

Čičevo, Dolovi, Donje Selo, Dubravice, Jezero, Kula, Sitnik and Zagorice. 1778/

1260. By Bosnian Serb historical accounts, several aggressive measures have been taken since the second World War to discourage Serbian presence in the area. 1779/ On 30 October 1990, the desecration of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Konjic marked the beginning of what Serbs believed to be renewed attempts to reduce Serbian presence even further. 1780/

1261. Reportedly, on 19 April 1992, joint Bosnian Croat-Bosnian Muslim forces attacked the JNA military facilities at Čelebići. 1781/ The grossly outnumbered Bosnian Serb forces were rendered powerless and compelled to retreat. Serbian soldiers were then arrested, paving the way for full Croat-Muslim occupation of Čelebići and, from there, of the greater Konjic municipality. 1782/

1262. According to Bosnian Croat chronicles, in early 1992, Serbs began shelling Konjic from the villages above the region. 1783/ As the battles with Serbs developed, Croats organized themselves, forming the HVO, and shortly thereafter Muslims organized into the BiH Army. 1784/ The HVO and BiH forces positioned themselves in the hills above the villages of Konjic and, by joint effort, successfully resisted Serb occupation. 1785/

1263. Regardless of which historical position is adopted, by March 1993, the political rampart constructed by Croat and Muslim forces had begun to crumble, and on 14 April 1993, fighting broke out between Muslim and Croatian forces in Klis. 1786/ The Muslims, assisted by Mujahedin, were a formidable force in the region, and Croatian villages came under siege and eventually under Muslim occupation. 1787/

1264. By 16 April, BiH forces attacked Croatian HVO positions in Konjic, resulting in the overthrow of Croatian forces and the complete Muslim occupation of Konjic. 1788/

1265. In the following accounts, the first 16 camp descriptions detail those locations cooperatively controlled by Croatian and Muslim forces. The subsequent 11 accounts describe facilities controlled solely by Muslims, and the two remaining locations fall under undetermined authority. There are also several reports that allege the existence of a camp or camps in Konjic without supplying enough detail to determine the exact location or by whom they were controlled. 1789/

1266. Čelebići Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the Thomson Mission.) In May 1992, following the withdrawal of the JNA from its barracks in the village of Čelebići, Croatian-Muslim forces assumed control of the barracks and transformed them into a detention centre for Serbian prisoners. 1790/

1267. Immediately after its creation on 4 May 1992 and continuing through to the suspension of operations in December 1992, camp Čelebići interned several hundred citizens from the municipality of Konjic. 1791/ The number of detainees changed regularly.

1268. Men and women were separated, with men interned in several locations including a concrete tunnel called hangar Number 9, a sheet metal hangar called Number 6, a depot called Number 22 and, on occasion, in concrete manholes believed to be oil storage sites. 1792/ Women were imprisoned either in an administrative building, located at the camp entrance, or in a shaft excavated in the ground next to the tunnel at hangar Number 9. 1793/

1269. The detainees were brought to Čelebići from all corners of Konjic. 1794/ On 22 May 1992, Croatian and Muslim forces allegedly attacked the Serb villages

of Bjelovina, Ceriⁿⁱ, and Donje Selo. Reportedly all surviving members of the Serb population in these villages were taken to camp Čelebiⁿⁱ. 1795/ In another report, members of the "TO B-H" invaded the village of Brdjani on 15 June 1992 and ordered all the men to surrender. Forty-eight Serbian prisoners were put on trucks and taken to Čelebiⁿⁱ. Some 200 individuals from Bradina were already in residence when they arrived. 1796/

1270. In another report, a Serbian resident from the village of Bradina recalled that he and some 50 other men were instructed by Croatian and Muslim forces to report to headquarters in Podorašac. Upon arrival, the witness and others were loaded onto a tarpaulin-covered truck and transported to Čelebiⁿⁱ concentration camp. 1797/

1271. According to several reports the conditions at the camp were deplorable. Hangar Number 9, which was an abandoned atomic shelter/ventilation tunnel, measured approximately 120 centimetres in width, 30 metres in length and 2.5 metres in height. Air entered through a small glass window in the door, and there was absolutely no illumination. Reportedly, because of the construction of the tunnel, it was impossible for an individual to stand upright. 1798/

1272. The 50 or so detainees in the tunnel defecated in a bucket that was emptied infrequently. Human waste accumulated up to 10 centimetres at one end of the tunnel. The detainees were not permitted to wash during the first 20 days of their internment, and for the first three days they were not provided with food. 1799/

1273. According to one inmate, throughout the first one and a half months of detention, the inmates were fed small pieces of stale bread and some vegetables three times daily. In the two months that followed, they were fed only bread. 1800/ He recalled that the men had no choice but to perform all bodily functions in one corner inside the hangar. Muslim soldiers often placed the prisoners food in the same locations and often times dropped the plates, spoons, or bread into the excrement. 1801/

1274. The several reports detailing the initial acts of mistreatment suffered by the inmates at the hands of their captors appear to be in agreement. Upon arrival at Čelebiⁿⁱ, Muslim soldiers were lined up at the entrance in two rows. 1802/ The detainees were made to pass between the rows of soldiers with their hands clasped behind their necks. As the inmates passed, the soldiers beat them with blunt objects, iron bars, shovels, pickaxes, thick electric cables, and rubber truncheons. 1803/

1275. The prisoners were then placed in manholes for several hours at a time. 1804/ These manholes were formerly oil storage reservoirs. The lids were replaced on the manholes serving to cut off the flow of air. As a consequence, men collapsed from suffocation. 1805/

1276. For those inmates assigned to hangar Number 9, once removed from the manholes they were subjected to additional beatings at the entrance to hangar Number 9. In one report, the guards beat 25 inmates with shovels so severely that 12 shovels were broken in the process. 1806/ After a period of time spent in Number 9, the inmates were then transferred to Number 6. 1807/ In some cases, due to the space limitations in hangar Number 9, some detainees were sent directly to Number 6.

1277. For those assigned to hangar Number 6, the guards came and collected all the valuables from the inmates. 1808/ The inmates were then taken in groups of 10 to a nearby building called "the Command"--which was so-called because the JNA command had previously been located there. 1809/ Once inside the Command, the prisoners were ordered to stand on tip-toe facing the wall with their hands

raised high above their heads. Muslim soldiers then conducted interrogations regarding alleged "etnik" activity, strategy and weapons locations. 1810/

1278. Following the initial, somewhat routine abuses, the specific acts of mistreatment appear from the reports, to some degree, to be haphazard. The variation on the methods of mistreatment included beatings with batons, wooden clubs, truncheons, chains, iron rods; imprisonment in drainage shafts; scorching and cutting by hot knives pressed to the inmates' faces, bodies and chests; spraing with gunpowder and setting alight; binding male genitals with low-burning fuses, the breaking of ribs, arms and legs; and the cutting off of ears and fingers. 1811/ Some inmates report being detained in manholes filled with water for 24 hour periods. Occasionally, using their feet, the Muslim guards forced the inmates under water and held them there to near suffocation. 1812/

1279. The inmates detained in the sheet metal hangar, Number 6, noted that in August 1992, when the day's heat was at its worst, the doors and windows of their containment facility remained closed. Temperatures reportedly reached 50 degrees Celsius or 148 degrees Fahrenheit. 1813/

1280. In another report, two male detainees had their trouser-legs--below the knee--doused with a flammable liquid and then ignited. As the men's legs began to burn their Muslim captors reportedly forced them to sit down and forbade them to extinguish the flames. 1814/

1281. Reports also suggest that all imprisoned women were systematically raped. Women were usually raped by more than one guard. 1815/ Serbian women were reportedly housed in or near the Command building and ushered to the appropriate locations when required. 1816/ Male prisoners were also sexually molested by forcing them into same-sex anal intercourse or oral sex. 1817/

1282. The entire Čelebići facility was initially controlled by Croatian forces and manned by Muslim guards. Due to shifting political winds, Muslim forces later assumed control. However, before this change, Croatian, "Š", was the commander of the camp, and "□" 1818/, a Muslim, was his deputy. A number of reports suggest that "□" was directly responsible for the mistreatment, torture and murder of a great many of the inmates. 1819/ Prisoners were abused or killed on the orders of deputy commander "□". "□" ordered prisoners to fight each other. If "□" did not feel satisfied that the blows were severe enough, he ordered the guards to beat both prisoners. 1820/

1283. Reportedly, prisoners were forbidden to sleep. "□" selected one prisoner to keep the others awake. If "□" found anyone asleep the prisoner in charge was severely punished. 1821/

1284. In another report, a female prisoner at Čelebići alleged being raped by "□". She alleged that she was beaten and kicked during several interrogations regarding the whereabouts of her son and husband. 1822/

1285. Additionally, the witness alleged that she was stripped naked by young men who held knives to her throat and held lit cigarettes to her eyelashes, burning her eyelids when she screamed. 1823/ She was subjected to multiple rapes by a variety of men, many of whom she was unable to recognize because of the dark night. She alleged that she was taken to an office where the rapes lasted from three to four hours at a time. 1824/

1286. The witness stated that she was detained in a room near hangar Number 9. 1825/ She recalled that some 39 men were held there, and she witnessed the men being beaten, kicked and tortured. She recalled that the tunnel was poorly lit and poorly ventilated. She stated further that she witnessed "□" kill one of the inmates. 1826/ It was her understanding that "□" raped every woman brought

into the prison. 1827/ She alleged that some 120 women were raped by "□". 1828/ Women were reportedly set aside solely for his pleasure. 1829/

1287. Several reports note that although "□" was notorious for his cruel actions, a young guard called "š" 1830/ was worse. 1831/ He was said to have participated in all the murders and a great many of the rapes in the camp.

1288. "š" reportedly beat prisoners with baseball bats and made them kneel while he beat them about their breasts and stomachs. 1832/

1289. "š" is noted for wrapping slow-burning fuses around the legs or waist of inmates, putting another end between the inmate's legs or in his pants and then lighting the fuse. 1833/ The burning fuse which was wrapped in plastic, clung to the victim's body as it melted. The victim's family was usually forced to watch this torture. 1834/

1290. Another inmate was made to wear a gas mask with the air filter sealed so that he was unable to breathe. 1835/ "š" forced him to wear it for an hour while standing in the hot summer heat. Consequently, the victim collapsed several times. 1836/

1291. In still another report, prior to a visit by an Arab TV crew, "š" selected three prisoners to tell about their "crimes" against Muslims. One among them was ordered to say that he had killed Muslims and Croats in Mostar and burned down their homes. 1837/ When the man refused, "š" beat him with a soldier's belt until he bled. 1838/ "š" reportedly doused the prisoners with gas and gunpowder and then set them alight, causing severe burns and wounds. 1839/

1292. In another incident, "š" subjected two young brothers to severe mistreatment. He reportedly deformed their faces, then put gas masks over their heads and closed the air filters. 1840/ Thereafter, he compelled the brothers to engage in oral sex with one another and also to strike each other about the genitals. 1841/

1293. In one report a detainee from Čelebići witnessed "□" and "š" beat 15 or 16 Serbs to death. 1842/ Another witness reported that the two ordered inmates to run away. When the inmates complied and attempted to escape, they were beaten. If an inmate continued running after receiving the beating, he was killed. 1843/

1294. Čelebići camp was temporarily closed in December 1992 and was re-opened on 20 April 1993, with a smaller number of Serbs in detention at the camp and a greater number of Croats imprisoned as a result of the collapse of the Croat-Muslim coalition and the ensuing conflicts that arose between the two groups throughout BiH. 1844/

1295. Several other reports corroborate the existence of the camp at Čelebići. 1845/

1296. Members of the Thomson Mission visited this facility on 3 September 1992. Mission members identified 109 Serb individuals detained in the oil storage area of this Muslim-controlled facility. The majority of the detainees were reportedly from the villages of Bradina and Donje Selo. The report goes on to state that "neutral sources report executions in Konjic, and a wooden wall at the entrance with extensive bullet holes suggests a sinister purpose." 1846/

1297. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ICRC.) According to one report, an elderly Bosnian Serb farmer was arrested on 9 May 1992, in his village of Idbar, near Konjic. He was taken to the police station in Konjic where he was detained for 21 days. Thereafter, he was removed to the camp at Čelebići, some six

kilometres away. 1847/ No additional information was available regarding his treatment, the facility nor its operation or control.

1298. The ICRC reported the existence of the camp in the Police Station in Konjic. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 4 November 1992. 1848/

1299. Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP) building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Although all relevant reports agree that this facility was controlled by Muslim forces, there is considerable disagreement regarding the inmate composition. According to one report, all arrested Bosnian Serb civilians from Konjic and Bradina were taken to this location and later transferred to the camp at Čelebići. 1849/ Another source suggests that only in some cases were detainees brought to this facility, beaten, and then transferred to designated detention facilities. 1850/ Another report suggests that only women, children, and the elderly were interned at this location. 1851/

1300. Village of Donje Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports suggest that on 22 June 1992, Croat and Muslim authorities transformed the village into a prison camp for Bosnian Serbs. 1852/ Guards were set up around the periphery of the village to discourage Serb detainees from leaving the area. 1853/ The reports suggest that although men were resident prisoners at this location, women and children were either interned in greater numbers or abused in greater numbers. 1854/ While no specific numbers were made available, the vast majority of the documented accounts of atrocities have been offered by or concern women and children. These sources suggest that women were raped on a daily basis. 1855/

1301. One report from a male detainee at Donje Selo reveals that men were subjected to considerably less abuse and mistreatment than women. 1856/ Each night the Muslim soldiers arrived in groups and barged into the homes containing women, raping all the women and girls. 1857/ According to the witness, during the day the guards did nothing more than walk around "monitoring" the situation. Quite frequently ex-camp inmates were re-arrested and sent back to one of the camps in Konjic without warning or provocation. 1858/ Prisoner swapping of some Donje Selo inmates occasionally took place in the village of Trnovo. 1859/ Other reports also alleged the existence of a detention facility in the village of Donje Selo. 1860/

1302. Devetka Tunnel in Bradina: (The existence of this detention facility as well as the number of alleged individuals hereby detained has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) Bradina was reportedly the largest Serbian village in the Konjic area with 750 inhabitants. Following the taking of this village on 25 May 1992 by Croat-Muslim forces, the village was renamed Donji Repovci and a great many of the Serbs were expelled. Many of the Serbs who steadfastly remained were reportedly either killed by paramilitary forces or interned in various detention camps. 1861/

1303. One of the largest Serb inhabited detention facilities in the Konjic area was located at the Devetka Tunnel. According to reports, some 3,000 Serbs were detained at this location. 1862/ The Serbs were reportedly lined up against the wall, made to remove their clothing, and then tortured and beaten for several hours at a time. 1863/ The detainees were reportedly forced to participate in Muslim prayer and song and to learn the Koran. Those who refused were beaten and in some cases killed. 1864/ Although no dates were provided, several reports suggest that the facility was eventually closed and the prisoners were released. 1865/ Another report also alleges the existence of this camp. 1866/

1304. Musala ("Sportska sala") sports centre: 1867/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Thomson Mission.) According to several reports, Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat prisoners were detained at this facility. Reports suggest that as few as 110 and as many as 170 Serbs were detained at the sports hall beginning in May 1992. 1868/

1305. On 15 June 1992, 13 Serbs were reportedly killed and 12 wounded when Muslim forces from the hills above Prevalj shelled the sports hall. 1869/ The attack on these prisoners was reportedly wilful. 1870/

1306. By May 1993, following the eruption of fighting between Muslims and Croats, the total number of Bosnian Croats detained in the sports hall reached 400. 1871/ Bosnian Croat prisoners detained here were organized into forced labour groups. One such group was reportedly made to dig trenches for the BiH Army across from HVO lines south of Konjic. 1872/ Other Croatian detainees were made to serve as human shields and still others were forced at gunpoint to serve as blood donors. One report suggests that over the course of two days, some 50 detainees were forced by Muslim medical personnel to serve as blood donors. 1873/

1307. Sources suggest that conditions at the sports hall were insufferable. The prisoners were poorly fed, some even went without food for weeks at a time. 1874/ When they were fed, one report suggests that half the meal of one Muslim guard was used to feed as many as eight inmates. 1875/ There were no beds. The prisoners were made to sleep on carpets that originally belonged to the gym. 1876/

1308. There are also reported incidents of rape at the facility. One report states that on the night of 27 May 1992, Muslim soldiers raped five young women. 1877/ According to one report on the night of 29 May 1992, 10 girls and women imprisoned in the camp were raped. In other report, on 31 August 1992, a Serb man and woman were forced to engage in sexual intercourse while as many as 15 prison guards looked on. 1878/ In still another report, a 25 year-old woman was brought to the camp and raped repeatedly by some 15 Muslims. Her captors apparently then led her, naked, up and down the camp, drew "lilies" on her breasts and stomach with a lit cigar, chopped off her hair, disfigured her and then forced another male inmate to rape her and shove a rifle barrel into her vagina. 1879/

1309. Of the 400 Croats detained, 50 were reportedly exchanged in June 1993, 50 more were exchanged in August 1993 and the remaining 300 were exchanged in Jablanica on 19 October 1993. 1880/

1310. Thomson Mission members also visited this detention facility on 3 September 1992. According to their report, some 167 Serb individuals were detained in the gymnasium. Most were reportedly from the surrounding villages. The conditions of hygiene appeared to be normal. 1881/

1311. "Zvonimir Beliša Nono" Elementary School, Bradina: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The detention facility at this location primarily housed women, children and the elderly. Several reports allege that female Serbian inmates were regularly subjected to rape. 1882/ One report states that on 13 July 1992, 15 women were raped by Muslim Green Berets. 1883/ Reports also state that Muslim and Croatian forces subjected inmates to "severe mistreatment" and threats of death. 1884/

1312. Brothels: (The existence of this type of detention has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Reports suggest that Croat and Muslim-run brothels have been established throughout Konjic. Reports allege the existence of a brothel in Buturović Polje 1885/ and another at the "Amadeus" Cafe. 1886/ Serbian women reportedly were forcibly brought to and

detained in these facilities. The women are impregnated and held captive until the fifth month of their pregnancy and then not permitted to leave the area. One report suggests that "members of Muslim and Croatian units who have contracted AIDS and other communicable diseases are deliberately sent to brothels to sexually abuse Serbian women" and young girls. 1887/

1313. House in Depa: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a house in the village of Depa in the municipality of Konjic, was turned into a rape camp operated by Muslim Green Berets. Women were reportedly tortured at this facility and forcibly impregnated. 1888/

1314. Unidentified facility, Ljuta: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the attack on the Serb village of Bradina on 25 May 1992 by Muslim forces, a great many Serb citizens were captured. 1889/ One Serbian male reported that he was taken to Ljuta and that some 50-100 uniformed men came to interrogate him and those detained with him. 1890/ According to the witness, two or three of the detainees were pushed to the ground and beaten. 1891/ Thereafter their Muslim captors screamed verbal abuses and insults at them. Next their hands were tied behind their backs with wire and they were made to walk four to five hours to Trnovo. 1892/ Each prisoner reportedly had one guard, with the remaining 50 to 100 men following. Upon arriving at Bjelašnica mountain, they were put into two trucks and driven to the Muslim village of Šabići. 1893/

1315. School in Šabići: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report Serb civilians were detained in a school in Šabići. The report alleges that the Serbian inmates were insulted and humiliated by the Muslim guards. From there, they were transferred to Hotel Famos in Bjelas. 1894/

1316. Konjic Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, several prisoners were transferred to this facility on 31 August 1992 from camp Čelebići. The detainees identified Hebibović Ismet, called "Bročeta", as the camp commander. The report states that "Bročeta" was commonly regarded and described as "good". None of the inmates spoke of the conditions at this location. The inmates were released from this facility on 23 December 1992. 1895/

1317. Hotel "Famos": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to reports, civilian prisoners from Bradina were transported to the hotel located in Bjelas 1896/. They were beaten and interrogated in a room in the basement of the hotel by both uniformed and civilian Muslims and Croats. 1897/ The detainees were forced to admit that they were "Četniks", "registered" and then forced to walk through a path with approximately 20 men on either side. 1898/ As the detainees passed, the men beat them with rifle butts. The detainees were then placed on trucks with their hands tied behind their backs and transported to Čelebići. They were reportedly interned at this location from June through 31 August 1992. 1899/

1318. According to another report, upon the arrival of Serb detainees at the hotel, they were made to lie on the floor in a line and beaten and kicked with the soldiers' heavy boots and pistol butts. Some detainees had guns shoved into their mouths and had their lives threatened. 1900/

1319. Following the beatings, they were taken to some sort of dark concrete cellar, where they were beaten by Muslim and Croat guards. 1901/ When they lost consciousness they were revived and beaten again. The next day, the prisoners' hands were again bound, they were blindfolded, and loaded onto trucks. 1902/ As

they boarded the trucks, they received beatings with shovels, blunt objects, iron pipes, or anything that their captors could find. They were then transported to Tarčin. 1903/

1320. Buturović Polje Prison: 1904/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Serb civilians were reportedly detained by Croat-Muslim forces at this location. 1905/ The report does not, however, provide additional information regarding either the conditions or the operation of the facility. Other reports alleged the existence of a detention facility in the village of Buturović Polje. 1906/

1321. Technical High School in Konjic: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Serbian civilians were detained in the gymnasium of the high school. The facility was reportedly controlled by Croat-Muslim forces. 1907/ The report does not provide additional information regarding either the conditions or the operation of the facility.

1322. Hrasnica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports of the existence of a Muslim run camp in this village were not supplemented by information regarding the specific location or duration of existence. The camp was reportedly composed of Serbian prisoners. 1908/

1323. Konjic Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) One report cites the existence of a Muslim-controlled facility at this location as of 11 April 1992. 1909/ However, no additional information was made available regarding conditions or operations at this facility. This detention facility is also alleged to exist in another ICRC report. The ICRC first visited this place of detention on 4 November 1992. 1910/

1324. Konjic Military Police: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) One report cites the existence of a Muslim-controlled facility at this location as of 11 April 1992. 1911/ However, no additional information was made available regarding conditions or operations at this facility.

1325. Gornje Višnjevice: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to reports this village is situated just outside of Konjic. One report alleges that some 192 Croats were or are currently detained at this location. 1912/ No additional information was available regarding the operation or control of the detention facility in this village.

1326. Nevizdraci Prison: 1913/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, civilians from several Croatian villages including Crni Vrh, Donja Vratna Gora, Gornja Vratna Gora, Doštica, Homatlije, Solakova Kula, Lukšije, Donji Prijelog, Gornji Prijelog and Bušak have been imprisoned at this location. 1914/ Members of the BiH Army were said to be responsible for the operation and control of this facility. 1915/

1327. Parsovići Prison: 1916/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, civilians from several Croatian villages including Crni Vrh, Donja Vratna Gora, Gornja Vratna Gora, Doštica, Homatlije, Solakova Kula, Lukšije, Donji Prijelog, Gornji Prijelog and Bušak have been imprisoned at this location. 1917/ The identity of the detainees at this prison is unclear, however one report suggests that primarily women and children were interned at this location. 1918/ Members of the BiH Army

were said to be responsible for the operation and control of this facility. 1919/

1328. Salko Sultić's House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the attack on the village of Trusina, members of the BiH Army detained civilians at the home of Salko Sultić. Army members forced inmates to carry the bodies of dead Croats and threatened detainees with harm for non-compliance. 1920/

1329. Building in Homolj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) On 11 April 1993, approximately 200 men, women, and children from the village of Ovčari attempted to reach the three remaining Croat-controlled villages by crossing the Neretva River at Donje Selo when they were detained by members of the BiH Army. 1921/ Thirty men from among the refugees together with 40 Croats from another group were taken to Homolj, just north of Konjic. 1922/ When the group reached a location just outside of Homolj, 10 prisoners were segregated from the ranks, beaten and shot. 1923/ Those remaining continued on to Homolj and were housed for the evening in the basement of one of the buildings. 1924/ No information was provided regarding the exact location of the building. The following day, the prisoners were removed from the basement and taken to Podorošac where they were later transported to Tarčin. 1925/

1330. Unfinished House in Homolje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Muslim forces 1926/ reportedly invaded the village of Donje Selo and forced citizens to emigrate to the village of Homolj. The more than 200 Croatian civilians were forced to carry the soldiers weapons and walk to the village of Homolj. 1927/ Once there, the report states that the men were placed in an unfinished house and subjected to severe physical mistreatment. Shortly thereafter, the men were transferred to the village of Podorosac. 1928/

1331. House in Trusina: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following an infantry attack, reportedly launched by the BiH Army in the Croatian village of Trusina, Muslim forces detained 28 Croatian civilians in Vida Drljo's home and forced the detainees to carry ammunition and the bodies of the wounded to a nearby hill. The detainees were reportedly fired upon while they performed their required tasks. 1929/

1332. Turija Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ECMM.) According to one report, following the Muslim occupation of the municipality of Konjic, some Croats were expelled from the city and placed in a detention facility in the village of Turija. 1930/ No information regarding exact location, operation or the demographics of the inmates was provided by the report.

1333. Zabrdje i Zaslavlje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ECMM.) According to one report, following the Muslim occupation of the municipality of Konjic, some Croats were expelled from the city and placed in a detention facility in the village of Zabrdje i Zaslavlje. 1931/ No information regarding exact location, operation or the demographics of the inmates was provided by the report.

1334. Boračko Jezero: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report alleges the existence of a detention facility at this location. No information regarding operation, duration, prisoner composition, or control was made available. 1932/ Other reports also alleged the existence of a camp at this location. 1933/

1335. New Residential Suburb, Konjic: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports alleged the existence of a detention facility in the new residential suburb of Konjic holding approximately 1,500 Serbs. 1934/

43. Kotor Varoš

1336. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of the county of Kotor Varoš was 36,670. 1935/ Of that number, 11,161 were Muslims, 13,966 were Serbs, 10,640 were Croats, and 883 were of other nationalities. 1936/ Between April 1992 and July 1992, some 3,000 citizens, or 8.2 per cent of the population were displaced. 1937/ The expulsion doubled in the months that passed.

1337. This displacement is most notably the result of the Serb aggression which occurred on 11 June 1992. 1938/ JOS paramilitary groups from Banja Luka and Knin in cooperation with local Serbian paramilitaries layed siege to and occupied the territory of Kotor Varoš. 1939/

1338. Reports suggest that the Muslim village of Hrva \square ani was completely destroyed by artillery fire; the Croatian villages of Bilice, Ve \square i \square i and Viševice were devastated by toxic and scatter bombs; and the town of Kotorište was destroyed by incendiary grenades. 1940/

1339. One source suggests that on June 11 300-400 corpses were seen laying in the streets. 1941/ Another suggests that over the course of a several days of Serbian occupation, more than 500 people were killed. A large number of dead are reportedly buried in mass graves at Donji Varoš and Vrbanjci. 1942/ According to one of the gravediggers, the estimated minimum number of people buried at one location is 1,000. 1943/

1340. In addition to the wave of bombing and mass killing, the Serbs also established detention facilities throughout the area. With respect to the numbers of individuals interned, and the number of existing detention facilities, the information is unclear.

1341. The reports suggest the establishment of detention facilities at the Kotor Varoš Prison, 1944/ Pilana, 1945/ Maslovare Camp, 1946/ Koza Proletaria Fur Factory, Osnovni Sud Court House, Vrbanja Lumber Factory, the local police station, Bratstvo i jedinstvo primary school, the Kotor Varoš High School, in an open field, at the Borik Hotel, and also at the Kotor Varoš Hospital.

1342. Koza Proletaria Fur Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Between 11 June and 10 October 1992, several Bosnian Muslims were arrested and detained in concentration camps throughout Kotor Varoš. Among them was a Bosnian Muslim who recalled the events of that time.

1343. On 11 June, the witness was captured by 12 Serbian soldiers wearing the insignia of the White Eagles. 1947/ He was taken to the fur factory, interrogated and beaten. The victim recalled that one guard forced a rifle into his mouth, 1948/ and another pulled out two of his teeth with a pair of pliers.

1344. According to the witness, he and the 100 other men, also held captive, were forced to perform sexual acts upon one another. 1949/ He recounted how he had been "sadistically beaten" on several occasions and forced, at gunpoint, to participate in the gang rape and killing of a Muslim woman. 1950/

1345. Osnovni Sud (local courthouse): (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The above referenced Bosnian Muslim was transferred from the fur factory to the local courthouse. He was detained at the courthouse for three and a half months. 1951/ He recalled that some 170 other men were similarly detained in conditions which he described as "extremely oppressive". 1952/

1346. The witness and 70 other men were kept in a room which, in the witness' estimation, measured only three metres by four metres. 1953/ Reportedly, the Serbian guards played loud music while prisoners in adjoining rooms were beaten. 1954/

1347. According to the witness, the conditions were deplorable. The inmates were compelled to eat spoiled or moldy food and were not permitted access to toilet facilities. Reportedly, 10 to 15 men experienced diarrhea at any given time. Several suffered from jaundice. 1955/ The witness recalled that he was not allowed to bathe nor was he given a change of clothing for over three months. 1956/

1348. On 10 October, the witness and two other Muslims were exchanged for one Serb in the village of Vešić but not before being subjected to further degradation. 1957/ They were reportedly tied like captured game to the back of a vehicle and dragged through the streets to the hospital; forced to eat grass like animals and to make animal noises; forced to ingest gun-cleaning fluid; and were subjected to the extinguishing of cigarettes in their skin. 1958/

1349. Vrbanja Lumber Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Mission.) According to a factory worker from a small village between Banja Luka and Doboje, Serbian forces rounded up the residents of her Muslim village, separated the men from the women and children and then killed the men. 1959/

1350. The women and girls, 60 in all, were taken to the lumber factory in Kotor Varoš where they were subjected to gang rape. 1960/ The witness noted that Serb irregulars came to their containment area at night and, by match light, selected women to be taken, and then led them away at knife point. 1961/

1351. According to the witness she was taken to a room where she was raped by two men, released briefly and then taken to another room with a cement floor where the raping continued for several hours. 1962/ The witness estimated that some 20 other women were similarly abused that evening. 1963/

1352. The following day the entire group of 60 women were expelled into the forest. 1964/ They then made their way to Travnik. The witness suffered permanent internal damage as a result of her abuse. 1965/

1353. In a similar report, a Bosnian Muslim from a nearby village recalled that on 13 August 1992, her community, was taken over by Serbian forces. The women and children, who numbered 60, were segregated from the men and transported to the Kotor Varoš lumber factory in a large tarpaulin covered truck. 1966/ She believed it to be the Vrbanja factory. The witness recalled that the women and children were forced into the factory's cafeteria. A similar sized group from another village arrived a short time later, and the two groups were consolidated and moved to an unfinished hall. 1967/

1354. After dark, the guards began selecting women and removing them from the hall. The women selected ranged in age from 16 to 35.

"Some women were taken to an alcove or room off the large hall where she and the others were being held. Though she could not see what was

happening, she said the cries and screams of women were clearly audible, as was the laughter of the guards." 1968/

1355. At one point the witness was taken away and raped by five or six guards. When she was finally returned to the hall, bleeding, she noticed that some 15-20 women were in a similar physical state. 1969/

1356. On another occasion, the witness was taken to the second floor offices of the factory where she was raped by 10 men. She recalled that some of the men were wearing camouflage suits, some were in the local police uniform, and some wore special forces uniforms. She also recognized a high school classmate among the rapists. 1970/

1357. In the evenings, the witness noticed a steady stream of uniformed men coming into the factory. These men went to the alcove or, she believes, into the factory offices. The men were clad in uniforms that differed from those worn by the factory guards. 1971/

1358. The witness and the others detained with her were transferred from Kotor Varoš on the afternoon of 14 August. Two buses transported them to Mount Vlašić from where they were forced to find their way to Travnik. 1972/

1359. The Local Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Croatian man and his wife were arrested and taken naked to the police station. While there, the man was beaten and the other prisoners were forced to rape his wife. The two were released two days later. 1973/

1360. Bratstvo i jedinstvo Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) At least 100 men from the Kotor Varoš region were rounded up at the Bratstvo i jedinstvo School. 1974/ According to one report, at some point following the outbreak of violence in the region, all the non-Serbian men were taken to the primary school. 1975/ According to a Croatian witness, the prisoners were reportedly beaten so severely that one young man, known as Peđa, died as a result of these beatings. 1976/

1361. Kotor Varoš Secondary School Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Several reports refer to the existence of a concentration camp facility at the secondary school. 1977/ One report suggests that just after its creation, the facility was immediately saturated with prisoners. This camp was characterized as one of the three transit camps in Kotor Varoš. 1978/

1362. Open Field: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) According to foreign relief workers and press reports, Serbian Red Cross officials exercised dominion over an internment facility in an open field somewhere in Kotor Varoš. 1979/ The construct of the facility was essentially 6,500 Muslim civilians held within the confines of a barbed wire fence. 1980/

1363. Reports suggest that the facility was formed in mid-October 1992 as a containment area for Muslims awaiting evacuation by international agencies. 1981/ Serbian authorities claim that the camp was an "open reception centre" and that the Muslim civilians came of their own free will in search of an "easy route" to Western Europe. 1982/ When questioned by journalists about why they had left their homes in and around Prijedor, many of the civilians of the camp stated that their villages had been burned down. They made gestures which suggested that they were encouraged by the guns that were pointed at their heads and knives which were put to their throats. 1983/

1364. Sixteen busloads of women and children left the make-shift facility for the town of Travnik. 1984/ Reportedly 60 men on the buses were taken away by armed Serbian guards to an unknown destination. 1985/

1365. Hotel Borik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was not unusual to find make-shift brothels or rape camps set up in hotels throughout BiH. 1986/ In one report, a 17 year old girl was taken to the Hotel Borik by special duty soldiers. She was detained there over night and returned the next day in "terrible physical and mental condition." 1987/

1366. Kotor Varoš Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Two reports refer to the existence of an internment facility at the local hospital. 1988/ One report's findings of peculiar activities occurring at the hospital were supported by the fact that the Muslims and Croatians who were admitted to the hospital rarely came out alive. 1989/ Furthermore, that non-Serbians tended to fall from third and fourth floor windows by, what was always characterized as an, accident. 1990/

44. Kreševo

1367. The county of Kreševo is located in central Bosnia. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 6,699. At that time, 70.7 per cent of the population was Croatian, 22.8 per cent was Muslim and 6.5 per cent was referred to as "other". 1991/

1368. Unidentified Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, three detention facilities were identified in the Kreševo community. One detention centre was reportedly located in a factory and was said to contain Muslim civilians. Some of the inhabitants of this facility were displaced persons who were in the region when the fighting broke out. 1992/ The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 22 September 1993. No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at the site nor the identity of the controlling party. 1993/

1369. Unidentified School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, three detention facilities were identified in the Kreševo community. One detention centre was reportedly established in a local school and was said to contain Muslim civilians. Some of the inhabitants of this facility were displaced persons who were in the region when the fighting broke out. 1994/ The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 22 September 1993. No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at the site nor the identity of the controlling party. 1995/

1370. Unidentified Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, three detention facilities were identified in the Kreševo community. One detention centre was reportedly located in a local prison and was said to contain Muslim civilians. Some of the inhabitants of this facility were displaced persons who were in the region when the fighting broke out. 1996/ The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 8 January 1994. No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at the site nor the identity of the controlling party. 1997/

45. Kupres

1371. The county of Kupres is located in western BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population Kupres was 9,663. At that time, the population was 50.7 per cent Serbian, 39.6 per cent Croatian, 8.4 per cent Muslim, and 1.3 per cent were referred to as "other". 1998/

1372. Unknown Camp in Kupres: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A rumour was reported on 22 December 1992, that 529 people from Manjača are held in camps in three different places including one in Kupres. There is no other information provided concerning this camp. 1999/

46. Laktaši

1373. This county is located in north-central BiH. It is bordered to the west by Bosanska Gradiška and to the east by the municipality of Srbac. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this county was 29,910, the majority of which were ethnically characterized as Serbs.

1374. High School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Very little information is available regarding possible camps in this county located in northern BiH. The one available report refers to the existence of a detention centre which was established at the high school centre. The information suggests only that the centre has been implicated in reports of sexual abuse. 2000/

1375. Unknown Rape Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report cites the existence of a rape/death camp for girls and women up to the age of 25 in Laktaši. 2001/ According to the report, the rape camps were set up as part of an organized system of liquidation or "ethnic cleansing" of Muslims and Croats. 2002/ The report is, silent as to the current status of the camp as well as the operation and control of the facility.

47. Lištica

1376. Lištica, now known as Široki Brijeg, is located in southern BiH and had a reported 1991 population of 26,437. According to the 1991 census 99.2 per cent of the population was Croat. 2003/

1377. Lištica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Debriefing Team.) Reports were received which indicated that a camp was established in Lištica, approximately 20 kilometres west of Mostar. Apparently one of three jails in the town was run by Muslim militia and the HOS. 2004/

48. Livno

1378. This county is located in the central-western part of BiH, bordered on the west and south-west by Croatia. Information from the 1991 Yugoslav census suggests that out of a total population of 39,526, 72 per cent of the residents were Croatian, 15 per cent were Muslim, 9.6 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 3.4 per cent described themselves as "other".

1379. Reports regarding this municipality suggest that there were at least three main detention sites in the area: one at a brothel, another at the police

station, and the third at the local school. According to sources, the brothel is said to have been controlled by Alija's warriors--a Muslim paramilitary group--and peopled with Serbian women and children.

1380. The report regarding the location at the police station suggests that Croatian forces controlled the site, but is silent as to the ethnicity of the detainees. The report regarding the school facility is silent as to the ethnicity of the controlling group but notes that it was peopled with Serb males.

1381. Another report declares that 200-300 Muslims were or are being held by Croatians at an unstated location. Still another report states that over 500 Serbs were or are detained and mistreated at an unstated location controlled by Croatian paramilitary units.

1382. Large Luxurious House in Livno: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) In April 1992, a Bosnian Serb woman was taken from her home to a home in Livno by members of Alija's Warriors. 2005/ According to the witness she was the exclusive servant of one soldier, who happened to be her former classmate. 2006/

1383. The witness noted that there were several other women detained at this location. They ranged in age from 18 to 40 and all were Serbian except one, who was Ruthenian. According to the report, very young girls were raped by seven or eight Muslim soldiers at one time. 2007/

1384. The witness was transferred with her former classmate when he was assigned to new locations. Each time the Muslim front moved, she moved. According to her statement, she was finally sent to a brothel in the Ciglane area where she was again reserved solely for her former classmate's purposes. 2008/

1385. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, Croatian paramilitary forces were in control in the Livno area in April. The forces allegedly forbade Serbian citizens to leave the area. 2009/ Several citizens were reportedly detained at the police station in three rooms which were overcrowded and lacked heat as well as other basic necessities. The report states that official sources acquired evidence that the detainees at this location were being beaten. 2010/ The ICRC also reports the existence of a camp in the Livno Police Station. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 16 May 1992. 2011/

1386. Evidence of this camp's existence was also corroborated by members of the Thomson Mission who visited this location on 1 September 1992. Mission members found 40 Serbian detainees in this Croatian controlled facility. The detainees had an average age of 55 and most had been detained at this facility for several months. Mission members saw signs of beatings and abuse. 2012/

1387. Livno School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, this location was the site of the military interrogation centre. 2013/ Some 39 Serbian men and one Serb woman were detained and interrogated here. According to testimony from former detainees at the police station, the conditions at the Livno school were severe. 2014/ The ICRC also reports the existence of a camp in a school in Livno. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 9 September 1993. 2015/ Another ICRC report also mentions the existence of a camp in the Livno school. 2016/

1388. Unidentified Location: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ECMM.) According to one report, the Imam of Livno claimed that some 200-300 Muslim prisoners were being held by

HVO military police in Livno. 2017/ The military police confirmed that some 100 prisoners were being detained, but did not permit United Nations forces to visit the detainees. The information available suggested that the prisoners were being mistreated by their captors. 2018/ Amnesty International reported a camp in Livno. 2019/ Other reports also allege the existence of a camp in Livno. 2020/

1389. In another report, over 500 Serbs including women, children, and the elderly were being mistreated and tortured by Croatian paramilitary units. 2021/ The report suggests that these paramilitary groups detained the individuals at a camp in Livno and another camp in Tomislavgrad. 2022/ The ICRC reported that on 16, 19, and 21 July ICRC delegates supervised the simultaneous release in elebići and near Tuzla of some 800 persons detained in Batkovići, Kamenica, Livno, Tuzla and elsewhere. 2023/

1390. Livno Village: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in Livno village that was first visited by the ICRC on 4 September 1992. There are no details concerning this camp. 2024/ Many different reports provide differing numbers of people in detention at various times. These people are said to be "in assigned residence" or under "house arrest". 2025/

1391. Livno Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Livno Hospital. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 7 April 1992. 2026/

1392. Livno Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Livno Prison. The camp was first visited by the ICRC on 8 November 1992. 2027/

1393. Livno Fortress-Old Town: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that about 950 Serbs were held in a fortress in the old town. 2028/

1394. Livno Brothel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that information provided by the 1st Krajina Corps in Banja Luka indicates that a brothel in which Serbian women are held exists in Livno. 2029/

1395. Čelebići Village: 2030/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to several reports, an entire village of Serbian males are in detention. The males were reportedly used for prisoner exchanges between the BiH and Serb armies. 2031/

49. Ljubinje

1396. Ljubinje is located in Herzegovina. The pre-war population of the city and county of Ljubinje was 4,162. Approximately 89.9 per cent Serb, 7.9 per cent Muslim, and 2.2 per cent others. 2032/

1397. Unidentified Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A Serb source reported to the British Defence Debriefing Team that (s)he had heard of a Serbian run camp at Ljubinje where Bosnians were held. A second source may also have made the same report. 2033/

50. Ljubuški

1398. Ljubuški is located in Hezegovina and had a reported 1991 population of 27,182. According to the 1991 census 92.6 per cent of the population was Croat, 5.8 per cent Muslim, and 1.6 per cent other. 2034/

1399. Ljubuški Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp reportedly exists at Ljubuški, approximately 25 kilometres south of Mostar. It is one of three jails run by Muslim militia and the HOS. 2035/ The detention facility was described in one report as the prison at the Ljubuški police station. 2036/ Conflicting testimony concerning the camp commander were received. Either a man from Mostar 2037/ or a Croat 2038/ was the commander of the jail. It is unclear whether these men were in power at different times or whether one acted as deputy commander to the other. Another source indicated that a man from itluk was the warden of the prison as well as other detention facilities in BiH. 2039/

1400. Apparently there were 12 cells at Ljubuški camp, 2040/ and up to 80 Serbs have been detained there allegedly awaiting trial. 2041/ However, when the ICRC visited the Ljubuški camp on 10 June 1993 only six prisoners remained. 2042/ Before the arrival of the ICRC, the guards dressed the Serbs in JNA uniforms so that it would appear that only soldiers were imprisoned here. 2043/ However, many of the detainees were reportedly civilians. 2044/

1401. Reports were received indicating that the guards did not abuse the inmates and that medical treatment was available for the prisoners. 2045/ However, statements from several witnesses indicated that they were subjected to beatings. 2046/ At least one witness reports that guards would come at night at 10:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. and beat the prisoners. 2047/ Another witness claimed that he was beaten five or six times upon his arrival to the detention facility. The guards made the prisoners lie down on top of one another to form a pyramid and beat the prisoner on top so those under him would feel the weight of those above. 2048/

1402. The prisoners were also forced to sing "Ustaše" songs and salute by raising the right hand and shouting "Ready for the homeland". The prisoners were exercised almost every day, allegedly in a humiliating manner such as behaving like animals. They were also forced to write statements that they had taken part in massacres and killings. 2049/ Reportedly inmates were also forced to work. 2050/

1403. The inmates received food in mess kits that went unwashed for months. 2051/

1404. Tobacco Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) Reports stated that the former tobacco station in Ljubuški was used as a transit camp. A plan revealed by Bosnian Croat leaders indicated that Muslim citizens of BiH were to be shipped to Ljubuški and from there, sent to other countries. Approximately 500 detainees were transported to Croatia from 16 July to 18 July 1993 and additional deportations were expected. 2052/

1405. Ljubuški Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In May 1992, a witness was captured as a JNA soldier, he and other members of the JNA were taken to the prison at Ljubuški and held for three weeks. The witness was beaten while in custody with truncheons and umbrellas. He also claimed that he was kicked and punched. The prisoners allegedly received no food for several days and were forced to kneel for hours in the sweltering heat. They were reportedly beaten every time they left the cell to go to the toilet. 2053/

51. Lopare

1406. The municipality of Lopare is located in north-eastern BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Ugljevik, Zvornik, Kalesija, Tuzla, Srebrenica, Brčko, and Bijeljina. The pre-war population of Lopare was 32,400. 55.5 per cent of the population were Serbian, 37.7 per cent Muslim, 3.9 per cent Croat and 2.9 per cent categorized as "other".

1407. Unidentified Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Chicago Tribune.) According to one source, a concentration camp was located in the municipality of Lopare. 2054/ The report did not provide additional information concerning the camp in this community.

1408. ICRC sources reported that Bosnian Serbs took 100 Muslim men from Bijeljina, and imprisoned them in a labour camp in Lopare. 2055/ However, the report gives no further information.

1409. As late as 5 September 1994 Serbs were reported to have imprisoned Muslim draft-age men from Bijeljina in labour camps in Lopare. 2056/

52. Lukavac

1410. The municipality of Lukavac is located. The pre-war population of Lukavac was 56,830. The majority of the population was Muslim at 66.7 per cent of the population, Serbs comprised 21.6 per cent, Croats comprised 3.8 per cent, and 7.9 per cent were categorized as "other." 2057/

1411. Lukavac-Karanovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A detention facility was reported to have existed in Lukavac containing 800 prisoners. 2058/

53. Maglaj

1412. The municipality of Maglaj is located in north-eastern Bosnia and is bordered by Tesanj to the north-west, Gračanica to the north-east, Lukavac to the east and Zavidovići to the south. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of Maglaj was 43,294, of which 45.4 per cent were Muslim, 30.7 per cent were Serb, 19.3 per cent were Croat and the remaining 4.6 per cent were described as "other".

1413. Tunnel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In August 1993, the Bosnian Muslim forces surrendered to HVO in the village of Novi Šeher. Surrounding residents were assembled in front of the Catholic Church in Novi Šeher. From the church, the Muslim residents were transported by HVO trucks to a tunnel near Perkovići. The HVO soldiers separated the men of military age from the other detainees. The HVO instructed the women, children and elderly detainees to walk to Zenica. The male detainees of military age were held in the tunnel. 2059/

1414. Male detainees that were kept in the tunnel were reportedly taken to Teslić and Doboј. 2060/

54. Modriča

1415. The municipality of Modriča is located in northern Bosnia, bordered by Bosanski Brod to the north-west, Odak to the north, Doboј to the south and Gradačac to the east. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of Modriča was 35,413; of that, 35.5 per cent were Serb, 29.5 per cent were Muslim, 27.3 per cent were Croat and the remaining 7.7 per cent were described as "other".

1416. Sutjeska Junior High School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) Approximately 100 to 200 Muslim detainees were interned at the Sutjeska Junior High School on Ulica Maksima Gorka in Srpska Varoš. 2061/

1417. The school was composed of prefabricated buildings that were linked by a corridor. 2062/

1418. Men of military age were held in classrooms. Women, children and the elderly were detained in the school sports hall. 2063/

1419. Local Serbians guarded the detainees; however, Serb paramilitaries from Knin came to the camp for interrogations. 2064/ The detainees were questioned about weapons and political activities. Some detainees were beaten during interrogations. 2065/

1420. The school was hit by shell in mid-May, 1992. The detainees were then transferred to the Doboј military barracks camp. 2066/

1421. Modriča Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbs imprisoned 40 predominantly Muslim policemen from Modriča. 2067/ The policemen were detained in the police station basement. These detainees were interrogated, tortured and, reportedly, later shot. 2068/

1422. Metal Processing Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Metal processing plant in Modriča was converted into a detention camp for approximately 800 Muslims. 2069/

1423. At least some of the detainees were reportedly tortured and killed. 2070/

1424. In late May, 1992, Modriča was retaken briefly by the 102nd Voluntary Brigade who released all the detainees in Modriča. 2071/

1425. Other Modriča Camps: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Camps that contain Muslim detainees in the surrounding area of Modriča are identified as: Miloševac, Garevac, Pelagićevo, Lončar, Turič, Slatina, Vranjak, Ledenice, Donji abar, Crkvina, and Gornji Skurgič. 2072/

55. Mostar

1426. Mostar is located in western Herzegovina and had a population of 126,067 according to the 1991 census. The population was 34.8 per cent Muslim, 33.8 per cent Croat, 19.0 per cent Serb, 10 per cent Yugoslav, and 2.4 per cent "other". 2073/ The Neretva River flows through the city. Before the war, Mostar was an ethnically mixed city. 2074/ Commencing in early 1993, however, Bosnian Muslims in Mostar were dismissed from their jobs. In May, approximately 10,000 of the Muslims who had arrived from other cities and who were occupying flats vacated by fleeing Serbs were ordered to leave the city. There are now two

separate sections--a Croatian section on the left bank of the river controlled by the Bosnian Croat Militia (HVO) and a Muslim section controlled by Muslim troops on the right bank. 2075/ Several camps were established in this region. UN Military Observers were allowed access to the Mostar camps in May, 1993. 2076/

1427. Central Mostar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) HVO forces operated a detention facility in the Central Mostar Prison. The Central Mostar Prison is also the site of a heliodrom. 2077/ After HVO assumed control over HOS forces in western Bosnia, many prisoners held by HOS forces were brought to the Mostar prison. Similarly, most of the prisoners held by HVO forces in smaller jails in the area also were transferred to the Mostar prison at approximately the same time. 2078/ Valentin orić is the chief of the HVO military police in Mostar. 2079/

1428. In September 1992, approximately 392 prisoners were interned at the Central Mostar Prison. 2080/ The jail detained mostly men but also a few women. 2081/ In October, 1992 between 51 and 54 women were held in the main Mostar prison. Most of these women were between 30 and 40 years of age. 2082/

1429. Approximately 90 per cent of the prisoners were Serbian civilians. 2083/ However, a number of Croats and Muslims accused of military offences also were detained at this jail. 2084/ The prisoners were divided into five categories: Serbian combatants; enemy collaborators; prisoners kept for exchange purposes; civilian criminals accused of having committed crimes other than war crimes; and Croatian soldiers serving time for disciplinary infractions. 2085/

1430. Some reports indicate that the prisoners slept in two large rooms and have access to a living room. 2086/ There were about 30 men in a room. 2087/

1431. The prisoners at this camp reportedly had more freedom than at some of the more notorious Serbian-run camps. They could freely move about and were allowed to go to the toilet. 2088/ The prisoners were allowed to walk outside for 30 minutes each day. 2089/ However, none of the prisoners had any visitors. 2090/ Some women have children and husbands but were not allowed to contact them unless it is through the ICRC. 2091/

1432. Officially, the prisoners were required to work at least eight hours every other day. 2092/ However, some prisoners state that they were forced to work every day from seven in the morning until nightfall, and occasionally at night as well. 2093/ Guards were present while the prisoners work. 2094/ The work assigned includes miscellaneous labour in the villages, in the city, and in the prison itself, cleaning buildings, loading and unloading various materials, and building bunkers at the front lines. 2095/ Three or four women were responsible for cleaning the Mostar jail. The rest of the women were required to do various other tasks. 2096/ Croatian prisoners did not have to work like the other prisoners. 2097/

1433. The prisoners were fed three small meals a day including breakfast which consisted of two slices of bread and tea, coffee or cocoa; lunch, which consisted of two slices of bread and soup or a souplike food; and dinner, which consisted of two slices of bread and about five or six spoonfuls of soup. 2098/

1434. An investigatory judge, a warden, and others oversaw the main Mostar prison. 2099/ There were between 20 and 25 soldiers on duty at the Mostar prison. 2100/ The guards were reportedly not allowed to talk to the prisoners concerning the reason for their imprisonment. Most of the guards had recently returned from the front lines. Anyone with a criminal record reportedly was disqualified from being a prison guard. 2101/ The commanders at the main Mostar prison did not allow the guards to beat the prisoners. However sometimes

individual guards on duty violated this rule. 2102/ Several prisoners report that they were beaten while imprisoned at the Central Mostar Prison. 2103/ Reportedly, one or two guards would make the prisoners stand at attention and then would randomly beat them. 2104/

1435. The guards at the Mostar jail reportedly treated the women properly; however, two among them reportedly beat at least one woman while they interrogated her. 2105/ However, it was reported that some of the younger women were forced to perform same-sex sexual acts while the others watched. On one occasion, the women were then tied together and ordered onto a truck which reportedly contained a pile of bloody civilian clothes. They were driven through Mostar and beaten and forced to sing Ustaše songs. 2106/

1436. The military prisoners and the civilian prisoners are guarded by the same men. 2107/ Female guards attended the female prisoners in an area separate from the male prisoners. 2108/

1437. Thomson Mission members inspected this facility on 1 September 1992. According to their report, 75 Serb detainees were held at this Bosnian Croat-controlled facility on that date. Thirty-seven of the inmates were women who were classified as political prisoners. The inmates were reportedly detained under fairly good conditions. 2109/

1438. Former JNA Clinic: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) HOS paramilitary forces operated a detention facility in a former JNA clinic in Mostar. 2110/ HVO troops subsequently closed the HOS operated detention facility and transferred the prisoners to the central Mostar jail. 2111/

1439. Aluminum Factory and Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Reuters.) It was reported that Bosnian Croat forces are holding about 1,300 Muslim men, women and children in a factory and gymnasium outside of Mostar. 2112/ This former aluminum factory is located at the foot of a mountain three miles west of Mostar. 2113/ On one occasion, a group of men, women, and children who had been evicted from their homes and bused out of the city were forced at gunpoint to walk to the camp approximately 2.5 miles away. 2114/ HVO forces admitted that they had bused Muslim civilians out of the city but insist that it was for their own safety. 2115/ The Croat commander of this detention camp said approximately 1,000 of these people are civilians, while 300 are being treated as prisoners of war. 2116/ Indications are strong that the people were being held against their will. 2117/ Nevertheless, the detainees said they were being treated well.

1440. The gymnasium houses women and children on one floor and men on another. The prisoners had mats to sleep on but they lacked blankets. The food was scarce, consisting of bread, milk and some army rations. 2118/

1441. Unidentified Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are reports that the Croat forces have established at least one detention facility exclusively for the Muslim civilians of Mostar. 2119/ This camp reportedly has more than 2,000 men, women, and children who are detained by armed guards said to be wearing black uniforms (resembling the uniform of the Croat troops that sided with the Nazis during World War II).

1442. Šantičeva Street Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) There is a report that at one time the HOS operated a prison on Šantičeva Street. This jail previously was used to house common criminals. 2120/

1443. The HOS soldiers reportedly dress in black uniforms with their own insignia. 2121/ It is alleged that during the night guards sometimes beat the prisoners. 2122/ The prisoners were reportedly also mistreated upon arrival at this camp. 2123/ It was reported that the women kept in the Santiceva jail were raped and abused by their HOS captors. 2124/

1444. The prisoners are provided three meals a day but do not receive any meat. 2125/

1445. According to the source, three female detainees remained incarcerated at the jail in Šantićeva Street at the time the report was prepared. 2126/

1446. University: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) There is at least one account that prisoners were also detained at a university in Mostar. Upon arrival there, they are said to have been beaten. One woman reported that the guards at this facility ordered three male prisoners to rape her. She was almost raped a second time but one of the commanders came in and prevented this. 2127/

1447. District Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one source, approximately 300 Serbs were held here in November, 1992. 2128/

1448. Cemetery Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) It was reported that the Serbian irregulars operated an interrogation centre in a building that belonged to the cemetery in Sutine, which is several kilometres north of Zalik and adjacent to the Sutine landfill. The building was used as an interrogation and processing centre for Bosnian Muslim and Croatian prisoners. Two rooms in the building were used for interrogation and torture of the prisoners. It was reported that after the prisoners were interrogated they were summarily executed and their bodies were thrown into the landfill. 2129/

1449. Aircraft Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) It was reported that Croat forces operated a prison for a large number of Muslim and a smaller number of Serbian civilians at a disused aircraft factory south of Mostar town. 2130/ The camp is located one kilometre south of Mostar in the Buna area. The fence surrounding the premises was reinforced and there were bars on the windows. 2131/

1450. In May 1993 outside observers allowed into the camp estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 men and women were imprisoned here. 2132/ The prisoners for the most part are from Mostar and are Serb civilians. They include university professors, doctors, journalists, and students. However, there also are people from some of the surrounding towns imprisoned here. 2133/

1451. The camp consists of four buildings. 2134/ The prisoners are held in a former military prison and two adjacent gymnasium buildings. 2135/ The women and children are housed separately from the men and no communication between the groups is allowed. 2136/ The women are kept downstairs and the men are kept upstairs. 2137/ The conditions at the camp are poor particularly for the male inmates. Up to 60 people are held in one room usually without mattresses or blankets to sleep on. Some rooms in the men's quarters have insufficient space for the men to sleep fully outstretched. 2138/ There are allegations that some of the detainees are being held underground and tortured. However, no investigation of this has been possible. 2139/

1452. The Croat forces running the camp argue that the women and children are free to leave and were brought to the camp to protect them for the heavy fighting

in the city. The Croat forces running the camp have stated that those whose homes have not been destroyed by the fighting will be able to return there when the fighting ceases. The others would be kept at their current location. However, the Croatian neighbours of these inmates were not arrested and the inmates were forcibly removed from their homes and were not allowed to take any possessions with them. 2140/ The inmates reported to the investigators however that they were kept in locked doors and were only allowed outside moments before the investigators arrived. 2141/ The camp is under heavily armed guard and at least some detainees are said to be in fear for their lives. 2142/ The guards wear black uniforms. 2143/ Some of detainees have been removed from the camp and remain to be accounted for. 2144/

1453. Food is reported to be a couple of biscuits and a glass of milk or water per day. 2145/ Basic hygiene necessities such as soap or toilet paper have not been provided. 2146/ The toilet facilities are very small. 2147/

1454. On 12 May 1993 between 1,500 and 2,000 people were held at this camp. 2148/

1455. Mostar-Rodo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) Rodo is located near the heliport in Mostar. 2149/ Conditions at the Rodo camp reportedly were difficult but not life threatening. There are isolated reports of abuse but for the most part the inmates state that they were treated kindly by their captors. The most difficult problems facing the inmates are due to overcrowding, insufficient food, and inadequate hygiene. 2150/

1456. It was reported that as of 14 June 1993, Bosnian Croat authorities were detaining 506 prisoners at this camp. 2151/ In July 1993 as many as 2,000 civilians were housed in two buildings at the Rodo heliport detention facility. 2152/ An additional 400 civilians were scheduled to be transferred to Rodo from Dretelj prison on 10 July 1993. The ICRC registered 1,900 inmates at the Rodo camp in August, 1993. 2153/ Most of the inmates were Muslim men between the ages of 18 and 60 although there also were soldiers and common criminals who are being disciplined at camp. 2154/ In September 1993, the camp commander reported 1,300 inmates including two women who refused to leave. 2155/

1457. The heliport is a three story building. The men were housed in the basement and on the first and second floors. The number of prisoners in each room varied depending on the size of the room. At least in August 1993 the prisoners had bed mattresses to sleep on and also had blankets. 2156/

1458. Prisoners also were housed in a gymnasium. This had two large halls with approximately 250 inmates housed in each hall. The space for each inmate was limited to the area covered by his blanket. There were two shower halls for the entire facility but some showers did not work. There was only one toilet for the entire facility. 2157/

1459. Approximately 1,200 additional prisoners were housed in a four story school building. Three stories of class rooms were used to house 400 people including women and children per story with approximately 15 to 30 people per class room. There were eight toilets functioning on two floors and toilets on the first floor which did not function. There were no showers. 2158/ However, it was reported that in general the sanitary conditions at this camp were sufficient. 2159/

1460. The detainees were given tea and a slice of bread each morning and occasionally macaroni soup in the afternoon. On at least one occasion they were given beans. It was reported that the prisoners were not maltreated with the exception of the lack of food. 2160/

1461. The male prisoners regularly were forced to dig trenches and fill sand bags on the front lines. Reportedly the prisoners receive more food if they volunteered to dig trenches on the front lines and thus many inmates were coerced to these tasks because they are hungry. 2161/

1462. It was reported that HVO forces gave approximately 200 male inmates four hours to decide whether they would leave BiH for a third country. These prisoners were forced to sign papers that stated they were leaving for a third country. They were then given an hour and a half to go to their homes to gather their families and their belongings. The HVO police then took these prisoners and their families to the Croatian border where they were met by Croatian buses and police who escorted them to Gašinci. Several of these prisoners were interviewed in Gašinci. They were in bad physical and mental health. They stated that during their first two days of internment they were not given anything to eat. They were forced to work on the front lines and many stated that although they were not beaten they felt threatened. They agreed to leave Mostar because HVO forces advised them that they could no longer guarantee their safety. They also said that the Mostar Croats were nicer to them than the HVO Croats. 2162/

1463. Mostar-MUP: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that as of 14 June 1993 Bosnian Croat Authorities were detaining one person at this camp. 2163/

1464. Mostar-Left Bank: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that as of 14 June 1993 the Government of BiH held three prisoners at this camp. 2164/

1465. Musala: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that as of September 1993 60 Croatian civilians were being held in the Musala in Mostar. 2165/

1466. Lipno Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A detention facility was reported to exist in the village of Lipno and at least one individual was detained between 7 May 1992 and 11 May 1992. A retired JNA soldier was arrested in his apartment, location unknown, in May 1992, by a Muslim and taken to Lipno. There he was detained in an old school and beaten by the same man who arrested him and HOS members. He was punched, kicked, and beaten with truncheons and rifle butts. Cigarettes were extinguished on his body, and he was forced to eat plaster from the wall and cigarette butts. His hair was set on fire and he was forced to perform fellatio on one of his guards. 2166/

1467. Former Military Dispensary: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report stated that a Serb female was detained in the former military dispensary in Mostar between 21 July 1992 and 24 July 1992. She was incarcerated in the basement of the building in a three by 3.5 metre room with five or six other women. On the first night of her detention she was taken for interrogation at 2:00 a.m.. The interrogator cursed her and threatened her with a knife. The next night she was taken to the same interrogator and he asked her if she would be his mistress. She declined and was transferred to the Dretelj detention facility. 2167/

56. Mrkonjić Grad

1468. Mrkonjić Grad is located in west central BiH. Its neighbours to the west include Titov Drvar and Glamoč, and its neighbours to the east are Skender Vakuf and Jajce. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Mrkonjić Grad had a population of 27,379. Of that number 77.3 per cent were Serbs, 12.0 per cent were Muslims, 7.8 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.9 per cent were described as "others".

1469. According to reports, a policy of "ethnic cleansing" was effectively instituted in Mrkonjić Grad, which the controlling Serbian extremists considered to be their "sports borough". 2168/ The bizarre lightheartedness of the activities carried on this area was exemplified on one occasion by what appeared to be a sort of pep rally like convention of military units held at the local sports stadium. Reportedly, a Serbian commandant and various members of the Serbian government in attendance at the convention promised the soldiers that upon the return of the Serbian troops from the front, all remaining Muslims would be "expelled or liquidated. 2169/ Along with this, they promised war booty in the form of real property of the Muslim citizens of Mrkonjić Grad". 2170/

1470. "Kula Barracks": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one witness, in early June 1992, members of the Serbian paramilitary group Beli orlovi took 11 young men captive. 2171/ They were bound with rope and transported to the "Kula" barracks in Mrkonjić Grad. 2172/ The sojourn at the Kula barracks appeared to have been for no other reason than to administer beatings to the men before transporting them to yet another concentration camp. 2173/ No additional information was made available regarding the condition or operation of this facility.

1471. Mlinišće: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report suggests that just outside Mrkonjić Grad (towards Ključ) there are over 1,000 Muslims in detention. 2174/ Reportedly the conditions in the barracks which housed the prisoners were unbearable. Executions of certain (unspecified) individuals reportedly took place every night. 2175/

1472. Lake Balkan Area: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports suggest the existence of a concentration camp in the area above Mrkonjić Grad, specifically above Lake Balkan. 2176/ This was reportedly the site for the containment of women and children. One witness recalls seeing some 30 buses and trucks with women and children going through Manjača in that direction. 2177/

1473. Unidentified Camp, Mrkonjić Grad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) Medecins Sans Frontieres, the French charity organization, reportedly acquired information from refugees 2178/ regarding the existence of a camp in Mrkonjić Grad. 2179/ The French organization conducted filmed interviews with refugees who stated that their Serb captors were responsible for widespread atrocities including "systematic torture, sexual mutilation, rape and violence against children". 2180/ The report was, silent as to specific information regarding the location, operation or control of the facility.

57. Nevesinje

1474. The municipality of Nevesinje is located in Herzegovina and is neighbored by Mostar to the west and Gacko to the east. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Nevesinje was 14,421, of which 74.5 per cent were Serbs, 23.0 per cent were Muslims, 1.3 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 1.2 per cent were described as "others".

1475. Bačko Jezero Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Following the victory by the Muslim and Croatian defenders of Mostar, Serbian forces plundered the municipality of Nevesinje. Several villages including Sopilja, Hrušta, Lakat, Kljuna, Gornja Bijenja, Donja Bijenja, Postoljani, Presjeka, Borovčani, Luka, and Kruševljani i Odak were burned to the ground. 2181/

1476. According to one report, at least five women from Nevesinje were taken to a camp in Bačko Jezero. The women reportedly were raped during their internment. 2182/ There was no evidence that men also were detained at this camp. The ICRC visited the camp on 21 October 1992 and reported that all prisoners had been released. 2183/

1477. House in Gaj: 2184/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Following the outbreak of tension in late March 1993, in the village of Seonice in Konjic, Croatian women and children were captured by Muslim troops. 2185/ The captives were taken by approximately 60 Muslim soldiers to a home on the periphery of the village of Trusina, in an area known as Gaj. 2186/ The women and children were robbed of their personal possessions and ordered to carry crates of ammunition and weapons to Muslim military personnel in the village. 2187/ The detainees were later released but were told that if they tried to leave the area, they would be shot. 2188/

58. Odak

1478. The municipality of Odak is located in northern BiH. It is bordered by the Sava river to the north, Modriča county to the south, Bosanski Šamac to the east, and Bosanski Brod to the west. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census the population of Odak county was 30,651; 54.2 per cent of which were Croats, 20.3 per cent were Muslim, 19.8 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 5.7 per cent were described as "others".

1479. Odak Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A primary school in Odak was turned into a detention centre. 2189/ The Serbian residents of the villages nearby were rounded up and taken to the school. 2190/ The men were kept in the gymnasium. 2191/ The women and children were kept in classrooms and then later interned in Muslim and Croatian houses in Odak. 2192/

1480. When the men arrived at the camp, they were forced to run through a gauntlet of non-Serbs who beat the Serb detainees as they entered the gymnasium. 2193/

1481. The gymnasium was crowded. 2194/ Approximately 700 men were detained at this camp. 2195/ The floors were very hard and the detainees had only coats or blankets for comfort. 2196/ When permitted, the detainees had to line up for the toilet or a bath. 2197/ Many detainees did not bathe for four months. 2198/ In at least one instance, prior to an ICRC visit, the guards brought a fire truck in and hosed the detainees down so that they appeared clean. 2199/ Many of the detainees fell as a result of the force of the water. 2200/

1482. The food in the camp consisted of one slice of bread and one cup of tea per day. Occasionally, prisoners were fed macaroni. 2201/ Once, the guards forced all the detainees to eat spoiled, stale macaroni. 2202/ The detainees were beaten if they raised their heads before they were finished eating the macaroni. 2203/ The detainees suffered from dysentery as a result. 2204/

1483. During the day, the detainees were forced to sing Ustaše songs for two or three hours at a time. 2205/ The detainees had to greet the Croatian army or members of the paramilitary formations with the greeting "Ready for the Homeland!" 2206/

1484. Some detainees were taken to the front and forced to dig trenches for the Croatian soldiers in the areas of Bosanski Brod and Orašje. Many detainees were wounded or killed. 2207/

1485. On 26 May 1992, a group of Croatian National Guards came to the camp, picked out a group of detainees and beat them. 2208/ This incident triggered the beginning of nightly beatings. 2209/ The guards beat the detainees with their feet, rifles, truncheons and other solid instruments. 2210/ The guards would appear in the hall and single out a dozen detainees at random or call out a year from 1962 to 1972 and all those men born in that year would have to suffer. 2211/

1486. The guards would force the detainees to face a wall and then they would smash the detainees' heads against the wall from behind. 2212/ In addition, the detainees were forced to run up and hit their own head against the blackboard or wall. 2213/ If they did not do it hard enough, they were beaten in the head with a gun. 2214/ After these beatings, the detainees were ordered to lick their own blood from the floor. 2215/

1487. A member of the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia, would usually be the guard to order the detainees to hit their heads against the wall. He also carved the letter "U" in the detainees' chests. 2216/

1488. In addition, other specific mistreatment included forcing the detainees to hold up their fingers as if making a cross and then beating those fingers. 2217/ The guards also left detainees in locked rooms with vicious dogs. 2218/ The guards also forced the detainees to beat each other, including relatives. 2219/ Additionally, the guards forced men to kiss each other. 2220/

1489. The guards beat the detainees until they were too tired to continue. 2221/ The soldiers and guards who beat the detainees were usually drunk. 2222/

1490. The guards then turned to torturing with threats. The guards would order the detainees to pull down their trousers and would threaten to remove their genitals. 2223/ The guards would put guns to detainees' heads and pull the trigger, however, the guns were not loaded. 2224/

1491. Detainees who were able to give money to one of the captors could buy a night without a beating. 2225/ This captor later confiscated all the detainees' money and jewelry. 2226/

1492. Approximately 30 women were interned at this camp. 2227/ These women were taken to adjacent offices and raped. 2228/ If they resisted, they were beaten. 2229/ The women were raped by a different man each night. 2230/ Serbian male detainees of various ages were occasionally brought to the women's area after the rapes and forced to lick the women. 2231/

1493. In one instance, the guards, including two women from the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia, brought a mentally handicapped girl, to the camp and forced some detainees to rape her. 2232/ The male detainees who raped her were

promised a good dinner in exchange. 2233/ The guards also forced detainees to rape a girl who had previously worked at a restaurant in Novi Grad. 2234/

1494. The camp guards also organized a "wedding". They took a woman and man, both detainees, and forced a false marriage ceremony. 2235/ The guards made the detainees who played musical instruments play for the "wedding". 2236/ The detainees were then taken to another room where as "newlyweds" they were forced to perform sexual acts. 2237/

1495. A group of pregnant women from another rape camp were sent to Odak. 2238/ The women continued to be raped, but when they reached an advanced stage of pregnancy the Croatian men would leave them alone. 2239/ The men allegedly considered this respect for the growing Croatian child. 2240/

1496. At least some of the women were allowed to buy their freedom. Members of the "Black Legion" or "Black Coats" came to the camp and told the women that if they turned over money or jewelry they would be freed. 2241/ The women who had money or jewelry sewed in the hems of their clothes were exchanged. 2242/

1497. The soldiers from the 101st Bosanski Brod Brigade, 106th Osijek Brigade, 108th Slavonski Brod Brigade also mistreated the detainees. 2243/ One individual from Donji Hasi□ was infamous at the camp. 2244/

1498. This camp operated until the ICRC and UNPROFOR representatives began to make inquiries in August 1992. 2245/ The women were then sent to a stockings factory and the men were evacuated to other detention facilities. 2246/

1499. A Serb teacher from Derventa who informed an ICRC representative about the women held at this camp was beaten to death by the guards. 2247/

1500. House Arrest: (The existence of this type of detention has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Serbian residents of Donja Dubica, Struka, Novi Grad, and Trunjak attempted to negotiate a peaceful departure for Bosanski Šamac. 2248/ Instead they were taken into custody. 2249/

1501. The Serbian women and children from the villages surrounding Odak were rounded up with the men and taken to the Odak camp. 2250/ They were then released and detained in Muslim and Croatian homes in the area of Novi Grad. 2251/

1502. While detained in these homes, the women's ordeals began. 2252/ The Serbian women were repeatedly raped. 2253/ They were raped in the detention homes and taken from the homes and raped at other locations. 2254/ Many of the women were raped by their neighbours. 2255/

1503. Paramilitaries/soldiers would come at night and order all the women out of the detention home. 2256/ The soldiers would line them up, shine flashlights on their faces, and choose a few of the women to be taken away and raped. 2257/ The women would be returned in the morning, some naked. 2258/ The rapists told the women that they were to give birth to a young Ustaša. 2259/ Some of the rapists told the women that they were abusing them as the Serbs had abused their women. 2260/

1504. The women were raped by multiple men. 2261/ A few of the alleged rapists were identified as the guards at the detention facilities at Orašje, Donja Mahala, and Odak School. 2262/ The paramilitaries "Horses of Fire" were also identified as perpetrators. 2263/

1505. The Croatian police and other military officers attempted to curb the actions of these roaming groups of paramilitaries, such as the "Horses of Fire," but when arrested or questioned they were equally threatening to the officers. 2264/

1506. Strolit Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Strolit Factory was a detention centre in Odak. 2265/

59. Olovo

1507. The municipality of Olovo is located just north of Sarajevo county, to the east of Vares and the west of Han Pijesak. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Olovo was 16,901. Of that number, 75 per cent were Muslims, 18.9 per cent were Serbs, 3.9 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.2 per cent were described as "others".

1508. Unidentified Village: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Defence Debriefing Team.) According to Muslim refugees and BiH Army officers, Serbian soldiers have detained several men from Rijeka, a village in Olovo. It is unclear where the men were taken, or if they were released. Additionally, there also are reports that Serbian soldiers killed and raped an unspecified number of people in the village. 2266/

60. Orašje

1509. Orašje is located in northern BiH and had a population of 28,201, according to the 1991 census. The population was 75.3 per cent Croat, 6.7 per cent Muslim, 15 per cent Serb, and 3 per cent "other". 2267/

1510. Donja Mahala: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Defence Debriefing Team.) Donja Mahala was a Croatian run camp located in the Bosanska Posavina region near Orašje. 2268/ The camp was a school before the hostilities. 2269/ Detainees were Serbian men from the surrounding regions and captured Serbian milita. 2270/ Many of the detainees had been previously interned in camps located in Odak, Bosanski Brod, and Slavonski Brod. 2271/ Donja Mahala has been described as "the death camp". 2272/ The camp operated from at least May 1992. 2273/ On 9 December 1992, ICRC delegates found 161 detainees at the camp. 2274/

1511. The detainees were fed the same food as the guards, however, they got only one meal every one or two days. 2275/

1512. The detainees were kept in groups of approximately 15 people in different rooms at the camp. 2276/ The detainees designated one room as the "solitary confinement cell". 2277/ Detainees that were moved into this room were killed. 2278/ In the solitary cell, the detainees received only a cup of tea and slice of bread a day. 2279/

1513. The detainees at Donja Mahala were routinely tortured and executed. 2280/ To muffle the screams of those beaten, the guards would stuff rags in their mouths. 2281/

1514. An inmate at the camp described various instances of torture that he endured. One perpetrator burned the inmate's beard off his face and drove screwdrivers through his hands onto a board. Another perpetrator beat him with a heated rod, a wooden oar, stabbed him in the back, and drove a power drill into his head. Still another tied the inmate's testicles with wire and then beat his

genital region. Yet a fourth crushed his fingers so that the inmate would not be able to make a cross in religious services. The inmate considered himself fortunate compared to other detainees at Donja Mahala. 2282/

1515. In another account, the guards removed skin from one detainee's head every day so that he had only bloody wounds instead of hair. This detainee also had his right hand broken. 2283/

1516. The detainees were forced to clean up the blood from the floors, tables and walls after the beatings. 2284/ The guards further punished the detainees if any blood was found. 2285/

1517. While in the camp, some detainees were forced to dig trenches at the front for the regular army of the Republic of Croatia and for paramilitary Ustaše formations. 2286/ Fifteen men were killed while digging trenches at the front. 2287/ At the front, the detainees were forced to climb out of the trenches and shout abuse at the Serb soldiers. 2288/ In addition, the detainees pulled out dead and injured members of both armies. 2289/ The Serb trench diggers were forced to watch as the Serb soldiers' bodies were mutilated. 2290/ In one report, the guards killed a POW when he was too weak to dig a trench; he had been denied food for 13 days. 2291/

1518. Detainees were also beaten on the head, knifed in the legs, arms, and back, and burned with cigarettes. 2292/ On occasion, one of the perpetrators allowed a detainee to see a doctor concerning injuries sustained from a harsh beating, however, the guards would confiscate the medicine given to the detainee. 2293/

1519. Among those particularly brutalized were Serbian militia from Vukovar, including their commander and deputy commander. 2294/ The deputy commander died on the torture table. 2295/ Only eight of the Vukovar militamen survived the camp. 2296/ The guards pulled wire through the POWs earlobes and hung heavy wooden boards of the ends of the wires. The guards also slashed the tongue of one POW. 2297/ While the men were tortured, the guards laughed. 2298/

1520. Some of the detainees were moved to Donja Mahala when the Croatians pulled out of an area. Approximately 100 men were moved to the camp when the Serbs took over Bosanski Brod. 2299/ When the detainees arrived, they were met by one of the captors and then taken to the yard where they were beaten all day. 2300/ These detainees were not allowed water or toilet facilities. 2301/ Some of the men were beaten in the genitals. The guards told them they looked best as corpses floating along the Sava River. 2302/

1521. To further humiliate the detainees, the guards relieved themselves on the detainees' boots and refused to allow the detainees to remove the boots. 2303/ As a result, at least one detainee had open wounds on his feet that subsequently turned into gangrene. 2304/

1522. On the Orthodox Christmas, six or seven members of the Croatian National Guard arrived at Donja Mahala to further victimize the detainees. 2305/ The Croatian soldiers lined up the detainees and beat them. 2306/ The soldiers forced the detainees to admit to killings and rapes of Croatian and Muslim people. 2307/ The soldiers had the detainees repeat the forced confessions to German reporters. 2308/

1523. The guards also coerced some detainees to confess to certain crimes to reporters from Globus and Reuters and to English, Australian, and German reporters by offering an exchange for the confession. 2309/

1524. The camp also held suspected war criminals. 2310/ The alleged war criminals were first held in Bosanski Vlasti and then moved to Orašje. 2311/

They claimed that the Arkan's and Šešelj's Četniks forced them to torture and kill people. 2312/ An exchange was reportedly offered to the suspected war criminals, however, they declined. 2313/ The Serbs feared being considered informants. 2314/

1525. Orašje School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Civilians were detained in a school in Orašje while they waited for prisoner exchanges. 2315/ Some of the detainees had been previously interned in different camps. 2316/

1526. Rape Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) From at least April to October 1992, a detention centre housed women in Orašje. 2317/ The women interned in this camp were repeatedly raped by Muslim militiamen. 2318/

1527. Many women who were raped became pregnant and suffered further as a result of their experiences. 2319/ Women sought abortions or adoptions at a number of hospitals and women's clinics. 2320/

61. Posušje

1528. The county of Posušje is located in south-western BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Posušje was 16,659. At that time, the population was 99.5 per cent Croatian, and .5 per cent were referred to as "other". 2321/

1529. Posušje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It is reported that in January and February 1993, draft age men were picked up in various parts of Croatia by the Croatian police, detained in Rijeka, and then being sent to Posušje. From Posušje they were transferred to Tomislavgrad, where they were allegedly beaten and tortured by the HVO, and finally released to the BiH Army in Jablanica. There are various examples cited in the report with numbers of detained ranging from 10-130. Most of the men detained were Muslim, but at least three were reported to be Serbian. 2322/

62. Prijedor

1530. The province of Prijedor is located in north-western BiH. It is surrounded by the provinces of Bosanski Novi, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanska Gradiška, Banja Luka and Sanski Most. According to a 1991 census, Prijedor's ethnic composition was 44 per cent Muslim, 42.5 per cent ethnic Serb, 5.7 per cent Yugoslav, 5.6 per cent Croat, and 2.2 per cent "other", of a total population of 112,000.

1531. It is reported that although the urban areas and Prijedor town in particular in this part of BiH had largely Muslim majorities, the surrounding villages were mostly ethnically Serb. 2323/

1532. The following excerpt appears in the report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. 2324/ It is helpful background information when addressing the issue of the camps in located in the Prijedor area:

"On 30 April 1992, armed men from Banja Luka took control of strategic positions in Prijedor. Identity checks began, allegedly because of the failure of Muslims to turn in their arms. The elected head of the

district, Mr. Čehajić, a Muslim, was obliged to make a statement on the radio indicating that the political authority had changed, and calling on the populations not to resist and to surrender their arms. He was then removed from office, and his place was taken by a Serb.

The following week most Muslim police and military officials surrendered their arms. The television and radio began to broadcast only programmes from Belgrade. Police identity checks intensified, and Mr. Čehajić and his staff were detained. Threats by armed men became more frequent, and for the first time some Muslims suffered beatings. Later in May many leaders of the Muslim community, such as teachers, physicians and religious leaders, had their homes searched and were detained.

Between 23 and 25 May, the Muslim village of Hambarine, 5 kilometres south of Prijedor, received an ultimatum: all weapons must be surrendered by 11:00 a.m. Then, alleging that a shot was fired at a Serbian patrol, heavy artillery began to shell the village and tanks appeared, firing at homes. The villagers fled to Prijedor. Witnesses reported many deaths, probably as many as 1,000.

Shortly afterwards, on 26, 27, or 28 May, the Muslim village of Kozarac, 20 kilometres east of Prijedor, suffered a similar fate. Citing the same pretext as Hambarine, Serbian heavy artillery began to shell the town, following which an attack was launched by tanks and infantry. Some inhabitants, anticipating the attack, had dug shelters, and a few of them tried to resist with the meagre arms at their disposal. The combat lasted some seven days. Those who fled the village, including women and children were detained in camps in Karmina, Omarska and Trnopolje. Mass arrests also took place, and those arrested were taken away in buses and trucks. The population, estimated at 15,000, suffered a great many executions, possibly as many as 5,000 persons, according to some witnesses.

The night of 29 May, tanks and infantry took up position around Prijedor, citing the same pretext as at Hambarine and Kozarac. When the attack began, Serbs from the village guided the tanks to the homes of certain Muslims, and the inhabitants were asked to come out and show their identity documents. Many of those who did were summarily executed. According to witnesses, some 200 residents of a single street (Partisan Street) were executed, and a hundred homes were destroyed. During the attack the local radio continued to call for the surrender of arms, yet not one shot had been fired by the Muslims.

When the artillery barrage stopped around noon, groups of extremists, probably under the control of the paramilitary leader Arkan, began executing people, taking their victims to the street and slitting their throats, according to witnesses. The bodies of the dead were carried away by truck, which left a trail of blood. Those who were not killed on the spot were taken to hotel, where they were transferred to a convoy which left in the direction of Omarska. In the aftermath, houses which had been too badly damaged were bulldozed, and their foundations covered with fresh earth. Five mosques were destroyed, and the Muslim cemetery was razed.

In mid-July, more villages in the Prijedor area were attacked. Bišani and Rokovahi, located some 5 kilometres to the west of Prijedor, were attacked by artillery and mortars, followed by tanks and infantry. There were many casualties, and the survivors were sent to Omarska and Keraterm. Ljubija, a Croatian village, also suffered many casualties, as did Vugovići-Selo, a Muslim village which was shelled before being

attacked by tanks and infantry. The population of Gornja Puharska was forced to leave by repeated searches, which sometimes culminated in summary executions; the destruction of its mosque led to panic, and caused the population to flee their homes and seek shelter in other buildings until such time as their departure was organized; in contrast to the fate of other villages, few homes were destroyed"

a. Omarska Camp

1533. (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch, US Department of State, UK Defence Debriefing Team, Austrian Government, ICRC, and Newsday.)

1534. Location: Omarska is a predominantly Serbian village in the Prijedor region. 2325/ The Omarska camp was reportedly established on the site of a former iron mine near the village of Omarska, 2326/ which was surrounded by open-pit iron mines. 2327/ The camp was located west of the road leading from Prijedor to Banja Luka, 2328/ approximately two kilometres south of Omarska, 2329/ 17 kilometres east of Prijedor, 2330/ and 25 kilometres west of Banja Luka. 2331/ Office buildings, halls, garages, and tunnels were reportedly used for detention purposes. 2332/ The camp was said to have consisted of several large and smaller buildings formerly used by the mine. 2333/

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1536. Description of the Omarska Camp: Reports vary regarding a physical description of the Omarska camp's facilities, including the number, size, location and use of buildings at the camp. The following descriptions are representative of accounts which appear in the reports reviewed.

1537. One subject who was a prisoner at the Omarska camp and had reportedly worked at the iron ore mine as a young man, described the camp as being comprised of four buildings: two large buildings each of two floors, approximately 60 metres by 30 metres in size; and two smaller buildings each about 12 metres by six metres in size. The camp's structures were reportedly surrounded by fences two metres by two metres high, enclosing an area of about 1,000 metres by 600 metres. 2343/

1538. Reports indicate that a large two-story building was used for the camp's headquarters, a prisoner holding area, a prisoner mess hall, and food storage. 2344/ The subject who worked at the Omarska mine as a young man described this building as being approximately 50 by 30 metres in size. Management and administrative office space had formerly been located on the top floor and worker feeding and changing facilities on the ground floor. The ground floor was reportedly divided into sections, comprising a large kitchen, a changing area for the former mine workers, toilets, and an internal garage 5.5 by 5.5 metres square. There was also an area marked "Garderoba" which was formerly the ore miners' changing room, and a small glass-walled or partitioned room in the centre of the ground floor. The top floor was reportedly divided into eight rooms. 2345/

1539. Other reports reviewed commonly refer to the above structure as the

"administration" building, which was described as a glass and brick structure. 2346/ According to one report, the building had a wing which was a kitchen and another larger two-story section. The ground floor of that section contained vehicle garages and an approximately 30 by 30 metre room in which an estimated 800 prisoners were kept. 2347/ The second floor of the building reportedly contained eight interrogation rooms. 2348/

1540. Reports indicate a second two-story building at the camp, located next to the administration building. 2349/ The subject who had worked at the Omarska mine, described this structure as containing a large hangar on the ground floor, approximately 60 by 30 metres in size, which had previously been used for the storage of four very large, wheeled excavation trucks used in the mine. The top floor of the building reportedly contained office space. According to the subject, the southern end of the ground floor of this building was closed off by a wire fence and was about 150 square metres in size. The northern end of the hangar was said to be similarly fenced-off. The top floor of the building in the south-west corner reportedly contained a 40 square metre room. 2350/

1541. Other reports reviewed commonly refer to a large garage or "hangar-like" building where a great deal of torture took place. 2351/ The reports also describe the hangar-like structure's first floor which contained former vehicle workshops and the second floor, which contained an office and four rooms numbered 26, 15, 24, and 23. 2352/

1542. The third structure at the Omarska camp was referred to as the "red house" and was located across from the main camp building. 2353/ The structure was described as being some distance from the main structures, and it was reported that prisoners did not return alive once they entered the building. 2354/ The subject who had worked at the Omarska mine described this structure as approximately six by seven metres square in size. The structure was also reportedly called the Klaonica (abattoir or slaughterhouse) by the inmates and had previously been used to store the mine's fire fighting equipment. 2355/

1543. The fourth structure, a one-story, 12 metres by six metres building known as the "white house" was reported as being located across from the main camp building. 2356/ It was also reported that the "white house" contained four rooms and a bathroom. 2357/ Two of the rooms were said to house prisoners who were professionals and intellectuals, one room was reportedly for prisoners who had been injured during beatings, and the fourth room reportedly housed prisoners who had possessed weapons and those who were to be exchanged. 2358/ This structure, was reportedly located some distance from the main facilities and was said to be used to torture and kill prisoners over long periods of time. 2359/ The subject who had worked at the Omarska mine similarly described the structure known as the Bijela Kuća ("white house") which was located to the centre-left (west) of the two main structures. He stated that the building was divided into four rooms and contained a central corridor. 2360/

1544. Reports also describe a tarmac area outside the main structures which was used as an open-air detention area, where large groups of men were forced to lie on their stomachs throughout the day. 2361/

1545. Reports conflict as to whether the Omarska camp was surrounded by a fence or barbed wire. One subject reported that the camp was surrounded by fences two metres high, topped with barbed wire. 2362/ It was similarly reported that a two-metres-high barbed wire fence with machine-gun emplacements at unspecified intervals surrounded the entire camp. 2363/

1546. One ex-prisoner who arrived at the camp during the first week of June 1992, stated that at that point the Omarska camp had not yet been built up. He stated that no fencing had been constructed. 2364/ Another subject reported that there were no defined camp perimeters, no barbed wire, watch towers, or any such installations normally associated with prison camps. 2365/

1547. Number of Prisoners: It was generally reported that the camp held between 3,000 and 4,000 men. 2366/ Reports also indicated that between 33 and 38 women were held at the camp. 2367/

1548. One female prisoner reported that the women at the camp were tasked with kitchen work and were in a position to know how many prisoners were being fed at the camp. According to the prisoner, the women drew lines on paper for every group of thirty men who were brought in to eat. She stated that on 14 June 1992, they counted 2,736 men and 33 women. 2368/

1549. There were reports which estimated that the Omarska camp contained a greater number of prisoners. Those estimates which varied greatly in number, included: 4,000 to 5,000; 2369/ 5,000 to 6,000; 2370/ 6,000 to 7,000; 2371/ 8,000; 2372/ and 11,000 prisoners. 2373/ Other reports estimated the total number of women held at Omarska at 58; 2374/ between 50 and 70; 2375/ and approximately 300. 2376/

1550. Sex and Age of the Prisoners: According to reports, men from approximately 16-60 years of age were held at the Omarska camp. 2377/ The camp was also reported to hold some boys, well under the age of 18. 2378/ The camp also held women, most of them belonging to the intellectual upper class: judges, teachers, engineers. 2379/

1551. Ethnicity of Prisoners: Reports generally described the Omarska prisoner population as consisting mainly of Bosnian Muslim and some Croat prisoners. 2380/

1552. Status of Prisoners: The prisoner population at Omarska has been referred to as the political and cultural elite of the city of Prijedor. 2381/ Reports indicate that after Bosnian Serb forces came to power in Prijedor in the spring of 1992, gradually, the Muslim and Croat upper class were taken to the Omarska camp, including: doctors, high government officials, and businessmen. 2382/

1553. The reports also indicate that at least some of the detainees at Omarska took up arms and fought the Bosnian Serb forces which attacked their towns and villages. It was also indicated that the camp was a place where the Bosnian Serb authorities, with the backing of the army, had taken thousands of Bosnian Muslims to be killed. 2383/

1554. Categories of Prisoners: According to Helsinki Watch, Serbian military officials in Banja Luka acknowledged that prisoners were divided into three categories. The first category reportedly included leaders of the predominantly Muslim Party of Democratic Action (SDA) and those "who organized the rebellion against the Serbs". The second category reportedly included Muslim combatants. Both categories of prisoners were reportedly interrogated at the Omarska camp and subsequently transferred to the Manjača camp. The third category of prisoners reportedly included "those who could not be found guilty". Those prisoners were reportedly held at the Trnopolje camp and included women and children, who were interned with other non-Serbs who had sought refuge from actual or potential Serbian attacks on their villages. 2384/

1555. Other reports describe the categorization of Omarska's prisoner

population. One subject reported that inmates at Omarska were divided into three distinct categories: Muslim politicians, who were all shot; those who had either possessed or confessed to having had weapons; and professionals. 2385/

1556. Another subject reported that camp authorities prepared lists of three categories of prisoners, but that it was unclear how those lists were divided. He stated that Category 1 prisoners may have been active-duty military people and intellectuals who were reportedly killed. Category 2 reportedly consisted of about 1,700 prisoners, including the subject, who were sent to the Manjača camp. People in Category 3 were reportedly sent to the Trnopolje camp. According to the subject, the prisoner transfer to Manjača in early August began with a guard reading off a list of prisoner names and, once at Manjača, the commander there would not allow prisoners off the buses until names were available and a roll call could be made. 2386/

1557. In late July 1992, Omarska's guards reportedly began a census of camp inmates. Lists of names were reportedly read out, frequently including names of those who had died, and prisoners were placed in 3 categories: (1) those who fought against the Serbs; (2) those in some way connected with (1); and (3) those who had a "clean sheet". Subject stated that Categories 1 and 2 were sent to the Manjača camp while those in Category 3 were sent to Trnopolje and subsequently released. The subject stated that at the time, there were only a few prisoners left who were in Category 1, since most had already been killed at the camp. 2387/

1558. Organization and Treatment of Female Prisoners: Women at the Omarska camp were reportedly housed on one end of the second floor of the administration building which also contained the camp commander's office 2388/ Other reports confirm that the camp's female prisoners slept in rooms in the administration building. 2389/ The women reportedly slept in two rooms, 2390/ numbered 102 and 103. 2391/ It was reported that those rooms were where the daily interrogations of male prisoners were held. 2392/ It was also reported that female prisoners had special access to the camp command and administrators because they were confined near the camp offices next to the interrogation rooms. 2393/

1559. Many of the women who were detained at Omarska were said to be prominent professionals, including a judge from Prijedor County, a Deputy District Attorney, a County Court Judge, and a member of the Party for Democratic Action Council. 2394/ The women held at the camp reportedly slept on the floor with one blanket for every two women. 2395/ As the women tried to sleep they reportedly heard the screams of prisoners being tortured next door in the interrogation room. 2396/

1560. The women were reportedly woken up at six in the morning and two of them were randomly chosen to clean the interrogation rooms which were covered with blood each morning. 2397/ The women were also reported to have cleaned the commanders' offices on occasion. 2398/

1561. It was reported that women at the camp were also forced to work in the kitchen. 2399/ According to one report, each day the women would see over a hundred new detainees arrive, while the same number vanished. 2400/ After completing their daily kitchen duty, the women reportedly returned to their rooms at night. 2401/

1562. There are reports that the female prisoners at the camp were raped. 2402/ It was reported that male prisoners held in rooms below the women's rooms could often hear cries, shouts, and loud weeping from the female prisoners. 2403/

1563. One male subject stated that the women at the camp were raped nightly by Serb guards and others coming to the camp for that purpose. He added that one Muslim woman was forced to perform oral sex with other prisoners, and that prisoners were also forced to perform sex with her. When they refused she was beaten. 2404/

1564. Women held at Omarska stated that the camp commander would organize the rape and abuse of women at the camp. They stated that he would rape individual women himself, and organize an audience for the others. 2405/ One woman stated that at night they were taken out one by one. She stated that she was taken out four nights running and that the women were exposed to physical, mental, and sexual violence. She stated: "Every guard would pick a woman he was going to abuse. I had the bad luck to be chosen by the head of security at the camp, [name deleted]." 2406/

1565. One woman reported that on 15 June 1992, she and other female prisoners were returned from the "restaurant" to Room 102 at 7:00 p.m. (where they were assigned) and discovered that the room was covered with more blood than before and broken clubs and needles. At about 9:30 p.m. the women in Room 102 reportedly heard shouts in the hallway, calling for two prominent male Croatian Democratic Union Prijedor County officials, and the sounds of beatings. The door to Room 102 was then reportedly opened and a guard grabbed one of the women into the next room. One of the male Croat officials was reportedly laying on the floor in the next room, bleeding about the face. Guards then reportedly beat the woman with the butts of their weapons, mostly on her back, breaking her ribs and injuring her thorax. After she fell, the guards reportedly resumed beating the male prisoner. The woman then reportedly fainted, came to and saw the male official unconscious, was beaten again, fainted, and regained consciousness in the early morning and saw the male official being dragged out of the room by his feet. The woman was reportedly warned by identified perpetrators that she should not tell anyone about the incident. At approximately 6:30 a.m. on 16 June 1992, the woman was reportedly returned to Room 102. Two weeks later the same woman was reportedly called into the camp commander's office and told to be smart and obedient, that a decision was still pending on her future, and that her name was on a list of persons to be interrogated. She was then reportedly ordered to make coffee and thereafter was reportedly dragged into a bathroom, pistol whipped, beaten and raped by an identified officer, and subsequently brought back to the commander's office to finish making coffee. It was reported that this procedure was repeated for three more nights. On the fifth night, the commander asked her if she had ever been mistreated, and out of fear she said nothing. 2407/

1566. One woman, however, stated that she knew of no rapes or extreme beatings of the women at Omarska, although she reported that they were terrorized and used as forced labour. 2408/

1567. Another female prisoner stated that in the beginning, the killing of the prisoner population would be hidden from the women and that bodies would be deposited far away. She stated, however, that at the beginning of July, prisoners were killed before their eyes. 2409/

1568. One male subject reported that it was commonly known among prisoners that at least two identified women at the camp were killed. 2410/

1569. Dates of Operation-Camp Opening: Reports indicate that the Omarska mine was converted into a detention camp in late May 1992. 2411/

1570. Origin and Movement of Prisoners: The following is a summary of reports which indicate the dates of transfers and the points of origin of Omarska's

prisoner population.

1571. Kozarac-Brezičani-Late May-Early June 1992: Reports indicate that on approximately 27 May 1992, following a two-day attack on Kozarac by Serb forces, Muslim survivors from the city were transported to the Omarska and Trnopolje camps. 2412/ One report stated that after the capture of Kozarac by former JNA troops on 25-26 May 1992, the city's Muslim inhabitants were ordered to report to the city centre, and those in possession of weapons were ordered to turn them in. After reporting to the city centre, the Muslim women were reportedly separated from the men and taken by buses to Trnopolje. The men were then reportedly transported to "Brezičani", where they were beaten, kept overnight, and then moved to the Omarska camp. 2413/ Other reports describe the transfer of men from Kozarac to Omarska and to Omarska via Brezičani in late May. 2414/

1572. Keraterm Camp, May-June-July-August 1992: It was reported that following shelling of the village, Serb forces rounded up 200 male inhabitants men from Kozaruša and transported them in buses to the Keraterm camp 2415/ for two days. According to the reports, on or about 23 May 1992, the Serbs emptied Keraterm and bused about 300 captives to Omarska. 2416/

1573. One subject reported that on 27 May 1992, at 10:00 p.m., Keraterm prisoners were ordered out of their cells and onto buses which had previously arrived at the camp. (There were reportedly 17 empty and six full buses) The subject stated that he heard that the prisoners in the occupied buses had been detained at the Brezičani school. At approximately midnight, the buses reportedly departed from the Keraterm camp and later arrived at the Omarska camp. The subject estimated that on that day, a total of 2,000 prisoners were brought to Omarska, 90 per cent of whom were Croat and Muslim civilians, and the remainder of whom were members of the regular and reserve police in Prijedor, and were of Croatian and Muslim nationality. 2417/ Another subject who had been taken to Keraterm from his village on approximately 25 May 1992, stated that on 27 May 1992, he and dozens of other prisoners (including his son), were transferred to Omarska. 2418/ It was reported that prisoners were severely beaten during the transfer of prisoners from Keraterm to Omarska. 2419/

1574. Another subject who had been transported from his village Kozaruša to the Keraterm camp on approximately 24 May 1992, was reportedly interrogated several times, and was then taken to the Omarska camp on 28 May. According to the report, the Keraterm prisoners were taken in crowded and deliberately overheated buses to the Omarska camp. 2420/

1575. One subject stated that after hiding in the woods with several groups after the attack on Kozarac, he and others gave themselves up to Bosnian Serb forces and thereafter were taken by bus to the Keraterm camp. He stated that 120 people spent two nights on a bus parked at the camp gate without fresh air or water and after being abused, spent two nights at the Keraterm camp. On the third day, subject and many other men were called out at 1:00 a.m., told to keep their heads down, and were driven to the Omarska camp. 2421/ Another subject who was involved in the armed resistance of Kozarac, stated that on approximately 29-30 May 1992, he and his "friends" were captured by Serb forces in the nearby woods while sleeping. He stated they were taken to the Keraterm camp for the first night and were transported in a police wagon to the Omarska camp the next day. The subject stated that on the way to Omarska, they passed through Kozarac where an elderly Serbian man was allowed to beat the young prisoners with a stick. 2422/

1576. One subject from Kozarac stated that on 4 June 1992, he was taken to the Keraterm camp, and that on 6 June he was transported to the Omarska camp, and

along with 20 other prisoners, was beaten severely. 2423/

1577. One subject priest stated that he was taken on 16 June 1992, to Keraterm and the next day transferred to Omarska. 2424/

1578. One subject reported that he was transferred to Omarska from Keraterm on approximately 5 July 1992. 2425/ Another subject stated that on 9 July 1992, 30 men, most of whom were Croat, were transferred by bus to Omarska. 2426/

1579. One subject stated that the night before he was transferred from Omarska to Manjača on approximately 4 August 1992, a new group of about 70 prisoners were brought from Keraterm and put into the "white house". He claimed that this was done in order that the ICRC would not see the prisoners who had been more severely abused. 2427/

1580. Prijedor-June-July 1992: It was reported that on 3 June 1992, three large buses carrying Muslim and Croatian male prisoners left the main police station in Prijedor and transported prisoners to Omarska. 2428/

1581. One female attorney reported that on 14 June 1992, she was arrested by armed Serbian police officers, taken to the Prijedor police station, and told to wait in a small, blood-spattered room. She stated that another Prijedor lawyer, a member of the Croatian Democratic Union and two unidentified males were also detained in the room. At about 5:30 p.m. they were driven by auto along back roads to Omarska. They were at one point confronted by paramilitary troops and were taken to the Omarska camp. She stated that upon their arrival at Omarska, the prisoners were pushed out of the vehicle by men in "etnik" and JNA uniforms. 2429/

1582. A subject from Briševo stated that after Prijedor fell on 30 June, he and approximately 20 other men were arrested, taken to the local police station, and then to Omarska. 2430/

1583. One subject reported that he was arrested for the second time in Prijedor and was transported to the Prijedor police station where he was 'slapped about' by two unknown policemen. After two days, on 6 July 1992, the subject was reportedly transported to the Keraterm camp. He stated that he remained at Keraterm for only five hours before being taken by police car to the Omarska camp. 2431/

1584. A subject from Rizvanovići, near Prijedor, stated that on 21 July 1992, the Serbian army surrounded all of the villages in the area and took all of the adult males prisoner. The men were subsequently marched out, abused, and an hour later, one-half of them were transported by bus to the Keraterm camp which was full. The prisoners were then driven 30 minutes to the Omarska camp which was also full, and they were thereafter transported to the Trnopolje camp. At Trnopolje, the subject was reportedly abused by a guard during his intake, and after one night, he was thereafter transferred to the "Serbian police headquarters" in Prijedor where he was questioned for five hours. 2432/ The subject was thereafter transported to the Omarska camp with an unknown number of other prisoners. 2433/

1585. Kevljani (via Prijedor and Keraterm)-Late May 1992: Reports indicate that on approximately 26 May 1992, Kevljani was attacked by Serb forces, and the villagers fled to the woods, but after spending the night under heavy shelling, then surrendered to a Serbian officer 2434/ and other identified individuals. The Croatian and Muslim villagers were taken by bus to Prijedor where the women and children were taken to the youth centre. At 4:00 p.m. the men were taken in 24 buses to the Keraterm factory at the edge of the town. Keraterm, however, was full and the convoy proceeded in a round-about away

through Tomašica to the Omarska Camp where they arrived at 11:00 p.m. 2435/ Another subject repeats essentially the same fact scenario, stating, however, that 400 of the villagers fled to a nearby river bank to escape the attack and that those men who came to the village school to surrender were beaten by Serb fighters and subsequently taken to the Omarska camp. 2436/ Other reports indicate that the transfer of persons from the village of Kevljani to the Omarska camp occurred at the end of May 1992. 2437/

1586. Donji Garevci-Late May 1992: According to one report, at the end of May 1992, Serbian irregular soldiers entered the village of Donji Garevci (six kilometres from Prijedor) and rounded up all of the Bosnian Muslim men for incarceration. The irregulars reportedly told the men that they were going to march to a camp at Trnopolje. They allegedly forced the men to sing patriotic Serbian songs and beat those who refused. Eventually the group reached Trnopolje where they were immediately put on buses and driven to the Omarska camp. En route, uncooperative prisoners were beaten. Upon arrival at Omarska, they found that the camp was "full", and the group was put back on buses and finally off-loaded at the Keraterm camp. 2438/

1587. Gornja Puharska-May-June 1992: It was reported that Gornja Puharska had a population of about 300 Muslim families and six Croat families. On 27 May 1992, JNA forces reportedly surrounded and besieged the village and on about 29 May 1992, Serbian "Red Berets" reportedly entered the village with tanks accompanied by non-uniformed irregular forces. The village's defenders reportedly surrendered, and on 1 June 1992, all of the men were reportedly taken prisoner and transported 23 kilometres south-east to Omarska on two buses and one large cattle truck. 2439/

1588. One subject reported that on 29 May 1992, the people of Gornja Puharska put white flags outside their homes to indicate their surrender. He said that the next day, on 30 May, four to five tanks and 500 soldiers came into the town and rounded up all of the men of military age (about 250 in total). The town's men were reportedly walked to the local mosque and abused. The subject stated that political leaders, policemen, and educated persons were immediately identified and put separately on a bus, along with former soldiers. The subject stated that in total, three buses transported a total of approximately 250 men to the Omarska camp. 2440/

1589. Ljubija-Early June-July 1992: On 10 June 1992, in the village of Kalajevo (approximately three kilometres north-east of Ljubija), "armed Serbs" in uniform reportedly arrested a man and drove in a lorry to the "Rudar" stadium in Ljubija where he was held in a locker room with another six prisoners. He stated that after being held in Ljubija for five days he was transferred to the Omarska camp. 2441/

1590. Another subject stated that he was arrested on 10 July 1992, in his father's yard and taken with two others inside a moving van to the police station in Ljubija where he was held with 15 other men. The men were reportedly interrogated by named individuals and were then taken away in the moving van to the Omarska camp. 2442/

1591. Matrišani-4 July 1992: One subject reported that on 4 July 1992, he was arrested in Matrišani and subsequently taken to the Omarska camp. 2443/

1592. Bišani-July 1992: One subject reported that on approximately 20 July 1992, Muslim males were taken by Bosnian Serb forces to Omarska from the village of Bišani. However, it was also reported that after arriving at Omarska, the convoy left for Trnopolje after those in charge of transportation were told that no more prisoners would be accepted at Omarska. 2444/

1593. It was reported that on 24 and 25 July 1992, approximately 300 civilians from the villages of Bišani, Rizvanovići, Rakovani, Hambarine, Čarakovo, and Zecovi were brought in at around 4:00 p.m. and severely beaten. 2445/

1594. Rizvanovići-July 1992: One subject stated that on 20 July 1992, he was taken to the Omarska camp from Rizvanovići. 2446/

1595. Donja Puharska-July 1992: On 13 July 1992, all of the Muslim men who remained in Donja Puharska were reportedly arrested and taken to the Omarska camp. According to one subject, he and at least eight other Muslim men were summoned to the local police station to make a declaration of loyalty and to volunteer for work. The men were reportedly beaten by soldiers, locked in a cell, and later transported to Omarska. 2447/

1596. Transfer of Prisoners-Camp Closing: One subject reported that on approximately 30 May 1992, a group of 168 prisoners were selected for a "prisoner exchange". 2448/

1597. One subject reported that on 3 June 1992, three buses filled with older prisoners were transported from Omarska to the Trnopolje camp. 2449/ Another subject reported that on 3 June 1992, at 7:00 p.m., two buses were brought into the Omarska camp and loaded with 120 prisoners. The prisoners were reportedly told that the first bus was going to Kozarac and the second to Prijedor, but both buses reportedly went to the Trnopolje Camp. 2450/

1598. It was reported that on 25 June 1992, approximately 100 prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. These prisoners were reportedly called by name and included many weak individuals. 2451/

1599. One subject reported that in early July, 200 prisoners, all of whom were considered by the Serbs to have been "important", were taken away from the Omarska camp on a supposed prisoner exchange. Subject stated that none of the prisoners had been seen or heard from since. Other sources reportedly believed that those prisoners were killed. 2452/

1600. It was also reported that in mid-July 1992, camp authorities transferred 30 elderly and infirm patients to the Trnopolje camp. 2453/

1601. Reports indicate that the Omarska camp was closed at the end of August 1992. The closing was attributed to the attention drawn there by the media and the international community. 2454/ The detainees were, however, not released but transferred to other camps such as Trnopolje and Manjača. 2455/

1602. Manjača-Early August 1992: According to most reports, on approximately 6-8 August 1992, a mass-transfer of Omarska's prisoners took place when buses arrived to transport prisoners to the Manjača camp. 2456/ Each of the buses was reportedly crammed with prisoners, with the heat on and the windows sealed shut. The reports of this transfer included accounts where prisoners were abused and killed en route and upon arrival at the Manjača camp: 2457/

1603. Trnopolje-Early August 1992: Subjects reported a mass transfer of prisoners to the Trnopolje camp. One subject stated that 1,000 prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp while 1,300 were transported to Manjača. 2458/ According to one subject, on 6 August, approximately 1,200 inmates of the second category (those who had possessed or confessed to having possessed weapons), were transferred by bus to the Manjača camp and at the same time, 700 prisoners of the third category (professionals) were sent to the Trnopolje camp. The subject was reportedly transferred to Trnopolje. He added that guards killed inmates at random during both of these transfers 2459/ Other reports describe what appears to be the same transfer. 2460/

1604. It was reported that on 3 August 1992, the women at Omarska were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. 2461/ One female prisoner stated that on 3 August 1992, 29 of the camp's 33 women were told to hurry and gather their things and were then taken outside and put onto buses for transfer to Trnopolje. 2462/ A similar report stated that before the camp was closed, 33 of the camp's female prisoners were taken to the Trnopolje camp, while 5 others were left at Omarska. 2463/ Other reports describe what appears to be the same transfer. 2464/

1605. Manjača-Late August 1992: It was reported that while prisoners were transferred to the Manjača camp in early August, approximately 180 prisoners remained at Omarska for another 15 days, after which they joined the others at Manjača. According to one report, the men who remained at Omarska were moved to a room near the kitchen where they were provided with beds and bedding and were given two meals a day of so much food that they could not eat it all. These prisoners reportedly had to clean up the "white house" and the area around it and paint the building white in preparation for a visit by the Red Cross and television crews. According to the subject, some women at the camp were kept out of sight when the Red Cross and the television crew came, but were returned to Omarska after the visit. 2465/

1606. One subject similarly reported that in early August, the Omarska guards became unsettled and moved men from room to room. The subject stated that he and 183 other men were transferred to a garage about 25 metres square, and after three days, 88 of them, including the subject, were taken to the "white house". The subject stated that on 6 August 1992, mass transfers to Manjača and Trnopolje took place, but that 184 men singled out before were left at the Omarska camp. Those prisoners were reportedly led to a large room where they had to assemble and make army beds. Subject stated that he was led away to a nearby room, beaten severely, and made to eat a cockroach. The subject believed that he was the last man severely beaten at the Omarska camp. The subject added that although the prisoners had made 120 beds, they were not allowed to sleep on them, but had to sleep of the floor of the hallway in that building. 2466/

1607. One report stated that of the 179 prisoners left at the Omarska camp, five were women. 2467/ One woman stated that she was among the last five women (out of 38) to leave the camp several days after Omarska was emptied of its last male prisoners. 2468/

1608. It was reported that on 21 August 1992, camp authorities roll-called 172 prisoners who were taken to the Manjača camp. Seven other prisoners, some of whom were women, were reportedly taken to an unknown destination. 2469/ Other reports confirm that the remaining prisoners held at Omarska were transferred to the Manjača camp. 2470/

1609. Visits to Omarska by Outside Organizations and Individuals: It was reported that in early August, a group of journalists arrived at the camp, but that camp officials did not allow them directly inside. One subject stated that the Omarska camp authorities prepared a group of 10-15 prisoners to talk with them. The prisoners were given some bread and were ordered to tell the reporters that conditions at the camp were good and that Omarska was not a concentration camp, but a reception centre. According to the subject, about three days after the visit, prisoners began to be dispersed to other camps. 2471/ Other reports described the process by which Omarska was prepared for the journalists' visits. Almost all of the female prisoners were reportedly transferred, the corpses on the lawn disappeared, and so did the prisoners marked by torture. 2472/ One subject reported that he remained at Omarska to take part in a clean-up of the camp while most of the other prisoners were transferred to the Manjača camp. The subject stated that there had been blood

everywhere, and that marks of shooting on internal walls were covered with cupboards. The subject also reported that those involved in the clean up were told to tell journalists that nobody stayed in the camp for more than a day, and that Omarska was only a transit centre. He added that beds arrived the day before a visit from journalists but that prisoners were not allowed to use them. 2473/ Other reports contain similar descriptions of the events during this time period. 2474/

1610. It was reported that before the first journalists arrived at Omarska, about 200 men in one sleeping room were moved to another room already at overcapacity. The prisoners were then told to remain quiet and to keep their heads below the window. According to the report, there was only enough room for the men to sit with their knees against their chests. The other room was reportedly cleaned and 30 new prisoners from the Keraterm camp were reportedly put there and shown to reporters. 2475/

1611. On the 5th or 6th of August 1992, Independent Television News (ITN) reporters Penny Marshall and Ian Williams visited the Omarska and Trnopolje camps. 2476/ In their report they visited the camp and were shown only several hundred of the camp's prisoners, all Muslim men. ITN was reportedly told by authorities that those men were there to be interrogated. The authorities stated further that those men found guilty of fighting Serbs were sent to prisoner of war camps, and the innocents, to refugee camps. Reporter Marshall spoke to a woman identified as Nada Balaban, 2477/ the camp's administrator, who stated, "No, this is not a camp, this is a centre, a transit centre, Omarska and Trnopolje, both centres, not camps." When Marshall asked to see the prisoners' living accommodations, 2478/ the request was denied by Ms. Balaban. 2479/ When Marshall visited Omarska's cafeteria, she commented that the prisoners were silent and that the only voices heard were those of guards ordering the men to eat faster and leave. When a prisoner was asked by Marshall how he was treated, he reportedly responded, "I don't want to tell lies. I can't speak the truth. Thank you for coming." Marshall reported that ITN was told that the army did not control the Omarska camp and that its prisoners were the responsibility of the civil authorities and the local militia.

1612. Helsinki Watch reported that after the ITN television crew filmed the Omarska camp, the Serbian military began taking journalists and others on arranged tours of the camps in the area. The military reportedly drove the journalists from Banja Luka to Trnopolje and three other camps in the area: Omarska, Keraterm, and Manjača. Helsinki Watch reportedly visited the four camps in August 1992, and saw that they had recently been painted and cleaned. Most of the prisoners were reportedly terrified and refused to speak to the visitors. One prisoner, however, reportedly stated: "Don't believe what you see. They have made this place into a tourist attraction." 2480/

1613. One press report described the observations made by journalists who visited the Omarska camp: "Western journalists arrived at Omarska this week, only 175 men were still there. Crude attempts had been made to clean up the camp. Bunk beds were lined up in a room in which inmates said as many as 1,300 men had slept before." 2481/

1614. The ICRC was reported to have first visited the Omarska camp on 12 August 1992. 2482/ It was reported that due to the mass-transfer of prisoners to the Manjača and Trnopolje camps in early August, the ICRC was able to register only 173 prisoners during its visit. 2483/ One subject reported that on 12 August 1992, international journalists arrived at Omarska and that camp authorities told them that the prisoners there had been held for two or three weeks for interrogation. The journalists had reportedly brought ICRC registration cards and registered all of the prisoners. The subject stated

that the reporters told them that they were now citizens of the United Nations. 2484/

1615. One subject reported that on 15 August 1992, the ICRC registered only male prisoners because camp authorities had hidden female prisoners from the ICRC representatives. 2485/

1616. Link Between the Omarska Camp and the Authorities in Prijedor and Banja Luka: Milomir Stakić, the man identified as the mayor of Prijedor after Muhamed ehajić was removed, reportedly acknowledged the link between civil authorities in Prijedor and the Omarska, Keraterm, and Trnopolje camps. Stakić stated in a translated statement that "[T]hose places like Omarska, Keraterm and Trnopolje were the necessity of the moment and were formed on decision of the Prijedor civil authorities." With regard to the issue of beatings at the camps, Stakić reportedly stated, "According to the information there was no mistreatment and physical violence in the centres themselves." Specifically addressing reports that persons had been killed at Omarska, Stakić said, "There were cases as the commander let me know--natural deaths with the medical documentation of death, not murder." Stakić stated that he did not know how many persons had died, but that there were "not many". 2486/

1617. Milan Kovačević, the Prijedor city manager in Prijedor, reportedly stated that the Omarska camp was an investigative facility set up "to see who did what during the war, to find the guilty one, and to establish the innocent so that they didn't bear the consequences". He reportedly said that the camp was closed when the investigation was completed. 2487/

1618. A man identified as "Drljača", who reportedly became the Prijedor police chief when Serb forces took power, reportedly stated that 3,334 persons were arrested on suspicion of resisting or plotting against the new authorities and were taken to Omarska. He reportedly insisted that no one had been killed at Omarska, and that only two prisoners died between 25 May and mid-August, both of "natural causes". He also stated that another 49 had "disappeared", including the lord mayor of Prijedor, Muhamed ehajić, and were presumed dead. He stated that detainees were interrogated for four days and shipped out. He said that 800 detainees who were alleged to have "organized the whole thing", among them "rich Muslims who financed" the Muslim SDA political party, were taken to Manjača, which was operated by the Bosnian Serb army as a prisoner-of-war camp, to await criminal trial. Taken with them were 600 people who reputedly commanded units of the Muslim and Croat resistance. The remaining 1,999 were found innocent and taken immediately to Trnopolje, which officials said was a transit camp, Drljača reportedly said. 2488/

1619. Reports indicate that the civilian and police authorities of Prijedor administered the Omarska camp. Helsinki Watch reported that during its visit to the camp in August 1992, Serbian authorities acknowledged that approximately 3,500 persons had entered and left the camp. The authorities referred to the camp as an "interrogation centre". The camp authorities claimed that, although the "centre" was guarded by soldiers of the "Army of the Serbian Republic", prisoners were interrogated by the local police. 2489/

1620. One news report contains a photograph of the camp's alleged administrator, Nada Balaban, who was pictured with a man identified as the Prijedor chief of police. 2490/ Another report contains the same photograph of the same two individuals, with the man who was said to be the chief commander of all camps in the region. 2491/

1621. One subject reported that in early July 1992, two prominent Serbian politicians from the Banja Luka council visited the camp. He said that a man who he identified as Vojo Kuprešanin and his deputy by the last name of

Glamocanin, arrived in a limousine escorted by a blue colored APC. 2492/

1622. One subject reported that in mid-July 1992, the prime minister of the Serbian Republic, identified as Brdjanin, 2493/ came to Omarska that the prisoners were paraded before him and made to sing a Serbian national song and do the three-finger salute. Brdjanin reportedly arrived in luxury car which was followed by helicopters. 2494/

1623. One woman who was held at the camp characterized the guards as uneducated persons from the hills around Omarska. She stated that everything was done on orders from the Prijedor police. She stated that they got their orders directly from Prijedor. She added that most of the inspectors at the camp came from Prijedor and that she knew them personally. 2495/

1624. One former prisoner stated that the strategy at Omarska was to beat prisoners who were considered privileged. He added that there was a camp priority for execution, which was: a) To execute those Muslims with party affiliations when the parties did not include Serbs; b) to execute those Muslims who had been caught in battle or had been arrested in possession of guns; c) to execute civilians; and d) random killings. He stated that at Omarska, legal cases were opened up against prisoners. One such case reportedly involved 35 Muslims and Croats from Prijedor. The subject stated that all 35 were found guilty of unknown charges and were forced to sign statements admitting their guilt and accepting their fate. Those papers were then reportedly filed away, and the individuals were executed. 2496/ The subject stated that orders for executions came down through the Omarska camp command from identified officials in Prijedor. 2497/

1625. Two reports from Prijedor lawyers who were held at Omarska also alleged that a "court" was used to legitimize the executions at the Omarska camp. 2498/ The subjects identified and implicated a Serbian judge and a lawyer who reportedly headed the "court". 2499/ The subjects also identified and implicated two other men who were involved in the "court", the chief prosecutor and his deputy. 2500/ One subject stated that court also consisted of a lawyer and a secretary. 2501/ One subject stated that on the days that the judge came to Omarska, liquidations and executions began. He commented that the judge and the other man heading the court, came to Omarska to sign "death warrants". 2502/

1626. According to one report from a prisoner who was a lawyer from Prijedor, the "war court" members came to Omarska to oversee findings of the MUP inspectors on an irregular basis. 2503/ The subject reported that the Prijedor MUP inspectors handled most of the interrogations at the camp; however, on occasion, either inspectors from Banja Luka or the army reportedly came to conduct interrogations on unidentified important cases. The subject identified the alleged Prijedor MUP inspectors and staff. 2504/

1627. One subject reported information on the organization of the Prijedor Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP), including the organizational relationship to the camps (including Omarska) and the police. The Prijedor MUP reportedly fell under the control of the Banja Luka MUP. However, parallel with the Prijedor and Banja Luka MUPs were their respective Emergency Operation Centres 2505/ Under the Prijedor MUP's control was reportedly the Prijedor Civilian Police, the Omarska Civilian Police, the Omarska Camp, the Trnopolje camp, the Keraterm camp, the "war courts", and the MUP inspectors. 2506/ The subject stated that the Prijedor Chief of Police was a member of the MUP and possibly its director. 2507/

1628. According to one report, permission to enter the Omarska camp in early August was granted by local police officials and not by the military

authorities. 2508/ It was reported that the camp was run by a mix of militias and that no one group seemed to be in charge. Some of the most extreme of the local Serb population was said to be at Omarska. 2509/

1629. Intake Procedures: It was reported that upon arrival at Omarska, prisoners were forced to run through lines of soldiers, during which time they were beaten and abused. A youth from Kozarac, who was reportedly taken to the camp one evening at the end of June 1992, described how he and other prisoners with him had to pass through two lines of soldiers who formed a passage between the bus and the shed into which they were first taken. He said that they were beaten with rifle butts, truncheons and a whip as they ran the distance of about 10 metres between the bus and the shed. 2510/ Another subject similarly reported that upon disembarkment from the bus, the prisoners were brought through a 30 metre "corridor" where all were seriously beaten and abused. He stated that this "ceremony" was called the "wedding party" by the prison guards and that the prisoners were forced to the ground and badly beaten, following which they were forced to sing Serbian nationalistic songs. 2511/

1630. One subject reported that after being transported to the camp on approximately 31 May 1992, he and other prisoners were made to pass through a "gauntlet" involving beatings by Serb soldiers. He stated that the garage facility in which they were going to be taken already held about 700 prisoners and that he and the others had difficulty pushing their way in. The subject stated that at least one prisoner was killed as the result of a beating by an identified guard. 2512/ Another subject who was transported to the camp on 31 May 1992, described a similar scenario, whereby prisoners had to pass through a corridor and were beaten by guards with rifle butts along the way to a sleeping area. 2513/

1631. One unidentified prisoner stated: "When arriving in Omarska, we had to leave the bus. We were only allowed to look on the ground. I personally was not beaten, but those men who rose their head were beaten by the Četniks". 2514/ Another unidentified witness stated: "When we arrived (28 May 1992) we had to walk to the tunnel through a row of soldiers who hit us with rifle butts, rubber sticks and fists". 2515/

1632. An unidentified 53 year-old ex-prisoner stated that upon his arrival at Omarska on 28 May 1992, the first and the last five men who left his bus were shot by Serbian soldiers. 2516/

1633. A subject who had been transferred to Omarska from Keraterm on 28 May 1992, stated that after getting off the bus in Omarska, the guards took out a health care provider; 2517/ a school teacher; a health care provider; and a restaurateur and beat them severely. They were not seen thereafter. 2518/

1634. A subject who was brought to the Omarska camp on approximately 30 May 1992, stated that two prisoners were killed immediately upon arrival at the camp and that they were told that this was to avenge the death of a Serbian soldier who was killed in battle. It was reported that the prisoners then forced to lay on the "runway" the entire day. 2519/

1635. One subject reported that after being transferred to the camp from Kevljani in late May 1992, he and other prisoners were taken to a warehouse where trucks were repaired. He said that about 20 guards received men who emerged from the buses, and beat them. The subject reported that four of the men who observed this tried to escape, and three of them were killed with rifles. 2520/

1636. One subject reported that in early July 1992, new arrivals were

transported in and subjected to beatings with rifle butts. The subject reported that one of these prisoners were killed as a result of the beatings. 2521/

1637. Confiscation of Valuables: It was generally reported that Serb guards would force prisoners to give up all of their belongings and to sign documents giving away their property. 2522/ Subjects similarly reported that upon arrival at the camp, they were battered by guards who took their money and other valuables. 2523/

1638. Upon their arrival at Omarska, prisoners were reportedly searched and beaten, and all items of value were confiscated. 2524/ One former prisoner who arrived at the camp in early June 1992, reported that upon leaving the buses on which they were transported to the camp, prisoners were spread-eagled against and brick wall and searched. He noted that the wall was pock-marked with bullet holes and that the ground in front was covered with large blood stains onto which a soldier in a JNA uniform spread lime powder. 2525/ Another subject stated that after arrival at the camp on 29 May 1992, he and 35 other prisoners were subjected to a thorough search by guards who took all of their possessions, including personal identity documents. The guards then reportedly registered each of them by taking their names and other personal data. The prisoners were subsequently placed in a "large hall" on the first floor of the administration building, together with 500 other prisoners. According to the subject, they received no food for four days and had to sleep on a concrete ground without any mattresses or blankets. The prisoners were reportedly interrogated three days later. 2526/

1639. One subject reported that in late May 1992, personal effects were not taken from the prisoners upon intake, although anything resembling a weapon was. The subject stated, however, that during the night, guards would steal whatever they could from the prisoners. He said that a favourite method of obtaining money was for a prisoner to be selected and told to produce a sum of money in deutsche marks in one hour. If the prisoner did not, he would be severely beaten. The subject added that in the early days other prisoners would help to raise the money, but later there was little money and many were beaten. 2527/

1640. One subject said that after arriving at the camp on 4 July 1992, he was met at the entrance by five camp guards who battered him with batons and kicked him with boots. The guards also reportedly took all of his money. He stated that he was interrogated a couple of days after his arrival at the camp. 2528/

1641. Organization of Prisoners: The following are representative accounts of where prisoners were placed, and their subsequent treatment, after their arrival at the Omarska camp.

1642. One subject who was brought to the camp from Kozarac stated that he and 160 other persons were put into a five metres by five metres room and kept there for days. He reported that they were not fed and were not allowed to use the toilet. The prisoner also reported that he was beaten by soldiers using shoes, guns, and electric cables. 2529/ Another subject who was brought to the camp from Kozarac, similarly reported that they were put into five by five metre rooms and were not fed until "much later". He added that the prisoners were not allowed to go to the toilet and were forced to relieve themselves in the room. 2530/

1643. One subject who was transferred to Omarska from Brezi \square ani stated that he and 450 other prisoners from Kevljani-Kozarac were kept in a 20 metres by 20 metres room in a truck garage where they lived for two-and-one-half months. He

stated that for eight days the prisoners were given only water, for which they were required to pay and that each day five to six prisoners were called out and beaten. He stated that on the ninth day they were given some bread and on the 10th day, they were able to go to the kitchen for their meal. 2531/

1644. One prisoner who was transferred from Keraterm to Omarska stated that prisoners arriving at Omarska were lined up chest to chest or back to back in numerous tight ranks in an open area in front of the two-story buildings. He said that they were not allowed to sit down, and whenever their ranks exceeded their captors expectations, some prisoners were taken to the side and beaten and shot. It was further reported that no prisoner was assigned quarters prior to an interrogation which took place in separate rooms on the second floor of one of the two-story buildings. He said that the interrogators asked the same questions as had been asked previously at Keraterm (regarding hidden weapons, incriminating documents, gold, and any affiliation with Muslim resistance forces), as well as additional questions regarding why Muslims had not joined in the efforts against Croats, and about the employment and property of each person. According to the report, every answer was accompanied by numerous blows from a rifle butt or iron rod. He stated that the majority of deaths among inmates were caused by injuries from rifle butt blows. He also stated that it appeared that every inmate was interrogated at least twice, and noted several inmates were suspended from an overhead crane to scare them into making confessions. 2532/

1645. One subject who was transported to Omarska from Gornja Puharska stated that upon arrival at the camp, the "special cases" were immediately separated, and most were killed shortly thereafter. He said that the new arrivals were kept on the tarmac, known as the "pista", in the open between the two large buildings. For the first four days, the prisoners reportedly received no food or water. The subject estimated that there were approximately 800 prisoners on the tarmac. During that time, the prisoners were reportedly interrogated, and after being interrogated, they would be moved to a large hangar that had been used for the repair of big dump trucks used for mining. That building reportedly had six entrances for trucks and was divided into small rooms holding 120 men each. The building reportedly held 1,500 prisoners in total. The rooms there were reportedly very hot, with walls of corrugated iron and doors of steel. Each room reportedly had one very small window. On the other side of the tarmac was more of an administrative building that held what had been a canteen. The interrogations reportedly took place on the upper floor of that building which the subject estimated held about 2,000 prisoners. All of the buildings reportedly had a steel structure. 2533/

1646. One subject stated that upon arrival at Omarska after being transferred from Keraterm in late May, approximately 500 prisoners were put in a single room for five days. 2534/ He reported further that each day they were given a one and one-half litre bottle of water to share. 2535/ Another subject stated that upon arrival at the camp he was taken along with other prisoners to a garage, where 65 persons were held. The prisoners there were frequently interrogated. 2536/

1647. An imprisoned priest stated that upon his arrival at the camp he was subjected to beatings and held in one of the rooms of the "white house" He stated that 20 prisoners, all injured and some with broken limbs were crammed into this four metres by two metres space and that they were deprived of water and forced to drink their urine. He stated that his condition was such that he remained unconscious for several days before rejoining most of the camp's general population. 2537/

1648. One subject who was transported to the camp on approximately 13 July 1992 stated that he was kept in a so-called hangar building that contained

truck repair workshops and garages on the ground floor. On 21 July 1992, he was reportedly transferred to a building identified as the "white house" where he was kept for seven days. 2538/

1649. Upon arrival, the prisoners were reportedly taken to what has been described as the two-story administrative building of the former mining company. 2539/ One prisoner stated that they were not provided with any food for four days but that water was available. He stated that Bosnian Serbs began to interrogate the prisoners on their sixth day at the camp. 2540/ Another prisoner reported that in early June 1992, he was given only water with a high rust content. 2541/

1650. One subject reported that after arrival at the camp, he and other prisoners were placed in room number 15. According to the subject, Muslim policemen and local businessmen were taken out and killed the same night and the rest of the prisoners were registered in the morning. The subject added that for the first 60 hours, the prisoners were given no food or water and had to relieve themselves in the same room. 2542/

1651. Interrogation Procedures: Reports indicate that prisoners were singled out for questioning and were subsequently tortured or killed. 2543/ According to reports, interrogations at Omarska were typically accompanied by beatings, torture, abuse, and killing. 2544/ One subject who arrived at the camp in late May 1992, stated that intellectuals and better-educated prisoners were usually interrogated several times and killed afterwards. 2545/

1652. According to one subject, every Muslim prisoner held at the camp was interrogated at least three times during his stay there. He stated that most of the abuse, beatings and torture occurred during interrogations, when the interrogator and the guards hit the prisoner with rifle butts and iron bars, kicked him with their feet, and cut and stabbed him with their knives. 2546/

1653. It was reported that the interrogations of prisoners were held on the top floor of the administration building and that a team of interrogators numbering over 16 worked a day shift from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily. Those interrogators were reportedly called "inspectors" who were assisted by two "assistants" or guards. According to the subject, the guards had a list of those selected for interrogation, and those selected were brought to the administration building and held on the ground where they were made to stand, arms outstretched with the Serb three finger salute, and that beatings were usually administered by the guards at this point prior to the actual interrogation. Thereafter, prisoners were reportedly taken to the interrogation rooms on the top floor one at a time. The prisoners reportedly stood or sat in front of a table facing the "inspector" with two guards standing behind the prisoners. According to the report, if the inspector was not happy with a prisoner's answer, he nodded at the guards who beat the prisoner. 2547/

1654. An interrogation room was reportedly located next door to where the women in the camp slept. According to one of the women who was forced to clean the room on the mornings after beatings, the floor was often covered with fresh blood each morning. She stated that the interrogation room had three tables pushed against the walls and contained whips made from heavy cable. She also stated that the women who cleaned that room were, under threat of death, told to put back everything exactly as they had found it. 2548/

1655. Women who were held at the camp stated that the interrogators at Omarska were not professional policemen, but had held positions such as movie directors and teachers. 2549/ One of the women held at the camp estimated that 40 per cent of those killed at Omarska died during, or as a result of

interrogations. She stated that she witnessed prisoners being brought back in blankets while they had walked there under their own power. She stated that she heard screams from the investigation rooms "above the restaurant", and that the camp authorities tried to drown this out with noise and music. She added that the women were sleeping in the rooms in which the interrogations took place during the day and had that they had to wash down the room before going to sleep because it was "blood-smearred". 2550/ Another woman who was held at the camp stated that after the interrogations, the women found metal bars, heavy plastic objects, pipes with iron wires and metal balls at the end, and objects made of heavy wood. She stated that the women would return these objects to the guards. She also stated that she heard screams from the room all day and that afterward the walls, closets and floors would be covered with blood. 2551/

1656. It was reported that when one prisoner was brought in for interrogation, the interrogators had prior knowledge of his military service, knowledge of weapons, and ability to play the accordion. According to the report, the goal of interrogation was to gain information on the organization of the defence of the village, the identity of wealthy persons and the location of any valuables. 2552/

1657. It was reported that interrogations carried out at night were "unofficial" and were conducted by the guards, the motive often being one of personal revenge. In addition to the unofficial beatings by the guards, the prisoners were also reportedly subjected to beatings and killing by a group which referred to by the subject as the "night visitors". 2553/

1658. One unidentified subject reported:

"Only those were repeatedly questioned who seemed to be the suspicious in some way. When they returned, they always were seriously injured . . . Most of them were questioned and tortured until they died from their injuries." 2554/

1659. Other reports similarly describe the interrogation of prisoners accompanied by beatings, torture and killings. A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June through August 1992, stated that he was tortured to make him denounce "extremists" from his village and admit that lorries delivering food for Caritas International were transporting arms. 2555/ One unidentified witness stated: "When we were questioned, we were beaten, I was beaten with a rubber stick." 2556/

1660. A subject who arrived at the camp on 28 May 1992, stated that several interrogations centred around weapons bought on the black market. He stated that one reserve policeman and another man who had bought an automatic weapon were killed in the interrogation room. 2557/

1661. One subject reported that five soldiers would approach the prisoners and one would read the names of five prisoners. Those prisoners were then required to stand, place their hands on their heads, and march to the interrogation room which was reportedly located on the second floor of the building where the prisoners obtained their food. 2558/ The subject reported that the people who were interrogated fell into three categories: 1) those who were not mistreated during the interrogation process; 2) those who were beaten but not killed; and 3) those who were killed during interrogation or later on the same day as the interrogation was conducted. He added that in at least some cases, the interrogators sought expanded biographical information on prisoners and details on participation in anti-Serb activities 2559/

1662. Other subjects stated that sometimes the interrogations used the

pretence of gathering information, determining responsibility for acts of war. One subject stated:

"Someone was a sniper, someone a machine-gun runner, someone a grenade thrower. For everyone they had a charge, which was a good enough reason to beat up a person. If we'd really had that many snipers or fighters, Prijedor and Kozarac would never have fallen." 2560/

1663. It was reported that prisoners were usually interrogated after their arrival and after a list had been made of the new prisoners' names. 2561/

1664. One subject reported that after being transported to the camp on 28 May 1992, he and some other prisoners remained in the mess hall building for the first two days of their imprisonment. On the second day, camp officials reportedly began interrogations of the prisoners in an office on the second floor of the mess hall building. A guard reportedly led the prisoners to their interrogations one by one. According to the subject, an interrogator wearing a green army uniform without rank, was already seated behind a desk. The guard reportedly sat in a chair to the right of the prisoner and the prisoner was told to take a seat in front of the desk. He stated that in this case he was not mistreated during the interrogation and was offered a cigarette. He stated that he was asked his name, date of birth, name of parents, other personal information, name of siblings, his profession, name of his friends, and whether he had an official function in his village. He stated that the interrogation lasted about 30 minutes. Following the interrogation the prisoner was led to his permanent cell, located in a corner room on the ground floor of the large building which contained a high-bay vehicle work area. 2562/

1665. One subject who arrived at the camp on 30 May 1992, described the process by which prisoners were called from the "pista" into their initial interrogations. The subject stated:

"During the first four days on the tarmac, we each waited for our turn to be questioned. We saw those brought back ahead of us. Each person who was questioned came back bleeding and could hardly walk. Interrogations lasted from 15 minutes to an hour and a half, depending on who did the questioning and who was being questioned. The most unlucky were those who happened to be wearing anything with the color green, the color of the SDA (Muslim political party). If you were wearing this color, you were finished. People tried to pick off that color from their clothes so as not to be killed." 2563/

1666. One subject stated that he was taken for "examination" on 31 May 1992, a few days after arrival at the camp. He stated that he was beaten and threatened with a pistol and that his interrogators demanded him to tell them who possessed weapons and what kind of weaponry they had. 2564/

1667. One subject stated that he was brought from his detention room three days after his arrival in late May 1992, and was interrogated on the second floor of the administration building for two hours. He identified his interrogator and stated that this was his only interrogation while at the camp. He stated that the guard who brought him upstairs left the room, and that during his two hour interrogation he was not beaten or abused. 2565/ The subject stated that he was asked: the names of Muslims in his town who organized resistance and who possessed weapons; the names of rich individuals in the town and where they were hiding their valuables; the names of Muslims who were active in the Muslim Democratic Party; and names and personal data of Muslims who were members of the Territorial Defence. He also had to provide an account of his own activities between 24 and 29 May 1992. 2566/

1668. Another subject who was transferred to the camp in late May 1992, stated that several days after his arrival at the camp, he was interrogated about personal data, background, political activities and attitude, and about the rest of his family. He stated that he was not beaten during the interrogation. 2567/

1669. According to one report, in early June 1992, prisoners were interrogated on their sixth day at the camp. The interrogations were reportedly carried out in approximately 10 offices on the second floor of the building where the prisoners were held. It was reported that prisoners recognized many of their interrogators as members of the civilian police forces in Banja Luka and Prijedor. They also identified some as military police from Banja Luka. It was also reported that interrogators seemed especially anxious to learn about who was responsible for organizing the defence of villages around Prijedor and how non-Serbs were obtaining arms. 2568/

1670. One subject who had been transported to the camp from Prijedor in late June 1992, stated that interrogations started five or six days after his arrival and that the prisoners were asked who had organized an attack on Prijedor and who had smuggled arms. 2569/

1671. A subject who was transferred to the camp from Keraterm on approximately 5 July 1992, stated that upon arrival at Omarska he was interrogated twice, each time for approximately two hours. He said that both times he was interrogated by two men in military field uniforms who asked the same typical questions which had been asked at previous interrogations: if he possessed weapons or western currency; if he was politically active; for which western intelligence service he worked; or if he knew of other Muslims who did any of the above. Three soldiers were reportedly present who beat the subject during the interrogations with baseball bats and electric cables all over his body, especially to the head, legs and kidneys. He stated that at the conclusion of his second interrogation, one of the interrogators apologized for the rough treatment and told him that there had been a misunderstanding and that he would have no more problems. 2570/

1672. One subject reported that after being transported to Omarska in July 1992, prisoners were taken to the "white house" where about 15 soldiers wearing balaclavas questioned them briefly before putting them in the "bloody room". He stated that upon entering this room they were struck on the heads by two guards at the door, forced to kneel on the floor, were told to cross the room to the garage, and then were subjected to harsh beatings en route. The subject said that his ribs were broken, he fainted and regained consciousness four times, and each time was beaten and questioned. He said that he was taken to an office where four persons beat him with rifle butts and repeatedly subjected him to "cross-checked" questions and threatened to kill him. 2571/

1673. One subject 2572/ reported that on his 22nd day at the camp (on approximately 18-19 June), he was called out of "Building Number 11" at 2:00 a.m. and was interrogated by an individual who he knew before the war. He stated that the man was an officer with three chevron marks on his uniform, and that he repeatedly questioned the subject about the location of a large gun called a Mitraljez Breda. Subject denied any knowledge of such a gun and claimed that no one in Kevljani had owned such a weapon. The subject was then reportedly taken to "Building 10" to a room with four soldiers. He was then made to undress to his underwear and told to lie down on his stomach on the tile floor. One guard reportedly took an iron chair and put it on the subject's back and sat down as another guard took a large calibre automatic rifle and beat the subject on his spine with the butt of the rifle. A third guard reportedly kicked the subject along his legs and groin, while another guard continually pounded on his rib cage, breaking four of the subject's

ribs. The subject stated that he lost consciousness and that the beatings continued when he came to, with one of the guards reportedly taking a police baton, and beating on his back and ribs continually and another guard pulling out a knife, threatening to circumcise him, and then reportedly cutting his kneecap. He was then made to stand up and lost consciousness and collapsed. The guards then threw water on the subject, returned his clothes, and walked him back to his room. The subject alleged that he was the first prisoner at Omarska to be returned to the rooms after a beating, and not be killed or taken to the "white house". 2573/

1674. One subject stated that unlike others at Omarska, he did not undergo an interrogation until he was at the camp for about two months. The subject stated that during his interrogation, he was beaten with a stick to the kidneys and that they wanted to know which Serbs he and his friends had killed. 2574/

1675. A number of other sources described the interrogation process at Omarska. One subject stated that:

"[t]hey would ask questions like 'Where are your weapons?' 'Were you a member of the SDA?' 'Do you like Alija?' [President Izetbegovi] and beating us with each questions. They beat us with everything available, hands, fists, guns, night sticks, baseball bats. I don't understand where they got the baseball bats. We were made to sing etnik songs and songs proclaiming Greater Serbia. They forced us to take off all of our clothes to see if we were circumcised. When I went upstairs for my questioning, I was surprised how much information they already had about me--my mother's name, my father's name, where I had been employed. . . . I was questioned for about an hour. There was an interrogator in civilian clothes who asked all the questions. I was seated in a chair. Behind the chair were three men in uniform. As I first sat down and the first questions were asked, the three of them were slapping their billy clubs into their open palms next to my ears. . . ." 2575/

1676. One subject stated that he and his 2 brothers voluntarily went to be questioned, hoping that they would be released and would be able to join their family in Trnopolje. The subject reported that he was interrogated on 6 June 1992, and that the interrogator asked, "Where were you during the attack [on your village]?" "Have you ever had weapons?" etc. One of the men who interrogated the subject had been his math teacher and reportedly kicked the subject in the chest. The subject stated that he was hit 15 to 20 times during the course of his interrogation. In an effort to scare the subject, one of the interrogators reportedly stated that the subject should be killed. 2576/

1677. One subject reported that on 27 July 1992, he was called out of the "white house" by two soldiers and then taken to an upstairs room in the building where the kitchen was located. He stated that in the interrogation room, the chief sat behind a table and two men sat one on each side. One of the two asked questions, and the other two wrote them down. After taking personal data, the chief said he wanted to eat his lunch, and the other two men reportedly took the subject into another room where there were other soldiers: a total of five men. Each man reportedly held an object for use in a beating. The objects were reported to be: a police stick; a whip; a rubber stick; a metal stick that was square in shape; and a metal ball on a chain. The subject was reportedly told to get on his knees and hands and each man hit him on the back, legs, and neck with one of the objects. The refugee stated that he had heard from the other prisoners that it was important not to fall flat on the floor because then all of the men would hit him at the same time. He stated that he was then hit repeatedly about the legs with the metal stick until his legs grew numb. After the beating he was reportedly returned to the

interrogation room. The chief then reportedly asked the subject if he was ready to hear his accusation, which stated that the subject was accused of having said in Donja Puharska that Muslim men would kill all Serbian men and would keep the Serbian women for use in reproduction purposes and for sexual training of young Muslim boys. 2577/

1678. Camp Conditions-Meals-Nourishment: Reports indicate that during their first days at the camp, prisoners were generally given no food or water. 2578/ Reports indicate that the food supply at the camp was insufficient. In addition, Omarska's prisoners were given only a few minutes for the consumption of their meal. 2579/ It was generally reported that Omarska's prisoners were fed one meal per day and that the meal generally consisted of some bread and a bowl of soup or other substance. 2580/ Other reports indicate that on some days, prisoners received no food. 2581/ It was reported that the food at the camp was delivered by truck from Omarska. 2582/

1679. The following are representative accounts confirming that prisoners received inadequate and infrequent meals at the Omarska camp. One unidentified 27 year old witness stated: "The Serbs gave us one piece of bread and a little bit of water once a day. Sometimes we got warm meals, but it was rather hard to determine what it was." 2583/

1680. An ex-prisoner who arrived at the camp in late May 1992, stated that a meal consisted of 90 grams of bread and sometimes some soup broth or a cabbage leaf. He added that often, 24-60 hours would pass between meals. 2584/ Another subject during the same period of time described a similar meal including a cabbage leaf. 2585/

1681. A woman who was held at the camp stated that the male prisoners at the camp were once a day fed one-eighth of a loaf of bread and a small plate of food. 2586/ A male prisoner who was brought to the camp during the first week of June 1992, stated that prisoners were fed one meal per day consisting of a half slice of bread and one cup of soup with white beans. 2587/ Another prisoner who was brought to the camp in late May 1992, stated that every two days, they received about 100 grams of bread and a small cup of soup with a bit of rice or potato. 2588/

1682. One subject reported that many prisoners were accused of smuggling biscuits into camp. According to the subject, a pack of biscuits could be purchased from soldiers for 10 deutsch marks and that sometimes, this was the only food the prisoners would have for 36 to 48 hours. He stated that on one occasion, he bought biscuits from a soldier and was thereafter severely beaten by two other soldiers who accused him of smuggling the biscuits. 2589/

1683. Prisoners were reportedly taken to the mess hall in groups of 30. 2590/ It was reported that prisoners were ordered to leave their rooms and line up outside in their groups of 30, with heads bent down, facing the wall. They were also reportedly forbidden to turn their heads, and had to wait until ordered by a guard to walk fast, or run, to the mess hall. 2591/ A woman who was held at the camp stated that there were eight tables in the cafeteria and that the prisoners were given three minutes to eat, enter and to leave. She said that guards were positioned on both sides of the door and that prisoners had to run so as to not be beaten. 2592/

1684. There are numerous reports of abuse and daily beatings of prisoners entering and exiting the kitchen area. 2593/ There are reports that prisoners were beaten with heavy sticks, pipes, cables, and rifle butts when lining up for their meals. On their way to the "kitchen", prisoners had to go through rows of soldiers who tripped and beat them. 2594/ One ex-prisoner stated that they were made to run a type of obstacle course when they were fed (entering

and exiting the cafeteria) and that they had to pass single file between Serbian guards who tripped and beat them as they ran by. Benches and tables were also said to have blocked their path and if prisoners stumbled, they were reportedly beaten even more. 2595/ Oil and water was also reportedly poured on the eating-area's floor to make it slippery. 2596/

1685. One unidentified 29 year old witness reported: "When heading towards the kitchen to get our meal, we were often beaten by the soldiers. On both sides of the way, Četniks were standing who beat us with heavy sticks." 2597/ Similarly, an unidentified 46 year old ex-prisoner stated:

"When returning to the garage after the meal, we had to go through a row of soldiers. The Serbs beat us with heavy sticks and rifle butts. In the middle of this row, there was a table which we had to climb up. The Serbs tilted the table over when a person was standing on it and beat again. . . . After meal, we had to lay on the ground. When a prisoner rose his head, he was beaten." 2598/

1686. One subject reported that on 6 June 1992, an identified prisoner looked through the camp's kitchen window when eating and was shot dead for doing so by a guard on the outside. The subject also reported that on the same day an identified prisoner was eating by the kitchen when he was asked by a guard what he was doing. The prisoner reportedly replied "I am eating cheese [Bojrum] would you like some?" As the word "Bojrum" was of Turkish origin the guard reportedly took exception to its use and began to beat the prisoner. He was thereafter joined by two other guards who reportedly beat the prisoner to death. 2599/ This same incident was reported by another source who stated that several prisoners witnessed the beating and killing of an identified prisoner. According to the source, the prisoner-victim received his daily slice of bread after which a guard said "Dobar Tek" (good appetite) to which the prisoner spontaneously replied "Bujum" (the Muslim equivalent). According to this source, several guards beat the prisoner senseless. He thereafter lay on his back and vomited and suffocated as guards reportedly prohibited others from turning him over. 2600/ Another source reported that on 6 July 1992, a prisoner said "bujrum" to one of the guards was then beaten until he died ("they were jumping on his chest until they broke his breast plate"). 2601/

1687. Water: Reports indicate that on occasion, prisoners did not receive water for days after their arrival at the Omarska camp. In one example, a prisoner who was taken to the camp in late May 1992, stated that the prisoners did not receive any water for three days after arrival at which time they were given only about 10 litres to drink for 450 men. 2602/

1688. It was also reported that the water provided to the prisoners was unfit to drink. One subject stated that the water came from two sources: directly from a well and from the river. He reported that the water was red from iron oxides and had been used to rinse the iron ore. He added that prisoners suffered from dysentery and typhoid fever. 2603/ Other subjects reported that the water provided at the camp appeared to be contaminated with oil. 2604/

1689. It was reported by one ex-prisoner that the authorities at Omarska would let prisoners drink as much water as they wanted, but due to its poor quality, the prisoners would get diarrhea or dysentery, which would force them to use the toilet and subject them to beatings. 2605/

1690. It was further reported that prisoners who stashed money away were able to buy a litre of water for 100 deutsch marks. 2606/

1691. One subject reported that the camp's prisoners were forced to sing "Četnik" songs to be given drinking water. He stated that they did not know

the words and were helped by soldiers. 2607/

1692. One subject reported that in late June 1992, water became more plentiful at Omarska. 2608/

1693. Sleeping Facilities: For lack of space in some rooms, prisoners were reportedly forced to sleep in a sitting position. 2609/ In at least one severely cramped room, prisoners had to take turns sleeping. "Sleep shifts" were reported to have continued throughout the night. 2610/

1694. According to one ex-prisoner, in late May 1992, he was held in "building Number 11", in a room which was 15 by 15 metres large. He stated that approximately 450 men were forced into the room which was too small for everyone to lie down, so they took turns sitting and standing. 2611/

1695. Another subject reported that after arriving at the camp from Keraterm in late May, he and other new arrivals were taken to a room that was formally used by miners as a changing room. The prisoners were reportedly housed there until 25 June 1992. 2612/

1696. One subject stated that in late May 1992, 200 persons were initially held in a room measuring 250 square metres, but on subsequent occasions, the room contained 400 to 600 prisoners. He added that there was no furniture or bedding and that they slept on a tiled floor. 2613/

1697. One subject who was brought to the camp in late May stated upon arrival at the camp he was placed, along with 150 prisoners, into a garage where they could barely stand. Three men reportedly suffocated to death there. 2614/ Another subject stated that "[t]here was a garage where 124 men were kept [three by three]." 2615/

1698. One subject stated that on 28 May 1992, he was led to his permanent cell which was located in the ground floor of the large building which contained a high-bay vehicle work area. He said that this was the building located closest to the "white house". He described his room as a former electricians' workshop and stated that the room was about four by five metres large, with an iron door and a barred window as its only ventilation. He stated that at one point the room housed 186 men and that the men were forced to sleep on their sides on the concrete floor, without blankets, in a partial foetal position. He stated that at night guards would open the door and walk over the prisoners, and that if they found a prisoner lying in any other position, he was beaten. 2616/

1699. One subject stated that after his only interrogation, he was escorted from the administration building to "Room 15" which was located on the "second floor of the largest building where the majority of male prisoners were kept". The subject stated that the room was six by four metres large, and most of the time held 104 men 2617/ He stated that the prisoners slept on the concrete floor and had no blankets. 2618/

1700. Another subject described Room 15, which he stated held 300 to 350 men (some time in July 1992). The subject stated that the room had a small bathroom area with long, cement, trough-style sinks. The subject stated that for lack of space, prisoners slept in and under the sinks. The subject said that three faucets worked, so it was the only room available with water available to the prisoners. He stated that he slept 10 days in the room and was then moved across the hall to the shower stalls. Two prisoners reportedly slept in each stall, one metre square. The subject stated that he could only stretch his legs if he extended them up the side wall, and stated that he stayed there until early August. 2619/

1701. According to one report 475 people were accommodated in a single room estimated to be only eight metres by 14 metres in size. 2620/ A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June to August 1992, stated that the prisoners were held 100 to a room. 2621/

1702. Reports quoted ex-prisoners as stating that they were held in various areas of the camp, including: an outdoor pit; 2622/ metal cages which were part of an ore loader; 2623/ a toilet area. 2624/

1703. Medical Treatment: Most reports indicate that there was no health care provided by the Omarska camp administration. 2625/ However, some doctors among the prisoners reportedly tried to take care of the sick and wounded, without any instruments or medicine. 2626/ One unidentified subject reported that "there was no doctor in the camp. If someone was injured seriously, the Serbs let him die without any treatment". 2627/ Similarly, one subject stated that after severe beatings, the prisoners were given no medical treatment and had to use their shirts for bandages. 2628/

1704. However, one subject reported that there was a doctor and a nurse at the camp, in the "white house". 2629/ Another subject stated that during the first four to five weeks in late May-early June 1992, a Serb military doctor would visit the camp a few times a week and hold a two to three hour surgery in the "white house". 2630/

1705. It was reported that a typhus epidemic broke out in the camp at the end of June-July 1992, and that the camp's authorities did not try to stop it. 2631/ One subject stated that he never saw a medical doctor at the camp and that sick prisoners were not treated. He added that those who had typhus received no medicine and were not separated from the other prisoners, and that 100 prisoners died of the disease. 2632/ Another subject added that dozens of prisoners died of an epidemic which was probably typhus, and that healthy prisoners had to carry out dead prisoners and place them in front of the "white house". 2633/

1706. It was reported that dysentery at the camp was rampant and that conditions were so unclean that some prisoners counted 10 types of lice or vermin on their bodies. One ex-prisoner stated: "We had lice on our eyelids. They'd fall out of your beards". 2634/

1707. It was also generally reported prisoners became sick with diarrhea and that they received no medicine. One subject estimated that at least 10 prisoners died as a result of diarrhea. 2635/ Another subject estimated that at least five died as a result of the ailment. 2636/

1708. When the Omarska camp closed down, camp doctors at Manjača reportedly estimated that of the prisoners transferred there, at least one in 10 had contracted dysentery. Other prisoners reportedly suffered from untreated and festering wounds from their beatings. 2637/

1709. Toilets: Each prisoner was reportedly allowed to occasionally use a toilet for two minutes or less. 2638/ However, it was reported that prisoners who attempted to relieve themselves or use the toilet were subjected to beatings. 2639/ One subject reported that some guards would not permit prisoners to use the toilet for 10 to 15 hours. 2640/ According to one report, one latrine served about 800 inmates. 2641/ There was reportedly no toilet paper at the camp. 2642/

1710. One subject reported that there were always two to three guards stationed in the toilets, and that on one occasion, they kicked and beat him as he tried to relieve himself. He stated that he was made to pray in the

Serbian Orthodox way, and that they put his head into the toilet bowl. 2643/

1711. One subject reported that the camp initially had four toilets in "block A" and another in "block B". A few weeks after his arrival in late May 1992, one of the toilets reportedly became blocked and was inoperable. The subject stated that after this, the toilets were used only at night; and during the day the prisoners urinated into a concrete ditch running along the side of the compound and defecated on the grassy banks. The subject noted that the prisoners were always under guard. 2644/

1712. One subject who was held in "Room 15" stated that the room had no bucket where prisoners could relieve themselves during the night and they were therefore permitted to go to the toilet. However, the subject added that prisoners who asked for permission to use the toilet at night were beaten. The subject reported that on 10 July 1992, a prisoner who was sick and needed to use the toilet, was beaten by an identified guard wielding a rubber club and a wooden table leg. The prisoner reportedly defecated and had to sleep in his own waste. He was, however, allowed to clean himself at the toilet the next day. 2645/ Another subject reported that there was no toilet bucket in the room where he was held, and that people in the room were defecating blood. He stated that prisoners were not able to ask to use the toilet. 2646/

1713. Hygiene: It was reported that prisoners at the camp did not receive soap and were unable to shower or wash themselves. 2647/ An unidentified former prisoner stated that he couldn't wash for 70 days. 2648/ Another subject stated that in 72 days at the camp he did not get a change of clothes or a chance to wash, except for his hands and face. 2649/

1714. One subject reported that prisoners were allowed to bathe only twice all summer. The guards on one occasion reportedly ordered prisoners to disrobe in groups of 50 and then aimed fire hoses at their genitals. 2650/ A subject reported that on one occasion he and other prisoners were taken out to a field and hosed with cold water. 2651/ Another subject reported that occasionally prisoners were allowed to use a hydrant for bathing and washing clothes. During that time, they would strip naked and dry their clothes in the sun. 2652/

1715. It was reported that after being denied the use of the toilet, some prisoners had to wear their soiled garments for days, without having the possibility to wash them. 2653/

1716. One subject reported that all of the prisoners had lice and had to share a single comb per 100 persons. 2654/ Another subject confirmed that the prisoners at Omarska were infested with lice and other vermin. 2655/

1717. One subject reported that some prisoners received soap from their families and that they were allowed to wash in the same trough from which they drew their drinking water. 2656/

1718. Weight Loss: Numerous reports describe weight loss suffered while at the Omarska camp. One subject reported that during his 77-day confinement at Omarska from late May 1992, his weight dropped from 86 to 52 kilograms. 2657/ Other reports by ex-prisoners claim the following weight loss: 71 kilograms to 49 kilograms; 2658/ 85 kilograms to 49 kilograms; 2659/ 86 to 40 kilograms; 2660/ a total of 25 kilograms; 2661/ a total of 30 kilograms. 2662/

1719. Prisoner Routine: Reports indicate that prisoners were allowed out of their housing only once a day, in order to run to their meal at the mess hall building. 2663/

1720. One subject reported that in his case, he and the other prisoners spent most of the day in the same room in which they slept. He said that in order to get to see a friend in another building he had to bribe a guard. According to the subject, prisoners slept until 7:00 a.m. when they were allowed outside to relieve themselves. Occasionally, the guards reportedly allowed the prisoners to sit outside, but at 8:00 p.m., the doors to the "garderobe" were reportedly shut. 2664/

1721. A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June to August 1992, stated that prisoners spent the days lying face-down on the road, with guards trampling on anyone who moved. 2665/

1722. Forced Labour: One subject reported that on 30 June 1992, a group of eight prisoners was assigned to a daily work and cleanup detail, working from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at a slaughterhouse located 300 metres from the camp. The subject reported that their task each morning included washing interiors of between 10-15 blood-spattered trucks used to transport the bodies of prisoners who had been killed or died the previous night. The subject added that blood-stained and bent iron rods inside the trucks were also replaced with clean ones each day. The subject also stated that the prisoners also helped out at the slaughterhouse where four cows and six sheep were slaughtered to feed the guards. 2666/

1723. Another subject reported that prisoners would be picked two or three times a week to clean the camp and on several occasions qualified welders would be given the task of building up the worn teeth on the excavator buckets on the site. Those jobs were reportedly welcomed because prisoners selected received two meals daily. 2667/

1724. Special Treatment of Certain Prisoners: Reports indicate widespread killing at the camp and that political and religious leaders and professionals were particularly singled out for execution. 2668/ It was further reported that prisoners were abused every day, especially at night. The guards at the camp would reportedly pick out ten people, take them out and beat them. It was reported that the wealthier or more educated persons were usually the victims of such beatings. 2669/

1725. Reports state that prisoners were grouped into categories such as "guilty" and "innocent", depending on their level of education and wealth. According to many of the reports, mostly (but not exclusively), wealthy persons and intellectuals were executed. 2670/ One unidentified ex-prisoner reported that many people who were politically active or wealthy were killed or at least tortured. 2671/ Another unidentified subject reported the separation of prisoners at Omarska into three groups: "The first group were those who had been politically active. These people, about 1,000, were immediately shot by the Serbs". The second group reportedly consisted of civilians and the third group of prisoners who had participated in the war on the BiH side. 2672/

1726. An unidentified former prisoner who had been held at Omarska from 30 May 1992, stated:

"It often happened that the Serbs called persons by name and brought them away. During the 73 days I stayed in the camp, I saw 1,200 to 1,400 dead bodies. Every morning, there were 15-20 dead bodies in the fields of the camp A great part of the victims was rich or educated."
2673/

1727. It was also reported that at both Omarska and Keraterm, Muslim men who had been policemen were targeted for special abuse, and that many were shot to

death immediately upon arrival at the camps. 2674/ One subject reported that majority of active and reserve police members at Omarska were killed at the camp. He cited one example of such a killing occurring on 27 May 1992. 2675/

1728. One subject reported that 150 persons from Kozarac were held in a garage, which was big enough to hold only 30 persons. The subject stated that persons from Kozarac were singled out for special treatment because they had put up a fight in defence of their village. 2676/

1729. Abuse During Detention: According to most reports, severe maltreatment of prisoners occurred at Omarska. 2677/

1730. One subject stated that there was a pattern to which prisoners were abused, taken away and killed. The subject stated that,

"after about 10-15 days, we understood their logic, and then one could more or less guess who would disappear from the Omarska camp. The logic was like this: first, the people who had been accused of having fought with arms against the Serb government would disappear. So the first ones they finished off were those who had weapons. When they no longer existed at Omarska, the intellectuals began to disappear. Among the intellectuals, no doctor has survived to my knowledge. After that, renowned citizens disappeared. By that I mean above all, rich people with enviable possessions. When they too had disappeared, they started to kill at random." 2678/

1731. Reports further indicate that detainees were often beaten with rubber and iron sticks, rifle butts and fists. It has also been noted in reports that many of the camp's prisoners were questioned about wealthy Bosnian Muslims and that wealthy and intellectual Bosnian Muslims were a main target of abuse, torture and killings. In this context, an unidentified subject stated:

"The soldiers often came with a list of names. Those whom they read out had to go with them. They never came back. Most of the people on these lists were in good positions before the war, like managers, owners of restaurants etc." 2679/

1732. One subject reported that at 10:00 p.m. on 15 July 1992, a couple of camp guards came to Room 15. The guards reportedly read from a list of approximately 33 prisoners, and escorted them to the former car repair shop, called the "garage" which was located on the first floor in the same building. For the next half-hour, subject and his fellow prisoners were reportedly abused by 10 men in JNA uniforms and five camp guards. Prisoners were reportedly struck with rubber clubs, made to lick the dirty garage floor and eat dirt. Other prisoners were reportedly made to smash subject's head into the concrete floor while he was laying on his stomach. The subject was thereafter kicked and trampled by two "Četniks" and was also hit in the face with a pistol. Subject reportedly broke his nose and received other injuries. Another prisoner reportedly died of his injuries. 2680/

1733. It was reported that a prisoner who had been a professor was beaten severely by an Omarska guard who was a former student. The professor had reportedly given the guard poor grades while he was in school. According to the report, the professor returned from one beating, barely conscious, spitting blood, and with double vision. 2681/

1734. One subject stated that while guards called out names from lists, many of those killed or beaten were selected at random. He stated: "the guards would come in at 3:00 a.m. and take five people out, telling us they were going to be exchanged. Where they took them, God only knows." Another subject

stated that often the guards did not know whom they had beaten to death. The subject recalled that "sometimes they would call them by name. But sometimes they would ask me afterwards, 'Do you know who this is?'" The subject said that he identified many friends who had been beaten to death. 2682/

1735. One subject who arrived in the camp in late May 1992, stated that each night guards randomly selected five to 10 persons to torture and kill. The subject commented that guards would hold torture competitions, for example, to see who was the most proficient at breaking bones. 2683/

1736. One subject who was held at Omarska, compared the facility to a camp where he was held in 1945: "I was the oldest prisoner in the camp (Omarska). I know what a camp means. In 1945, I was in a camp as well. I know the rules of a camp, but there were no rules in this camp." 2684/

1737. It was reported that there were two ways to avoid beatings at Omarska: 1) Never look a guard in the eye; 2) If called to an interrogation, confuse the guards by saying that you had just come from one. To this effect, prisoners sometimes reportedly smeared themselves with blood from newly beaten detainees. 2685/

1738. Reports indicate that ill-treatment worsened when the camp's guards were drunk. 2686/ One subject reported that the violence at the camp also worsened in time as the guards "had already taken everything of value". 2687/

1739. One subject reported that he had personally been beaten only a few times by blows from a gun butt. He said, however, that he was part of only a tiny minority (some 10-15 per cent) who "got away lightly". 2688/

1740. Forced Abuse By Prisoners: There are numerous reports that Omarska's prisoners were forced to abuse one another. One subject reported that he was forced to beat his own brother and if he did not, they both feared that they would be killed. He described an instance when a police truncheon was placed into his mouth and he was told to bite it or face having it shoved down his throat and have his head smashed against a wall. He said that he was struck repeatedly about the head with a gun and when he fell, was stamped on. He said that when the "police" became tired, they forced the other prisoners to continue the beatings. 2689/

1741. According to one report, in about mid-June, guards collected prisoners who had organized defences in various villages. Those prisoners were reportedly forced to strip and were forced into vats of a chloric acid solution which caused their skin to turn a vibrant pink. The prisoners were then reportedly ordered to beat each other with metal bars and were thereafter taken away and never seen again. This scenario was reportedly repeated with at least five other groups of men. 2690/

1742. One subject reported that on one occasion a guard cut off a prisoner's ear and forced another prisoner to eat it. The subject stated that a guard also cut a piece of flesh from a wounded prisoner and told the man to eat it. 2691/

1743. See also reports of castrations below.

1744. Beatings by People from Outside the Camp: Reports also indicate that beatings at the Omarska camp were not only administered by the shift guards, but also by individuals who were allowed into the camp after dark. 2692/ One source reported that sometimes Serb civilians would come into the camp for a "little sport". He identified one of those persons who was reported to have called out the names of three well-known prisoners (formerly wealthy

individuals) in the source's room and beat them for two hours with a metal pipe. The source stated that the prisoners would come back with broken wrists, battered faces, and were barely able to walk. 2693/

1745. Music During Beatings: Reports indicate the presence of music to accompany some of the abuse at the Omarska camp. One subject reported that music accompanied beatings on many occasions at Omarska. He said that while the music was played loudly, he could still hear the screaming of prisoners. 2694/ It was similarly reported,

"[w]hile they were killing, they had the radio on. The tapes, those songs on all night long. The radio was always on. While they were beating the radio was always on. But you could hear the screaming over the radio. It was louder." 2695/

1746. The "White House: and the "Red House": According to reports, the Omarska camp had two buildings used exclusively for the purpose of torture: the "white house" and "red house". According to reports, conditions at the "white house" were terrible, but on occasion, prisoners returned from it. 2696/ However, it was reported that no one sent to the "red house" ever returned. 2697/

1747. The "Red House": It was reported that the building referred to as the "red house" was where prisoners were taken to be beaten and that many of them were mutilated and killed. 2698/ It was also reported that educated persons tended to be sent to the "red house". 2699/ It was reported by some that no prisoner was known to survive the "red house". 2700/ According to reports, corpses were often dumped on the grass near the structure, where they were left out for days. 2701/

1748. It was reported by one subject that from mid-July until Omarska was closed, starting at 8:00 p.m. each evening, guards collected men from different locations in the camp and took them to a holding area at the "white house". Guards then asked the prisoners for their names and family details, and then marched them away individually. At about 4:00 a.m., prisoners would reportedly hear a truck drive up to the "red house" to collect the corpses. 2702/

1749. One subject reported that it was "normal" for up to 40 prisoners to be killed and mutilated in the "red house" in one night. 2703/ One subject who arrived at the camp in July 1992, stated that he did not know what went on in the "red house" but that he saw bodies lying outside the building among old automobile tires. He stated that the victims had obviously been killed with knives. He stated that he had observed the bodies each day when the guards escorted the prisoners outside to relieve themselves. He stated that he noticed that the dead outside the "red house" had arms or legs missing and that there was one body of a man with a slit throat. He added that the stench was unbearable. 2704/

1750. Another subject reported that he kept a count each night (for his final 20 nights at the camp) of inmates taken to the "red house". He stated that on some days there were as few as 17 taken, and on others, as many as 42. He stated that none ever returned. 2705/

1751. One report stated that three prisoners tried to buy their way out of the "red house" and that two were shot and killed in one of the compounds by a guard. 2706/

1752. One subject reported that a prisoner was suspended by his wrists in the Red House, after which the subject was forced by drunken camp guards to bite off the prisoner's genitals. This reportedly caused the death of the prisoner.

The subject was then reportedly suspended by his wrists, while a third prisoner was forced to bite off the subject's testicles. The subject reportedly lost his right testicle in this manner. He reported that an interruption to the torture prevented further injury. 2707/

1753. The "White House": The "white house" (bijela kuća) is identified in photos contained in television news reports. 2708/ Reports indicate that the "white house" was a place at Omarska where prisoners were tortured and killed. 2709/

1754. One subject described the "white house" as the "most infamous" structure at the camp. He stated that the building was where the camp authorities held those they called "extremists". According to the subject, the first room to the left was the punishment room, where "hardly anyone came out alive". 2710/

1755. Another subject stated that the "white house" was referred to as the "Abattoir". 2711/ A subject who had been taken there, said that the "white house" was also known as the "killing house". He said that prisoners estimated that only 1 per cent of those taken there remained alive. 2712/

1756. One subject reported that 10 to 15 days after being transported to the camp in late May from Kozarac, torture and executions began, mostly at the "white house". 2713/

1757. Reports stated that no one was killed with a gun at the "white house", only by beatings and the like. 2714/ According to reports, in the morning prisoners would see bodies piled up next to the white house. 2715/

1758. There are reports that prisoners could on occasion buy their way out of the "white house" by bribing guards. 2716/

1759. It was reported that every evening, soldiers would stand before the prisoners where they lay or sat on the concrete pad between the buildings and read out names from pink-colored cards. Those whose names were called 2717/ were reported to have been usually taken to the "white house". According to one subject, the men on the concrete pad could see the men being severely beaten, usually to death, in front of the "white house". 2718/

1760. One subject reported that on average, 15 prisoners were killed each night at the "little white house". He added that prisoners in the high-bay building whose detention building faced the "white house" could see the corpses piled outside. 2719/ Another subject stated that from his room behind the "white house", he could see the place where corpses were disposed of and that they could see eight to 10 new bodies brought there every day. 2720/ Another subject reported that during one month at the camp, he witnessed some of the killings in a room "next door" at the "white house" and the subsequent removal of bodies. He estimated that guards killed five to 10 men per night, and up to 30 prisoners on some nights. He added that guards sang as they beat prisoners to death and sometimes sang nationalistic and religious songs. 2721/ Another subject stated that he helped to load between five to 10 corpses daily from daily from the "white house" into a small yellow pick-up truck. 2722/

1761. There are reports that one woman who was separated from the other women at the camp from the onset, was held at the "white house". The woman was reportedly raped by other camp inmates who were coerced by guards. 2723/ In a related report, three female subjects stated that they witnessed the killing of a local politician. They stated that the man was ordered to rape a girl who was kept in the "white house". When he refused, he was reportedly castrated, had his throat cut, and his eyes gouged out. 2724/

1762. The following are representative accounts of some of the abuses which occurred in and around the "white house". One subject who was transferred to Omarska from the Prijedor police station 2725/ in late July 1992, stated that upon arrival he was put into the "white house" where he was kept for about 15 days. He stated that he was locked in a room with dozens of men, many of whom he recognized from his village of Rizvanovici. He stated that every day prisoners were taken into one of five interrogation rooms and beaten with iron bars and wooden sticks. 2726/ The subject added that on many nights guards would come and call prisoners out of the rooms and that those prisoners would never be seen again. On one occasion, when the guards came a prisoner reportedly "lost his nerve" and began to shout, whereupon the guard shot and killed him on the spot. According to the subject, he once watched through the window as guards took prisoners out of the "white house" and told them to run, shooting them in the back as they fled.

1763. According to one subject (on an unspecified date), three identified prisoners were taken into the compound area outside the accommodation block and beaten until their limbs were broken. Three unidentified Serbs then reportedly blinded the prisoners and forced knives into their mouths, thereafter turning the blades. Two of the men were reportedly killed and a third was taken that night to the "white house". According to the subject, the surviving prisoner was still alive the next morning but was loaded onto a truck with 50 dead persons who had been killed at the "white house" that night. The subject estimated that it was normal for trucks to pull up and take 40-50 bodies away from the "white house" every morning. 2727/

1764. One former prisoner estimated that four to five prisoners were killed in the "white house" per night by beatings with baseball bats, steel balls on chains, whips, and rifle butts. Afterwards, these prisoners were carried outside by other prisoners and laid on the ground. Some of those prisoners were reportedly still alive when they were loaded onto a yellow truck that came each morning to transport the dead and dying. 2728/ One subject stated that he was part of a group of prisoners who had to carry bodies of dead prisoners from the "white house". He stated that in five days in early July 1992, he carried 10 bodies out into the field behind the structure. 2729/

1765. One subject reported that prisoners were killed 20 at a time, and that those prisoners would be taken to the "white house" after 9:00 p.m., to be killed, and that the bodies were left behind the building for other prisoners to see. 2730/

1766. One subject reported that each morning, prisoners laid out corpses on the tarmac in front of the "white house". He added that others then loaded them into the small yellow truck that had just been used to deliver food to the camp's kitchen. The subject added that a four-man burial detail would accompany the truck, but only one would return alive. 2731/

1767. One subject reported that on one occasion he saw three prisoners being killed without provocation next to a ditch in front of the "white house" and that on another occasion he saw another seven men being killed in the same manner. 2732/

1768. Castration Reports: A young Bosnian Muslim subject who owned a Suzuki motorcycle was reportedly tortured in front of the other prisoners, after which time his teeth were knocked out. According to one subject, the guards then tied one end of a wire tightly around the prisoner's testicles and then tied the other end of the wire to his motorcycle. A guard then reportedly got on the motorcycle and sped off. 2733/

1769. According to one subject, a prisoner on an unspecified date asked an

extreme guard if he could sneak him a bit of bread. The prisoner reportedly said "I'm hungry" to the guard. The guard then reportedly ordered another prisoner to take off his pants and then told the first prisoner to kneel in front of the other man. "If you're hungry, now you'll eat eggs", the guard reportedly said. "If you don't eat, I'll cut your throat", the guard added. The subject said that the prisoner bit off the testicles of the other man who died shortly thereafter. 2734/

1770. Another subject reported that an identified prisoner was castrated after three days of torture. The subject stated that he saw the castration through a gap in a door and that he heard crying from outside. The castration was reportedly performed by "a Serb". The subject added that a friend of the victim was made to cut his body with a knife, kiss him, and lick his blood. 2735/

1771. A television media report featured prisoner eyewitnesses and a prisoner participant in an often reported castration incident alleged to have occurred on approximately 17 June 1992. The report contained interviews with a witness who reported that Serb guards started the incident by calling up names. Q, the participant, confirmed that at around 5:15 p.m., Serb soldiers in camouflage uniforms came in to pick out a cafe-owner and active policemen to beat them up. He also reported that the guards later dragged out two truck-owners and three policemen and thereafter beat them and carved crosses on their bodies with bayonets mounted on automatic rifles. Q stated that he was then told to go outside with the other prisoners and that he had to drag them through the hall, half-dead. One witness reported that he witnessed as the guards first forced Q to jump into a duct filled with waste oil and shout, "I am a pig, I love pigs!" Q confirmed that he was forced to drink motor oil from his hand and later from a beer bottle. Another witness stated that while Q was doing this, the guards were beating the others and trampled them. Q reported that he was then forced to tear off the testicles of the other prisoners with his teeth and that the men were screaming in pain. The witness stated that one victim died immediately and that two others gave some final screams and that they were thereafter taken away in a truck. The witness stated that he and others had to clean up the blood. Q stated that he was ordered by men to tear off the other prisoners' testicles. The witness stated that the guards at the time were under the command of one who was a supervisor at the camp and whose shift was said to have been the worst. The witness stated that there were about 15 guards on this individual's shift. Q stated that the guards witnessed the incident and were laughing, and the next day they told in the "galleries" what he had done. 2736/

1772. Other reports appear to describe the same castration incident, though they vary as to details. One subject reported that Q was subjected to "genital atrocity" at the hands of a coerced friend and then killed by knife at the "White House". 2737/

1773. One subject reported that a fellow prisoner, was forced to drink a litre of motor oil and survived. The same prisoner was also reportedly forced to take part in genital biting and to at least three other prisoners. 2738/

1774. An unidentified 31 year old witness who was at the camp from 29 May to 6 August 1992, described the following incident:

"Four Muslims were taken out of the hall. Two of them were forced to tear off the genitals of the two others with their hands. Then two other Muslims were brought and they also had to tear off the genitals of the other two. Then the four Muslims were taken away by truck. When they were taken away, they were still alive." 2739/

1775. Another subject who was held at the camp from 29 May to 6 August 1992, stated that,

"three Četniks, among them [an individual] from Kozarac killed four young men. They first beat them up until they were laying on the floor, they cut their testicles . . . One of the victims was [B] . . . A Četnik cut three crosses into his body, two in his head and one in his belly."
2740/

1776. Other reports described what appears to be the same incident. 2741/ One such report identified two individuals, who often visited the camp at night. According to the report, they entered the sleeping quarters carrying pistols and automatic rifles and called for B, who was frequently abused, and two other individuals (G and R) to come forward. The three were reportedly beaten with rifle butts and police batons in full view of the other prisoners. The perpetrators then forced G to drink a glass of motor oil and then the urine of the two other prisoners. He was next beaten until unconscious and then awakened with cold water. G was thereafter forced to take his pants off and then the perpetrators reportedly forced B and R to bite off his testicles. G thereafter died of his wounds that night. These acts were reportedly committed on the shift of one of the perpetrators. 2742/

1777. Other descriptions of what appear to be the same castration incident were contained in many of the reports reviewed. Many of these reports vary as to detail, but appear to describe the same set of facts. 2743/

1778. Torture: According to reports, prisoners were forced to lay in the sun on a concrete area known as the "pista" (track) during the summer and were not allowed to move for hours, consequently suffering from sunstrokes and sunburns. 2744/

1779. One subject stated: "We spent day after day stretched out on our stomachs on the concrete of that parking area." 2745/

1780. Another subject stated:

"After 28 days, they put me on the `pista' which was an asphalt parking lot. Here I was with another 600-800 people. Most of the time we were forced to lay motionless on the asphalt on our bellies. If anybody moved the Serbs opened fire in that direction from the anti-aircraft four barrel machine-gun mounted on an armoured car by the `white house' (Bijela Kuća), usually killing 4-5 people daily and wounding others. . . ."
2746/

1781. One subject reported that after some public beatings, he saw guards pour acid on the fresh wounds of prisoners. 2747/

1782. Number of Prisoners Killed During Detention: Numerous sources referred to "lists" of prisoners to be killed or abused. However, one source reported that the Omarska authorities did not keep track of which prisoners were killed, which often caused confusion. One subject stated:

"They wanted to kill me too, but their greatest mistake was they were killing but had no records, nothing. They'd call out names of people they'd already killed. Later, when we realized what was going on, we didn't answer. They missed me. We'd no papers, they didn't know who we were." 2748/

1783. An unidentified witness who was held at the camp from 29 May to 6 August 1992, stated that he had seen about 50 executions. He further reported:

"Once they shot 20 people who had tried to flee . . . They wanted to demonstrate that it was useless to flee. They arranged that all prisoners had to watch the execution." 2749/

1784. It was reported that guards at the camp selected seven or eight victims each night using a flashlight in a darkened warehouse, where 600 to 700 prisoners were packed together. According to one subject, the only apparent trait the victims shared was their muscular build. 2750/

1785. One subject stated that seven to eight days before Omarska's closure, the rate of killing increased at the camp. 2751/

1786. A woman who was held at the camp and worked in the cafeteria stated that every day during lunch they would check how many people had been killed. She stated that as early as 7:00 a.m., the women would start counting those alive and check if they knew of someone who was missing. 2752/

1787. A number of reports estimated that 10 to 15 prisoners were killed at the camp per day. 2753/

1788. An unidentified 31 year old ex-prisoner stated:

"Every day, together with other men, I had to clean the room in which detainees were beaten with heavy metal sticks from blood. When we had finished, we had to clean two small trucks from blood, too. The trucks were full of blood because dead bodies were transported. I suppose that in this camp, every day 10 to 15 people were killed. In the evening the soldiers called these people and took them away. They never returned." 2754/

1789. A priest who was held at the camp from mid-June to August 1992, estimated that between 10-15 persons were executed at the camp every night and alleged that 1,300 prisoners were killed, mostly intellectuals. 2755/

1790. Other ex-prisoners stated that each day, 10-15 new corpses lay in the field next to one of the "dormitories". 2756/

1791. Other reports describe a higher number of daily killings at the camp. One subject reported that each night the guards at the camp would select 10-20 prisoners, beat them up, and then shoot them with pistols. He said that on the following morning, the prisoners would have to get up early to load the bodies on a "Combi" truck. The subject was not sure where the bodies were taken. 2757/ Another subject estimated that on many occasions, 20-40 prisoners were killed at night by "knife, hammer, and by burning". He stated that he witnessed the killing of one prisoner by seven guards who poured petrol on him, set him on fire, and struck him upon the head with a hammer. The subject reported that there were about 100 such killings at the camp. He stated that the intelligentsia of the camp were selected first for killing. 2758/

1792. One subject reported that:

"The guards would come and take away men, at random, it seemed. Each night gun shots would be heard and each morning at 6 o'clock we would see 20-30 dead men loaded on a truck and taken away to an unknown destination. . . ." 2759/

1793. Another subject report that 40-50 bodies a day were taken for mass burial in a nearby open mine pit between 26 June to 21 July 1992. 2760/

1794. One subject estimated that well over 1,000 prisoners died at Omarska. He

stated that most died during and from beatings although shooting was heard during the first two to three weeks. He said that then he heard machine-gun fire in 30 round bursts followed by a break "as if to change magazines". He said that this would be repeated two or three times. 2761/ Another ex-prisoner estimated that between 28 May and 6 August, at least 1,000 inmates were killed at the Omarska camp. 2762/ Similarly, another subject estimated that approximately 1,300 persons who arrived at Omarska disappeared without a trace during a 75-day period beginning in late May 1992. 2763/

1795. Other estimates of the number of prisoners killed at Omarska include: "well over" 1,000; 2764/ 1,200; 2765/ 1,400; 2766/ 1,700; 2767/ 1,800 between 25 May and 6 August 1992; 2768/ 2,000; 2769/ and 3000. 2770/

1796. Specific Killing Incidents Reported: According to one subject, a prisoner begged to be killed by a gun and the answer was "no", a bullet is too expensive. According to the subject, the victim was thereafter tortured to death. 2771/ Another subject similarly reported that executions at the camp were usually carried out with knives or by beating and seldomly with firearms. He stated that a BiH Muslim prisoner survived three beatings and after the fourth beating he lay dying on the floor. One of the guards reportedly asked "what is your last wish?" The prisoner reportedly first asked for some water and then to be killed with a bullet. The guard reportedly gave the man water and let the man die from his beatings. 2772/

1797. One subject who arrived at the camp in late May 1992, from Kozarac reported that at one point guards called out a dozen people a day for five days and decapitated them with chain saws near on of the main pits. 2773/

1798. One subject reported that he witnessed as a guard at the camp used a car battery (usually used to light the hallways), to electrocute a prisoner. 2774/

1799. In late June 1992, 120 were reported to have been executed to the east side of the "white house". The men were reportedly brought in buses one night and were allegedly shot. The next morning their bodies were reportedly loaded by a bulldozer onto two trailers and taken to an unknown location. 2775/

1800. Subjects reported that during the Serbian holiday of Petrodan (St. Peter's Day) in 1992, prisoners were beaten and then thrown alive into a fire made from the large rubber tires from the excavating trucks previously used at the mine. 2776/ It was reported that on that day, volunteers from the town came to the camp to participate. There was reportedly a lot of singing, drinking, and at one point the guards had the idea to set fire to the big truck tires in the yard and to throw the prisoners onto the bonfire. 2777/ One subject reported that on 12 July, prisoners saw through a window that the guards had made a fire with old rubber tires and were trying to force prisoners to jump into it. He stated that when the prisoners resisted, the guards pulled them by their hair and beat them with shovels. He described continued beatings and abuse by the next guard shift. 2778/ Other reports appear to describe the same or similar incidents described above. 2779/

1801. It was further reported that on St. Peter's Day, a Serb religious holiday, 2780/ Serbs at the camp killed an estimated 170 prisoners in the evening. 2781/ Another subject stated that on a "holiday" in early August 1992, a group of guards arrived at the camp drunk and herded approximately 15 Muslim prisoners into the centre of the camp compound and ran them over with a bulldozer. 2782/

1802. An unidentified 27 year-old subject reported that one night, around 12 July 1992, a mass execution took place in the course of which about 60 persons were killed. 2783/

1803. According to one subject, in late July as detainees lined up for lunch, a prisoner emerged from an interrogation and had a confrontation with a guard during which the prisoner reportedly grabbed a gun, but later gave it up. According to the subject, the guards shoved the prisoner towards the "white house", poured gasoline over him and set him on fire. 2784/

1804. One unidentified ex-prisoner stated that a mass killing took place in July, when 200 prisoners were shot in one night. He stated that he and two other prisoners were taken out of their hall to load bodies onto a truck. 2785/ It was similarly reported that following the arrival of 300 prisoners from Bišani, Rizvanovići, Rakovani, Hambarine, Ćarakovo, and Zecovi, a number of prisoners were beaten and killed and those who survived were taken into a hangar at around 11:00 p.m. and were killed as well. In total, approximately 230 prisoners were said to be killed and at approximately 4:00 a.m., were loaded onto a truck. It was also reported that two trucks were filled with bodies and that those bodies were taken to the mines in Omarska and buried in mass graves. 2786/ Another subject similarly reported that on the night of 24-25 July 1992, between 11:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m., 180 people coming from the village of Ćarakovo were killed. The subject stated that 300 persons from that village had been brought to Omarska and that all that night he heard the screams of prisoners being killed on the open ground between the "white house" and the "red house". The subject stated that on the following morning he observed a mechanical digger putting the bodies into two large trucks and that both trucks then left the camp in the direction of the mine shafts. 2787/

1805. One subject reported that on 26 July 1992, at about 3:00 p.m., a Serbian irregular came into the "white house" and declared that he had come from the front where nine Serbian soldiers had been killed. According to the subject, the irregular stated that three Muslim men would be killed for each of the Serbian soldiers and that he would return at midnight to kill them. The irregular reportedly returned after midnight on 27 July with a soldier and a truck. According to the report, the irregular and the soldier entered the room where 50-60 men were held, grabbed one prisoner and took him outside. The sound of a beating and screams for help were reportedly heard, which soon became less audible. This same routine reportedly took place until they had taken 27 prisoners. According to the report, at 5:00 a.m., the men came back and asked for four volunteers to load the dead bodies on the truck. The bodies were then reportedly taken to an unknown location. 2788/

1806. Disposal of Bodies: Reports indicate that prisoners were selected to haul away, bury, or stack-up the bodies of those killed at the camp. 2789/ It was also reported that some of the prisoners who loaded the bodies onto trucks were later executed. 2790/

1807. Reports indicate that dead prisoners were loaded onto trucks and taken away early in the morning. 2791/ It was specifically reported that small yellow trucks came to the camp each morning to load the dead and dying from outside the "white house". 2792/ It was similarly reported that following killings, prisoners were forced to throw dead bodies into a two ton yellow truck and that every day the truck was loaded about four times with dead bodies. 2793/ One subject identified an "ethnic Serb" who was charged with the daily task of carrying away the bodies of prisoners, and identified the vehicle used as a "yellow Tamic 2001 truck". 2794/ One subject described one of the trucks as being 11 metres long. 2795/ Other prisoners generally reported corpses being driven away in small trucks which often had blood

stains all over them. 2796/

1808. Reports described mass killings at the camp and the process by which bodies were loaded by a bulldozer onto trailers and then taken to an unknown location. 2797/

1809. Other reports described mass graves near the camp: It was reported that the camp had one mass grave and that the dead were taken to an open mine pit near the camp by truck, and thrown into it. After the bodies were dropped in, dump trucks reportedly came and placed dirt over them. 2798/ One report stated that since the facility had been an open-pit mine, there were parts where previous digging had occurred and clay was hit instead of iron ore. Those spots were reportedly abandoned, and that was where prisoner bodies were taken for burial. 2799/ Other reports stated that the surrounding ore-pits were used to bury corpses. 2800/ One report stated that some of the Omarska camp's victims were dumped in the fish farm lakes south-west of Trnopolje. 2801/
1810. It was also reported that sometimes bodies were not even buried, but were thrown on a scrap heap. 2802/ It was further reported that frequently, corpses would lay out all day in the sunshine, before being picked up by truck. 2803/

b. Keraterm Camp

1811. (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including Helsinki Watch, US Department of State, Medicins Sans Frontieres, UK Defence Debriefing, Government of Austria, and ABC News.)

1812. Location: The Keraterm camp was located on the site of a ceramics factory, just outside the city of Prijedor. 2804/ According to reports, prisoners were kept in four halls, formerly used as storehouses at the ceramics factory. 2805/

1813. Description of the Keraterm Camp: The Keraterm camp's main building was described as a single two-story rectangular brick structure, measuring approximately 200 metres long by 80 metres wide. 2806/ This structure was reportedly visible from the highway. 2807/ It was reported that there was also a small building located inside the gate, which had formerly been used as a guard shack. 2808/

1814. It was reported that the rooms used to house the prisoners faced the highway and were numbered 1 through 4. One pair of rooms was reportedly separated from the other by a common bathroom. 2809/ The rooms reportedly had no ventilation, but had high, narrow windows that could not be opened and through which nothing could be seen without standing on an object. 2810/ The only way prisoners could pass from one room to the other was reportedly by going outside and along the building to the next door. 2811/

1815. On both ends of the factory building were reportedly grass-covered areas. A concrete-paved area was reportedly in the area in the centre of the yard. 2812/

1816. The camp was said to be surrounded by a one-and one-half metre high chain-link fence topped with "concertina" wire. 2813/ This fence was alternatively described as a two-metre high barbed wire fence. 2814/

1817. It was reported that there were three machine-gun posts to guard the prisoners. 2815/

1818. Number of Prisoners: The estimates of the number of prisoners held at the Keraterm camp range between 1,000 and 3,500. The reports of the number of prisoners held at the Keraterm camp vary greatly. One reason for this could be due to constant turnover of prisoners due to transfers to other camps, as well as other circumstances. For example, one subject reported that when he arrived at the camp in early July 1992, Keraterm contained an estimated 1,500 prisoners. In making this estimate, the subject noted, there was a constant turnover of prisoners, as the dead and infirm were removed and replaced with new detainees. 2816/

1819. One subject reported that when arrived at the camp from Prijedor on approximately 25 May 1992, the camp contained approximately 100 prisoners who had been arrested one day earlier. However, it was reported that the camp filled rapidly and on the day of his transfer to Omarska on 27 May 1993, there were approximately 3,500 prisoners held at the Keraterm camp. 2817/ It was similarly reported by prisoners who were brought to the camp in later May 1992, that the camp held 3,000 prisoners. 2818/

1820. The following are representative examples of the number of prisoners reported at the Keraterm camp: 1,000-1,200; 2819/ 1,500; 2820/ 1,500-3000; 2821/ 1,600-1,700; 2822/ 2,000; 2823/ 2,000-2,800; 2824/ 3,000. 2825/

1821. Sex and Age of the Prisoners: It has been generally reported that the Keraterm camp's prisoner population was all male. 2826/ Most of the men at the camp were reported to be between the ages of 15 and 60. 2827/

1822. It was reported, however, that in mid-July 1992, approximately 12 to 15 Bosnian Muslim women were brought to Keraterm, raped, and transported to the Omarska camp. 2828/ One woman reported that she was held at the camp for one evening and was raped by a man who she identified as Keraterm's commander. 2829/

1823. Ethnicity of Prisoners: It was generally reported that most of the prisoners at the Keraterm camp were Bosnian Muslims, with most of the remainder being Croatian. One subject who was held at the camp from 26 June 1992 until 5 July 1992 estimated that 85 per cent of the prisoners held at the camp were Bosnian Muslims and 15 per cent were Croatian. 2830/

1824. Categorization and Organization of Prisoners: One subject from Trnopolje who was held at the camp from 27 May to late July 1992 reported that there was a system at the Keraterm camp to process, identify, and house three categories of prisoners. The subject stated that at the end of May 1992, newly arrived prisoners were taken into a room to be interrogated individually. According to the subject, the questions most frequently asked during interrogation concerned the names of persons selling and buying weapons; persons who had fought against the Bosnian Serbs; persons who were members of the Muslim Party for Democratic Action (SDA); policemen; professionals and highly educated individuals such as doctors, lawyers and teachers, and engineers. After the interrogation was completed, the prisoners were reportedly classified into one of the following three categories: Category A: Prisoners who had not confessed to any crimes, were not members of the SDA, and were not professionals or highly educated individuals. (Category A was reportedly entered on their administrative records and their clothing was marked with green paint); Category B: Prisoners who had confessed during their interrogation to having fought against the Serbs, or who were members of the SDA, were policemen, or were professionals or highly educated individuals. (Category B was reportedly entered on their administrative records and their clothing was marked with black paint); Category C: Prisoners who were female, men over the age of 65, and boys under the age of 14 or 15. (Category C was reportedly entered on their administrative records and their clothing was marked with yellow paint).

According to the subject, once the prisoners were categorized, they were sent to the holding area for their assigned category. The first section was reportedly the holding area for the Category C prisoners, the second section, the holding area for the Category A prisoners, and the third the holding area for the Category B prisoners. According to the subject, each day a group of between 30 to 40 prisoners from holding area three containing the Category B prisoners were led away with their hands tied behind their backs with wire and placed onto military trucks. The subject reported that the trucks would leave at night and return empty several hours later and the prisoners were not seen or heard from again. 2831/

1825. Room 1: It was reported that in late May 1992, the prisoners were usually placed in Room 1, which was described as approximately 80 square metres in size, with a ceiling approximately three metres high. 2832/

1826. One subject who was held at the camp from late May 1992 to August 1992 estimated that 250 prisoners were kept in Room 1. 2833/

1827. Room 2: It was reported that once Room 1 became too crowded, prisoners were moved into Room 2, which was twice as large, measuring approximately 160 square metres. According to one report, the room routinely held between 700 to 800 men and was generally used as a holding cell for prisoners awaiting interrogation. 2834/ Once Rooms 1 and 2 were full, prisoners were reportedly taken from Room 2 in groups of 10 and lined up in the corridor, where they waited for interrogation. 2835/ It was reported by one subject that up until 10 July 1992, the only prisoners at the camp were from Prijedor and they were concentrated in Rooms 1 and 2. At one time, it is alleged, there were approximately 1,200 prisoners crammed together into the two rooms. 2836/

1828. One subject who was held at the camp from late May 1992 to August 1992 estimated that about 500 prisoners were held in Room 2. 2837/

1829. Rooms 3 and 4: One subject who was held at the camp from late May 1992 to August 1992 estimated that about 300 prisoners were held in Room 3. 2838/

1830. It was reported that prisoners in Room 3 were given the worst treatment. 2839/ It was further reported that Room 3 was used for torture and killings. 2840/

1831. It was reported that on the afternoon of 10 June 1992, Keraterm's commander ordered all prisoners to be transferred to Rooms 3 and 4. It was also reported that after the arrival of busloads of prisoners from the outskirts of Prijedor, beatings at the Keraterm camp became more harsh for all of the camp's prisoners. The day of 10 June 1992 was also reportedly significant because, from then on all of the new prisoners were reportedly sent first to Room 3 upon arrival instead of Room 1. 2841/

1832. It was also reported that before the arrival of approximately 10 busloads of prisoners from villages southwest of Prijedor, prisoners at Keraterm were not killed by bullets, but by beatings and other means. One subject reported that on 16 July, mass-scale murders began at the camp. 2842/

1833. Dates of Operation-Camp Opening: It was reported that the camp opened between approximately 20 and 26 May 1992. 2843/

1834. Origin and Movement of Prisoners: The Keraterm camp was described in one report as a kind of a collection-transit camp where most detainees were delivered upon arrest and were kept only a few days. The prisoners were usually brought to Keraterm for interrogation or until space was found at the other camps in the area. 2844/ There were, however, a significant number of

prisoners who were reported to have remained at the camp for extended periods of time.

1835. Kozaruša, May 1992: One subject reported that on 20 May 1992, Serb forces began to shell the village of Kozaruša and continued to do so for two days. Thereafter, 200 male inhabitants were reportedly rounded up and packed into buses to be taken to camps, including Keraterm, Omarska and Trnopolje. An undisclosed number of villagers were taken to the Keraterm camp, where they reportedly remained for two days. According to the subject, many of the prisoners were beaten and abused by camp guards there. The subject reported that on or about 23 May, Keraterm was emptied, and about 300 prisoners were transported to the Omarska camp. 2845/

1836. Another subject reported that on 24 May 1992, Kozaruša was attacked and Muslim men were either killed or arrested. The subject reported that within hours, the men who had been arrested were taken by truck to a "makeshift" camp at the Keraterm factory. The subject stated that after being interrogated for an unspecified period of time, prisoners were transported on crowded and overheated buses to Omarska, where they arrived on 28 May 1992. 2846/

1837. Prijedor, May-June-July 1992: One subject reported that he was arrested and brought to the Prijedor police station on approximately 24 May 1992, and kept overnight in the street there with other men, women and children. The men in the group (approximately 50) were reportedly registered and abused. The next day the women and children were reportedly taken to the Trnopolje camp and the men were taken to Keraterm camp. Subject reported that he, his son, and dozens of other prisoners, were transferred to the Omarska camp on 27 May 1992. 2847/

1838. Another subject reported that he was arrested in Kozarac on 25 May 1992, and along with 50 to 60 men, women and children, were put on buses to the Prijedor police station. The men in the group were thereafter separated and abused for an undisclosed period of time. A small bus thereafter arrived and transported some of the men to the Keraterm camp. The subject reported that he was transported to the Omarska camp at 2230 hours on 27 May 1992. 2848/

1839. One subject reported that on 26 May 1992 at 8:00 p.m., JNA soldiers and armed members of the Prijedor branch of the Serbian Democratic Party began arresting residents of Kozarac and the neighbouring villages and until 3:00 a.m., over 200 persons from Kozarac and Prijedor were imprisoned at the Keraterm camp. The subject reported the number of prisoners at the camp grew with every hour, and that eventually, a large number of prisoners were held there. 2849/

1840. It was reported that on 31 May 1992, approximately 300 Bosnian Muslim men were arrested in the new section of Prijedor and were kept in the street until about 4:00 p.m.. Five buses then reportedly transported the men first to the Omarska camp where they got off the buses and re-boarded. The prisoners were then reportedly taken to the Keraterm camp where they arrived at about 10:00 p.m.. 2850/

1841. One subject reported that he and his sons and nephew were taken into custody in June 1992 by four well-armed soldiers, and interrogated at the "SUP" base. All except the subject's nephew, who was taken to another location, were let go. The subject reported that he was released on the condition that he report to the authorities via telephone daily. The subject reported that on 4 June 1992 he was arrested and taken to the Keraterm camp. 2851/ In a similar report, a subject reported that in June 1992 he was arrested along with his sons and their cousin by four Serbian "special militia" and taken to the Prijedor police station by truck. The subject stated

that after his arrest he was interrogated and verbally abused. The subject that he was accused of aiding Muslim forces and buying weapons for them. The subject reported that he was thereafter released with his sons but was re-arrested by the "specijalna militija" and taken back to the Prijedor police station where he was physically abused by two policemen. The subject stated that after two days, he was transferred to the Keraterm camp at about 8:00 p.m. on 6 July 1992. The subject stated that he remained at the Keraterm camp for only five hours before being taken in a police car to the Omarska camp, which was about a 30 minute drive. 2852/

1842. One subject reported that after being transported to the Omarska camp from Kozarac on approximately 3 June 1992, he was abused, and after nine days was eventually taken to the Prijedor hospital, where he reportedly spent 11 days without medical treatment. The subject was thereafter taken to the Keraterm camp. After being subjected to abuse, and being "interviewed" for an undisclosed period of time, the subject was reportedly taken to the Omarska camp again. 2853/

1843.

1843. One subject, reported that on 13 June 1992, he was taken to the Keraterm camp from his home by six Serbian policemen. 2854/

1844. A subject reported that he was arrested in Prijedor on 26 June 1992 and interrogated and beaten by a military official and a SUP official. The subject reported that on the same day, he and seven other Bosnian Muslims were taken to the Keraterm camp where their interrogation protocols were handed over to the camp administration by the accompanying guards. The subject reported that he and the other prisoners were beaten by guards upon arrival at the camp, and that three of the other prisoners were stabbed with a knife and injured. The subject reported that he was not interrogated at Keraterm and remained there until he was transferred to Omarska on 5 July 1992. 2855/

1845. Kozarac, May 1992: It was reported that on 24 May 1992, irregular Serbian forces entered Kozarac, shooting tanks and guns. One subject reported that on 25 May 1992 he began to evacuate a group of persons through the woods towards the Croatian border, and thereafter decided that the group should give itself up. After some members of the group were reportedly killed during its surrender, the subject reported that he was taken on a bus to the Keraterm camp. The subject reported that 120 persons spent two nights on a bus parked at the camp gate, without fresh air or water, and that on the third day, the men were taken off of the bus single file, whereupon, Serbian soldiers beat them on the back and limbs with police batons. According to the subject, the group spent two nights at Keraterm, and on the third day, he and many others were called out at 1:00 a.m., loaded onto buses, told to keep their heads down, and driven to the Omarska camp. 2856/ It was similarly reported that after the attack on Kozarac on 24 May 1992, forces entered the city with a list of religious officials, policemen and other persons of special interest. It was reported that those on the list were killed if found, and the others were taken to camps including Keraterm. 2857/

1846. One subject from Kozarac reported that on 26 May 1992, after hiding for two days during attacks, 1,500 persons were escorted back to Kozarac by JNA-Serbian soldiers. In Kozarac, the men were reportedly separated and informed that they were being taken for an investigation. Subject reported that two buses of men were taken to the "Keraterm" camp where they were locked in the buses for an hour, with the heating turned up to the maximum. The prisoners were then reportedly transported to Omarska via "Brešani". 2858/

1847. On approximately 29 May 1992, a subject and his friends (who were reportedly involved in the Bosnian Muslim armed resistance in Kozarac), were captured in the nearby woods and taken to the Keraterm camp for the first

night. They were thereafter transported to the Omarska camp in a police wagon. 2859/

1848. It was reported (by persons already at the camp) that 300 prisoners arrived at Keraterm from Kozarac on 20 July 1992. 2860/

1849. Various Villages, May-June 1992: One female subject reported that shortly after 23 May 1992, following the attack on her village, she and other women were captured and taken to the Keraterm camp. The women appear to have been transferred relatively quickly to the Trnopolje camp. 2861/

1850. One subject reported that on 21 May 1992, he and eight other men from Trnopolje were rounded up and taken to the Trnopolje camp where they were held until 27 May 1992. The subject reported that on that date they were taken by truck at noon to the Keraterm camp. 2862/

1851. One subject reported that in late May 1992, Serbian "irregular" forces arrested him and the rest of the Muslim male inhabitants of Donji Garevci (six kilometres from Prijedor). The men were reportedly marched to the Trnopolje camp and put on buses to the Omarska camp. Once at Omarska, they found that the camp was full and the prisoners were thereafter transported and imprisoned at the Keraterm camp. 2863/

1852. It was reported that on 10 June 1992, the first busloads of prisoners from the outskirts of Prijedor arrived at the Keraterm camp. One subject reported that nearly 400 men were brought to the Keraterm camp from the villages of Trnopolje, Kozarac, Garevci and Kamišani. All had reportedly been beaten prior to their arrival. 2864/

1853. It was reported that villagers from Sivci were taken to the Keraterm camp on 14 June 1992. 2865/

1854. It was reported that on 14 June 1992, male Muslim inhabitants of Trnopolje were taken prisoner by Bosnian Serb forces in the city who stated that the men were to be arrested for routine questioning. The 550 men were then transported in 15 buses to the Keraterm camp and incarcerated. 2866/

1855. It was reported that on 24 June 1992, Serbian irregular forces transported a busload of male civilians from Zecovi to the Keraterm camp. The prisoners reportedly arrived at the camp at about 3:00 hours. 2867/

1856. It was reported that on approximately 16 July 1992, 10 busloads of men arrived at Keraterm from villages southwest of Prijedor, including Hambarine, Rakovani, Ćarakovo, Bišani, Zecovi, Ljubija, and Ravska. 2868/

1857. One subject reported that he was arrested by Serbian soldiers on 20 July 1992 and taken to the Keraterm camp via bus. 2869/ Another subject reported that on 20 July 1992 he was bused to the Keraterm camp along with hundreds of other prisoners from his village of Hambarine. 2870/

1858. Subject reported that adult Muslim males were rounded up in Matrići and marched to Trnopolje. Serb "irregulars" reportedly beat and killed some of the men along the way. Upon arrival at Trnopolje, the men were bused to the Omarska camp (which was reportedly full), and thereafter taken to the Keraterm camp. 2871/

1859. One subject reported that Serb forces captured him and others from the area of the village of Rizvanovici (and other villages near Prijedor) and forced them to lie in ditches near a road. The soldiers then reportedly abused the prisoners for one hour until buses arrived. Half of the men were