubrovnik and laid siege to the town. It may be affirmed that there was virtually no defence of Dubrovnik and the surrounding area against the Yugoslav forces. This means that the destruction could on no account be justified as a military necessity. There is still less justification for the looting of some monuments, such as the Franciscan Monastery of St. Jerome in Slano or the destruction of the old Arboretum of Tresteno.

18. The siege of Dubrovnik lasted from October to December. The first shelling began on 1 October and continued sporadically until 24 October 1991.

After a short lull, the shelling started again on 30 October and continued into December.

19. The shelling of the Old Town has been described not only by the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments and Cultural Environment of Dubrovnik, but also by UNESCO observers (paragraph 4 above). The Commission heard one of these observers at length and he gave the Commission written documents, video cassettes and slides. The evidence collected by the experts and the findings from their inquiries, as well as the account of the facts given by the UNESCO expert present at the time of the shelling on 6 December 1991, all concur that 82-milimeter rockets were used. The Commission's list of the monuments hit by the shelling, to give an idea of the extent of the damage, includes the Sponza Palace, the Jesuit Church, the Franciscan Bell Tower, the Clock Tower, and the St. Clair Convent.

20. According to the UNESCO observers, the shelling was certainly from the south-east. Negotiations were subsequently held between the parties (negotiations which produced no effect). Accordingly, although a specific agreement on Dubrovnik was signed on 5 December 1991, intensive shelling of Dubrovnik started the next day and has become known as the "St. Nicholas Day Shelling of 6 December 1991". According to witnesses, it began at precisely 5:48 a.m. To begin with, 82 milimeter rockets were fired at the Old Town. In this connection, there are marks of 48 hits. The firing then continued with 82 milimeter mortar shells, which left 232 hits, and 120 milimeter shells, which left 364 hits. According to the UNESCO observers, the shelling lasted until 11:30 a.m. Larger-calibre shells also seem to have been used, since one hit, in the Cathedral at least, has been found to backup such an assertion.

21. It is apparent from the inquiries conducted by the experts, dispatched by the Commission, that the UNESCO observers' assumption is indeed true, namely that the shelling was from the south-east. In the light of the photographs of the damage to the rooftops and the trajectory of the shells, this conclusion is inevitable. The projectiles came from the direction of Bosanka, Prgat or Uskopje and Žarkovica. Most of them hit the north-western part of the Old Town. Ships also fired from the harbour.

22. The experts' conclusion on the part of the experts is suggested by the fact that there are red traces on the surfaces where the shells exploded. Moreover, the shelling was concentrated on the area affected by the 1979 earthquake. This does not appear to be mere coincidence. In all likelihood, those doing the firing were aiming at this part of the town, where any shell damage would be greater because the ground is unstable.

23. In any event, according to the experts, the shelling was selective and deliberately aimed at the buildings in the Old Town. According to the report by Professor Miroslav Gašparović, there is no doubt that the destruction of cultural property was intentional. The Commission has also acquired this conviction. However, the people doing the firing hit not only the Old Town, but also the New Town. It is difficult for the Yugoslav army to deny responsibility for this shelling.

24. On 7 December, a delegation of the Yugoslav army visited the Old Town in order to assess the damage. An investigation was conducted by UNCOE in Zagreb with the Belgrade authorities.

25. There are several documents which describe and evaluate the destruction inflicted upon Dubrovnik and in particular the Old Town. The documents are from several sources, including the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments and Cultural Environment of Dubrovnik, and UNESCO. The Institute possesses a document, in seven volumes entitled "Preliminary report

on the destruction to the Old Town of Dubrovnik" (October-November-December 1991), completed on 6 January 1992. These documents, which are particularly informative, contain maps and photographs together with individual records for each monument and house. UNESCO, for its part, drew up a report on the basis of documents transmitted to the Director-General before and after the shelling on 6, 7 and 8 December 1992. Entitled "Report on the state of the cultural heritage in the town of Dubrovnik following the shelling in October, November and December 1991," it is very helpful in establishing the reality of any charges against the perpetrators of these shellings.

26. UNESCO observers have in their possession hundreds of slides on the damage inflicted in October and December 1991. They also have photographs, remains of mortar shells and rockets.

27. The Institute completed its work with eight volumes concerning the New Town. Worth noting among the documents used by the Commission is the "Information report on the destruction by war of the cultural heritage in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina", dated 2 February 1992. This document was submitted to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and, in particular, to the Committee on Culture and Education. It includes a section containing an inventory of the destruction which took place in Dubrovnik. While the purpose of the document was purely informative, it has the advantage of having been compiled not long before the withdrawal of Yugoslav forces from Konavle in October 1992. A comparison of the overall damage to the Old Town of Dubrovnik reveals that the damage inflicted in October and November 1991 was considerably less than the damage from the shelling on 6 December 1991.

28. Indeed, the shelling on 6 December was far more serious in terms of hits and the force of impact, the fires caused and the overall duration of the shelling. According to the Institute, 55.9 per cent of the buildings were affected, either by fires or by damage to the structures and special elements or to the façades and roofs. The roofs of several palaces were either destroyed or burned, including the Festival Palace, whose archives were completely destroyed, and a the roofs of a number of monuments caved in.

29. Other examples are St. Blaise's Church, the Franciscan Cathedral and Convent, the Dominican Convent, St. Clair's Convent and the Fountain of Onofrio; and, of course, there is the destruction of the roofs of the Old Town. In this respect, the Institute lists 336 direct hits and 254 cases of partial destruction of roofs by shell fragments.

30. From the Institute's assessment, together with that of UNESCO, the total damaged roof areas can be estimated at 56,747 meters. To this visible damage, the experts on the Commission have added damage resulting from vibrations which may appear later, as well as the damage which simply could not be detected at the time the experts were carrying out their work.

B. Characterization of the battle of Dubrovnik

31. There is some question as to the nature of the battle of Dubrovnik. The Commission has taken the view that it was an international armed conflict, and the justification for this position is discussed in paragraph 8 and 9 of this report. The Geneva Conventions, the 1907 Hague Convention, and the 1945 Regulations of the International Military Tribunal are applicable in this respect, as well as Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions.

32. Thus, with respect to the Statute of the International Tribunal, the offences in Dubrovnik can be said to concern extensive destruction and appropriation of property not justified by military necessity and seizure, and

destruction of and damage to religious institutions dedicated to charity education, the arts and sciences, as well as historic monuments and artistic and scientific works.

33. The concept of military objective should also be considered in this connection in order to shed light on the crimes committed. Indeed, it appears quite clearly that this destruction of cultural property did not in any way contribute to the military action and could in no way be considered necessary in terms of the military objectives pursued. Nor is there any way that the perpetrators of these crimes can claim to have been utilizing the monuments for military purposes.

34. In the Commission's view, other concepts in addition to military objectives should be applied: the concept of undefended place or object, of proportionality and of neutrality.

C. Imputability

35. While it is difficult to determine with any precision who was actually responsible for the crimes committed during the Battle of Dubrovnik, it would seem that sufficient charges can be made against some persons. This applies, for example, to an identified person in connection with the destruction of the Old Town and the New Town of Dubrovnik, which was ordered or permitted by him on 6 December 1991.

36. However, in the Commission's view this attribution of responsibility should not overshadow the responsibility of an identified officer whose name is not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. Similarly, responsibility must be attributed to supervising and commanding officers whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons.

37. Moreover, the Commission has more complete information on the command structure of the Yugoslav army on the occasion of the battle of Dubrovnik.

D. Recommendations

38. By way of recommendation, the Commission can only reiterate the viewpoint expressed by the committee of experts it sent to Dubrovnik, according to which:

"With respect to the wanton destruction inflicted upon the Old and New Towns of Dubrovnik, immediate attention should be given to the further development of cases against certain known officers whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. The cases against all of these JNA officers are close to completion, and they have already been the subject of considerable attention by the Croatian authorities. Of the essential elements of these cases, the identities, the command structure and the damage to both moveable and immoveable cultural property, both religious and historic, are close to being provable, and they should be followed up.

"As discussed in Chapters 8 and 9, wanton destruction of cultural property was not limited to the Old and New Towns of Dubrovnik. The District of Dubrovnik suffered greatly, and as it was occupied for a considerable period, it experienced plunder as well as wanton destruction. The entire District of Dubrovnik should be the subject of further investigation. Starting points in the Primorje region should be the village of Slano and the old Arboretum of Trsteno which suffered

both wanton destruction and plunder. It also appears that the village cemetery of Osojnik was subject to desecration. In the Konavle region, the village of Čilipi and the Franciscan Convent of Pridvorje would be good starting points. These matters should also be the subject of early attention by any future UNCOE investigative teams."

III. MOSTAR BRIDGE

A. The facts

39. On 9 November 1993 at 10:16 a.m., Mostar Bridge was destroyed. In this connection, the Institute for the Protection of the Historic and Natural Cultural Heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina has accused the Croatian Defence Council and the Croatian Army (see letter dated 10 November 1993 sent to UNESCO).

40. This letter and other documents attached to this report describe the history of the bridge, which was built between 1557 and 1566, according to the plans of the Turkish architect Aerudin. It is a monument which, unfortunately, did not appear in the UNESCO list.

41. However, this bridge was well known to all of the population in the region, whether Serbian, Croatian or Muslim. Moreover, it was a symbol in two respects. First, it was a symbol of Bosnia and Herzegovina: spanning the gap between the Muslim and Croat communities, it embodied the links which united these peoples in spite of their religious differences and the circumstances of the present war. Second, there can be no doubt that it was of greater value to the Muslims. An article in a French newspaper reports claims by some people that the bridge was of greater value to them than their own parents or ancestors.

42. Admittedly, before it was destroyed the bridge had already suffered a certain amount of damage. Indeed, damage had already been done to its northern parapets. But all things considered, the damage had been minor. The initial objective, it would seem, had been to discourage people from using it. Thus, prior to November 1993, the primary target had been the parapet, forcing anyone who might be tempted to cross the bridge to refrain from doing so. However, the shelling on 8 November 1993 clearly aimed to destroy the bridge.

43. This destruction was carried out by tanks belonging, it seems, to the Croatian forces. On 9 November the shelling continued and it was then that the supporting arch of the southern end of the bridge was hit and collapsed. It would seem that this incident was filmed by Folio Productions (a British production company).

B. Characterization of the destruction of Mostar Bridge

44. The same criminal characterization which applies to the Battle of Dubrovnik also applies to the destruction of Mostar Bridge, which was also devoid of any military significance.

C. Imputability

45. It would seem that the Croats were at the origin of the destruction of Mostar Bridge. A Mostar District military tribunal reportedly interrogated three HVO soldiers who allegedly acted, according to a statement by the tribunal, "on their own initiative, without orders from their superiors" (see Communique dated 22 September 1993 from the Zagreb Foreign Press Bureau). The Commission considers that the Croatian Army bears some responsibility in this matter.

D. Recommendations

46. The same recommendations made with respect to the battle of Dubrovnik apply here as well.

IV. CONCLUSION

47. The findings of the Commission's investigation reveal that war crimes (serious infringements of the relevant instruments) were committed either by subordinates or by commanders.

48. Indeed, attacks took place that were deliberately directed against cultural property. In addition, movable property of a cultural character was transferred under false pretenses and without justification. Although in many cases imputability has not been established, in other cases it can be proved beyond doubt.

Appendix I

RECORD: CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Meeting of 15 February 1994

I. INTRODUCTION

49. On 15 February 1994, a meeting was held at Geneva with two representatives of the Division of Physical Heritage of UNESCO, within the framework of the destruction of the cultural heritage in the armed conflict in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

50. The working meeting was chaired by Mr. Kéba M'Baye, and the Secretariat was represented by Ms. Molina-Abram, with the assistance of Veronique Ivanovsky, Administrative Secretary.

II. PARTICIPANTS

51. Statements were heard from Mr. Etienne Clément, Jurist in the International Norms Section of the Division of Physical Heritage, headed by Ms. Prott, and from Ms. Giselle Hyvert, Expert Consultant for technical and operational questions relating to the town of Dubrovnik and for collection of information on destruction of cultural property.

52. After recalling briefly the activities and objectives of the Commission of Experts and points of convergence with the activities of UNESCO, Mr. Kéba M'baye invited representatives to give an account of the legal and operational aspects of their mission.

III. JURIDICAL FRAMEWORK

53. Mr. Etienne Clément referred to the basic legal instruments for UNESCO measures vis-à-vis States in a situation of armed conflict:

(a) The Hague Convention of 1954 was ratified by the former Yugoslavia, and subsequently accepted by Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia. Article 4 of this Convention constitutes the basis for UNESCO's work for the protection of cultural property. Paragraph 1 states: "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect cultural property situated within their own territory as well as within the territory of other High Contracting Parties by refraining from any use of the property and its immediate surroundings or of the appliances in use for its protection for purposes which are likely to expose it to destruction or damage in the event of armed conflict; and by refraining from any act of hostility directed against such property." These provisions are clearly binding on the two parties. On the other hand, under article 4, paragraph 2, "The obligations mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present article may be waived only in cases where military necessity imperatively requires such a waiver."

The scope of this Convention relates both to international conflicts and non-international conflicts.

(b) The 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which stipulates that no State Party shall take any deliberate measures against the property protected under this Convention, is applicable to the towns of Dubrovnik and Split. Moreover, this Convention (arts. 16-26) establishes the conditions and modalities of international assistance for property forming part of the cultural heritage.

(c) The Protocols Additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions prohibit any acts of hostility directed against the cultural heritage or the use thereof for military purposes.

54. Special reference was made to article 53 of Protocol I and to article 16 of Protocol II.

55. Furthermore, article 85, paragraph 4, of Protocol I, which refers to "making the clearly recognized historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples and to which special protection has been given...the object of attack," was evoked. With regard to Protocol II, article 16 was cited.

56. Mr. Clément emphasized, firstly, that part of the protected property must be special and, secondly, that they must be recognizable. States bear the responsibility for indicating this cultural property by affixing to it the appropriate distinctive blue and white sign.

57. Mr. Clément also emphasized that the 1972 International Convention (arts. 19 and 23) enabled UNESCO to offer its services to States without, however, being able to impose the prerogatives of protection of the heritage according to international norms.

IV. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

58. Ms. Giselle Hyvert presented a synthesis of the findings made in Croatia and the documents received by the Division of Physical Heritage. These examples illustrated the difficulties and the need to develop the legal provisions on the subject.

59. a.) Dubrovnik - The attacks sustained by this town, especially on insignia and flags, indicate intentional systematic destruction. Moreover, two orthodox churches in Dubrovnik were damaged.

60. b.) Vukovar - Considerable cultural property was transferred to Belgrade. More than 35,000 objets d'art were inventoried.

61. c.) Mostar - The bridge was not adequately protected.

62. In Bosnia, UNESCO is constantly receiving appeals regarding the destruction of historic sites. An impressive list on the subject has been published by the Council of Europe. The destruction of the Pocitelj mosque should also be noted.

63. Lastly, Ms. Hyvert referred to the UNESCO General Conference, in the course of which an analogy had been drawn with regard to the conflict between Kuwait and Iraq, in connection with the subject of the looting of cultural property.

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SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX XI.A
THE BATTLE OF DUBROVNIK AND
THE LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT

Under the Direction of:

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Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to
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CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 10	5
A. Mandate	1 - 4	5
B. Methodology	5 - 7	6
C. Sources and analysis of information	8 - 10	6
II. CULTURAL - HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF DUBROVNIK . . .	11 - 22	8
A. Background	11 - 19	8
B. The Old Town of Dubrovnik	20 - 22	9
III. THE POLITICAL SITUATION	23 - 26	10
IV. THE MILITARY SITUATION	27 - 36	11
A. Sources	27	11
B. The Croatian Army order of battle	28 - 31	11
C. The "Yugoslavian" order of battle	32 - 36	12
V. THE OCCUPATION OF THE DISTRICT OF DUBROVNIK.	37 - 51	12
A. Sources	37 - 41	12
B. Konavle - the south	42 - 46	13
C. Primorje - the north	47 - 51	15
VI. THE "SIEGE" OF DUBROVNIK: OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1991	52 - 76	16
A. Sources	52	16
B. Situation of the city area.	53 - 54	16
C. Bombardments during October and November - military positions and weapons	55 - 63	16
D. A month of negotiations	64 - 66	18
E. The St. Nicholas day bombardment 6 December 1991	67 - 72	18
F. The inquiry of the JNA	73 - 76	19
VII. CIVILIAN CASUALTIES	77 - 87	20
A. Sources of information	77 - 80	20
B. Analysis	81 - 82	21
C. The dead and wounded	83 - 87	21

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
VIII. DAMAGE TO CIVILIAN PROPERTY	88 - 94	22
A. Sources	88 - 89	22
B. Categorization of damage	90 - 93	22
C. Financial evaluation	94	23
IX. DAMAGE TO CULTURAL PROPERTY	95 - 111	23
A. Sources - Old Town and New Town	95 - 102	23
B. Sources - the district of Dubrovnik	103 - 104	24
C. Damage to the Old Town of Dubrovnik during the bombardments of October- December 1991	105 - 111	25
X. APPLICABLE LAW	112 - 124	26
A. The conflict	112	26
B. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia	113 - 115	26
C. Offences	116	27
D. Personal and command responsibilities	117 - 118	27
E. Protection of victims and witnesses	119	28
F. Military objectives and other customary international law principles	120 - 124	28
XI. RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR CRIMES	125 - 132	29
XII. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS	133 - 144	30
A. Criteria	133 - 135	30
B. Crimes against persons	136 - 140	30
1. Wilful killings	136 - 137	30
2. Unlawful confinement or abuse of civilians	138 - 139	31
3. Arrest of protected persons	140	31
C. Crimes against civilian property	141	31
D. Crimes against religious, historical and cultural property	142 - 144	31

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
XIII. LESSONS LEARNED	145 - 153	32
A. Interpreters	146 - 147	32
B. Pre-deployment preparation	148 - 149	32
C. On-site secretarial support	150	33
D. Co-ordination with UNPROFOR and ECMM	151	33
E. Team members in uniform	152	33
F. Team composition	153	33

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. In the fall of 1991, the region surrounding the town of Dubrovnik on the southern Dalmatian coast was subject to siege and occupation by what was then known as the Yugoslavian National Army (JNA). Within a matter of weeks, the City of Dubrovnik itself was surrounded on both land and sea by besieging forces of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). This occupation continued well into the fall of 1992, when the JNA withdrew from the hinterland or District of Dubrovnik in what had come to be recognized as the Republic of Croatia. This military action received wide international attention because of the historical and cultural significance of an area in the City of Dubrovnik known as the Old Town which sustained considerable damage during these attacks.

2. The importance in terms of cultural heritage of the Old Town of Dubrovnik has been recognized by UNESCO through its inclusion on the World Heritage List in 1979. For this reason, the Battle of Dubrovnik is significant for law of armed conflict since the military actions of the JNA, especially in the early stages of the battle, appear to have caused inordinately extensive damages not only to civilian but also to the cultural, historical and religious property in proportion to what would reasonably have been expected given the number, location and nature of valid military objectives within the District of Dubrovnik.

3. It was with these circumstances in mind that the Rapporteur for On-site Investigations, Mr. William Fenrick, visited Dubrovnik in May 1993. As a result of his recommendation, the Commission sent a team to Dubrovnik to study the Battle of Dubrovnik. Accordingly, the Commission approved the study and a plan of action was provided by the Commission. The plan of action called for the deployment, on behalf of the Commission, of a small team of law of armed conflict experts (Lieutenant Colonel Dominic McAlea, Major Terje Lundt and Major Oyvend Hoel) and an art historian (Mr. Colin Kaiser) to the area of Dubrovnik from 10 October to 4 November 1993 in order to:

- (a) review and collect copies of relevant documents and reports in situ;
- (b) meet with United Nations, European Community Monitoring Mission, Croatian and Serbian officials;
- (c) visit and analyse relevant sites in and around Dubrovnik;
- (d) videotape and photograph appropriate sites, and
- (e) interview witnesses.

4. The ultimate objective of the team was to prepare this analytical survey focusing upon injury to civilians and to civilian objects (particularly cultural objects) with a view to:

- (a) determine whether and when indiscriminate attacks or deliberate attacks on civilians or civilian objects have occurred;
- (b) quantify the loss of civilian life, injury to civilian persons, and damage to civilian property, including cultural property, and
- (c) attribute responsibility for apparent violations of the law of armed conflict.

B. Methodology

5. The methodology contemplated in the original plan of action was deviated from, to a certain extent, as some circumstances differed from what had been anticipated. Therefore, the survey became less ambitious in some aspects. For example, the documentary evidence available on some matters was so voluminous that rather than seeking to collect substantive evidence with respect to all potential violations of the law of armed conflict during the Battle of Dubrovnik, the Commission assessed the main sources available in terms of type, quality, category, comprehensiveness and probative value with a view to providing substantial assistance to a future prosecution team. This does not mean that the Commission failed to gather substantive evidence with respect to some particular, potential violations of the law of armed conflict. Certain promising cases were examined as well as the subject of specific recommendations in this report (see chapter XII) for further prosecutorial investigations.

6. In addition to the problem caused by the volume of the available documentary evidence, it became apparent soon after the commencement of its survey that the Commission would be unable, given the time constraints, to conduct comprehensive, or even effectively representative interviews of witnesses or visits to sites. The number of potential witnesses of violations of the law of armed conflict was so great, and they were so widely dispersed, that a team twice as large as the present would be required to carry out this task, as well as several months on-site to complete the investigation thoroughly. Many suspected violations took place in the occupied areas of the District of Dubrovnik in addition to what was suspected to have occurred in the City of Dubrovnik. The part of the District of Dubrovnik, which was the subject of the Commission's survey, included hundreds of towns and villages spread along a seventy-five kilometre band in which approximately three to five thousand residents remained throughout its occupation by the JNA (which was for more than a year in some places).

7. Although the Commission was provided with a plethora of information from different sources, other crucial sources of information proved to be inaccessible. Information held by the Croatian Ministry of Defence with respect to the constitution, location, and movement of military forces in and around the District of Dubrovnik from September 1991 until October 1992 was the most notable gap. This is only one example of how access to important sources of information was effectively denied, even though the Commission had previously visited all the key local government officials and secured their promise of positive support for the Commission's investigative efforts. In a related vein, the need to acquire some information from other than Croatian sources also proved to be problematic because of the short time frame available to the Commission to complete the report, and because of the Commission's limited ability to cross political boundaries.

C. Sources and analysis of information

8. The evidence assessed by the Commission came in many forms:

- (a) oral narrative from first hand witnesses;
- (b) written witness statements or memoranda prepared at the time of, or shortly after, the event in question;
- (c) hearsay;
- (d) photographic and videotape evidence;

- (e) physical evidence such as unexploded ordnance;
 - (f) documentary evidence including the reports of previous investigations by national bodies, such as the civilian police, or international bodies, such as UNESCO, and
 - (g) a local district criminal court judgement.
9. The actual sources of information were also quite varied:
- (a) former JNA Captain Zeljko Soldo and many other first hand witnesses;
 - (b) the Dubrovnik civilian police war crimes investigation files;
 - (c) the report and files of the Dubrovnik Civil Defence agency;
 - (d) the ECMM HQ files in Zagreb relevant to the period;
 - (e) the UNESCO report on the damage to the Old Town of Dubrovnik;
 - (f) the Council of Europe report on the damage to the small towns and villages of the District of Dubrovnik;
 - (g) the reports of the Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Historic Monuments on the damage to the Old Town of Dubrovnik;
 - (h) damage repair estimates from the Restoration Institute of Dubrovnik;
 - (i) the original judgement of the District Court of Dubrovnik in the case of former JNA Captain F. Soldo as well as F. Soldo's appeal;
 - (j) guided, as well as self-directed, site visits to various locations within the Old and New Towns in the City of Dubrovnik and District of Dubrovnik;
 - (k) the report of the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences on the damage to the old Arboretum of Trsteno;
 - (l) casualty reports from the Dubrovnik Red Cross;
 - (m) casualty reports from the databank Dr. Ivan Kostovic (Vice-President of the Republic of Croatia) in Zagreb;
 - (n) videotapes made by private citizens of various military activities of the JNA during the relevant period, and by team members, of the current state of damage to the Old Town, and
 - (o) the files of the office of the Dubrovnik District Prosecutor's Office.
10. The Commission always assessed this evidence, with a view to identifying what would be relevant and useful for the purposes of future war crimes prosecutions before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTFY). Therefore, evidence with respect to essential elements of potential war crimes was sought, and when found, it was analysed in terms of type, quality, category, comprehensiveness and probative value. In collecting evidence or identifying and analysing sources of evidence, the Commission's team first sought evidence which was independent and directly probative.

Evidence of lesser quality was sought in default of this or as corroboration. It also attempted to build redundancy into the bases for potential future prosecutions by always seeking out secondary, non-connected, sources of evidence as supplementary proof of the essential elements of suspected violations of law of armed conflict.

II. CULTURAL-HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF DUBROVNIK

A. Background

11. In 1991, the City of Dubrovnik was capital of a district or community that covered some 979 square kilometres and stretched about 200 kilometres from the peninsula of Prevlaka on the Boka Kotorška in the south-east to the end of the Pelješac peninsula in the north-west. The mainland area itself is narrow, ranging from 500 metres to 15 kilometres in width.

12. According to the census of 1991, the population of the City of Dubrovnik and the surrounding district was 71,419 of whom 49,728 lived in the city itself. Of this population, 82.4 per cent were Croatian, 6.8 per cent were Serbs, and 4 per cent were Muslims. The rest were comprised of 20 other ethnic groups, not including a small group of "others".

13. The city and the rest of the district contain symbols of cultural heritage of outstanding value. The Old Town of Dubrovnik, for example, was "consecrated" by the World Heritage Committee by inscription on the World Heritage List in 1979. The region contains: small towns whose urban structure is of high historic interest (e.g. Mali Ston); numerous monastic establishments, especially Franciscan; and the summer residences of the old Dubrovnik aristocracy. The villages in the south-eastern region, Konavle, and particularly in the poorer north-western region, Primorje, present an extremely high degree of architectural authenticity, the latter forming a remarkable landscape of limestone houses in hilly and frequently arid settings, amidst the remnants of a traditional Mediterranean forest of oaks.

14. The settlement of Dubrovnik was first mentioned in written records by an anonymous cosmographer of Ravenna in 667. Known in Latin as Ragusium, it was long known by its Italian name, Ragusa, before its Croatian name Dubrovnik (from Dubravka, "forest of oaks") acquired general acceptance.

15. In the political vacuum left by the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, Dubrovnik found itself faced by numerous dangers from the Slavic peoples on the mainland and from invasion by sea. Geography forced it to turn towards the sea and to seek protection, or at least the benevolent indifference, of greater powers. This exigency would greatly influence its history up to the end of its independence which occurred de jure in 1808 with its attachment to the Illyrian provinces governed by France.

16. Sequentially, Dubrovnik experienced the suzerainty of Byzantium, the Normans, and Venice, which was to remain its great rival for the Adriatic and eastern Mediterranean trade. Venice ruled Dubrovnik directly from 1000 to 1018, from 1171 to 1172, and intermittently after 1232 until finally losing control in 1358. From this year until the disastrous battle of Mohac in 1526, Dubrovnik recognized as its sovereign the Croatian-Hungarian kings. Until the fall of the republic of Dubrovnik in 1808, Dubrovnik's sovereign was the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. During this period, Dubrovnik paid tribute, but at the same time enjoyed considerable trading privileges throughout the Empire. In 1699, Dubrovnik recognized the good offices of Vienna in settling its territorial disputes with Venice, and for a century added the protection of the Habsburgs to that of Constantinople. It is important to realize,

however, that these dominations were nominal only and that Dubrovnik has effectively been an independent republic throughout most of its history.

17. Militarily weak, Dubrovnik deployed treasures of diplomacy and amassed treasures from the sea and the land routes that wound through Bosnia. It concluded numerous treaties with Italian city states and negotiated advantageous arrangements with its powerful protectors. Toward the end of its golden age, in the last decades of the 16th century, it had a merchant fleet of 200 vessels. Devastated by the earthquake of 1667, which decapitated the town of its merchant aristocrats, it arose from its ruins thanks to its fleet and enjoyed a notable economic recovery in the 18th century.

18. In 1814, Dubrovnik became a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1918. Throughout the 19th century it continued to prosper, but its economic significance dwindled. The building of the Imperial Hotel in 1898, was a harbinger of the economic function that would predominate after the Second World War and expand enormously in the 1970s - tourism.

19. The wealth of its trading aristocracy, combined with the loyalty to its own identity, played a vital role in the establishment of the Old Town that was honoured by the international community in 1979.

B. The Old Town of Dubrovnik

20. The Old Town is contained in a small area. The distance from Fort Minceta to St. Peter's on the sea is 450 metres, while the distance from Fort Bokar in the west to Fort St. John in the east, parallel to the axis of the Stradun, is 550 metres. This dense urban space is confined by fortifications whose present aspect is derived mainly from the building campaigns of the 15th and 16th centuries. These fortifications are 6 metres thick on the land side, and 1.5 metres on the sea side, but individual bastions (Fort St. John and Fort Minceta) are thicker. The imperatives of organizing life within this defensive structure explain to a large degree the astringency of subsequent urban legislation.

21. The settlement on the promontory that overlooks the sea, supposedly the home of the refugees who fled Epidaurus (present day Cavtat), was joined to the burg on the slopes of Mount Srdj by filling in an arm of the sea during the tenth and eleventh centuries. The municipal regulation of 1272 dictated building standards and forms that were long to be respected. Such regulation also softened the impact of changing architectural styles in the Mediterranean world and prevented the rebuilding that followed the catastrophic earthquake of 1667 from radically changing the scale and design of the new structures. Dubrovnik engaged Italian architects, whose creations (even those of the Baroque period such as St. Blaise, the Cathedral and, to a lesser extent, the Jesuit church) would not clash excessively with the surrounding architecture. All buildings were of hard limestone with the same pale yellow and light red roofing tiles. Aristocratic residences and most public buildings were sober in decoration, and important buildings attained monumental status through perspective and not size. The slow, regulated accretions of the ages created a remarkable architectural ensemble of great coherence. The architectural safety valve of expansion into neighbouring districts outside of the Old Town walls (Ploce, Pile) and the economic decline of the Old Town conserved its authenticity.

22. The Old Town is not only an architectural and urbanistic ensemble of high quality; it also contains museums and libraries of interest (e.g. the collection of Ragusan masters in the Dominican Monastery, the Museum of the

History of Dubrovnik, the Icon Museum, the libraries of the Franciscan and Dominican Monasteries). Above all, it houses the archives of Ragusa. Kept continuously since the last quarter of the 13th century, they are "the most important source for Mediterranean history" according to the French historian, Fernand Braudel.

III. THE POLITICAL SITUATION

23. Until its dissolution in 1991, the Peoples' Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a federal state composed of six republics (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia), with two autonomous provinces attached to Serbia that were abolished in 1989. The federal state which was created at the end of the World War II was an attempt to escape the centralizing tendencies of the Serbian monarchy of the first state of Yugoslavia (1918-1941). Under the leadership of Marshal Tito nationalist tensions were kept under control, but after his death in 1980, these aspirations became stronger and were exacerbated by the economic crisis within the country.

24. Tensions increased markedly after 1985 - with the nationalist revival in Serbia, riots in Kosovo (one of the autonomous provinces) in 1989, and the end of the dominant role of the single party - the Communist League - in Slovenia the same year. In 1990, there were free elections throughout the Federal Republic which brought to power nationalist parties, such as the HDZ of Franjo Tudjman in Croatia. Slovenia declared that it was a "sovereign state" within the Federal Republic in July, and Croatia modified its own constitution in July and December. At the same time, a Serbian autonomous movement emerged in the Krajina region of Croatia, which had a large Serbian population, giving rise to a declaration of separation from Croatia in February 1991.

25. The federal presidency proved incapable of bringing about either effective economic reforms or satisfactory constitutional changes, and the dissolution of the Federal Republic accelerated. The first violent incidents occurred in the Krajina at Plitvice (31 March 1991), and they were followed by others (killing of Croatian policemen in Borovo Selo on 6 May 1991). In Croatia, a referendum on independence was carried out in May 1991, and it was followed by simultaneous declarations of independence by Croatia and Slovenia on 26 June 1991. The JNA (Yugoslavian National Army) intervened in Slovenia the following day, but mediation by the European Community led to agreement to withdraw JNA forces and a three-month moratorium on the independence of Croatia and Slovenia.

26. In July and August of 1991, the situation in Croatia worsened due to numerous attacks staged by Serbian para-military forces who were supported by the JNA. A coalition government was formed in Croatia under the presidency of Tudjman on 1 August 1991, and two weeks later, the JNA intervened massively in Eastern Slavonia with the attack on the town of Vukovar beginning on 26 August. JNA garrisons were blockaded by Croatian forces, and further operations were carried out by the JNA in the Krajina and the Dalmatian coast, where Croatian towns were blockaded from the sea. On 25 September the United Nations introduced an arms embargo on all the republics of the former Yugoslavia. On 1 October 1991, the JNA invaded the District of Dubrovnik on multiple axes; the District was blockaded by sea and was subjected to bombardments by land, sea and air.

IV. THE MILITARY SITUATION

A. Sources

27. As mentioned in Chapter I, the Commission's ability to obtain primary source information with respect to the Order of Battle and activities of the JNA and Croatian Army was effectively foreclosed for reasons which remain speculative. Other sources, less comprehensive or authoritative, provided a useful perspective. Those sources are:

- (a) interview with former JNA Captain Zeljko Soldo on 26 October 1993;
- (b) Civilian Police files;
- (c) ECMM reports concerning the period in question;
- (d) first hand witnesses, such as the members of the Dubrovnik negotiating team (crisis committee) which met regularly with representatives of the JNA forces, and
- (e) UN reports.

B. The Croatian Army order of battle

28. The Croatian military forces, present in the District of Dubrovnik in September 1991, were virtually non-existent. A platoon-minus sized body with light weapons manned the Imperial Fort on Mount Srdj (built during the Napoleonic period). It was stationed about one kilometre up Mount Srdj above the Old Town of Dubrovnik. No other regular army units were present in the district, except for a national territorial defence force or "homeguard", which could be considered operational from a military perspective. A Yugoslavian Naval installation, controlled by Belgrade, was present in the Prevlaka area at the extreme southerly tip of the District of Dubrovnik.

29. The immediate reason for the absence of any significant Croatian military presence could not be attributed to the fact that the Croatian authorities' assessment of the threat to this district was insignificant. Certainly, the proportion of the Serbian population in this area was relatively low (6.8 per cent). Further, the military authorities in Belgrade had affirmed that it was not their intention to attack Dubrovnik. In addition, the District of Dubrovnik (apart from Prevlaka) had long before been largely demilitarized. The last regular army unit of any significance located in the District of Dubrovnik was moved in 1968, and the territorial defence armament was transferred in 1972 to Duži and Grab, also in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

30. Another important factor to this equation is the General Order issued in May-June 1989, in Belgrade, at the JNA Headquarters, by which it would appear that the territorial defence forces of Croatia and Slovenia were disarmed. This element is essential for understanding the Croatian military situation, as its knowledge can be imputed to the senior JNA authorities. This may fundamentally effect the validity of their direction to subordinate JNA authorities with respect to the presence and nature of military objectives in the District of Dubrovnik.

31. The presence of the Croatian Army in the District of Dubrovnik has increased significantly since January 1992, nevertheless, the information available to the Commission was scant and limited at this stage.

C. The "Yugoslavian" order of battle

32. Even though the JNA and Yugoslav Navy and Air Force were involved in the bombardment and occupation of the District of Dubrovnik, only limited information regarding their conclusion and activities were made available to the Commission.

33. The JNA unit which occupied the hills closest to, and immediately above, the City of Dubrovnik was the III Motor Vehicle Battalion of the Trebinje Brigade detached for the purposes of that operation to the Military Naval Sector with headquarters in Herceg Novi, Montenegro. It was comprised of three sharpshooter (rifle) companies, one anti-tank company, one mixed-mortar company and one tank detachment under the command of a named officer not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. It had a strength of approximately 800 to 1000 personnel; 50 per cent professional JNA soldiers, and 50 per cent were reservists from Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

34. As previously stated, elements of this unit were positioned all around the hills, directly overlooking the City of Dubrovnik (Zarkovia and Bosanka in particular), and they participated extensively in the bombardment of both the Old and New Towns of Dubrovnik on 6 December 1991. They appear to have possessed a wide assortment of former Warsaw-Pact type weapons, as well as Yugoslavian variants of the same. These included: 60 millimeter, 82 millimeter and 120 millimeter mortars; 82 millimeter rockets; 20 millimeter anti-aircraft guns; 85-105 millimeter tank guns; 62 millimeter recoilless rifles, and 7.62 millimeter assault rifles and general purpose machine guns. With the approval of the sector commander, this unit also had access to the employment of 130 millimeter artillery.

35. The sector commander was a JNA officer of Vice-Admiral rank. A number of other officers involved in this operation both on sea and on land are known but not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons.

36. In regard to the strength of the JNA forces which occupied the District of Dubrovnik, estimates range from 7,500 to 20,000 men. A more precise estimation of the number of JNA personnel involved in this operation and a determination of the place of origin of most of them remains to be discovered. Little else is known about the constitution of the JNA forces apart from the names of several individual officers who came into contact with local Dubrovnik authorities.

V. THE OCCUPATION OF THE DISTRICT OF DUBROVNIK

A. Sources

37. As mentioned in Chapter IV, the lack of information from Croatian and Serbian military sources precludes, at present, any detailed or authoritative description of the military actions which resulted in the occupation of the District of Dubrovnik by JNA forces in the fall of 1991, or on the events which occurred during that occupation. This gap in information prevents the Commission from determining many facts which could be crucial for the attribution of criminal responsibility. For example, it was often possible for the Commission to determine when and where a civilian was killed or wounded. The attribution of criminal responsibility, however, requires clear answers to the following questions:

- (a) Did the person die as a result of military action or accident?

(b) Prior to his/her death, was this "civilian" acting consistently with his/her status as a non-combatant?

(c) If the person died as a result of military action, was he/she specifically targeted or was he/she a collateral victim of an attack upon a valid military objective or was he/she the collateral victim of an attack upon an unlawful target?

(d) Who committed the act which resulted in the civilian's death?

(e) Was the person, who caused the death of the civilian, acting on his/her own initiative or pursuant to orders? If such orders were given, who gave them or passed them on?

(f) If the person who committed the act was acting on his/her own initiative, what guidance had he/she been given by his/her superiors regarding appropriate conduct? Who are his/her superiors?

(g) Did the superiors of the person who committed the act monitor his/her conduct and the conduct of all their subordinates? Who are their superiors?

38. These particular questions focus upon the death of a civilian or non-combatant, but they represent the type of questions which must be answered with respect to all types of violations of the law of armed conflict, whether they refer to lawful combatants, civilian property, religious or historical property.

39. Without information on the marginal activities to the ad hoc military units formed in Croatia to resist the JNA advance, the determination of what constituted a valid military objective for JNA attention is very difficult. Similarly, without information about the names and locations of commanders and command structure of JNA units and formations, finding the answers to the questions posed in paragraph 37 becomes a matter of an enormous expenditure of investigative energy and luck. Therefore, this basic information should be obtained before any future prosecutorial teams begin assembling cases with respect to specific law of armed conflict violations.

40. Although the Commission's team was able to obtain a limited amount of information which exists on the subject, the Commission has managed to construct a general outline of how most of the District of Dubrovnik came to be occupied by JNA forces and some of the events which occurred during this period which suggest a violation of the law of armed conflict. This has been done with information obtained from first-hand witnesses and reports from the Dubrovnik Civilian Police, the Dubrovnik Civil Defence authorities, the Dubrovnik Red Cross, the United Nations Military Observers Detachment Dubrovnik and the former ECMM Detachment Dubrovnik.

41. Independent information on the constitution and actions of the respective military forces is expected to be provided in the near future through the Commission of Experts. This additional information should contribute to a better understanding of the events in question.

B. Konavle - the south

42. The political tensions described in Chapter III manifested themselves militarily at the end of September 1991 in Konavle, located in the south-east of Dubrovnik. At that time the Yugoslavian Navy established a blockade along the southern coast of Dubrovnik, and the JNA deployed its forces along the

border with Croatia. On 23 September 1991, the southern village of Vitaljina was bombarded. Many villages throughout Konavle were subjected to artillery bombardments, including the village Brgat, located five kilometres from the city of Dubrovnik.

43. On 1 October 1991, the JNA entered Konavle by several routes and began to move steadily north-west through Konavle toward the city of Dubrovnik (this action was co-ordinated with a similar, multiple-axis advance toward the city of Dubrovnik through Primorje and the area known as the Rijeka Dubrovacka areas to the north-west of the City of Dubrovnik). As far as the Commission's team has been able to determine, the resistance to the JNA's advance took the form of small, poorly armed, and hastily formed, bodies of "homeguard", composed of men from the Croatian police and former members of Croatian descent who had deserted the JNA. Information regarding their numbers, weaponry and activity is limited. It can be said, however, that the nature of this resistance was such that there was no "front line" distinction between the JNA and Croatian military forces - only the edge of the area up to which the JNA had advanced.

44. By the middle of October 1991, the JNA forces had advanced to an area approximately fifteen kilometres south-east of the City of Dubrovnik, near the village of Mocici. This advance caused thousands of residents of Konavle to seek refuge in the City of Dubrovnik, thereby severely straining the city's already diminished resources (see Chapter VI). Thousands of people remained in their residences throughout the occupation, and they represent an enormous potential source of information on alleged violations of the law of armed conflict. At that time, the ECMM arranged for representatives of the JNA forces and the City of Dubrovnik to meet in order to negotiate on matters such as cease-fires, public utilities and prisoner exchanges. These negotiations and cease-fire arrangements had no real effect upon the advance of the JNA toward the City of Dubrovnik. During the next two weeks, the JNA forces advanced north-westward through Cavtat, Plat, and Zupa Dubrovacka until they occupied, on 26 October 1991, the promontory of Zarkovica, which commands a direct view of practically all of the City of Dubrovnik.

45. The occupation of the Zarkovica promontory represented the end of the JNA's north-westward advance and the beginning of what was to be a year long occupation of the entire area of Konavle by the JNA forces. By this time, many civilians in Konavle had been killed or wounded as a result of the military action incidental to occupation of Konavle by JNA forces. As the entire details of the circumstances surrounding these deaths and wounding were not available to the Commission's team, this report cannot present, at this stage, a complete and balanced account of the events. Nevertheless, due to the nature of the resistance mounted against the JNA during its advance through Konavle and the district paucity of any valid military objectives, it is suggested that many of these deaths and wounding were not militarily necessary. Subject to the concerns set out in paragraphs 31 and 32, the extensive destruction of civilian property and cultural property by JNA forces during their advance or during the occupation, such as the damage to the Franciscan Monastery in Pridvorje or the Ethnographic Museum in Cilipi, would appear to fall into the same category. For these reasons, the conduct of the JNA forces during the advance north-westward will be the subject of a recommendation in Chapter XII.

46. Numerous allegations have been made with respect to the abuse of civilians who remained in Konavle during its occupation by JNA forces. Also, many allegations have been made with respect to the destruction and pillage of civilian and religious or historical property by JNA forces during their occupation of Konavle. The Commission's team has identified some victims of, and witnesses to, these alleged violations, as well as reports prepared by

local authorities. These allegations and this information will also be the subject of a recommendation in Chapter XII.

C. Primorje - the north

47. The co-ordinated, multiple-axis advance of JNA forces through Primorje, in the north-west, toward the City of Dubrovnik experienced the same negligible resistance as the JNA forces which advanced from the south-east. However, they did not follow a similar timetable. The JNA forces from the north-west entered Croatia at the beginning of October 1991, as did those from the south-east, but they did not occupy their final position surrounding the City of Dubrovnik until approximately 24 November 1991, almost one month after the JNA forces from the south-east halted their advance on the City of Dubrovnik. There may have been several reasons for this.

48. First, the control by the JNA forces of the strategically located Pigeon Rock on the border of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina from the beginning of October 1991 effectively hemmed in the City of Dubrovnik to the north-west by land. By sea, the City of Dubrovnik was blockaded by the Yugoslavian Navy, and there was no infiltration without its permission. In combination, these factors would not have required the JNA forces to "hurry" down the coast from the north-west.

49. The JNA forces may also have approached this area more slowly because it was more internationally significant at that time. It may be recalled that the Kouchner Plan of 19 November 1991, called for the JNA forces advancing from the north-west to stop at Mokosica and for this halt to be monitored by ECMM monitors. This plan was followed closely by the Geneva Agreement of 23 November 1991 which also called for no further troop advancement. On the other hand, both of these agreements were violated as soon as they had become effective. However, with the information currently available, it is not possible to determine why the JNA forces advanced toward their final static position the way that they did.

50. The evidence available does clearly suggest that, (even more so than in Konavle), the nature of the resistance to the south-eastward advance of the JNA forces and the paucity of any valid military objectives in Primorje were such that many of the deaths and wounding of civilians, (significantly higher in Primorje than in Konavle), and much of the destruction of civilian property during this advance was not militarily necessary.

51. The concerns expressed in paragraph 46 above regarding the destruction and pillage of civilian property and religious or historical property during the occupation by JNA forces, (which lasted until the end of May 1992), are equally applicable to Primorje. Subject to the concerns set out in paragraphs 37 and 39 above, it is hard to imagine how the looting and desecration of the Franciscan Monastery of St. Jerome in Slano or the destruction of parts of the old Arboretum of Trsteno can be anything but two glaring examples of destructive acts which were not militarily necessary. As in Konavle, the occupation of Primorje caused many people to seek refuge in the City of Dubrovnik. Of course, many residents of Primorje remained in their homes during the occupation by JNA forces, and the information which they can provide with respect to the violations of the law of armed conflict during the occupation of Primorje should not be overlooked. Therefore, the conduct of JNA forces in the advancement through, and occupation of, Primorje will also be the subject of a recommendation in Chapter XII.

VI. THE "SIEGE" OF DUBROVNIK: OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1991

A. Sources

52. In addition to the sources noted in Chapters IV and V, information regarding the siege of Dubrovnik was derived from the reports of the UNESCO observers and the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Natural Environment Institute. UNICEF was also present in Dubrovnik throughout November and December 1991, and possesses potentially useful information. Extensive videotape records made by ITN, local amateurs, the Dubrovnik Civilian Police and the Dubrovnik Civil Defence agencies during their investigations, and from Montenegrin television are also available.

B. Situation of the city area

53. The invasion of the District of Dubrovnik by the JNA led to masses of its residents seeking refuge in the City of Dubrovnik. These refugees numbered approximately 15,000, and most of them took shelter in the numerous hotels in the New Town (west of the Old Town); some stayed with relatives or friends. Approximately 7,000 others were evacuated by sea in October 1991. These evacuations became more difficult as the siege progressed, but negotiations with the JNA carried out by international organizations, such as the ICRC and UNICEF, with the assistance of Croatian humanitarian organizations and the local crisis committee, ensured that a further 9,000 persons, (mainly pregnant mothers, mothers with small children, the elderly and the sick), were able to leave by sea.

54. On 1 October 1991, the electricity and water to the city were lost as a result of aerial bombardment by JNA forces of the district's electrical grid. Except for those few people who had generators, the people of the City of Dubrovnik lived without electricity until the end of December 1991, and they were dependent on ships for their supply of fresh water.

C. Bombardments during October and November -
military positions and weapons

55. It is difficult at this time for the Commission's team to present a precise chronology of the bombardments of, or firing on, the city area. With the exception of the discussion of the bombardments on the Old Town, the following comments will require revision as more information becomes available.

56. The Imperial Fort on Mount Srdj above the city and the telecommunications tower next to it, the hill of Zarkovica and the Ploce district (south-east area of city) were bombarded on 1 October 1991 and again the following day. On 3 October, the Hotel Belvedere, (in which there was a Croatian military post), was shelled, and JNA aircraft dropped bombs in the sea near the Hotel Argentina. There was further shelling of Ploce on 5 October 1991 and an airstrike on the Imperial Fort on 6 October 1991.

57. The city was relatively quiet thereafter until 18 October 1991, when airstrikes fell on Ploce again. Two days later, there was another airstrike on the Imperial Fort and further shelling of Ploce. On 22 October 1991, the hotels inhabited by displaced persons in Lapad (north-west area of city) were subjected to naval bombardment.

58. On 23 October 1991, the Old Town was bombarded for the first time. In particular, 120 millimeter mortar fire hit the Old Granary (Rupe), and 82

milimeter rockets struck a house on the Ulica Boskovicева. It was also reported by the local radio station that the Sponza Palace had been hit. This bombardment probably originated from the JNA positions consolidating on the hills above the city.

59. On 24 October 1991, there was a naval bombardment of the Hotel Belvedere and uninhabited Lokrum Island. The next day, the JNA representatives presented an "ultimatum" to the Dubrovnik crisis committee and the ECMM representatives. This "ultimatum" demanded the disarmament of the city and the immediate departure of all Croatian military forces and "foreign mercenaries", as well as the removal of the public officials who had been elected during the previous free elections. On 26 October 1991, the Yugoslavian flag was hoisted at Zarkovica, a point on a promontory 2.3 kilometres south-east and up from the Old Town. Zarkovica looks directly down onto virtually all of the City of Dubrovnik, and it is a textbook example of a point from which military actions can be directed against a location like the City of Dubrovnik.

60. According to an ECMM report, the City of Dubrovnik was shelled again on 30 October 1991, and 6 civilians were wounded. This shelling was also responsible for the deaths of a mother and her children on the following day. This same source details the shelling on the Gruj and Lapad (western city zone) on 1 November 1991. A complex of hotels in Babin Kuk, (also in the western city zone), was bombed on 2 November, and several refugees were wounded as a result. According to the ECMM report, shrapnel from JNA mortar and artillery fire struck the Hotel Argentina the next day.

61. Automatic weapons were fired on the Old Town from the lines of the III Motor Vehicle Battalion on 3 November 1991, wounding one person on the Stradun, (the main east-west thoroughfare in the Old Town). On 4 and 5 November 1991, similar fire was directed toward the Hotel Argentina, and on the following day, the Imperial Fort was bombarded again.

62. On 7 November 1991, an ultimatum was announced on the local radio, demanding that all Croatian forces surrender by noon. On 8 November 1991, Vice-Admiral Jokic announced that discussions with the Croats had not succeeded and that he would spare only the Old Town. Bombardments continued from 9 to 12 November, some of which were recorded on videotape by ITN. On 9 November, the Imperial Fort, Gruj and Lapad were bombarded. The following day, the Imperial Fort was hit again, as well as the Hotel Belvedere, the Excelsior Hotel, the Hotel Argentina and the Old Town. Naval vessels participated in this bombardment. The Imperial Hotel, just west of the Old Town, the Hotel Argentina, the Tirena Hotel on Babin Kuk, the new (St. Blaise) Hospital, and the Old Town were hit the following day. On 12 November, the Ploce district, the Imperial Hotel and the Old Town were bombarded again. On 13 November, only the Imperial Fort was attacked.

63. Apart from the targets mentioned, there is little precise information available on targeting except with respect to the Old Town. Bombardment damage to the Old Town was recorded by the Institute and for the most part verified by UNESCO observers. Up until this point, mainly 82 milimeter rockets had been fired at the Old Town. The front of the Small Port in the south-east of the Old Town and the houses along the Stradun had been hit by these projectiles, as were the St. John Fort and St. Peter's Bastion, which were being used as shelters. Among notable monuments hit were the Sponza Palace (roof and south-east facade), the Jesuit Church (roof and cornice damaged by a 120 milimeter mortar), the Franciscan Bell Tower, and the Town Clock Tower. The home for the elderly south of the St. Claire Monastery and the city wall behind it were also hit. The location of these impacts were such that the UNESCO observers concluded that the bombardment had come almost

entirely from the south-east. Pleasure craft in the Small Port were also hit with wire-guided rockets.

D. A month of negotiations

64. Throughout the rest of November 1991, there was a lull in JNA activity during which intensive negotiations between the JNA representatives and the Dubrovnik crisis committee took place. Such meetings had been brokered throughout October by the ECMM, but they were withdrawn in mid-November after an incident in which the ECMM claimed to have been deliberately targeted by the JNA. At this time, Bernard Kouchner, the French Minister of Humanitarian Affairs, and Stephan Di Mistura, Chief of the UNICEF Mission, took an active role in attempt to broker a cease-fire.

65. As a result of these efforts, a General Protocol Agreement was signed by both sides on 19 November 1991, which provided for mutual withdrawal of armed forces behind a neutral zone and, "under neutral control", the delivery of weapons and withdrawal of military elements for Dubrovnik. Another agreement, signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991, among other things called for a cease-fire and withdrawal of JNA forces from the District of Dubrovnik. Yet another agreement, specific to Dubrovnik, was negotiated on 5 December 1991, punctuated by the 6 December 1991 bombardment and then signed on 7 December 1991. None of these agreements had any real effect upon the JNA activity in the district.

66. On 2 December 1991, automatic weapons fire was directed on the Old Town. Witnessed by one of the UNESCO observers, it wounded one civilian. The following day, automatic weapons fire wounded several civilians at Ploce. On 4 December, the Imperial Fort was subjected to mortar fire.

E. The St. Nicholas day bombardment - 6 December 1991

67. At 5:48 hours, on 6 December 1991, the single heaviest bombardment that the Old Town was to experience began. In its opening stages, 82 milimeter rockets struck the Old Town, (48 impacts according to the Institute). The bombardment continued with the utilization of 82 milimeter mortars (232 impacts) and 120 milimeter mortars (364 impacts). The intensive shelling lasted until about 11:30 hours. Wire-guided rockets (22) were used on yachts in the Small Port, and others were fired on the Old Town itself. For example, videotape records show one of these hitting the drum of the Cathedral.

68. It is possible that heavier calibre weapons were used. This could be the case since two impacts on the interior parapets of the Old Town caused more damage than would normally be expected from 120 milimeter mortars. Local records indicate that, in addition to those already mentioned, about 300 other projectiles landed in the Old Town, but did not explode. This information has yet to be verified. Photographic evidence and rough crater analysis suggest that, as with previous bombardments, most of the firing originated from the south-east. Combining these findings with the known range of projectiles involved, the source can reasonably be established as coming from a particular unit whose name and emplacement are not mentioned for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons.

69. On 6 December 1991, the targeting was different than earlier bombardments. The south-eastern front of the Old Town, except for the Dominican Convent, was relatively unscathed. This means that the monumental zone at the end of the Old Town, including the Sponza Palace, the Rector's Palace, St. Blaise Church and the Cathedral, maintained its integrity.

Similarly, the southern part of the Old Town on the promontory over the sea did not receive many impacts either.

70. While there were many impacts north-east of the Stradun and on the Stradun itself, the preponderance of the heavy mortars fell upon the north-western part of the Old Town. The Franciscan Convent, the buildings near the Stradun and the buildings in the zone south-west of the Stradun were most seriously hit. This is also the area in which most of the burning damage occurred. According to the Institute report, a large proportion of the 120 millimeter mortars fell there. Some of those mortar rounds probably contained white phosphorus. This conclusion is suggested because of the distinctive red stains which were evident on the surfaces where these mortars exploded.

71. It might be more than coincidental that the zone which received the worst bombardment damage was also the area which had been most seriously damaged by the earthquake of 1979. However, this concordance might just as easily have been a coincidence. In a similarly cognitive vein, some evidence suggests the mortars fired upon the Old Town on that day were systematically firing upon pre-established grid co-ordinates, while other evidence suggests that the targets were selected opportunistically as those witnessing the effects of the bombardment from the observation post at Zarkovica monitored the activity of the JNA forces.

72. This bombardment not only struck the Old Town, but the Inter-University Centre west of the Old Town burned down as well, along with its library of 20,000 volumes. In addition, the worst civilian casualties (see Chapter VII) were incurred on this date, at the Hotel Libertas which is in the New Town and clearly visible from Žarkovica. Unfortunately, the information on the bombardment outside of the Old Town has not yet been organized in a way which would permit its proper analysis. It is buried in the reports of the Institute, the Civilian Police agencies, the Dubrovnik Red Cross, and probably the files of the Ministry of Defence.

F. The inquiry of the JNA

73. The international media, the Director-General of UNESCO (Federic Mayor), and Cyrus Vance, (the UN negotiator for the Yugoslavian crisis), protested strongly about the bombardment of 6 December 1991. The ECMM in Zagreb also lodged a strong protest the same day. In response, the JNA promised "a full investigation of the incident" and asked Croatia to do the same. Later that day, a statement of regret and apparent intention to discipline those responsible was received from the JNA. The team was unable to determine if this promised investigation was actually carried out. We know that on 7 December 1991, a delegation from the JNA visited the Old Town to investigate the damage, but we do not know if any other follow up occurred. A request has been made by the representatives of the Commission of Experts stationed in Zagreb to the Belgrade authorities, on the status of the promised investigation and disciplinary action taken on this matter, but at the time of writing, no response had been received.

74. After 6 December 1991, the JNA forces surrounding the City of Dubrovnik were relatively inactive until April-May 1992. In the meantime, the Croatian Army's capability in the city was increased dramatically. This resulted in a proliferation of valid military objectives in the City of Dubrovnik (but not in the Old Town). This increase in number and distribution of valid military objectives, combined with the Commission's lack of information on the constitution, location, and movements of these Croatian military forces, makes any realistic assessment of violations of the law of armed conflict after this

build up impossible. Therefore, at present, this survey will be largely limited to the period up to 7 December 1991.

75. From the perspective of the law of armed conflict, it is clear that there were valid military objectives in and around the City of Dubrovnik. Above the city was the Imperial Fort on Mount Srdj which was besieged continuously, but never overtaken by the JNA Forces. In addition to this, the team is aware that there were Croatian military forces located in Sustjepan and the Container Port on the Rijeka Dubrovačka; these locations were the only spots in the area which remotely resembled a "front line". Finally, evidence suggests that there may have been some Croatian military forces in Babin Kuk and Petka, however, this is uncertain at this point in time.

76. One point that remains clear is that the closest that any of these valid military objectives were to the Old Town was within one kilometre of the Imperial Fort, and most of them were between three to four kilometres away from the Old Town. They also appear to have been insignificant in terms of the numbers of military personnel and the calibre of their weaponry. In addition, knowledge of the special historical status of the Old Town which was recognized by UNESCO in 1979 upon the sponsorship of Yugoslavia can be imputed to the JNA. In addition to these aforementioned points, there is evidence that the Dubrovnik authorities, (aided by UNESCO observers), appear to have been scrupulous about keeping weapons out of the Old Town, that the besieging forces could see virtually everything that was going on in the Old Town, and that the Old Town was clearly subject to indiscriminate, and possibly even deliberate, targeting. Therefore, this conclusion will also be the subject of a recommendation for further investigation with a view to prosecution in Chapter XII.

VII. CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

A. Sources of information

77. Sources of information with respect to those killed and wounded during the Battle of Dubrovnik are numerous and varied, and the Commission's team studied as many cases as were made available to them. In particular, the Commission's team studied the data available from the Dubrovnik Red Cross, the databank from Dr. Ivica Kostovic (Vice President of the Republic of Croatia), the Civilian Police and the data available along with the report of the Dubrovnik Civil Defence agency.

78. While using so many different sources may seem to represent unnecessary redundancy, such an approach was not wasteful since each source reflected a different approach to the data and contained unique information. For example, the Dubrovnik Red Cross data dealt with everyone from the District of Dubrovnik who had been killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, it made a distinction between civilians, the military, and police, and it provided the age of the victim as well as the date and place of his or her death. This data was presented by listing the victims alphabetically by name.

79. Dr. Kostovic's data listed all dead and wounded from the district. However, it made no distinction between civilians, the military, or police. Further, it provided the date of birth of the victims and the date of wounding with respect to those who had been killed, as well as those who had been wounded. This data was provided by listing the victims name in alphabetical order. The approach of the Dubrovnik Civil Defence agency was different again. It only listed, in chronological order, civilians from the district, as well as their age, the place they were injured, the date they were wounded and their degree of gravity, (from lightly to mortally wounded). Contrary to

other lists, information continued to be provided beyond, and it extended until March 1993.

80. The data provided by the Civilian Police arrived too late and it could not be analysed by the Commission.

B. Analysis

81. Although evidence with respect to the dead and wounded was plentiful and well presented, real problems subside. The data differs, not just in perspective, but also in substance. For example, the names of some people who have been killed appear on all three lists, in other cases their names appear only on two lists and, in other cases, only on one. In addition, the lists often contradict each other with respect to crucial information such as the date or place of injury.

82. These shortcomings do not indicate that the data is un-useful. For prosecutorial purposes, it will have to be independently verified and properly cross-referenced in terms of names, dates, places and nature of injury.

C. The dead and wounded

83. With respect to civilians who died as a result of hostilities, at least 82, (and possibly as many as 88), from the District of Dubrovnik were killed as a result of the JNA advance and occupation of the area from September 1991 until the end of December 1992.

84. It is also clear that most (about 50) of these civilians died as a result of JNA action prior to the St. Nicholas Day bombardment on 6 December 1991. Thirteen civilians died as a result of the bombardment on that date, and this represented the greatest number of civilian deaths that had, or would, be sustained on a single day during the Battle of Dubrovnik. About 20 more civilians were killed over the next twelve month period as a result of the hostilities.

85. Fewer conclusions can be made with respect to the available data on civilians wounded during this period. However, once the work contemplated in paragraph 82 above is completed, a more accurate account will be available regarding wounded civilians. In the meantime, it is clear that hundreds of civilians were killed or wounded, and while these figures may not seem high in absolute terms, when put into perspective, they become shocking.

86. To create this perspective, one must consider that civilians are non-combatants, (assuming that they do not do anything to jeopardize that status), and they may not legally be the object of attack by opposing forces. The law of armed conflict does contemplate the death or wounding of civilians as being legally possible, but this may only occur incidentally or collaterally to attacks upon valid military objectives. When one considers: the overwhelming military superiority of the JNA forces throughout the period during which most of the civilians were killed or wounded (1 October 1991 to 6 December 1991); the negligible size, offensive impotence and isolated location of the pockets of resistance to the JNA occupation and siege of the District, and City, of Dubrovnik; the weapons used by the JNA (thousands of rounds of mortar and artillery fire of various calibers), and the ability to identify and neutralize specific Croatian military objectives which JNA forces had because of the weapons systems made available to them. Due to the ideal observation capacity that the JNA enjoyed through its command of the high ground, the air, and the sea, it seems clear that (at best) the JNA was indifferent to the

civilian casualties it caused or (at worst) it deliberately and systematically targeted civilians and civilian objects throughout this period.

87. As stated above, discrepancies and incompleteness of data with respect to civilian casualties and lack of information with respect to their nature are more comprehensive or precise than the location of activity as the respective military forces preclude. Therefore, the state and cohesiveness of the data with respect to the civilian casualties caused by the Battle of Dubrovnik will also be the subject of a recommendation for further investigation in Chapter XII.

VIII. DAMAGE TO CIVILIAN PROPERTY

A. Sources

88. The Institute for the Restoration of Dubrovnik is responsible for evaluating the war damage to private and public property in the District of Dubrovnik, with the exception of the cultural heritage, which is the responsibility of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Natural Environment.

89. So far, the former institute has completed its survey only for the housing of the district of Dubrovnik. Categorization of damage and the financial estimates for public buildings such as hotels, factories, shops, forests, etc. should be ready in the spring of 1994.

B. Categorization of damage

90. The statistics made available by the Institute cover the housing of the district, which includes thousands of buildings in the villages that are vernacular cultural heritage. The categorization used comprises six levels of damage:

(a) 1-3 represent minor damage to surfaces to slight damage to the building structure;

(b) 4 is heavy damage to the building structure;

(c) 5 is partial destruction of the building, and

(d) 6 is total destruction of the building.

91. Unfortunately, this system of categorization gives no indication of the actual means of destruction. Therefore, much of it is of insignificant use for purposes of attributing criminal responsibility. In the District of Dubrovnik, for example, burning was the cause of most damage except for the damage caused by shelling which is apparent in the "fighting" zones near to towns. In the New Town of Dubrovnik, shelling is the main cause of damage.

92. The following table represents the categories of damage for three zones, including the Old Town, but it must be kept in mind that the figures for the World Heritage Site do not include damage to sacral structures and many public buildings and monuments:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
New Town	823	368	235	48	12	3
Old Town	43	70	68	5	13	1
District	2401	2218	1754	813	1650	882
TOTALS:	3267	2656	2075	866	1675	886

Total Number of damaged buildings: 11,425

93. These statistics reveal that the occupied areas of the district suffered the worst damage to housing, 93.9 per cent for category 4, 98.5 per cent for category 5, and 99.5 per cent for category 6. This explains why Chapter XII will include a recommendation that further investigations into war crimes include intensive investigation of damages to small towns and villages of the District of Dubrovnik.

C. Financial evaluation

94. Specifically concerning only the question of housing, the Institute has calculated that the cost of reconstructing the buildings comes to DM 69,000,000, and the cost of complete reinstallation of the families (reconstruction, appliances, furniture, etc.) is DM 480,000,000 (prices on 31 December 1990). The methodology used was elaborated by the Building Institute of Zagreb, and modified for local conditions.

IX. DAMAGE TO CULTURAL PROPERTY

A. Sources - Old Town and New Town

95. There have been numerous descriptions and evaluations of damage to the cultural heritage of the Old Town and, to a lesser extent, to the New Town of Dubrovnik. These have been prepared by the local Croatian cultural authorities, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Natural Environment of Dubrovnik as well as by UNESCO. There has been a great deal of co-operation between the Institute and UNESCO in the preparation of this information since the arrival of the UNESCO observer mission of November-December 1991, in culmination with the preparation of the Action Plan for the Old Town of Dubrovnik, published in February 1993. With the exception of the first report of the Institute, which was prepared in English, all the other local reports exist only in Croatian.

96. The first report of the Institute, dated 24 November 1991, contained maps and photographs and was prepared without outside assistance. It was entitled, "The Report on the War Destruction in Dubrovnik", and it covers damage in the Old Town which occurred during the bombardments of October and November 1991. The UNESCO observer mission checked most of the entries contained in this report and provided an evaluation of the damages for the Director-General of UNESCO.

97. The observer mission elaborated on a methodology which was adopted by the Institute. This methodology was simplified and did not have the same exactitude as the methodology elaborated on by the National Institute for Monuments in Zagreb, which was only prepared in the latter part of 1992.

Using the UNESCO observers' methodology, the Institute drew up a preliminary Report, contained in 7 volumes, on the Destruction in the Old Town Of Dubrovnik for the months of October, November, December 1991, which was completed on 6 January 1992. This document contains maps and photographs in addition to individual fiches on monuments and houses. It also covers the sections on the contact zones of the Old Town, and on Gruž and Lapad as well as second hand information about the occupied zones.

98. While in Dubrovnik, from 27 November to 20 December 1991, the UNESCO observers prepared reports that were transmitted to the Director-General. The first was on 3 December 1991, and two others followed the bombardment of 6, 7 and 8 December 1991. The second two reports included maps of impacts. Their final report ("Rapport sur l'état du patrimoine culturel dans la ville de Dubrovnik à la suite des bombardements d'octobre, de novembre et de décembre 1991"), submitted in January 1992, included first-hand information as well as summarized data already included in the January report of the Institute. The observers also took approximately 1,000 colour slides of the damage caused by the JNA bombardments of October-December 1991.

99. The Institute extended its work to include the New Town, using the same methodology, but working only on monuments and parks. This "Preliminary Report on War Destruction - October, November, December 1991", consists of 8 volumes and was completed in February 1992. This document contains many photographs and maps in addition to individual fiches.

100. The present mission did not closely examine the bombardments of May-July 1992, because of a lack of crucial information on the contested nature of the District of Dubrovnik during that period. Mention should be made of the "Preliminary Report on War Destruction in the Old Town in June-July 1992", which was completed on 27 August 1992, using the same methodology.

101. It should be pointed out that reports on damage to specific architectural elements were also prepared, but these grouped all the damage done in the bombardments of 1991 and 1992 ("Reports on Destruction of Architectural Elements and Stone on Monuments of the Old Town of Dubrovnik, August 1992, Project Programme for Renewal of Roofs destroyed in the 1991-92 War, August 1992).

102. The UNESCO Action Plan contains cost estimates for restoration of the most important buildings, roofs, street surfaces, fixtures and the walls. However, it does not extend to other areas regarding damage.

B. Sources - the district of Dubrovnik

103. Analyses of damage to cultural heritage in the district are few and far between. The Island of Lokrum has been the subject of one report of the Institute (December 1991). Mali Ston was also the subject of a report (summer of 1992). The Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Zagreb had prepared a report on the damage to the Old Arboretum of Trsteno. Also, the Institute is slowly collecting information on moveable heritage, the monuments, and the vernacular architecture of the villages, but, at the present stage, it cannot present any overall appreciation of damage in the district.

104. The information report on "The Destruction by War of the Cultural Heritage in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina", dated 2 February 1992 and submitted to the Committee on Culture and Education of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, contains a long section on damage in the district. This report was based on statistics presented by the Institute for the Restoration of Dubrovnik and on first hand observations carried out by its

consultant experts. No exhaustive approach was used for its preparation. As a result, a number of villages which did not suffer extensive damages were not visited. The utility of this report is close in proximity to the time of withdrawal of the JNA from Konavle in late October 1992. The Commission is in possession of about 300 colour slides and prints taken during the mission, with captions on this subject.

C. Damage to the Old Town of Dubrovnik during
the bombardments of October-December 1991

105. The damage suffered by the Old Town during the bombardments of October and November 1991 was slight, relative to the damage sustained in December 1991. Caused primarily by 82 milimeter rocket fire, this damage was confined mainly to the stone surfaces of the Small Port, Fort St. John, St. Peter's Bastion, and the pavement of the Stradun. A number of houses were also hit, mainly in the roofs and the upper stories. In several instances, 120 milimeter mortars were shot, which caused extensive damage to roof structures.

There were no fires caused by the bombardment during the October-November period, although the internal structures and contents of some buildings sustained some heat damage.

106. The damage done by the bombardment of 6 December was far more serious, however, due to the type of projectiles used (notably 120 milimeter mortars); the number fired, and the duration of continuous bombardment prevented the fire department and citizens from extinguishing fires before getting out of control.

107. In the report of January 1992, the Institute estimated that 55.9 per cent of the buildings had been damaged:

- (a) 1 per cent had burned;
- (b) 11.1 per cent had suffered serious structural damage;
- (c) 26.4 per cent less severe damage to structural elements; and
- (d) 17.4 per cent only minor damage to facades and roofs.

108. The worst devastation was caused by the burning of the roof and interior structures of seven places from the Baroque period. Among them was the Festival Palace, where the archives from the Summer Festival of Dubrovnik were kept and later destroyed by the fire. In several of these buildings, all floors and internal walls collapsed; in others, they collapsed only partially. Two other houses, of lesser cultural value, also burned down.

109. Individual monuments of importance sustained damage to stone and architectural decorative elements:

- (a) St. Blaise Church (balustrade, medallion, statues, stained glass);
- (b) the Cathedral (drum, statues);
- (c) the Franciscan Convent (cloister: balustrade, columns, facade: library);
- (d) the Dominican Convent (south door mouldings and the rose window of the church, cloister facades);
- (e) the St. Claire Convent (facades, well); and

(f) the Onofrio Fountain (covering, stonework).

All of these monuments suffered damage of varying degrees to their roofs as well. The beautiful veined limestone of the Stradun was also disfigured by 43 mortar impacts.

110. Another type of serious damage, one which will permanently mark the town, was the destruction to the roofs of Dubrovnik. The Institute counted 336 direct impacts on roofs by which 254 roof sections were damaged by shell fragments. In the "Plan préliminaire de financement des travaux d'urgence de reconstruction, de réparation et de restauration pour la vieille ville de Dubrovnik à la suite des bombardements de novembre et de décembre 1991" the UNESCO observers and the Institute estimated that 56,747 square metres of roofs had been damaged. Therefore, thousands of traditional tiles were destroyed and probably will be replaced by modern imitations, since the manufacture of the old type of tiles was discontinued in the middle of the 19th century.

111. The surveys by the UNESCO observers and by the Institute carried out immediately after the 6 December bombardment under extremely difficult conditions, may suffer from a tendency to exaggerate the gravity of some impacts on facades and the stability of the greater buildings. However, with the exception of a few cases, little analysis was performed on the effects of vibrations from the detonations on buildings that had been shaken by the earthquake of 1979. In some instances, the amount of damage to some roofs was determined to be worse than originally estimated since surface tiles were often lifted by nearby detonations, falling back on the tiles underneath, and, in consequence, breaking them. This damage, as well as the weakening of the roof structures, was not readily visible, and only became visible at a later stage. To summarize, the hidden damage to the town was worse than the immediately assessed, and the obvious and visible damage was somewhat less in significance.

X. APPLICABLE LAW

A. The conflict

112. The geographical area, which once was the state of Yugoslavia, has been the stage for the use of varying degrees of force during the last two years, and these conflicts have involved parties with differing international status. Although the international status of Croatia during 1991 may reasonably be the subject of academic debate, the discussion to follow will be based upon the premise that the Battle of Dubrovnik was an international armed conflict.

B. The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

113. In proposing the statute for an International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTFY), the Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council Resolution 808 (1993) of 3 May 1993 (S/25704), required that only rules of international humanitarian law which were "beyond any doubt" part of customary international law were to be applied by the ICTFY. The report referred to the principle of nullum crimen sine lege in justifying this position. Among other international instruments, the report cited the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the 1907 Hague IV Convention Regulations, and the 1945 Charter of the International Military Tribunal as being included in this group.

114. The additional Protocol 1 to the Geneva Conventions (AP 1) is conspicuous by its absence from this group, even though the former state of Yugoslavia ratified the AP 1 on 11 June 1979, and its successor states, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro are also bound at present by this international obligation in spite of the fact that large portions refer to customary international law. This restrictive approach was adopted to avoid the substantive and procedural problems which might be caused by non-universal adherence to AP 1.

115. In regard to the Battle of Dubrovnik, the non-inclusion of AP 1 does not represent a problem since the offences and principles of law set out in the statute of the ICTFY adopted 29 May 1993 satisfactorily cover all the violations identified by the Commission.

C. Offences

116. Although the statute of the ICTFY lists many possible offences on which the ICTFY could stand its jurisdiction, only those set out in Article 2(a), 2(d), 2(g) and Article 3(b), 3(c), 3(d) and 3(e) have been determined relevant to the Battle of Dubrovnik, such as:

- (a) wilful killing;
- (b) extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
- (c) unlawful confinement of a civilian;
- (d) wanton destruction of cities, towns, or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity;
- (e) attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of undefended towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings;
- (f) seizure of, destruction, or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion, charity, and education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments, and works of art and science, and
- (g) plunder of public or private property

D. Personal and command responsibility

117. The offences listed in paragraph 5 of the Statute provide perspective by including principles such as personal responsibility and command responsibility. Article 7 of the Statute sets out these principles and briefly states that one can incur criminal liability for the aforementioned offences: committing the offence oneself, ordering, planning or instigating the commission of an offence, or by failing to take reasonable steps to prevent or deter the commission of an offence by subordinates if one knew, or ought to have known, that subordinates had committed or were about to commit an offence.

118. This statement may seem convoluted and unworkable, but it represents nothing more than a restatement of principles common to most domestic criminal law systems and those declared by many war crimes tribunals which sat in the years following the Second World War.

E. Protection of victims and witnesses

119. In accordance with Article 15 of the Statute, the need to protect victims and witnesses has also been recognized. This first took the form of Guidelines to the Commission's team for the Conduct of Inquiries and Interviews. Later, this took the form of an interview protocol which was developed by the Dubrovnik team as a way of ensuring absolutely that personal interviews do not violate the principle set out in Article 15 of the Statute.

F. Military objectives and other customary international law principles

120. The Statute of the ICTFY cannot hope to make all public international law applicable to armed conflict or even to the prosecution of individuals for grave breaches of this law. The Statute must be seen as an essential mechanism which functions as part of the great body of international humanitarian law for its enforcement through the suppression of grave breaches of the same. For this reason, we must remember that in addition to the Statute of the ICTFY and the international instruments specifically named, the great body of customary international law is also applicable to armed conflict.

121. A good way to illustrate this point is to consider a well known rule found in a notable international instrument. An example of this is found in the 1907 Hague IV Regulations which states that the right of opposing parties "to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited". Considered in isolation, this broad prohibition, by way of a double-negative, may seem to be too vague and abstract to be practically useful. However, this broad principle could be useful and could be made applicable to real armed conflicts with the application of concepts such as "military objective" which have become, over the last one-hundred years, part of customary international law.

122. As quoted in the Commission's team Report of the Battle of Sarajevo, "military objectives are those objects which by their nature, location, purpose or use:

- (a) make an effective contribution to military action, and
- (b) whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage ..."

123. A "military objective" is a lawful target, and the knowledge of this criteria allows combatants and non-combatants alike to determine which kind of opposing forces are likely to attempt to destroy or neutralize. This concept also allows the competent authorities to assess the legality of the conduct of opposing forces and react accordingly. Without this concept, the above quoted rule would just be a legal abstraction. Concepts such as "undefended places or things" or "proportionality" or "neutrality" or "collateral damage" are other examples of concepts which make concrete rules of international humanitarian law.

124. These kind of principles complement the Statute of the ICTFY; thus they are part of the law applicable to the Battle of Dubrovnik as well as to the prosecutions initiated as a result of it.

XI. RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR CRIMES

125. At this stage, based upon the collection and assessment of the evidence on the Battle of Dubrovnik, the Commission is not in a good position to suggest indictments for any individual. This is not because a prima facie case cannot be produced, but further evidence is needed. A prima facie case, however, can be made against certain officers with respect to the incident of 6 December 1991. Names are not included for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons.

126. The problem with the prima facie case against a known officer, whose name is not mentioned for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons, is that according to the Commission team's knowledge, several of the essential elements in the case were only provided by former JNA Captain Soldo - someone who has a lot to gain if he can pass on responsibility from himself a superior. It may very well be that Soldo's evidence is reliable, but when one considers the enormous amount of raw data relevant to this case which has yet to be evaluated by an independent body such as the Commission's team, and the fact that the evidence on all of the essential elements is not as consistent as one would like, it seems reasonable to take the time to consider all the readily available evidence before preparing the indictment.

127. It is also possible that these officers could be linked to other offences in the occupied areas such as the unlawful confinement of civilians and plunder of private property. Clearly, more evidence is necessary to even consider issuing indictments for these additional offences. Cases against the commanding officers and other senior officers can be made and are subject to the same comments as those made above in paragraphs 125 and 126.

128. On the last day set aside for the drafting of this report, the team started to receive more information on the JNA command structure during the Battle of Dubrovnik. This enabled the Commission's team to have a more complete picture of the military hierarchy, but the Commission did not have enough time to go back to the records available to try to establish a link with any specific offences. This task must be reserved for the future.

129. In order to conduct effective prosecutions to punish violators of international humanitarian law and deter others from the same actions, indictments must be prepared dispassionately after all of the available evidence has been reviewed. The prosecutor will need to know:

- (a) what offences occurred;
- (b) where the offences occurred;
- (c) when the offences occurred;
- (d) how the offences occurred (by artillery? by mortars? by small arms? by beating? by burning? etc), and
- (e) how the victim was conducting himself or how the building or town/village was being used at the relevant time.

130. The prosecutor will then need to correlate that information with reliable information regarding the names of units and unit commanders, as well as details of their activities at the relevant time. Armed with this kind of evidence, the prosecutor will be able to conduct successful prosecutions.

131. It should be noted that the local Croatian authorities have been working on their own cases for approximately two years. According to the Dubrovnik

Civilian Police, they completed investigations on 127 JNA members and forwarded them to the District Prosecutor's office with recommendations for charges. Out of these 127 cases, 36 are related to offences committed against the Old Town. The Dubrovnik Civilian Police have another 80 JNA members under investigation.

132. The local authorities also have a former JNA member, First Lieutenant Ahmet Alasani, in custody pending charges. The local authorities did not specify the charges except that they refer to crimes against Croatia. The Commission team's assessment concludes that local authorities operate under much less stringent rules of proof and evidence than those established by the ICTFY. For example, they include provisions for trials in absentia. Therefore, it is suggested that the statistics regarding these potential prosecutions should not be treated as anything other than interesting facts for assessing the feasibility and prospects of future investigations by the Commission's team.

XII. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION

A. Criteria

133. As mentioned in previous chapters, there are many avenues along which the initial work of the Commission's team should be followed either by further investigations of events or by reviewing the existing data. Specific incidents should receive priority of attention for any future investigative missions.

134. The Commission chose two basic criterion for the selection of specific incidents. The first criterium was determining how close the existing evidence was to establishing a prima facie case of a violation of Articles 2 or 3 of the Statute of the ICTFY against a specific individual or group of individuals. Therefore, cases which are most likely to bear fruit, from a prosecutorial point of view, should be given priority.

135. The second criterion for selecting incidents should involve those cases for which, though a strong prosecutorial case did not exist, are considered to be serious in terms of loss of life or health or loss of property. In other words, the most serious breaches of international humanitarian law should be properly investigated even though evidence with respect to them is scant or vague.

B. Crimes against persons

1. Wilful killing

136. During the Battle of Dubrovnik, 82 to 88 civilian persons were killed. The circumstances surrounding these deaths appear to be particularly disturbing. The deaths of firemen at the Libertas Hotel in the New Town of Dubrovnik on 6 December 1991 while they were fighting a fire appear to have been the result of a specific target by JNA forces. In that connection, a recording of the JNA radio transmission which gave the order to direct mortar fire on the firemen is in the possession of the Dubrovnik Civil Defence Agency. This case should receive investigative priority.

137. Another case of civilian deaths which should receive investigative priority is the apparently deliberate targeting by JNA forces of the hotels in the New Town of Dubrovnik during the fall of 1991. These hotels were filled with thousands of refugees. The JNA forces either had or ought to have had

knowledge of their presence.

2. Unlawful confinement or abuse of civilians

138. Approximately 5,000 civilians remained in the District of Dubrovnik during its occupation by JNA forces. The Dubrovnik Red Cross and the ICRC have collected information with respect to beatings and other maltreatment of civilians in these occupied areas, and these incidents should be followed up.

139. In addition, it appears that several employees of the hydro-electric plant at Plat were unlawfully confined during the occupation of that area.

3. Arrest of protected persons

140. Two Red Cross volunteers of a five-member Red Cross team were sent to Cajkovici to collect bodies. They were detained on 26 November 1991 by JNA forces. These volunteers, Muslims from Kosovo, were wearing Red Cross armbands at the time of their arrest. They were arrested by a known JNA officer, whose name is not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. They have not been seen again, in spite of the efforts made by the Croatian Red Cross. This matter should also be followed up.

C. Crimes against civilian property

141. The incidents of wanton destruction and plunder of private property were so numerous and widespread that it is difficult to choose a starting point for further investigation. They must all be dealt with, and the Dubrovnik Civilian Police have already been working for at least one year investigating and documenting these violations by JNA forces. They must all be followed up. No specific recommendation is made, at this stage, with respect to a particular case.

D. Crimes against religious, historical and cultural property

142. With respect to the wanton destruction inflicted upon the Old and New Towns of Dubrovnik, immediate attention should be given to the development of cases against certain JNA officers, who are not named for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. The cases against all of these JNA officers are close to completion, and have already been the subject of considerable attention by the Croatian authorities. As to essential elements of these cases, such as the identities of the officers, the command structure and the damage to both moveable and immoveable cultural property - both religious and historic - are practically ready for prosecution, and they should be followed up.

143. As discussed in Chapters VIII and IX, the wanton destruction of cultural property was not limited to the Old and New Towns of Dubrovnik. The District of Dubrovnik suffered greatly, and was occupied for a considerable period of time. It experienced plunder as well as wanton destruction. The entire District of Dubrovnik should be the subject of further investigation. Starting points in the Primorje region should be the village of Slano and the old Arboretum of Trsteno which suffered both wanton destruction and plunder. It also appears that the village cemetery of Osojnik was subjected to desecration. In the Konavle region, the village of Cilipi and the Franciscan Convent of Pridvorje would be good starting points. These matters should also be the subject of early attention by any future Commission's investigative

teams.

144. In making these recommendations for further investigative efforts, it is understood that conducting these investigations will involve significant financial and personal resources and that the Commission of Expert's resources are limited. The Commission's team has no solution to this dilemma other than to emphasize how serious the violations of international humanitarian law were during the Battle of Dubrovnik and to state that evidence must be found and promptly secured if the Commission envisages prosecutions. With the passage of time, the physical evidence is most likely to get lost or mislaid. In addition, it is most possible that human memories and the international indignation will fade away.

XIII. LESSONS LEARNED

145. In all endeavours of this nature, lessons are to be learned. So that future Commission's team investigations may benefit from the experience, and mistakes of the Dubrovnik team, a brief outline recommending a methodology for making future investigations more efficient and effective is provided herewith. It is hoped that these recommendations will become a part of the Commission of Expert's corporate memory.

A. Interpreters

146. Independent and professional interpreters are essential to the effective operations of investigations of this kind. Two of the three interpreters used by the Commission's team were provided by the government of Croatia. Although they were charming and well motivated people, the Commission's team often had to discipline them so that they would only interpret and not carry on conversations which effectively excluded the Commission's team members from a conversation. This is a matter of professionalism, and it can normally be dealt with by the team members on the ground.

147. This problem was underscored when the team used the interpreter provided by the UNMO Detachment Dubrovnik. This interpreter was conscientious, disciplined and accurate. She also permitted the team to maintain an appearance of impartiality when this was very important (during the interview of former JNA Captain Soldo, for example). Having said this, there were clearly times when having an interpreter who was "connected" to the regime facilitated our investigation. The lesson learned is that independent interpreters are to be sought, but if they are not available, an interpreter who is less than perfectly independent is acceptable, (and advantageous in certain circumstances), as long as the interpreter is professional and disciplined.

B. Pre-deployment preparation

148. Much valuable investigatory time was lost once the team was deployed to Dubrovnik because the team had to spend time attempting to secure the co-operation of many local authorities who were prepared to be very bureaucratic in dealing with the team. The amount of time referred to was well beyond that would be dictated by courtesy and protocol, and in the end, the team was still not able to get access to a great deal of crucial, locally held data.

149. This could have been avoided if all of the important authorities had been formally contacted in advance so that they could grant the necessary permission and notify their subordinates to expect, and co-operate with, the

investigative team. Ideally, this could be accomplished by holding a pre-deployment conference at a convenient location. All of the necessary requests for co-operation could be prepared in draft during such a conference and then forwarded to the Commission of Experts in Geneva or Zagreb for official contact with the relevant authority. This would also be an appropriate occasion for the team members to identify issues and crucial areas and to prepare a very detailed plan of action and to identify and review relevant documentation so that the team would be more efficient and effective once it actually got on the ground.

C. On-site secretarial support

150. Although the team members were able to use the personal computer provided by the Commission of Experts and another provided by the Norwegian government in the processing of data and the preparation of this report, the team would clearly have been more efficient if it had some type of dedicated on site secretarial support. It is recommended that this type of support be made available to future investigative teams. If this type of support is not feasible, then each member of the team must have access to a personal computer to avoid the non-productive time which occurred when team members waited for a personal computer to become available.

D. Co-ordination with UNPROFOR and ECMM

151. Although the Commission's team received significant support from the UNPROFOR and ECMM personnel individually and from the UNMOs as a group, the team did not receive as much formal support from UNPROFOR and ECMM as it might have. The team would most certainly have been more effective with such support. Therefore, it is recommended that co-ordination be requested at whatever level is necessary to secure the support of these organizations for future investigations.

E. Team members in uniform

152. It was readily apparent that being in a military uniform was helpful in some circumstances but a hinderance in others. During this mission three of the four team members would have been entitled to wear a uniform, but only one (the team leader) actually brought one to wear. It is recommended that those future team members who are entitled to wear military uniforms be given the option of doing so according to the circumstances as long as the team leader (if military) is always in uniform.

F. Team composition

153. The sheer volume of information available with respect to the Battle of Dubrovnik dictated very early in the deployment that the team would concentrate on an overall assessment of the evidence available with which to prosecute war crimes rather than on the assembling of specific war crimes cases. Therefore, the team was well constituted, with three lawyers and one art historian, to do this. In the future, however, if the mandate of a particular team is to assemble specific war crimes cases and conduct the personal interviews and other associated foot work, the team will have to be more heavily composed of trained investigators such as civilian or military police (at least four). Investigators might be drawn from the civilian or military police of UNPROFOR to conduct these investigations.

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FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION OF
EXPERTS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 780 (1992)

ANNEX XII
RADIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION (UNPA SECTOR WEST, CROATIA)
OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1993

Under the Direction of:

William J. Fenrick
Member and Rapporteur for On-Site Investigations,
Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to
Security Council Resolution 780 (1992)

Prepared by:

Royal Netherlands Army
Nuclear, Biological and Chemical School, Members of
Netherlands' Contributed Personnel to the Commission of Experts

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. GENERAL	1	3
II. PERSONNEL	2	3
III. EQUIPMENT	3 - 6	3
A. Radiological equipment	3 - 4	3
B. Additional equipment	5 - 6	3
IV. EXECUTION	7 - 12	3
A. General	7	3
B. Locations	8 - 9	4
C. Mode	10 - 12	4
V. RESULTS	13 - 14	4
VI. CONCLUSIONS	15 - 17	4

Appendices

I. Analysis Results of Soil Samples by TSD	6
II. Radioactivity in Soil	7

I. GENERAL

1. On request of the United Nations Commission of Experts, two Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) specialists were temporarily attached to the Royal Netherlands Army UNPROFOR Support Detachment, in order to conduct a preliminary radiological survey in United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) Sector West. The team deployed to Croatia on 18 October 1993 and to the Sector on 20 October. The team conducted its investigation in the Sector until 3 November, redeployed to Zagreb on 3 November, and returned to The Netherlands on 4 November. An initial debriefing was held on 3 November at UNPROFOR Hqs. Zagreb.

II. PERSONNEL

2. The NBC team was formed by two instructors of the NBC School of the Royal Netherlands Army, Captain J. J.H.M. Limbourg and Sergeant-Major C.C.L. Daelman.

III. EQUIPMENT

A. Radiological equipment

3. For the radiological survey, the team used the KL PDR 7000 radiological monitor, fitted with both an internal and external sensor. This radiation monitor proved to be an excellent tool for the mission, as it was capable of measuring the normal background radiation in Gamma mode, in Beta/Gamma mode, and to indicate the nuclear activity in water and soil samples. This meter is the standard radiological survey meter in the Royal Netherlands Army (RNLA), as well as the Royal Netherlands Air Force (RNLAf). In addition, a civilian gamma monitor was used.

4. For personal protection, the team was equipped with several personal dosimeters, named a "filmbadge" and two electronic dosimeters. The maximum dose allowed was 5 cGy for the NBC team and 0,5 cGy for any other personnel involved.

B. Additional equipment

5. Vehicular: UN Jeep Cherokee, fitted with VHF radio.

6. Communications: A satellite communication system with built-in Global Positioning System was provided. For back-up communication with the NBC School in The Netherlands, telephone communications were used from UNPROFOR Communications Centre in the Sector.

IV. EXECUTION

A. General

7. The locations of alleged dumping were given to the examining team only after their arrival in Zagreb. However, the information provided was hardly sufficient to conduct a thorough examination of the areas stated, as each of the mentioned areas covered at least 120 square kilometres. The team, as ordered by the Ministry of Defence in The Hague, only covered UNPA Sector West. Before deployment, the team conducted a very detailed map study. This, combined with information obtained from UN Civilian Police, UNPROFOR, and the

local population enabled the team to operate in the Sector.

B. Locations

8. The main area of the survey was UNPA Sector West, with Sector Hqs. at Daruvar. Within UNPA Sector West, two areas were indicated in the information given to the team. These two areas, PSUNJ mountains and PAPUK mountains, were of main interest. In addition, other areas in the Sector were covered, with special attention towards abandoned mine shafts, rockeries, and domestic waste dumps en route. Furthermore, the radiological situation at the gravesite in UNPA Sector West (Pakracka Poljana) was closely monitored as well, in order to eliminate rumours of possible dumping of radiological waste near the alleged mass graves.

9. Due to the increasing activities and the large movements of troops of the warring factions in the area of the Cease Fire Zone, combined with the increasing threat of snipers, the team was not able to examine the PSUNJ area. This was decided in conjunction with the Sector Commander and his staff in Daruvar.

C. Mode

10. The survey was held by mobile patrol, with both internal and external sensors. In the immediate area of measuring points, patrols by foot were conducted; i.e., one member of the team leaving the vehicle, vehicle moved away at least 50 metres, then reading the monitor. This, combined with the reading of the vehicle monitors, gave the most accurate results.

11. On five locations, soil samples were taken, to be investigated by the TSD laboratories in The Netherlands. Two of the samples were taken at the mass gravesite in UNPA Sector West (#1 and #5). The examination report is set out at page 4 of this report.

12. In total, 1,800 kilometres of roads were covered in the Sector, of which approx 1,100 kilometres non-metalled (gravel and sandpaths). Many minefields, possible locations and mine warning signs were seen and reported to UNPA Sector West Headquarters.

V. RESULTS

13. The normal, natural radiation ("background radiation") in the mission area proved to be approximately 0,25 uGy/h. This was an average, monitored throughout the team's stay in the mission area. In UNPA Sector West, the level of nuclear activity proved to be between 0,05 uGy/h (location rockery 33TXL773533) and 0,45 uGy/h (location 33TXL 86685281, soil sample #2). All other readings were within this range.

14. Further investigation of possible dumpsites, such as rockeries, waste dumpsites and abandoned villages showed no physical presence of nuclear waste.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

15. The nuclear activity, measured at UNPA Sector West, proved NOT to be any higher than the normal background radiation. In addition, examination of the five soil samples proved that the quantity of radioactive materials in the samples can be considered as normal. These radioactive materials contribute

to the level of background radiation.

16. There were no signs of any nuclear waste in the areas searched.

17. The mission proved to be too short to conduct an investigation in the other areas. However, the team is willing to return, to examine the other areas.

Vught, 14 December 1993,
OIC
Royal Netherlands Army
UNPROFOR Support Detachment

NBC

Appendix I

ANALYSIS RESULTS OF SOIL SAMPLES BY TSD

Captain RNLA
J. J.H.M LIMBOURG

Sample Nuclide	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
Ra-226	80.2	73.9	0*	0*	31.4
Pb-214	21.4	20.1	24.1	25.2	16.9
Bi-214	35.0	22.1	24.7	29.7	19.9
Pb-210	104.2	121.1	118.7	133.9	80.5
Cs-137	5.4	25.0	22.4	8.1	1.6
K-40	339.7	334.4	378.4	377.1	442.1
Ac-228	34.4	35.5	46.7	37.5	27.8
Pb-212	29.9	24.9	35.5	33.4	24.9
Bi-212	33.7	20.3	4.7	48.2	17.7
Tl-208	51.5	4.4	18.9	5.1	4.2
TOTAL	725	711	585	647	697

Units used in this table: Bq/kg (Becquerel per kilogramme)

Conclusion: There was no radioactivity found in the samples which was considered to be higher than that of the constant available "natural occurring radioactivity".

The first four nuclides mentioned are daughters of the parent nuclide Uranium, the last four of the parent nuclide Thorium. K-40 (potassium) is another naturally occurring nuclide, while the very small amounts of Cs-137 will be present anywhere in Europe because of the Chernobyl accident.

The results are presented graphically in Appendix II.

(Dated 13 December 1993)

(Signed Eng. A. Klerk)

* The method used caused a negative result.