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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)

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ANNEX IX  
RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

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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)

Principal Legal Analyst:

Marcia L. McCormick, IHRLI Staff Attorney

Contributors:

Patsy Campbell, IHRLI Staff Attorney  
Stacey White, IHRLI Volunteer Analyst  
Azra Mehdi, IHRLI Volunteer Analyst  
Monica Witczak, IHRLI Volunteer Analyst

and

The Staff of the International Human Rights  
Law Institute, DePaul University

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## 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. <sup>1/</sup> 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. <sup>2/</sup> 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. <sup>3/</sup>

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 Dobojo, 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, Stajičevo, 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 Odňak Camp of Strolit, at the elementary school in Odňak, 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 Odňak counties. <sup>84/</sup> 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. <sup>85/</sup> 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 Odňak 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. <sup>86/</sup>

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. <sup>87/</sup> 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. <sup>88/</sup>

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. <sup>89/</sup> 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. <sup>90/</sup>

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 Odňak 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 Vestfalija, 130/ Hotel Galija, 131/ Interpler 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 Derventa, 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 Dobož, 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 Miljevina. 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. Gorañde 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, Gorañde 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 Vukovinje 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 Dņepi 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/  
Suh 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 Croatians. 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-Serbians. 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 Hadzici 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 Kaloševiči. 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 Kaloševiči at Teslić Camp.

226. According to these eight documents, in March 1992, Serbian forces captured Kaloševiči, a town near Teslić. 534/ Prisoners from the town were taken to a camp in the forest, about five hours walk from Kaloševiči 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. <sup>569/</sup> One report asserts that 200 girls, aged 15 and under, were held and raped in a camp in Lomnica. <sup>570/</sup> Another report states that there were rapes in Tuzla and Živinice without providing further detail as to whether they occurred in detention facilities. <sup>571/</sup> Finally, one report states that women were raped prior to a prisoner exchange, but does not allege the exact location of this event. <sup>572/</sup>

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". <sup>573/</sup> This section contains seven reports of sexual atrocities.

243. In October 1993, NORBAT reported that rapes took place in Vareš. <sup>574/</sup> 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. <sup>575/</sup> Other women in the village were reportedly raped and then killed. <sup>576/</sup> In November, Croatian soldiers raped a woman in her apartment in Vareš. <sup>577/</sup>

53. Višegrad <sup>578/</sup>

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. <sup>579/</sup> 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, <sup>580/</sup>

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  
Šešelj'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/