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Addendum

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

VOLUME IV - ANNEX VIII

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

ANNEX VIII PRISON CAMPS

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

II. SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

A. Methodology

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

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

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

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

B. Observations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Camps reported in BiH

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

1. Bosnian Serb controlled camps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. BiH and Croat controlled camps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Reported camps by location

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

73. **Banja Luka:** Total camps: 9
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 7 Uncorroborated: 2
74. **Bihać:** Total camps: 14
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2
Muslims: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated:
75. **Bijeljina:** Total camps: 12
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 7 Uncorroborated: 1
Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 1
76. **Bileća:** Total camps: 9
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 6 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
77. **Bosanska Dubica:** Total camps: 4
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 4
78. **Bosanska Gradiška:** Total camps: 6
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
79. **Bosanska Krupa:** Total camps: 7
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 5
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
80. **Bosanski Brod:** Total camps: 8
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1

81. **Bosanski Novi:** Total camps: 7
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
82. **Bosanski Petrovac:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
83. **Bosanski Šamac:** Total camps: 6
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
84. **Bratunac:** Total camps: 3
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
85. **Brčko:** Total camps: 34
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 26 Uncorroborated: 4
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 2
86. **Breza:** Total camps: 4
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:
87. **Bugojno:** Total camps: 12
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
Croats/Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 3
88. **Busovača:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
89. **Čajniče:** Total camps: 4
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
90. **Čapljina:** Total camps: 6
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
91. **Cazin:** Total camps: 3
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
92. **Čelinac:** Total camps: 4
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated: 1

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

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

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

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

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

153. **Tuzla:** Total Camps: 15
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 3
Croats/
Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Private: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated: 5

154. **Ugljevik:** Total Camps: 2
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2

155. **Vareš:** Total Camps: 5
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

156. **Velika Kladuša:** Total Camps: 1
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

157. **Višegrad:** Total Camps: 21
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 17
Private: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2

158. **Visoko:** Total Camps: 7
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

159. **Vitez:** Total Camps: 8
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:
Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Unknown: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated:

160. **Vlasenica:** Total Camps: 12
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 3
Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated:

161. **Zenica:** Total Camps: 16
Run by: Muslims: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:
Croats/
Muslims: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 5 Uncorroborated: 8

162. **Žepče:** Total Camps: 2
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

163. **Zvornik:** Total Camps: 28
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 23 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated:

D. Camps reported in Croatia

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

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

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

1. Croat controlled camps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Serb controlled camps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Reported camps by location

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

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

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

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

Run by:	Serbs:	Corroborated:	Uncorroborated:
			5

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

198. **Knin:** Total camps: 7
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 4 Uncorroborated: 3

199. **Korenica:** Total camps: 3
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

200. **Kostajnica:** Total camps: 2
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1

201. **Kutina:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

202. **Metković:** Total camps: 4
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

203. **Našice:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

204. **Nova Gradiška:** Total camps: 4
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 1
Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

205. **Novska:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

206. **Ogulin:** Total camps: 3
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 2
Croats: Corroborated: Uncorroborated: 1

207. **Osijek:** Total camps: 14
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 4
Croats: Corroborated: 2 Uncorroborated: 3
Unknown: Corroborated: 3 Uncorroborated:

208. **Otočac:** Total camps: 1
Run by: Unknown: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

209. **Pakrac:** Total camps: 7
Run by: Serbs: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Croats: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated: 2
Slovenians: Corroborated: 1 Uncorroborated:

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

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

E. Camps reported in FRY

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

1. Serb/FRY controlled camps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Reported camps by location

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

245. **Unidentified Locations in FRY:**

Total camps: 9

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

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

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

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

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

1. Reported camps in Slovenia

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

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

III. ANALYSIS BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

A. BiH

1. Banja Luka

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

283. Reports indicate that after the ICRC's first visit on 14 July, Manjača's conditions improved, and there was more food and fewer beatings at the camp. 73/ However, one ex-prisoner said that much of the food was diverted there from ICRC deliveries. He added that a half-hour before each visit, a senior guard would inform the Manjača prisoners of the pending visit and state that if the prisoners complained about conditions, they would be punished. 74/ Another ex-prisoner stated that prior to a 13 August 1992 ICRC visit to the camp, prisoners were instructed to tell the ICRC that they were treated well. The ex-prisoner noted that some prisoners did manage to tell the representatives about ill-treatment, despite the fact that each ICRC representative was accompanied by two Serb soldiers. 75/

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

354. Medical treatment: The CSCE reported that at Manjača

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

thrown into the river Vrbas. 247/

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Bihać

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

457. Apparently, many of the detainees were arrested and taken away from their homes when they would not actively support Abdić's secessionist effort. One report claims that the arrests began on 10 June, the day that the BiH Army launched a strong military offensive against Bihać. These troops have been attempting to defend the Bihać enclave against attacks by the BiH Army since this time.

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

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

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

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

3. Bijeljina

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Bileća

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

540. The Serb guards reportedly beat the detainees three times on the night of their arrival. One detainee was reported to have died as a result 10 days later.

Detainees were also beaten by three or four soldiers as they went to the toilet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Bosanska Dubica

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Bosanska Gradiška

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

machinery. 598/

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

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

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

7. Bosanska Krupa

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Bosanski Brod

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Bosanski Novi

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

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

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

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

633. According to one witness:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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