

reportedly transported to the Keraterm camp. At Keraterm, they were reportedly led off the bus and lined up in front of a wire fence where a group of civilian women abused them verbally and allegedly pelted them with stones. Thereafter, the prisoners were informed that there was no room for them at Keraterm, and they were thereafter loaded back onto their buses and brought to the Trnopolje camp via the Omarska camp (which was also reported to be full). 2872/

1860. Transfer of Prisoners-Camp Closing: Reports indicate that the Keraterm camp was closed during the first week of August, 1992. It was reported that Keraterm and the Omarska camps were closed during the first week of August 1992 following an international outcry after media reports on conditions in camps in the region. 2873/

1861. According to one subject, on 2 August 1992, several prisoners were loaded into buses and taken away. The subject alleged that most of the prisoners were killed as they got onto the bus and that blood was seen running from the bottom of the vehicle. 2874/

1862. Other subjects reported that on 3 August 1992, the last remaining 700 prisoners at the camp were transferred to the Trnopolje camp, along with several of the camp's guards. 2875/

1863. A number of subjects reported that the Keraterm camp closed on 5 August 1992. Some prisoners were reportedly taken to Omarska, and 1,200 were taken to the Trnopolje camp. 2876/ One subject reported that in early August 1992, Keraterm's prisoners were dispersed to other camps. The subject stated that two buses were to transport a total of 120 prisoners (who were called off a list), to the Omarska camp, but possibly because it too was closing, the two buses instead took the prisoners to the Manjaa camp. The subject stated that the rest of the prisoners (totaling approximately 2,000 men, including subject), were all sent to the Trnopolje camp. 2877/

1864. One subject reported that he was transferred to the Trnopolje camp on 15 August 1992. 2878/

1865. One subject reported that prior to the camp's closing, some prisoners being held there were moved to the Omarska camp in the middle of the night of 27 May 1992. 2879/

1866. Visits to Keraterm by Outside Organizations and Individuals: One subject described the preparations made in anticipation of the arrival of television journalists at the Keraterm camp. The subject stated that camp authorities:

"[f]ound wooden pallets and forced us to take them out and wash. They disinfected the camp. They selected those who were ill and loaded them into trucks and they did not come back. . . . We and others from Keraterm were transferred to Omarska and Trnopolje when they heard that the journalists would come. There was no shooting by cameras in Keraterm." 2880/

1867. According to reports, in August 1992, western journalists visited what was represented to be the Keraterm camp. The facility which they viewed was described as very clean. When Bosnian Serbian authorities were questioned by journalists about whether anyone had been beaten or killed at the facility, they reportedly stated that those were only stories which were not true. However, after seeing the videotape of the journalists' visit to the facility, former risoners stated that the site viewed by journalists was not the Keraterm camp, but was a brick factory located about 300 metres from the actual camp. 2881/

1868. Helsinki Watch reported that it visited the Keraterm camp in August 1992, and that Serbian military authorities showed them one part of the factory which was empty. The area had reportedly been cleaned, and the walls freshly painted. There was reportedly a large ceramic baking kiln in the hall. Helsinki Watch stated that none of Keraterm's ex-detainees interviewed, remembered a kiln in their place of detention. Based on this information, Helsinki Watch believed that it was not shown all or any of the areas in which prisoners were kept. Helsinki Watch also reported that its representatives observed that the outside wall in front of one of the rooms had been repaired. 2882/

1869. Other sources reported that western journalists who visited the Keraterm camp in August 1992 were prevented from examining the location where the July 1992 mass killings took place. Two unidentified journalists reportedly stated that it appeared that local authorities there were cleaning a wall and adjacent area where prisoners had allegedly been shot. 2883/

1870. Another report stated that while western journalists were not shown the room where the shooting was said to have taken place on their first visit in early August 1992, a return trip approximately a week later found the doorway and the outside wall of the room where the alleged incident took place, pocked with what appeared to be bullet holes. New panes of glass had reportedly been installed on the window panes which still had their masking tape across them. 2884/

1871. Intake Procedures: Prisoners arriving at the Keraterm camp were reported to have been subjected to a variety of abuses. One subject reported that upon arrival at the camp on 24 June 1992, the prisoners were met by a group of soldiers and camp guards who proceeded to beat them with baseball bats and rifle butts as they came off the bus. The subject reported that prior to entering their detention rooms, the prisoners were subjected to a registration process, which included demands for all valuables. A man in civilian clothes reportedly asked the subject his full name, date of birth, and place of residence and wrote this information into a large record book. 2885/

1872. One subject reported that prisoners who arrived at the camp in late May 1992 were formed into three groups and were administered a beating before being put into a crowded room with over 200 people. 2886/

1873. It was reported that during intake, prisoners had to leave their buses in groups of five and were beaten with heavy sticks to the head. It was also reported that after arriving in the evening, the prisoners had to walk to the camp building through rows of soldiers who beat them. One subject who arrived on 9 July 1992 reported that two prisoners died the same night due to their injuries. Another subject, who also arrived at the Keraterm camp on 9 July 1992, reported that the arriving prisoners had to line up and sing Serbian songs, and that soldiers shot around in order to make them sing louder. 2887/

1874. It was reported that upon their arrival at the camp, prisoners were registered and frequently searched for valuable items and money. Ill-treatment upon intake was also reported. 2888/ One subject reported that upon arrival at the camp, his personal possessions, documents, belt and bootlaces, and other items were removed. 2889/

1875. According to one subject, when prisoners were initially processed at the camp they were first checked by a guard upon arrival. The subject identified one guard who was almost always on duty at night during the prisoner arrival and described the young man as especially brutal. The subject reported that when processing prisoners, the guard would routinely strip them of their

jewelry and money, and then beat them using metal pipes or thick wooden sticks, often breaking their bones. 2890/ Another subject described a process, by which all of the prisoners got off their bus and put their hands up in the air. One-by-one, the men went to a porter, who took all of their belongings. The prisoners were then reportedly brought to their accommodations. 2891/

1876. It was also reported that when prisoners arrived at the camp, they were first checked by guards to ensure that they did not possess weapons. The prisoners were then reportedly taken to one of the four rooms used for accommodation. 2892/

1877. One subject reported that when his group arrived at the camp in late May 1992, one of the prisoners asked an identified guard for a cigarette and was told to come down from the truck to get it. The guard reportedly fired a single rifle shot and killed the prisoner. 2893/ Another subject reported that upon arrival at the camp from Prijedor on 26 June 1992, he and seven other prisoners were beaten, and three of the prisoners were stabbed with a knife and wounded. 2894/

1878. One subject reported that upon arrival at the Keraterm camp in early July 1992, the guards formed a gauntlet, and the prisoners had to walk singly into the building. The guards reportedly beat the prisoners with various implements. 2895/

1879. Another subject reported that after they were registered in late June 1992, the prisoners were beaten and brought to their respective detention rooms. The subject reported that Room 1 was filled with men, many of whom were begging for help. After a short time, four or five Serb guards reportedly opened the door to the room and asked: "Who is new?" The approximately 20 newly arrived prisoners to Room 1 reportedly responded and were taken out into the courtyard where the guards arranged them into a circle and once again demanded money and valuables. About 10 more guards were said to have come to the circle, and then all of the guards reportedly beat the prisoners' heads, ribs, backs and legs with the butts of their M-48 rifles. Five of the prisoners were reportedly killed by the beating and the rest of the prisoners were returned to Room 1. According to the subject, the guards then moved on to another detention room and repeated the process of calling for newly arrived prisoners. 2896/

1880. Interrogations: It was reported that all of the prisoners at the Keraterm camp were interrogated and that the interrogations were held in rooms on the second floor of the main camp building. 2897/ It was further reported that during the interrogations, most everyone was severely beaten. After interrogations, educated and wealthy prisoners were reportedly beaten to death. Those individuals who confessed to having weapons at home were reportedly taken to the Omarska camp. The others reportedly remained at the Keraterm camp. 2898/

1881. A subject who was taken to the camp in late May 1992, and was transferred to the Omarska camp three to four days later, stated that the prisoners at Keraterm were interrogated and that none of them remained at the camp for more than four days. The subject added that every Muslim detained at the camp was subjected to several interrogations accompanied by beatings. The interrogators reportedly questioned inmates about hidden weapons, incriminating documents, and gold. The interrogators also reportedly accused prisoners of being members of or having affiliation with Muslim resistance forces. 2899/

1882. A subject who was held at Keraterm from 13 June to August 1992 reported that one day, all of the inhabitants of Kamiani detained at the camp were

called out:

"We had to line up in front of the building, face to the wall, and they asked us if we knew somebody who owned a weapon. Those who said 'no' were beaten on the head, the neck and in the ribs with a wooden stick. Whoever dared to resist or just to turn his head was beaten to unconsciousness."

Another witness reportedly confirmed that it was a common practice for guards to single out a group of men from the same region. 2900/

1883. One subject similarly reported that on his second day in the camp in mid-June 1992, 40 prisoners from the village of Kamiani were called out by an identified guard, who screamed at them and beat them outside the dormitory with a baton. The subject reported further that the prisoners were asked who had kept firearms at home and that the subject was identified and was beaten repeatedly with thick electric cables and truncheons. The subject reported that three days later, two of the guards who had beaten him, yelled at him about his supposed involvement in the attack on a Serb village. The subject reported that he tried to defend himself and that an identified guard pulled out a knife to gouge out his eyes, but that subject managed to push away the guard's arm and instead had the right side of his neck slashed. The subject reported that the guard then pulled the trigger of an un-loaded pistol point-blank at subject's temple, whereupon the subject confessed to having fired on the Serb village, although he had not done so. The subject reported that the identified guard then unsuccessfully attempted to cut off his ear and thereafter stabbed both of the subject's thigh and twisted the knife, taking out pieces of flesh. 2901/

1884. Another subject reported:

"I was questioned and beaten . . . I also saw how others were beaten with heavy objects. They were beaten with rifle butts and heavy sticks. Some of them died of their injuries. Once I saw how a soldier stabbed a knife into the leg of a prisoner." 2902/

1885. It was reported that prisoners were questioned about who had fired upon them from villages and who had weapons and other materials. One subject reported that interrogators attempted to coerce them into joining their forces. 2903/

1886. One subject reported that during his nearly three month stay at the camp, he was interrogated on three occasions, each time for 20 minutes. He stated that two Bosnian Serb police interrogators in blue uniforms questioned him about his relatives, his last employment in Croatia, the names and activities of co-workers, if he knew other Muslims or Croats who possessed weapons, and if he was a member of a political party. The subject reported that during the interrogations he had to keep his hands crossed behind his head and was beaten with clubs and fists. 2904/

1887. Camp Conditions-Meals-Nourishment: Numerous reports describe a situation in which prisoners were denied food and drink for extended periods of time and during their first days at the camp. 2905/

1888. It was generally reported that prisoners at the camp received one meal per day, composed of two slices of bread and a kind of soup. 2906/ It was similarly reported that prisoners received daily rations consisting of two pieces of bread and a couple of scoops of beans or peas. 2907/

1889. One subject who was held in room number three, stated that prisoners in his area of detention were fed one meal a day, usually outdoors. 2908/ It was also reported that on occasion, food was withheld as a punitive measure. He stated: "Sometimes, we were not fed. We were being specially punished. The men in the other rooms were fed but we were not." 2909/

1890. It was reported that prisoners at the camp were abused during mealtime. 2910/ Prisoners were beaten on their way to the place where food was handed out. Guards reportedly lined up to beat the crowd of prisoners arbitrarily and some subjects described oil and water being poured on steps to cause prisoners to fall and suffer further beatings. 2911/ Other examples of abuse during meal-time was reported. 2912/

1891. Water: It was reported that the prisoners were not routinely given water but that they were given containers which they could fill themselves in the bathroom, if given the chance. 2913/ One subject reported that the "second section" had a water faucet which permitted prisoners to drink water whenever they desired. 2914/

1892. Other subjects described low quality water. One subject who arrived at the camp on 20 July 1992, described being given "some type of polluted water to drink." 2915/ The water was also described as: "river water which had been formerly used as cooling water for the factory circuits". 2916/

1893. Sleeping Facilities: It was reported that the prisoners at the camp were held in overcrowded rooms, where it was often impossible to sit or lay down. 2917/ One subject described the conditions at the camp on 20 July 1992, when he was placed in room number three. He reported that the room had about 400 men occupying it. The subject stated that people were standing on top of each other; that there was no air to breathe, and that it was very hot. 2918/

1894. One subject reported that in early July 1992, he was brought to an unidentified room which held an estimated 550 prisoners. The subject reported that the prisoners were packed so tightly into this and other rooms that they could sit, but they could not lie down. 2919/ Another subject described a similar room holding 550 prisoners. According to the subject, the room was so crowded that the prisoners had to take turns standing so some could lie or sit. However, the subject noted that there were beds in the room for the oldest and sickest prisoners. The room was reportedly the largest at the camp. 2920/ Another subject similarly described a room in the second "section" which held 550 prisoners. He estimated that the third and fourth "sections" held approximately 250 or more prisoners each. The subject reported that in the second "section", three prisoners were made to share a one square metre space. He added that they hardly had any room to stand and move, and when sleeping they had to lay over each other. 2921/

1895. One subject reported that after arriving at the camp on 20 July 1992, the prisoners were processed and taken to a larger room which already housed prisoners. According to the subject, there were about 300 prisoners in the room, but as buses kept arriving, more men were put inside. The subject stated that although prisoners were already crowded against the walls of the room, an additional 100 prisoners were placed there. Eventually, 400 men were crowded into the room. 2922/

1896. It was reported that although there were often stifling hot temperatures in the rooms, prisoners were not allowed to open the windows. 2923/

1897. Prisoners at the camp reportedly slept without blankets on concrete floors. 2924/ It was further reported, that the prisoners slept partly on pallets. 2925/ One subject reported that the oldest and sickest prisoners had

beds. 2926/

1898. Medical Treatment: It was reported that the Keraterm camp had no medical infirmary, no medical personnel and that the prisoners at the camp received no medical care. Some prisoners, however, were reportedly cared for by a doctor who was imprisoned with them. 2927/

1899. It was reported that prisoners at the camp suffered from diarrhoea, fleas, and serious weight loss. 2928/

1900. It was reported that the bathroom had no functioning plumbing and that dysentery resulted, though not at an epidemic proportion. 2929/

1901. Toilets: It was reported that a common bathroom area separated the two pairs of rooms at the camp, and was located between Rooms 2 and 3. 2930/ The bathroom reportedly had no functioning plumbing. 2931/ Each latrine was reported to have used buckets or barrels. 2932/ It was also reported that there was no toilet paper in the bathroom. 2933/

1902. Prisoners were reportedly not allowed to use the bathroom at night, but were given containers which they could use in their holding areas. 2934/ One subject reported that in one corner of each room was a metal barrel to be used by prisoners as a toilet during the night. According to the subject, the container in the second room frequently overflowed and the feces spilled onto the floor. 2935/

1903. During the day, the prisoners were allowed to use the bathroom, but as they passed outside from their rooms, they were reportedly kicked and severely beaten by the guards using metal pipes and rifle butts. 2936/ A number of reports describe the beating and sometimes killing, of prisoners going to or returning from the toilet facilities. 2937/

1904. Hygiene: It was generally reported that Keraterm's prisoners were unable to wash and were not provided with soap. 2938/ One subject reported that he went for 53 days without washing, shaving or washing his clothes. 2939/ Another subject reported:

"[w]e had lice. I couldn't wash for 55 days. We couldn't shave In the hall in which I stayed there was a barrel for relieving nature. When it was full, the excess was laying around." 2940/

Other subjects report that they did not wash for extended periods of time. 2941/

1905. One subject reported that at 6:00 a.m., the prisoners were allowed to remain outdoors for about an hour, during which time they could clean themselves. The subject added that if a prisoner had to use the bathroom at another time, he had to relieve himself in his room. 2942/

1906. Weight Loss: One source reported that prisoners held at the camp for longer periods of time, suffered weight loss of 20 kilograms on the average. 2943/ Others reported a weight loss of up to approximately 30 kilograms after 50 days at the camp. 2944/

1907. Individual subjects reported the following weight loss: 32 kilograms from late May until August 1992; 2945/ 23 kilograms from late May to August 1992; 2946/ 17 kilograms in 29 days from late May 1992; 2947/ and 10 kilograms from late June to early August 1992. 2948/

1908. Prisoner Routine: It was reported that prisoner exercise was limited to

a few minutes a day in a small, paved courtyard off the northwest side of the building. 2949/

1909. It was also reported that guards tolerated occasional visitors at the camp who would talk with prisoners through the fence surrounding the courtyard. 2950/

1910. Members of a family, whose home was reportedly located in the vicinity of the Keraterm camp stated that they witnessed people bringing food to their relatives who were imprisoned at the camp. It was reported that on one occasion, an old man who brought food for his three sons was not allowed to give food to them and was denied access to the camp. According the report, the man was stopped approximately 50 metres from the camp by two drunk soldiers who beat him to death. 2951/

1911. Forced Labour: One subject reported that in late July 1992, he and nine other prisoners in his room, volunteered for the "wheat harvest" detail at the camp. The subject stated that camp guards seized an additional 20 prisoners at random to complete the work detail. According to the subject, the prisoners were driven to the village of Tukovi, where they collected firewood "for the wives of Serb soldiers at the front", and then to Sredeci where they began the three-day task of collecting corpses. The subject reported that the prisoners were also taken to other villages and that "[t]he most corpses were in Bišani, Zecovi and arakovo." 2952/

1912. One subject reported that prisoners called for work duty never came back. According to the subject, those who helped to load corpses onto trucks never came back. The subject also reported that soldiers would come to the camp to collect prisoners for work duty and that those prisoners never came back either. Another subject reported that while he was at the Keraterm camp, over 100 prisoners were taken out for work duty and never came back. He stated that his brother was taken away for work duty on 26 July 1992 and never reappeared. 2953/

1913. Special Treatment of Certain Prisoners: It was widely reported that mostly wealthy and educated prisoners were singled out for abuse at the camp. One subject reported that after arriving at the camp in early July, 1992, there was an initial systematic removal and killing of all educated individuals and those who had held any sort of civic or leadership role in their communities. The camp guards reportedly used registration lists initially obtained in May 1992 to identify individuals to be killed. The subject reported that guards followed this procedure nightly and that about 10-15 prisoners would be beaten severely and return to their rooms. The subject stated, however, that most of the other prisoners taken would not return and that shots were often heard. 2954/

1914. One subject recalled that guards would ask prisoners to give their professions, "and if they found someone with a high position or a higher educational degree, they would execute them. I think the intelligentsia of Prijedor has just disappeared", he said. 2955/

1915. It was also reported that at both the Keraterm and Omarska camps, Bosnian Muslim men who had been policemen were targeted for special abuse. 2956/

1916. One subject reported that identified guards would single out prisoners for beatings who received packages from their wives and families. 2957/

1917. It was also reported that victims also appeared to be chosen arbitrarily. 2958/

1918. Abuse and Killing During Detention: A family who lived near the camp reported that at night, they could hear the sounds of people being tortured at the camp. 2959/ One subject reported that in his 55 days at the camp (from 14 June to 5 August 1992), he could recall only five days when beatings did not occur. 2960/

1919. It was reported that new prisoners were given the "rules of the house" by other prisoners, which was to hide at the back of the room if at all possible to avoid beatings when a guard entered. 2961/

1920. Subjects reported that camp guards and visitors to the camp used lists to call their victims. One subject reported that every evening, "irregular" soldiers came to the room and called out names from a list. Those prisoners were reportedly brought to a room and beaten severely. The prisoners were then returned to their original rooms where they in some cases, died. 2962/ Another subject similarly reported that every evening, a truck of drunk soldiers would arrive at the camp and that the soldiers would beat the prisoners. According to the subject, the soldiers would call out people by name and sometimes administer fatal beatings. 2963/

1921. It was widely reported that prisoners at the camp would be beaten by drunk guards and other individuals at night. 2964/ One subject reported that identified guards would come to the dormitories at night and call out prisoners, and that inevitably, one or two of the tortured prisoners died. He stated that the guards used rifle butts, batons with spike balls, heavy wire cables, and baseball bats for the beatings. 2965/

1922. One subject reported that every night, guards would read 10-15 names from a list. They would read out the person's first name, his surname and his date of birth. The men were then taken from the room and returned later in very poor condition. The victims were reported as bloody, with broken bones, falling down, vomiting blood, and fainting. According to the subject, by the morning some would die. 2966/

1923. One subject reported that he was subject to beatings almost everyday at the camp. He stated that a group of drunken "etniks" were at the camp each night. He stated that raw cattle "offal" was thrown to the prisoners and in their hunger people tore it up and ate it. He also stated that "Serbians" would cut strips of flesh from the arms of dead prisoners and force other prisoners to eat it. 2967/

1924. One subject reported that about two days after his arrival in late June 1992, a new group of guards arrived with a handwritten list containing the names of the approximately 15 newly arrived prisoners from Zecovi having the same last name as subject. The subject reported that he and the other prisoners were taken to a "special room" and on the way were again asked to turn over their valuables. The prisoners were then thrown into the room and told to lie on their stomachs on the floor. They were then reportedly kicked and beaten with rifle butts, and baseball bats. Some of the guards reportedly wore gloves without fingers, but with metal knobs inserted in the knuckle area. The subject reported that thereafter, a military truck arrived to take some of the victims away. A guard then reportedly arrived and rounded up four or five prisoners from Rooms 2 and 3, whose names were on a list he carried. The prisoners were then ordered to kneel on the ground and were reportedly shot and killed. The bodies were then loaded by prisoners and transported out of the camp. The same subject also reported that after about 15 days in the camp (in early July 1992), about 16 prisoners (including a doctor and a teacher) whose names were on a list, were taken from their rooms and were divided into two groups of eight, and were forced to kneel, facing each other. After a while, a group of guards then came over with baseball bats and one

guard reportedly said to the teacher: "You are the person who planned the killing of 40 Serbs". Six or seven guards then reportedly concentrated their beating on the teacher, who was knocked unconscious, and died. 2968/

1925. It was reported that prisoners at the camp were frequently attacked with knives and other objects. One subject who was held at the camp from 14 June to 6 August 1992 reported:

"Several times I saw that Serbian soldiers used to stick a knife into the legs of prisoners. Other prisoners' arms were broken. Some were beaten with iron and rubber sticks. If they died from their injuries, the soldiers just threw them on the rubbish heap." 2969/

1926. One subject reported that he was cut attacked by an identified guard at the camp who cut his left foot with a knife and forced him to sew it with a "twist". The subject further alleged soldiers cut a "U" for "Ustaše" into his back. 2970/

1927. One subject reported that the camp guards would often torture prisoners by extinguishing cigarette butts on naked parts of their bodies, or on their faces. 2971/

1928. Another subject who arrived at the camp in mid-June 1992, reported that he witnessed as one brother was forced to bite the testicles off of another brother. The subject also reportedly witnessed a prisoner who was forced to sit naked upon a one litre Coca-Cola bottle and was beaten upon his shoulders until blood poured out of his anus and he bled to death. 2972/ Other subjects similarly reported that prisoners had to take off their clothes and sit on bottles and were subjected to other "games" by the guards. 2973/

1929. It has been widely reported that on approximately 20-24 July 1992, a mass execution of prisoners took place at the Keraterm camp in Room 3. According to one representative account taken from former prisoners who claimed to have witnessed and survived the attack, the following events occurred up to and including the incident: Subjects reported that on 20 July 1992, 300 new prisoners from Kozarac arrived at the Keraterm camp. It was reported that the men were tormented, abused and beaten for the next four days by soldiers in the camp's parking lot. Thereafter, the prisoners were put back into Room 3. The temperature outside was reportedly 38 degrees Centigrade (100 degrees Fahrenheit), and it was also sweltering inside Room 3 where the men were locked up. According to reports, the men in Room 3 had not been given water for three days, and started to lose their minds. The men reportedly were running out of air in the room, hallucinating, and taking off their clothes. As they lost control, soldiers from the outside reportedly warned: "We're going to kill you if you don't stop." According to a subject who was in Room 2, machine guns were lined up next to the door of Room 3. Another subject reported that he was near the door in Room 1 and saw five machine gun bays, all shooting into Room 3. It was reported that there was blood everywhere, and that prisoners were lying on the ground. In the morning, soldiers reportedly recruited prisoners to dispose of the dead bodies in Room 3. According to a subject, the bodies were piled like wood into a truck which was eight metres long. One subject estimated that 120 prisoners had been killed and 67 others wounded. The wounded were reportedly loaded onto the truck along with the dead. As the truck started to pull away, it was noted that there was a sound like water was spilling. According to a subject who reportedly saw the truckload of corpses drive by his home in Prijedor, the vehicle's tarp was rolled halfway back, and he could see corpses naked to the waist with bruises on their backs, thrown onto the truck like pieces of wood. 2974/

1930. Other reports appear to describe the same incident. While the accounts

vary as to detail, they appear to describe the same series of events. 2975/

1931. As noted in the some of the accounts above, it was reported that in the days following the alleged mass-execution at the Keraterm camp, groups of men were reportedly taken out and killed by machine-gun. One source reported that former prisoners estimated that from 30 to 40 prisoners were killed on those occasions. 2976/

1932. Number of Prisoners Killed During Detention: Various reports estimate that between five and 10 prisoners were killed at the Keraterm camp per night. According to one report, between five and 10 prisoners "disappeared" every night at the camp. 2977/ One subject reported that in Room 3 alone, five prisoners were taken out and shot every night from approximately 20 July until 5 August 1992. 2978/ A subject who was held at the camp from 19 June to 5 August 1992 reported that five to six prisoners were killed every night at Keraterm. He stated that those prisoners were taken out of the halls and killed. He stated that when the soldiers at the camp were drunk, they killed even more. 2979/

1933. One subject who was held at the camp from 9 July to 5 August 1992 reported that every day over 10 prisoners were killed at the camp. He stated further that severely wounded individuals were brought away by truck and never came back. 2980/ Another subject reported that at least 10 prisoners were killed per day at the camp. However, the subject added that there were days when as many as 200 prisoners were killed. 2981/

1934. One subject who was held at the camp from late May to August 1992, estimated that 15-20 prisoners died daily as a result of beatings and torture. 2982/

1935. One subject reported that during his time at the camp from 25 to 27 May 1992, 50 to 100 prisoners were killed by shooting or beating. 2983/

1936. A subject who was held at the camp from 26 June until 5 July 1992 stated that during the days of his detention, 200 to 300 prisoners died as a result of beating and torture, and direct killing. 2984/

1937. One subject reported that between early July to 5 August 1992, approximately 400 to 500 prisoners were killed at the Keraterm camp as a result of beatings, torture, or execution. 2985/

1938. Disposal of Bodies: Subjects reported that after prisoners were abused and killed, the bodies would be taken to an area for trash disposal, and in the morning, the bodies would be transported to unknown sites. 2986/

1939. It was generally reported that prisoners killed at the camp were transported away by truck and that prisoners at the camp were forced to load the bodies onto the vehicles. 2987/ A family who lived near the camp reported that after mass killings, their street would be red with blood. 2988/

1940. It was reported that prisoners at the camp had to remove the bodies of those killed. 2989/ It was also reported that often, those in charge of picking up bodies of prisoners killed or wounded at the camp often went missing after carrying out their duties. 2990/

1941. Subjects believed that bodies from the camp were buried in the village of Tomašica, near Omarska; 2991/ one of three mass graves in areas near Prijedor: Tomašica, Omarska or Kurovo; 2992/ the Tomašica, Omarska and Ljubija mines in the vicinity of Prijedor; 2993/ a mass grave in a cemetery in the Pašincac area of Prijedor; 2994/ near a former brickyard in the vicinity called

"Bajr"; 2995/ and Lake Ribnjak. 2996/

1942. Forced Beatings by Prisoners: One subject reported that from approximately 21 to 30 July 1992, prisoners were randomly selected and forced to strip and fight one another outside until one of the two men died. 2997/ It was also reported that sometimes 10 to 15 prisoners were made to fight against each other. 2998/

1943. One subject reported that guards would force prisoners to run in a circle and kick the person in front of them in the kidneys. 2999/

1944. One subject reported that each day prisoners were forced to beat each other with wooden tool handles for about 20 minutes and that guards would also pick out a group of approximately 40 prisoners to be beaten at random. The subject added that a group of prisoners was then given the task of cleaning up the blood. 3000/

1945. One subject reported that every night guards would come into the room with about five soldiers and beat prisoners to death. The subject stated that the men would line up 50 prisoners and force them to fight each other with their bare hands. The soldiers would reportedly stand nearby with metal bars topped with a sort of ball and if anyone fell down, they would strike them on the head. Survivors of this ordeal were reported to have been killed later. 3001/

1946. It was reported that food was allowed from the outside, though it was first handed to the guards and then given to the prisoners. 3002/

c. Trnopolje

1947. (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State, Helsinki Watch and ICRC.)

1948. Location: Trnopolje is a small village within the municipality of Kozarac, about five or six kilometres south of the town of Kozarac. The village lies just to the north of the railroad line running between Prijedor, Omarska and Banja Luka. The station itself is reportedly called "Kozarac station." 3003/ Across the tracks, a few hundred yards south of the village, is Lake Ribnjak, which is used as a fish hatchery. 3004/

1949. Prior to the Serb occupation, according to one subject, Trnopolje village had a population of about 950 families (approximately 5,000 people) of which 704 were Muslim, 10 Croat, the remainder being Serb, Ukrainian, Albanian, and others. The population primarily worked in agriculture, and a large number worked in various countries of western Europe. 3005/

1950. The village was reportedly occupied by Serb forces in late May 1992. 3006/ According to one subject, later that day approximately 20 buses arrived with Bosnian Muslim "refugees" under the escort of about 50 Serbian Territorial Defence and Serbian Regular army soldiers. 3007/ The refugees were placed in the Trnopolje school. 3008/

1951. The village was attacked at a later date. Trnopolje is described as a burned wreck in October 1992. 3009/

1952. One subject reports that after the occupation of Trnopolje in late May, non-Serb villagers were allowed to remain in their own homes. However in mid-June and early July, the Muslim villagers with homes in and around Trnopolje

were forced into the camp. 3010/

1953. According to a another report, the town of Trnopolje was ethnically cleansed on 4 July 1992. 3011/

1954. Reportedly, the town was controlled through checkpoints around it, and barbed wire was placed around the central public buildings. 3012/

1955. Description: One report described the camp as being "hastily set up." 3013/ The camp reportedly had three entrances, and seven guard posts 3014/ and was about 300 square metres. 3015/

1956. Trnopolje was referred to as a "refugee reception centre" or an "open camp" by Serb authorities. 3016/ However, according to one report, Trnopolje was actually run like a detention centre from May to August 1992. 3017/

1957. When the camp was "discovered" by international journalists and later visited by the ICRC, 3018/ one subject reports that the camp guards and administration became more lenient. 3019/ The barbed wire was removed from the perimeter of the camp and the local Serbian Red Cross gave out identity cards. However, after the wire was removed the guards reportedly patrolled the camp with automatic weapons. 3020/

1958. The detainees were allowed to leave the camp for work or seeking food if they left their identification papers with the guards. 3021/ However, many detainees feared attack once they left the camp and preferred to remain within the compound. 3022/

1959. While the reports are not consistent in their descriptions of the camp there is a basic consensus that the camp consisted of a school building and another public building, possibly a community building ("dom"). 3023/ Reports describe the makeshift tents where a large number of the detainees live as produced from scraps of wood and wire fencing covered with pieces of cloth or other material, with little waterproofing in evidence. 3024/ However, one subject reports that a number of white nylon tents, each housing 20 people, were set up west of the school and community building. 3025/ According to another subject, approximately 40 prisoners shared each tent and did their own cooking. 3026/ One report states that the yard behind the community hall was full of the vehicles in which people had driven to the camp. 3027/

1960. One report states that the

"larger camps, such as those at Omarska, Banja Luka and Trnopolje, had almost identical construction features. For example, one metre spacing from the barbed wire with guard dogs in between, watchtowers at regular intervals with spotlights and mounted machine-guns. . . . [The] camps had separate groups of interior and exterior guards. The perimeter guards were regular line troops whose duties were confined to guarding the camp". 3028/

1961. Reportedly village houses were also incorporated into the camp due to the increasing number of detainees. According to one subject, houses around the camp are reported to have held at least 70 to 80 people. 3029/ One subject reported that after 10 days at the camp she and others were allowed to move into a house. She states that the doors were required to be unlocked and that people were taken from the houses and women were raped. 3030/

1962. The camp administration offices are reported to have been located across the road from the camp (the community building and school). It is also reported that offices of the local Red Cross were at the same location. 3031/

1963. While it is reported that the camp had been ringed with barbed wire, whether the wire surrounded the various buildings or just the camp perimeter is not clear. 3032/ Reportedly the barbed wire fencing was removed in early August, in response to the first visits by international journalists and the ICRC. 3033/

1964. With the removal of the fencing, Trnopolje gave the appearance of an open camp. 3034/ However, guards with automatic weapons reportedly made patrols around the camp limits. 3035/ One report describes the camp as

"more or less an open area, without wire enclosures, but with strategically placed guards to keep the prisoners from escaping. To discourage flight at night, shots were constantly fired over the heads of the people sleeping in the field after the 2100 hours curfew." 3036/

1965. For the most part the men were detained separately from the women and children. 3037/ Some of the detainees, mainly the women and children, slept in the schoolhouse and in the community building. However, it is reported that many of the detainees slept outside in the yard, in the open air. 3038/

1966. Camp Population: Helsinki Watch has identified what it believes were the three categories of Trnopolje detainees: 3039/

(a) Forcibly displaced persons from the area, such as non-Serb women, children, and elderly men. (Most forcibly displaced men were detained at Omarska, Keraterm, or Manjaa.)

(b) Prisoners who were transferred to Trnopolje after the Omarska and Keraterm camps were closed. These people were separated from the rest of the detainees at first, frequently interned in the school, and some were beaten.

(c) Muslim and Croats who voluntarily abandoned their villages in Serb-occupied areas, and who thought it would be safer to be in the camp than to remain in their homes. These people believed that they would be registered by the ICRC and resettled in another country.

1967. The majority of the detainees were Muslims from north-west Bosnia, however Croats and other non-Serbs were also held at Trnopolje. The camp population consisted for the most part of women and children who had been expelled from their homes and whose male family members had been detained in other locations. Reportedly the residents of a village would be gathered at one location and then the women and children would be separated from the men and transported to Trnopolje. 3040/ Many of the men held at Trnopolje had been brought there from other places of large-scale detention. There were also people who were seeking safety from the violence in the surrounding area 3041/ and those hoping to qualify for third country resettlement. 3042/ One subject reports that he was brought to the camp in a military vehicle after having paid 100 DM, because he didn't know where else to go. 3043/

1968. Because Trnopolje served as a transit camp the camp population fluctuated throughout its operation. Women, children, old men, and injured or sick younger men were taken in organized convoys to Muslim or Croatian-controlled areas. 3044/

1969. While one subject reports that the camp housed approximately 1,500 prisoners, 3045/ the majority of reports place the number of detainees at between 1,500 and 6,000 during the summer and early fall of 1992. 3046/ Other reports place the number higher, up to 10,000. 3047/ One subject estimated the number of people at Trnopolje at about 5,000; of these 300 were children, 3,000 women, and the balance consisting mainly of elderly men. 3048/

1970. Organization of Prisoners: It is reported that the men and women were housed separately, and that women and children primarily were housed in the school, 3049/ while many detainees slept outside in the yard. 3050/ Some were able to improvise coverings or home-made tents. 3051/

1971. It is reported that men transferred from other camps were held for the first few days at the school building. 3052/

1972. Length of Detention: It is reported that groups of people "constantly" arrived and departed from the camp. And that while some of the detainees (primarily women and children) were held only a short time before being transferred out of Serb-held territory, 3053/ some detainees were held for as long as four months. 3054/

1973. Prison Records: Reportedly people were called from lists and taken away and never seen again. According to one report the people called from the lists were professionals, teachers, the wealthy and those who had were suspected of having held arms. 3055/

1974. One subject reports that he was among the two busloads of prisoners transferred from Omarska on 3 June. The subject claims that when the buses arrived at Trnopolje, one of the Serbian guards had a list from which he called out names. Approximately 20 men were taken and none returned. 3056/

1975. Dates of Operation-Camp Opening: Testimony from former detainees indicate that Trnopolje camp opened some time in late May. 3057/ There are some reports, however, which put the opening date as April. 3058/ The camp was reported to still be in full operation 1 October 1992. 3059/

1976. Visits by Media and Outside Organizations: The international press visited Trnopolje in early August 1992, and photographed prisoners in the fenced area. 3060/ However, prisoners reportedly could not talk freely because the visitors were under Serb military escort, and prisoners feared reprisals if they spoke frankly about conditions and treatment. 3061/

1977. Camp officials had the wire removed in early August after the first visits from the media and outside organizations. Reportedly, also at this time, the men sleeping outside were also allowed to erect makeshift tents. 3062/

1978. ICRC Monitoring: According to an ICRC report, representatives of that organization first visited Trnopolje on 27 August 1992. 3063/ According to one report Serb officials refused to allow the Red Cross visit until that date. 3064/

1979. According to one report made in September 1992, the Red Cross had recently been delivering prepared meals, one for each detainee. 3065/ Another subject reports that Red Cross food was distributed to many prisoners, however the representatives would stay for only 30 minutes and when they left the food was taken from the prisoners. 3066/ According to another report Serbian soldiers, and not the detainees, received the packets with red crosses on them. 3067/

1980. One subject claims that detainees told ICRC representatives that the Serbs were stealing the food supplied by the ICRC, but were told that the ICRC was powerless to do anything about it. The subject says that the ICRC food appeared in the open market in Prijedor. 3068/

1981. Another subject reports that the ICRC came once a week to inspect the camp but that in between ICRC visits the tortures continued. One day a week

they would let up because the prisoners requested the ICRC not to arrive at the same time of day on the day of their visits. 3069/

1982. Command Structure: Reports claim that there is no clear authority organizing the camp. 3070/ One subject suggests that the prison was possibly subordinated to the JNA from Crna Gora, (Montenegro) since the guards came from unidentified units from that area. 3071/

1983. Another subject reports that the camp was visited almost daily by a Serbian official named Mirko Mudrini, who wore a JNA uniform. Mudrini was a former politician and Serbian Democratic Party Member. The subject did not know the purpose of the visits or Mudrini's role at the camp. 3072/

1984. Serbian Red Cross: The local Red Cross was reported to have been in the camp the entire time of its operation. 3073/ Their offices were reportedly in the same building as the camp administration. Some subjects reported that the camp authorities were located in the local Red Cross offices. 3074/

1985. According to one report, the local Red Cross knew about the rapes and that inmates were beaten but did nothing to stop it. The subject claims that it even withheld important medication from the Muslim doctors in the camp clinic. 3075/

1986. Control of Camp: It is corroborated by many reports that the camp commander was Major Slobodan Kuruzovi. (Other spellings of the name: Kurzovi, Koruzovi, Kurozovi, Kuduzovi, Kudovi.) He was described as being between 40 and 50 years old, approximately 180 centimetres, 80 kilograms, with graying brown hair. Reportedly he wore a military uniform. 3076/ He was reported to be an ardent Serbian nationalist, and it was thought that he had participated in the war against Croatia in 1991. 3077/

1987. According to several subjects, Kuruzovi had been a teacher and school administrator. One subject reports that Kuruzovi was his former elementary school principal from Prijedor. 3078/

1988. While it is reported that Kuruzovi was not observed to have personally mistreated or killed prisoners, it is alleged that his guard force did so upon his orders. 3079/ Other reports claim that his guard force refrained from mistreating prisoners while he was around. 3080/ One subject says that Kuruzovi took an interest in the prisoners and treated them with kindness. It was at night, after Kuruzovi had left that the terror began. 3081/

1989. One subject reported that Kuruzovi had informers among the prisoners. 3082/

1990. Guards: The reports vary on the number of guards on duty at the camp. The estimates range from 10 to 50 per shift. 3083/ One subject reports that during her detention during June 1992, the area of the camp was guarded by approximately 100 Serb ethnics who were in groups of two or three, spaced 25-30 metres apart. 3084/

1991. After the barbed wire was removed from the perimeter of the camp in early August, it is reported that the guards patrolled the camp with automatic weapons. 3085/ According to one subject, to discourage flight at night, shots were constantly fired over the heads of the people sleeping in the field after the 9:00 p.m. curfew. 3086/

1992. The detainees reportedly felt threatened by the militia guarding the camp. 3087/ Specifically, according to some reports, it was at night, after camp commander Kuruzovi had left that the terror began. 3088/

1993. According to one report the guards would walk about the camp, among the detainees, and take people away from time to time, including women. 3089/

1994. One subject reports that harassment occurred mostly with the changing of the guards. They would swear at the detainees and insult them. 3090/

1995. One subject, recognized two of the guards as former students at the school. Now, both in their early 20s, they had been placed in the class for maladjusted children. One of them was very aggressive and would beat several detainees every day. 3091/

1996. One subject claims that the guards wore masks, and that they beat and killed people. 3092/

1997. According to one subject the majority of the guards changed over time, except for those known for their cruelty. These guards also appeared to the subject to be on duty more than other guards. The subject speculated that these guards had volunteered for extra duty. 3093/ The most notorious guards are identified by some subjects in various source documents. 3094/

1998. While one subject reports that the guards were not Bosnian Serbs, 3095/ most report that the guards were from local towns. 3096/ According to one subject the guards were Serbs from Prijedor and were part of the "Zoran Karlica" unit. 3097/

1999. Apparently, Serbs who were not part of the regular Trnopolje guard force were responsible for some abuse of detainees.

2000. According to one subject, there was a special unit that acted as "escorts" for those being evacuated from camp. They wore camouflage uniforms and the Beli Orlovi (White Eagles) insignia. They were also called the "cleaners" because they would shoot or kill you if you did not hand over your money or gold, or if you tried to get out of line. 3098/

2001. Another subject reports that etniks who called themselves "Rambos" would abuse the prisoners. One irregular unit's members had various details to their uniforms such as "reticular" masks on their faces, black gloves and black ribbons on their foreheads. 3099/

2002. According to one subject the local Serbs appeared to be in fear of the etniks, who were better organized and armed. 3100/

2003. Origin of Prisoners: Large numbers of people would be brought to Trnopolje from towns which Serb forces had occupied. According to one report the majority of the camp detainees came from the town of Kozarac and the surrounding villages. 3101/

2004. One report claims that about 5,000 or 6,000 people were brought to the camp in late May from the following villages and towns: Sanski Most, Jakupovii, Kamani, Softii, Kozaruša, Mahmuljini, Sušii, Kozarac, ivii, Suhi Brod, Kevljani, Hadii, Bešii, and Brdjani. 3102/

2005. Former detainees interviewed for one report were all from the region of Prijedor in northern Bosnia: Donji Garevci, Hambarine, Hrnii, Kevljani, Kamiani, Kozarac, Kozaruša, Prijedor, Rakovani, Raškovac, Rizvanovii, Sivci, Trnopolje, Tukovi, Zekovi. 3103/

2006. According to one subject, houses in Trnopolje village were used to hold people from the surrounding villages (such as Jakupovii, Kevljani, Hadii, Kozaruša, Mahmuljini, Kunani, Kozarac, Krnci, Duraice, and Duraci.) 3104/

2007. It is reported that the entire non-ethnic-Serb population of Trnopolje village were interned at the camp. 3105/

2008. Bišani: The town was attacked on July 20, although the Muslim residents had been generally harassed by Bosnian Serb soldiers and other officials since May.

2009. One subject reports that most of the male villagers were shot dead immediately. The women and children were kept in a houses in the village until 27 July when about 35 women and children and 15 men (subject believes that they were the remaining surviving villagers) were forced to walk to a roadblock near the entrance of Prijedor (location unknown). At about 8:00 p.m., a bus arrived and transported the entire group to Trnopolje. 3106/

2010. Another subject reports that two buses from Autotransport Prijedor were brought to his part of the village. Residents were randomly divided into two parts. The subject was put onto the first bus with about 80 people. This bus was driven to the Prijedor police station where the prisoners were loaded onto another Autotransport bus with a different driver and guard. They were taken first to Keraterm which was full, then to Omarska which was also full, finally the prisoners were brought to Trnopolje. 3107/

2011. Kevljani: The village was attacked on 24 May.

2012. One subject reports that on 25 May 1992, all 300 residents were brought by bus to transit camp at Breziani. On 27 May the prisoners were separated into groups: women, children, and old men put on buses and sent to Trnopolje; men were sent to Omarska. 3108/

2013. Another subject reports that on 26 May the men were separated from the woman and children, and that the villagers forced to walk to Trnopolje camp. 3109/

2014. Kozarac: The attack of the town started on 24 May.

2015. One subject reports that he and all the Kozarac civilians were forced to walk in the direction of Prijedor. Subject estimates that the column was 12 kilometres long. At a checkpoint on the outskirts of town Serbs made prison assignments. On 27 May, a group of about 50 Muslims, including the subject, were loaded on a bus for Trnopolje. 3110/

2016. One subject reports that on 26 May the women and children were separated from the men. Some of the women and children were released others transferred to Travnik, Zenica or Trnopolje. The men were divided into two groups: those who had been armed and the unarmed. Serb soldiers used a radio to determine which camps had room. The men were taken to Trnopolje, Keraterm and Omarska. 3111/

2017. One subject reports that her group of approximately 15 women and eight children hid outside for three days and then gave themselves up to "etniks" on 26 May and were subsequently taken to Trnopolje. 3112/

2018. According to one subject, men were taken to Keraterm and Omarska, women and children to a large sports hall (location not reported), then to Trnopolje. 3113/

2019. One subject reports that he and 40 other men were held behind when the others were bused out of town, and on 26 May they were forced to walk to Trnopolje. 3114/

2020. Kozaruša: The village was attacked on 24 May, and some villagers were bused at that time to Trnopolje; others were taken to Keraterm or Omarska. One subject hid for 24 days was caught and was put into an existing group of 300 prisoners and marched to Trnopolje. 3115/

2021. Matrii: According to one subject, on 9 July 1992, local and outside Serbs collected all Muslim males into groups and marched them to Trnopolje. Upon arrival at Trnopolje the men were bused to Omarska and then to Keraterm. 3116/

2022. Prijedor: According to one subject, most of the population fled to forests, but surrendered en masse to Serb forces on 26 May 1992. Most of the prisoners, about 10,000, were sent to Trnopolje, but were quickly released to their own homes and then re-interned at the camp later. 3117/

2023. Rakovani: According to one report, Serb units entered the village on 22 July 1992, with deportations taking place from this date. Women and children were taken to Trnopolje. The men were taken to different camps, mainly to Trnopolje and Omarska. 3118/

2024. Rizvanovii: According to one subject, on 20 July 1992, Serb soldiers entered the village. Nearly all the men were rounded up and executed. The women and children were ordered to leave their homes and walk approximately three kilometres east to a main road where buses from Prijedor picked them up and transported them to Trnopolje. 3119/

2025. Trnopolje: Reportedly the village was occupied from late May 1992, but Serb troops did not enter the village until early July.

2026. One subject reports that Serb troop entered the village on 9 July 1992. At that time women and children were taken away by train and the men were brought either to Trnopolje or Omarska and Keraterm. 3120/

2027. One subject reports that after the occupation of Trnopolje in late May, non-Serb villagers were allowed to remain in their own homes. However in mid-June and early July, the Muslim villagers with homes in and around Trnopolje were forced into the camp. 3121/

2028. According to a another report, the town of Trnopolje was "ethnically cleansed" on 4 July 1992. 3122/

2029. One subject reports that he was among those arrested by Bosnian Serb neighbours on 21 May 1992, and detained at the Trnopolje camp until they were transferred to Keraterm on 27 May. 3123/

2030. Tukovi: One subject reports that on 24 July she and the rest of the villagers were taken to Trnopolje. 3124/

2031. Transfer from Other Camps: Trnopolje received prisoners transferred from other camps in northwestern Bosnia throughout its period of operation.

2032. According to one subject, on 3 June 1992, two buses were brought in to the Omarska camp and loaded with about 120 prisoners. They were told that Bus 1 was going to Kozarac and Bus 2 was going to Prijedor. However, both buses went to Trnopolje. 3125/

2033. It is reported that on 25 June 1992 approximately 100 inmates were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje. 3126/ One subject reports that the prisoners were selected by the Serbs by name, and these people included many weak individuals. 3127/

2034. One subject reports that he was captured in late July. He was interned at Ljubija soccer stadium and was among a group of minors who were transported to Trnopolje on 1 August. The subject reports that all the other prisoners at Ljubija were murdered. 3128/

2035. One subject reports that she had been held in a camp in Jajce. One day (possibly in November 1992), without warning, she was taken by truck along with some other women and children to Trnopolje. 3129/

2036. One subject reports that in mid-August 1992, he was transported to Trnopolje from Manjaa in a group of 150 prisoners, most of whom were very old or very young. 3130/

2037. While prisoners were transferred to Trnopolje from the Omarska and Keraterm concentration camps throughout the summer of 1992, their numbers increased in the first week of August when those camps were preparing to close operation.

2038. One subject reports that on 5 August about 1,500 prisoners from Keraterm were transferred to Trnopolje, due to the impending visit from the ICRC. 3131/

2039. One subject reports that he was transported buses from Omarska to Trnopolje in late July. He states that the weaker inmates were taken out of Omarska because the ICRC was expected. 3132/

2040. Reportedly many prisoners were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje on 3 August. According to one subject the camp was emptied of most of its prisoners on that date. Prisoners were directed to stand in two groups, one group of about 780 was sent to Trnopolje, the second group of about 1,200 left for Manjaa. 3133/

2041. One subject reports that on 3 August, she was among the group of 29 women who were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje. 3134/

2042. On 4 August, detainees interviewed by journalists said that several hundred of them had arrived at Trnopolje that morning from Omarska or from another detention camp. 3135/

2043. It is reported that on 6 August, prisoners from Omarska were shuttled by bus to Trnopolje. 3136/

2044. According to one subject, he and approximately 850 prisoners were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje when the camp closed on about 7 August 1992. 3137/

2045. Intake: Reportedly many detainees were beaten and required to turn over their money and valuables upon arrival at the camp. 3138/ Another subject reports that his group was searched. 3139/ One subject reports that personal documents were taken from the men brought to Trnopolje. 3140/

2046. Reportedly, new arrivals were kept separate from the other detainees for a period of time. Subjects report that male prisoners transferred from other camps were held for the first night in the school building. 3141/ Another subject reports that his group spent the first three nights outside of the school building. 3142/ One subject reports that a busload of men from Prijedor were initially held in a small shop. 3143/

2047. Reportedly many newly arrived detainees were not given food for the first few days. 3144/ According to one report the prisoners who were transferred from Keraterm on 3 August 1992 were not fed for the first four

days. The subject claims that he boiled grass for tea and made bread out of flour given to him by a resident of Kozarac who brought some from his home. 3145/

2048. One subject reports that once, when the camp was full, a new group of incoming prisoners were unloaded. They were told that there was no room for them so they were all shot on the spot. Young Muslim males were forced to bury them and were told that they themselves would be shot if they told anyone. 3146/

2049. Camp Conditions: Reportedly conditions at Trnopolje were as bad as the other camps before the arrival of the ICRC in early August. 3147/

2050. One subject reports that when he arrived, in late May, nothing was organized at the camp; there was no food and the water pumps did not work. The detainees were allowed to leave the camp to scavenge for food. They organized a communal kitchen for themselves. The ICRC later arrived with supplies. 3148/
2051. After visits by the international media in early August 1992, treatment of prisoners at Trnopolje reportedly improved immediately with no more starvation, torture, rapes. However, the detainees still feared attack by the Serbs in the surrounding villages and were concerned by the lack of attention by international relief workers. 3149/

2052. Other comments on the confirm that the condition at the camp were not good.

2053. One report claims that in October 1992 prisoners lived in conditions of "unspeakable squalor" sleeping on lice-infested straw and thin blankets, drinking contaminated water, and surviving on minimum rations of bread. 3150/

2054. Another report described the camp as very crowded, and that the yard outside as a mixture of mud and human waste. 3151/

2055. One report states that the grounds of the camp were relatively free of litter but the single garbage container was overflowing onto the surrounding mud courtyard. There was an extensive garbage disposal area in one corner of the camp which was also used as a latrine. 3152/

2056. Food: It is reported that little or no food was provided by the authorities, 3153/ and that detainees were dependant upon food brought from outside the camp 3154/ or bought from guards or the Serbian Red Cross. 3155/

2057. One subject reported that the detainees would pool their money to buy food from the local Serbian Red Cross. Detainees who had no money would go hungry unless others shared with them. Muslims and Serbs living outside the camp would sometimes bring food to the detainees. 3156/

2058. However, another subject reports that food was received twice a day from the local Red Cross; usually just boiled macaroni and a slice of bread, 3157/ and another subject reports that during his detention from late June until late July each prisoner received one quarter loaf of bread and a plate of food. (The frequency of this meal was not discussed.) 3158/

2059. Some of the detainees were reportedly allowed to leave the camp, either to go home and retrieve food or to the village and neighbouring fields to forage. 3159/ However, other reports claim that those caught foraging were executed. 3160/

2060. Another subject reports that the detainees were allowed to leave the camp to search for food, blankets, water, etc., however only by themselves and for short periods. 3161/

2061. One subject reports that detainees from the nearby village of Kozarac were occasionally given permission to go home and get food from their gardens. These prisoners were in better physical condition than those transferred from Keraterm and Omarska. The Kozarac detainees would occasionally share their food with other prisoners. 3162/

2062. One report claims that the detainees received more food after the visit to the camp by journalists on 6 August 1992. 3163/

2063. Reportedly, during the initial ICRC visit, ICRC representatives were shown a high quality lunch which did not represent the typical lunch. 3164/

2064. According to one subject, Serbian soldiers, and not the detainees, received the packets with red crosses on them. 3165/ One subject says that detainees told the representatives that the Serbs were stealing the food supplied by the ICRC, but were told that the ICRC was powerless to do anything about it. The subject says that the ICRC food appeared in the open market in Prijedor. 3166/

2065. Visitors: Reportedly the Trnopolje detainees were allowed contact with family and friends. 3167/ Detainees could receive food and blankets from the visitors. As Muslims were not allowed to ride on buses by that time, the visitors would walk to the camp. One subject reports that if wives came to the camp by bike, the guards would steal their bikes. 3168/

2066. According to one subject, on 7 August 1992, a radio broadcast announced that Trnopolje detainees would be allowed direct contact visits by family members in the fenced off area of the camp. Hours were set from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., from 7 through 12 August, and family members were allowed to go to the camp on foot, as no transportation was authorized. However, on 9 August, some women arrived at the camp with bicycles. These women were raped and had their bicycles stolen. Also on that day visiting women and children were taken from the fenced-off area and beaten while the prisoners looked on. 3169/

2067. Water: Reportedly, while food was in short supply there was sufficient water for all the detainees. 3170/ However, another report claims that there was not enough water for the detainees. 3171/ And, one report describes the water as contaminated. 3172/

2068. According to a report from September 1992, water for consumption and washing of self and clothing was brought to the centre in a tanker truck most days, and remained while the detainees filled whatever containers they had available. The report commented further that, under such circumstances, it was impossible to maintain personal hygiene. 3173/

2069. Other reports say that the women were allowed to get water from a well outside the camp compound. 3174/

2070. Sleeping Facilities: Reportedly there was no bedding provided by the camp authorities. Detainees slept directly on the ground, or the floor if housed inside one of the camp buildings. 3175/ One subject who was nine months pregnant was given no special treatment, and also slept on the floor. 3176/

2071. Health and Medical Treatment: Trnopolje was reportedly the only detention camp in BiH with a functioning medical clinic. 3177/ However, according to one report the doctors had no access to medicine. 3178/

2072. The inmates reportedly did not show the clear signs of starvation like those at Omarska. 3179/ However, according to one subject, reportedly one of the clinic doctors, the worst problems encountered among his patients were diarrhea and beatings. He said that he also had pulled many teeth when chronically bad teeth were aggravated by malnutrition and beatings. He claims that he had examined some of the raped women but that he was not allowed to indicate on any documents that they had been raped. 3180/

2073. Reportedly upper respiratory infection was wide-spread in the camp. Adults and children suffered from diarrhea, presumably due to contaminated water and a near-total absence of sanitation. 3181/

2074. It is reported by one subject that due to her son suffering from pneumonia, she was transferred from the camp following a certificate issued by the Serbian Red Cross suggesting a "temporary release" for medical reasons. 3182/

2075. One subject reports that those detained in camp were weak from extreme loss of weight, diarrhea and some had typhus. She claimed that she knew of six deaths caused by typhus. 3183/ Another subject claimed that babies and little children died from the lack of water and food; the subject heard of three buried on one day. 3184/

2076. One subject claims that her daughter had chronic hepatitis which she contracted while at Trnopolje. 3185/

2077. Reportedly one of the doctors photographed a prisoner who had been beaten at Trnopolje, and was able to smuggle the film out of the camp. This doctor also reports that the beating was done in a room next to where the doctor was, and that he could hear the beating and the crying. 3186/

2078. The clinic doctors reportedly obtained permission for seriously ill detainees to go to hospital in Prijedor. However, when patients returned severely beaten and claiming that they had received no medical treatment, the doctors stopped requesting transfers to hospital. 3187/

2079. The doctor reports that the prisoners transferred from the Keraterm and Omarska camps were sick and suffered from diarrhea. He said that on average these prisoners had lost about 15 kilograms in 40 days. The most extreme case he saw lost 35-40 kilograms in that time period. 3188/

2080. According to one report, prisoners transferred from Omarska in mid-June reportedly were kept separate from the other detainees because they were lice-ridden. 3189/

2081. Electricity: According to one report the camp had no electricity. 3190/

2082. Toilets: According to reports there were insufficient toilets for the number of prisoners. 3191/ One report states that the camp was serviced by a two person pit latrine which was not maintained, and that there was an extensive waste disposal area in one corner of the camp which was also used as a latrine. 3192/ Another report states that in August 1992, the camp smelled from the open toilets dug in an adjoining field, and that the camp was plagued by flies. 3193/

2083. Interrogation During Detention: There are reports of interrogations of detainees at Trnopolje. 3194/ Reportedly, an office in one of the main camp building was used for interrogations and torture. 3195/

2084. One subject reports that he was interrogated by a man wearing a black hat with the letters SDS affixed. He was interrogated and beaten by this man and three others who were present. They beat him with steel rods, table legs, and truncheons. He was even hit over the head with a rocket-propelled grenade launcher, and was stabbed with a knife in his left leg. 3196/

2085. One subject reports that every day various males were taken to one of the houses near the camp that were used for interrogation. There they were interrogated and often had their achilles tendons cut. The subject speculated that since the men were of fighting age, this was done so they would be physically unable to fight Serbs in the future. 3197/

2086. Another subject reports that the office used for interrogations was locked when not in use, and at night the prisoners could hear the screams coming from the room. He claims that none of the men taken for interrogation would return to the camp as all were killed from beatings. 3198/

2087. According to one report women were sometimes interrogated at night about their husbands and fathers. The subject claims that women taken from the sleeping rooms at night were brought to a room for questioning. 3199/

2088. Reportedly, camp commander Slobodan Kuruzovi, conducted the interrogations.

2089. One subject reports that he and several other minors were caught by Serbian troops in the woods and interned at the Ljubija soccer stadium. They were interrogated during their detention at Ljubija and then were transferred to Trnopolje on 1 August. The next morning, the boys were interrogated by Maj. Kuruzovi, who asked questions about their destination and men who the Serbs were searching for. No records were made. 3200/

2090. Another subject reports that Kuruzovi and members of the Serbian Army used to interrogate the inmates. 3201/

2091. According to some of the reports some of the men interrogated at Trnopolje had already been previously interrogated in other camps. 3202/

2092. Temporary Release: Reportedly some of the detainees were released from the camp either to go home or to live with relatives or friends, but were captured later and re-interned at Trnopolje. 3203/

2093. One subject reports that on 26 May 1992, residents of Kozarac were sent to Trnopolje, Keraterm, or Omarska. Those who were sent to Trnopolje (about 10,000) were quickly released to their own homes and then re-interned later in smaller groups. 3204/

2094. Another subject reports that she fled the village of Kozaruša on 24 May and stayed at the camp for 10 days. She was able to leave the camp and stay with her daughter (town not recorded) until they were "run out", and forced to return to Trnopolje camp. 3205/

2095. Forced Labour: According to one subject, many people were taken for work, such as during the potato harvest. The subject reports that commonly 10 people would never return, and as it was impossible to flee it was supposed that they had been killed. 3206/

2096. Rape During Detention: Reports corroborate the claims that women from the camp were beaten and sexually abused by Serbian men. 3207/ However the numbers of victims and the frequency of incidents are not consistently recorded. 3208/

2097. The incidents are usually reported as occurring at night when drunk soldiers entered the rooms where the women and children slept and by the light of flashlights choose the women who would be taken away. 3209/

2098. One subject reports that Serb soldiers with flashlights came around midnight every night for at least 20 nights in July. Approximately 10 young women were taken each night, and were raped across the hall from where the women slept. Subject claims that she submitted because five girls who refused were shot in front of her. 3210/

2099. According to one subject every night at about 9:00 p.m., drunk soldiers would come into the camp and take two or three young girls over 12 and rape them. They would bring the girls back after a few hours or early in the morning. Many of the girls were taken to a hospital in Prijedor after being raped. Some were never returned; after being raped they were killed and buried near the lake located a few hundred yards from the village. 3211/

2100. Some reports state that it was the camp guards who raped the women. 3212/ However, other reports attribute the rapes to Serb soldiers who were not associated with the camp. 3213/ Several reports describe the perpetrators as tank soldiers. 3214/

2101. According to two subjects drunken tank drivers came into the camp on 6 June 1992, between 10:00 p.m. and midnight. They took iron rods with them and used flashlights to choose women, especially girls up to 18 years old. This group of girls were returned at around midnight and the soldiers went into the hall and got more. The women told the subjects that the soldiers had threatened them if they reported what had happened. 3215/

2102. According to one report, on an unrecalled date in mid-July, two T-55 tanks with about 20 drunken soldiers on each, arrived at Trnopolje from the direction of Kozarac. Four soldiers (one described as wearing a hat with a cockard displaying a two-headed eagle) entered the former Community Hall and selected three females (identified). They were taken away and returned the next morning by car. 3216/

2103. Another subject reports an incident in late August when two T-54 tanks from a unit in Omarska arrived at the camp. Approximately 10 tankers, wearing blue uniforms, selected several young women and raped them in the central heating plant of the school building. One of the tankers (identified in report) was reportedly feared by the camp guards. 3217/

2104. Some subjects report that the women were taken outside of the camp for raping. 3218/ One subject report that the raping would take place in the camp. 3219/ Another subject reports that her daughter was taken every night and raped in a different tent. 3220/ And there are reports of subjects having heard the sound of women being raped on at least one occasion. 3221/

2105. One subject reports that she was picked up by guards when returning to the camp after getting water from a well about 50 metres from the prison gates. The subject and nine other girls were taken to a house across the meadow out of site of the roadway where they were sexually abused and raped by 30 Serb soldiers, some dressed like a tank crew. 3222/

2106. Another subject claims that she was raped on 7 June, by two soldiers while out of the camp to get food. She was then compelled to return regularly because the soldiers threatened to rape her in front of her husband and then kill her husband and children afterward. 3223/

2107. There are reports of attempts to protect the women. One subject reports that when drunken soldiers burst into the hall to choose a few of the women to take away, some of the local Serbs working as guards at the camp had tried to intervene. 3224/

2108. Another subject claims that a Bosnian man who was present when the soldiers came for her tried to protect her by saying "leave her alone." He was shot immediately and she was dragged to the room over his bleeding body. 3225/

2109. One subject reports that a grandfather tried to keep his girl from being taken, and that he was beaten so badly that he couldn't stand. 3226/

2110. One subject says that the detainees never told the ICRC about the rapes. They were afraid he says because Major Kuduzovi [sic] was there when the ICRC came. 3227/

2111. However, other accounts state that the rapes in early June were brought to the attention of the camp authorities. 3228/

2112. One subject reports that after the mass rape the camp commander apologized the next day and personally guaranteed the future safety of the women. For the next few nights armed guards were posted around the women and the incident was not repeated. 3229/

2113. The girls' parents reported the incident to camp commander Major Kuruzovi who told them that it would not happen again, and it did not. 3230/

2114. Reportedly one soldier was jailed by the commander on rape charges, but he was let out after drunk soldiers in his regiment threatened to open fire on the military barracks unless he was released. 3231/

2115. One subject reports that sometimes women were kept until they became pregnant and released when it was too late for them to terminate the pregnancy. 3232/

2116. Reportedly young girls were also raped. 3233/

2117. Beatings, Torture and Killings During Detention: It is reported that beatings and killings occurred at Trnopolje. 3234/ However, the number and frequency of incidents is not consistently reported. 3235/

2118. Prisoners who were transferred to Trnopolje from other camps (Omarska, Keraterm, Manjaa) said that there was much less abuse at Trnopolje. However, one subject who was transferred to Trnopolje on 5 August, attributed the restraint of the guards to the arrival of the ICRC. 3236/

2119. According to another subject, the ICRC came once a week to inspect the camp. He says that in between ICRC visits the tortures went on. One day a week they would let up, because the prisoners requested the ICRC not to arrive at the same time of day on the day of their visits. 3237/

2120. One subject reports that toward the end of June, he was one of at least eight men chosen to dig graves. He says that non-Serb men were killed in one of three scenarios: 1) leaving the Trnopolje camp to scavenge for food, 2) after being "disappeared" from the camp, 3) and during the ethnic cleansing of the villages in the area. 3238/

2121. One report states that people were being mistreated in a room near the camp's health clinic. 3239/ Another report claims that one of the clinic doctors photographed a prisoner who had been beaten, and was able to smuggle

the film out of the camp. This doctor also reports that the beating was done in a room next to where the doctor was, and that he could hear the beating and the crying. 3240/

2122. Personal vendettas appear to be the reason for some of the abuse perpetrated against the prisoners, rather than the random beatings reported at other camps. 3241/ One subject reports a reprisal for a supposed war-related incident. 3242/ Another subject explains that Muslims married to Serbs were subject to particularly harsh treatment. 3243/

2123. According to reports, some prisoners would be taken away and never be seen again. 3244/ Reportedly the guards would sometimes read from lists the names of those prisoners to be taken away. 3245/ There are also reports of some men shot at random by guards. 3246/

2124. Beatings and killings were also reportedly perpetrated by Serb soldiers who came in to the camp. 3247/

2125. One subject reports that on an unrecalled date in July, men who had been sleeping in the school were required to sleep outside (2,500 women and children from the Kozarac area were being held one night at the camp). At around 1:00 a.m. four or five soldiers came to where the men were sleeping and took away six men from Kamiani, all with the same surname. 3248/ The next day seven prisoners were selected to dig the mass grave. According to the men who dug the grave, the men from Kamiani had had crosses carved on their chests, knives pushed through their chin and tongue with wire inserted through the hole in the tongue. 3249/

2126. Another report describes what might be the same incident. In late June or early July, a group of seven or eight Bosnian Serb irregulars (identified in report) entered the camp. Six men (three sets of brothers, all from Donji Forii near Kozarac) were called from a list, and accompanied by the camp commander, taken to the administration building which was located in a house near the camp. The men were tortured there within hearing range of the other prisoners. After the torture the six were led by the same group of Bosnian Serbs to a watermill about 400 metres from the camp. The next day a group of men who had been let out of the camp to forage told the subject that they had seen the mutilated bodies of the six men, and that their eyes were gouged out and their tongues were pierced with wires and tied together in pairs. 3250/

2127. One subject reports that many people were killed by shooting or having their throat slit. He also reports witnessing two little children killed by etniks, by being thrown into a rotating cement mixer while the mother watched, and a prisoner led around by a wire driven through his tongue. 3251/

2128. Reportedly one woman was killed at the camp, apparently unintentionally, on the stairs in front of the school. 3252/ One subject claims to have seen soldiers kill a mentally disturbed man who had taken food from another man at the camp. 3253/

2129. Disposal of Bodies: According to reports prisoners were ordered to bury the bodies of those killed at the camp. 3254/

2130. One subject reports that those killed at the camp were usually buried at the cemetery in Sivi, a small town two kilometres from the camp, in the park in Trnopolje one kilometre from the camp, or in the fields around the camp. The graves were not marked and the names not registered. 3255/ Another subject reports that many of the prisoners were buried in backyards of homes near the camp. 3256/

2131. Mock Attacks: Reportedly, Serbian forces filmed their defensive actions against supposed Muslim attacks. According to two subjects, upon arrival at the camp the prisoners were forced to lie in the mud with their heads down for two hours while Serbian soldiers shot rifles and claimed to be protecting the prisoners from an attack by Muslim Green Berets. 3257/ Another subject reports that a woman was killed, apparently unintentionally, during a mock defence filmed for Banja Luka TV. 3258/

2132. Transfer of Prisoners to Other Camps: Most of the transfer of prisoners appears to have been to Trnopolje rather than from Trnopolje to other camps. However, according to one subject, on 9 July, the men from Matrii were collected and were marched to Trnopolje. Upon arrival at Trnopolje, the men were bused to Omarska and then to Keraterm. 3259/ Another subject, a Muslim female from Trnopolje village and a detainee at the camp, reports that on 9 July 1992 the Bosnian Serb army from Banja Luka came and took all men between the ages of 15 and 70 to Keraterm. 3260/

2133. Release of Prisoners: Trnopolje served as a transit camp for many of the detainees. Women, children, boys under 16 men over 65, and the very sick would be taken and released into Muslim and Croat controlled areas. Apparently, in the beginning, the convoys consisted of suffocating cattle cars on trains bound for Doboju. Later the detainees were transported in large trucks bound for Travnik. 3261/

2134. One subject reports that women and children tended to be held at the camp for three to five days until their numbers swelled to a few thousand, at which time the Bosnian Serbs then arranged to deport them, mostly to Travnik. 3262/

2135. According to one report thousands of people were released from Trnopolje at the end of June 1992 and allowed to go to Croatia. 3263/

2136. One subject reports that on 25 and 26 July 1992, all of the women and children were removed from the school and transported on trucks to a location near the BiH controlled refugee transition centre in Travnik. 3264/

2137. One subject reports that she was held at Trnopolje until 18 August 1992, when she was released to Travnik. 3265/

2138. According to one report detainees judged harmless by the Serb authorities could "buy" their way out. 3266/

2139. One subject reports that he was released from Trnopolje when he bribed an ethnic Serbian doctor. 3267/

2140. One subject reports that she was able to secure the release of herself and her two daughters by giving a guard her last savings of 1,000 DM and her jewelry, on 26 June 1992. 3268/

2141. Another subject reports that on 21 August 1992, he was able to secure a release with a bribe of 100 German Marks. 3269/

2142. One subject who had been transferred to Trnopolje from Omarska in late July, reports that he was among 30 people who were released because they were so thin and weak. He claims that camp officials were afraid that journalists would take pictures of them. 3270/

2143. One subject reported that on 10 August 1992, camp administration announced that for the next two days any prisoner who could prove that he had donated blood to the Red Cross 10 times in the last year would be released.

Many wives were able to bring blood donation cards and secure release of their husbands. 3271/

2144. One subject reports that on approximately 13 August 1992, he was given a permit to leave the camp because his aunt guaranteed to take him in. 3272/

2145. According to one subject who reports that he was one of 780 prisoners transferred to Trnopolje from Omarska on 3 August he was released from Trnopolje on 15 August. 3273/

2146. It is reported that 1,000 prisoners had been released from Trnopolje in the second week of August 1992. 3274/

2147. As a result of negotiations between the ICRC and Bosnian Serb authorities during peace talks in London in August 1992, the Bosnian Serb authorities promised to close down the camps. 3275/ The ICRC arranged the transport of thousands of detainees.

2148. Reportedly the ICRC arranged for the release of 1580 detainees to Karlovac, Croatia on 17 September. 3276/

2149. One subject claims that the ICRC negotiated with the Serbs for a conditional release of most prisoners, and on 30 September, a convoy was formed and left Trnopolje for Karlovac to continue from there to Zagreb. 3277/

2150. Reportedly, the ICRC supervised the transport of 1,500 people to the Karlovac transit camp in Croatia in early October 1992. 3278/

2151. According to one subject, on 1 October 1992, the ICRC took about 1,600 detainees to Karlovac, leaving about 1,000 in Trnopolje to pick up later. The subject states that the Serbs got the idea that they could have the ICRC the ethnic cleansing for them. So Serbs went from house to house rounding up people to bring to Trnopolje. When the ICRC returned, instead of 1,000 there were 3,500 detainees. This subject reports that when the Serbs realized the ICRC wasn't going to take these detainees from Trnopolje, two buses of Serb special soldiers, with special helmets, came to beat and drive the people out. Some people were killed. Everyone had to go on foot from Trnopolje to Prijedor. The subject's home was gone so he and his family moved on until they were helped by a Serb friend who paid the "tax-bribes" to get the family into Croatia. 3279/

2152. It is reported that some prisoners were required to sign waivers to secure their release.

2153. According to one report, in order to be brought to Karlovac under the patronage of the ICRC and the UNHCR, the camp authority required all detainees to sign a document stating that they would not return to BiH before the end of the war. In addition, by signing this paper, they disclaimed all property rights in their country. 3280/

2154. One subject reports that on 12 August prisoners were ordered to sign over all their possessions to the Serbian forces. He claims that those who would not sign were taken to a camp in the Travnik area. 3281/

2155. According to one subject, he and approximately 850 prisoners were transferred from Omarska to Trnopolje when the camp closed on about 7 August 1992. He stayed at Trnopolje for seven days until his release. They were offered their freedom in return for signing a certificate in which they relinquished all personal property and all claims against the Bosnian Serb Government. 3282/

2156. Another subject reports that many detainees signed forms stating that they would leave the Serb-held area of BiH. 3283/

2157. Reportedly some detainees were released in prisoner exchanges.

2158. One subject who reports that she was raped at Trnopolje in July 1992, claims that shortly thereafter she and her relatives were among a group of Trnopolje prisoners released in exchange for Serb prisoners in Maglaj. 3284/

2159. According to one subject, after spending two months at the camp she was exchanged on the night of 1 January 1993. She states that she and two other girls were taken outside and given over to Croatian soldiers in exchange for seven Serbs. Her group was taken to the town of Novska from where she left for the Karlovac camp. 3285/

2160. Vlaši Mountain Mass Murder: Reportedly, as many as 250 Muslim (and perhaps also Croatian) men were removed from a prisoner release convoy travelling from Trnopolje camp to BiH-controlled Travnik and were shot at a cliff near Vlaši mountain. 3286/

2161. On 21 August 1992, approximately 250 men and 150 women and children from Trnopolje camp were loaded into four buses and told they would be transferred to Travnik and set free. 3287/ Other vehicles carrying mostly women and children from the surrounding area were added to the convoy. 3288/ According to one subject the buses were escorted both at the front and rear by police cars from Prijedor. Several Serb paramilitaries boarded the subject's bus when the convoy went through Banja Luka toward Skender Vakuf. 3289/

2162. Reportedly the people on the bus were ordered to give up their valuables to one of the guards on the bus. 3290/

2163. One subject reports that about 18 kilometres southeast of Skender Vakuf on the road to Travnik, the convoy crossed a bridge over the Ilomska River. Passing the bridge, the convoy stopped. 3291/

2164. Reportedly the convoy stopped at approximately 5:00 p.m., and between 150 and 350 male prisoners were removed from the vehicles and grouped beside two buses. 3292/ They were told that they were to be exchanged for Serb prisoners. 3293/ Women and children were removed from these buses and were put into other vehicles. 3294/

2165. One subject reports that during this stop, the men were beaten at random by a very large, dark complexioned policeman. The men were then loaded into the buses "in layers, one atop the other". Five policemen also boarded his bus. 3295/

2166. The convoy then resumed with the two buses holding the men at the rear. After travelling a short distance the buses pulled off the side of the road (about 100 metres apart), while the rest of the convoy continued. 3296/ The road there was bordered by a hill on the east and a steep ravine on the west which ended in a slope descending to the Ilomska River. 3297/

2167. Reportedly, the men in the rear bus were forced out and ordered to kneel at the edge of the cliff. The guards then opened fire with automatic weapons and continued to fire for about five minutes. Some prisoners jumped over the cliff to avoid being shot. 3298/ The guards continued to shoot down at the bodies in the ravine. 3299/ One subject claims that the soldiers also dropped hand grenades down the ravine at the bodies. 3300/

2168. One report states that the men in the front bus were then taken off the bus in groups of three and led to the west edge of the road where they were shot and their bodies thrown off the cliff. 3301/

2169. Names and descriptions of the alleged perpetrators are listed in some of the reports. 3302/ One subject reports that the guards in the vehicles wore blue uniforms. 3303/ According to another subject, soldiers wearing blue camouflage uniforms and red berets were waiting at the gorge site. 3304/

2170. According to one report Bosnian Serb military and police officials acknowledged that the incident had occurred. 3305/

d. Other camps

2171. Bistrica or Lamovita: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3306/

2172. This camp is reportedly located in a school or local government social centre approximately two or three kilometres from Omarska, straight across the Banja Luka-Prijedor road. 3307/ A search of maps locate towns by the names of Lamovita and Bistrica north of Omarska.

2173. Boii: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3308/

2174. This camp is reportedly located in the village primary school, located approximately two kilometres northwest of the village of Jaruge, north of the Kozarac-Prijedor road. 3309/

2175. Jaruge: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3310/

2176. This camp is reportedly located in a fruit storage shed or stables, north of the Kozarac-Prijedor road. 3311/ A map search locates the village of Jaruge approximately four kilometres west of Kozarac, north of the main access road between Kozarac and Prijedor.

2177. Marica or Gradiška: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This is one of several small camps reportedly set up within 20 kilometres of Omarska. Each of these camps is reported to hold from 200 to 250 prisoners. 3312/

2178. This camp is reportedly located in a school in the village of either Marica or Gradiška, southwest of Omarska. 3313/ A map search turned up two villages approximately five kilometres southwest of Omarska called Marika and Gradina.

2179. Breziani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) It is reported that a Serb-run camp was located in the former school in the village of Breziani, three kilometres northwest of Prijedor. 3314/ One report refers to Breziani as a transit camp. 3315/ There is an estimate that 2,000 persons were detained at Breziani as of 22 August 1992. 3316/ Dates of

operation for this camp otherwise are not known.

2180. Reportedly on 25 May 1992, all the residents approximately 300 men, women and children of the village of Kevljani were brought by bus to Breziani. There were reportedly about 1,000 people already held at the camp when they arrived. 3317/ On 27 May, Serbian soldiers identified as military police from Breziani and Sudon separated the detainees into groups, with old men, women and children taken by bus to Trnopolje camp, and about 500 men forced into buses and sent to Omarska. 3318/

2181. Reportedly, after the capture of Kozarac by Serb forces on 25-26 May 1992, the Muslim residents were ordered to report to the city centre. From there, the women and children were bused to Trnopolje and the men were transported to Breziani. The men were reportedly held overnight at Breziani before being transferred to Omarska. 3319/

2182. A subject reports that the Kevljani residents were mistreated by Serbian forces as soon as they arrived in Breziani: beaten as they exited the buses and subjected to verbal abuse and taunts. He says they were held at the camp for two days and two nights without food water or toilet facilities. 3320/

2183. ela: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including an official UN source.) Reportedly a Serb-run camp. While there is no specific location reported, a town by this name is located south of the town of Prijedor.

2184. It is reported that 200 persons were detained at ela as of 19 November 1992. 3321/ Another report estimated the number of detainees as 220, as of 22 August 1992. 3322/

2185. Ciglane: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Roy Gutman.) There are reports of a Serb-run camp, Ciglane ("brickyard") next to the former Keraterm tile works, near the town of Prijedor. 3323/ The majority of the people imprisoned were reportedly from the village of Kozarac, the surrounding area of Prijedor, and Bosanski Novi. 3324/

2186. One subject reports that during his detention at the camp in late May 1992, there were about 1,000 people of all ages, including entire families, incarcerated there. 3325/ Reportedly the men were separated from the women and children. 3326/

2187. The detainees reportedly slept outside on the concrete under the eaves of the brickyard. A subject states that people would urinate in a spot only 10 metres from the rest of the prisoners. 3327/

2188. The guards at the camp were reportedly all "White Eagles" (described in the report as an "ultra-fascist etnik paramilitary formation") from Serbia, and wore cockades (the "etnik" insignia) but had no beards. 3328/

2189. Acts of abuse and murder are reported as having occurred at this camp.

2190. One subject reports that women were raped at this camp, and that children were thrown into ovens and burned. He claims that one day 15 children, ranging from babies to five year olds, were thrown into ovens by the guards. Those mothers who resisted giving up their children were killed on the spot. Reportedly an order came that this activity should stop and it was not done any more. 3329/

2191. Another subject reports having witnessed a policeman from Kozarac burned alive after a beating. First his bones were broken and then a piece of clothing was put into his mouth, he was drenched with gas and set on fire. 3330/

2192. The guards would reportedly choose a group of five people and would kill them with pistols or knives, 3331/ or machine-gun fire would be heard. 3332/

2193. At least 20 of the detainees from Ciglane were reportedly transferred to Omarska camp. 3333/

2194. Gorni Garevci: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) It is reported that a detention centre was located at Gorni (Gornji) Garevci. 3334/ A village by this name is located approximately five kilometres northeast of Kozarac. No further information is available on this reported camp.

2195. Jajce: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Reportedly, a camp at this location held approximately 500 detainees, mostly women and children, although there were some families. 3335/

2196. The subject reports that the camp was a very large barn, with two big rooms without a full partition between them. There were no beds. On her first night she heard shooting and found out later that most of the men in the camp had been killed. 3336/

2197. The subject reports gang raping of the female detainees by Serbian men wearing masks. She describes the raping of girls as young as seven or eight years old. The females were often beaten during the rape episodes. The subject reports that in the living quarters there were always many injured women, and young girls who would bleed profusely after their rapes. The subject claims that about 10 women and several girls died after being raped. 3337/

2198. According to the subject, the women's jewelry was ripped from their ears, and in one incident a girl's finger was torn off in removing her ring; the girl died the next day of this and other injuries. 3338/

2199. The subject reports that new arrivals were brought to the camp approximately every 10 days, from Biha, Prijedor, and some from Sarajevo. (There is no information as to whether these were women and children only.) 3339/

2200. According to subject, food was limited, and the detainees were always hungry. The detainees were given bread, rice, vegetables and beans but in small quantity only. The detainees were so hungry that they resorted to eating grass. 3340/

2201. The subject reports that without warning she was transferred to Trnopolje by truck along with some other women and children. She states that the trip took eight hours because the road was very bad. 3341/

2202. Karan: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a Serb-run camp in Prijedor county. 3342/ The report gave no specific location, however, and a search of available maps did not show any locations by this name in Prijedor. There is however a location by this name in Serbia.

2203. Kebljani: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a Serb-run camp in Prijedor county. 3343/ It is possible that this is a typographical misspelling of Kevljani.

2204. Keramika (Keramika) Firm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) It is reported that the Keramika camp was based in a former large ceramics factory. Location coordinates for the camp are not given but the camp was reportedly associated with the Omarska camp. 3344/

2205. A subject reports that at the beginning of the war the camp was at its fullest and detained approximately 1,500 Muslims and Croats. As of 31 December 1992, the date of the subject's statement, it was not known if the camp was still active. 3345/

2206. Kevlani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A subject from the Prijedor area reported that some people had disappeared from the school at Kevlani. 3346/ A search of available maps, however, does not identify a location by that name. It may be a different spelling of Kevljani.

2207. Kevljani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources including a UN Civil Affairs Report.) Reportedly 2,000 persons were detained at "Kevljani, Breziani" as of 19 November 1992. 3347/ The village of Kevljani is located southeast of the town of Prijedor.

2208. Kevljani Youth Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Reportedly after the residents of Kevljani surrendered to Serb forces, the women and children were taken to the youth centre in town; the men were taken to the Keraterm factory on the edge of town. 3348/

2209. Kratelj: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, about 3,000 persons were held in Kratelj as of 22 August 1992. 3349/ However, a search of available maps does not identify a town by that name in any of the countries of the former Yugoslavia.

2210. Ljubija Mine: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Reports state the existence of a Serb run camp located in an iron mine at Ljubija, southwest of the city of Prijedor. 3350/ It is reported that this was one of the camps set up by the Serbs to avoid international scrutiny, after the involvement of the ICRC at the Manjaa and Omarska camps. 3351/ Reportedly 2,300 persons were held at the Ljubija Mine as of 22 August 1992. 3352/

2211. Ljubija Soccer Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Reportedly, Muslim prisoners were detained here and recount incidents of severe abuse by the Serb soldiers guarding the location. 3353/ Reports claim that the majority of the prisoners were either killed, or only held briefly at the stadium. 3354/ One report describes a dressing room in the stadium which was used as a "prison" and interrogation area, for extended detention. 3355/

2212. According to one report the stadium is located just east of the main road through Ljubija, north of the town. This report describes the stadium as surrounded by a rough brick wall forming a square, with each side measuring from 120 to 130 metres. The buses carrying the prisoners entered through a

gate at the southwest corner. Along the south wall of the stadium were buildings that housed locker rooms. The playing field was surrounded by a low, wire mesh fence. The subject of this report also claims that there were approximately 600 to 800 Bosnian Serb soldiers forming a ring around the outer perimeter of the stadium. 3356/

2213. This subject described the treatment received by one group of prisoners held at the stadium in late July 1992. 3357/ The prisoners were removed from the buses immediately upon arrival at the stadium. They were required to stand in a spreadeagle position with their faces against the rough brick wall forming the western edge of the stadium. The prisoners were each forced to the ground and beaten with rifle butts or kicked. The prisoners' heads and faces were also slammed with great force against the brick wall.

2214. The subject estimates that 60 of the prisoners were taken to the locker room buildings and mutilated and killed. He says that the remaining prisoners could only see about seven or eight unidentified Bosnian Serb soldiers carrying out the mutilations and killings. The tools used in the mutilation were openly displayed and consisted of hammers, bolt cutters, pliers, and one medical instrument that was designed to remove the top of an individual's skull. This instrument consisted of a combination of screw-set pins and a scoring and sawing device held in a metal ring that fit over the head.

2215. The subject claims that the surviving prisoners, who numbered at this point at about 30 or 40, were forced to carry the corpses of the victims from the locker rooms to one of the buses. (This bus was an accordion bus with a flexible segment at the centre to help it to negotiate curves, and some of the seats had been removed.) Some of the bodies were headless or had missing limbs, and some had their abdomens cut open and the abdominal cavity exposed.

2216. At about 10:00 p.m., after spending approximately four hours at the stadium, the surviving prisoners were placed on the same bus with the approximately 60 to 70 corpses and were taken to a strip mining area south of Ljubija. Here the subject claims that he escaped a mass killing of the remaining prisoners. 3358/

2217. Another subject describes his experience of what is apparently the same incident: Approximately 100 Muslim prisoners of war were brought by bus to the stadium from Miska Glava in late July 1992. This subject reports incidents of abuse inflicted by between 100 and 120 local Serbs wearing camouflage uniforms with Serb flags or "etnik" symbols on them. 3359/

2218. Upon arrival at the stadium the prisoners were lined up in two rows. Two men were killed immediately. Then the prisoners were beaten and punctured with rods, described as being round with pointed tops. One of the prisoners was beaten while he was being forced to lick up the blood of those killed. 3360/

2219. Sixteen minors, including the subject, and 15 other prisoners were separated from the larger group 3361/ and were placed in the stadium dressing room, referred to as the "prison". The youngest of these detainees was 13 years old.

2220. During their detention in the dressing room, the 31 prisoners were interrogated by the same men who had participated in the beatings outside the stadium. Every half hour prisoners were taken to a separate room where they would be seated on a chair and interrogated. The detainees were questioned about who had hidden in the woods and about the participants in the attack on Prijedor. The subject reports that while the prisoners were kicked and hit with gun butts during the interrogations no one was killed. After an unidentified period of detention at the stadium, the prisoners were

transferred to Trnopolje. 3362/

2221. Majdan (Mine) Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, this camp was located in Prijedor. 3363/ A search of available maps does not identify a town by that name in Prijedor, however there are locations by that name in other counties of BiH.

2222. Miska Glava Village Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Reportedly, on or about 26 July 1992, a group of at least 100 Bosnian Muslim males who had attempted to evade Serb forces by hiding in the woods, were captured and detained in a public building in the village of Miska Glava. 3364/ While a search of available maps did not locate this village, a postal listing of towns in the former Yugoslavia indicates that the village of Miska Glava uses the Ljubija town post office. 3365/

2223. According to one report, 114 Muslim paramilitaries were captured by Serb paramilitaries in the village of Miska Glava 3366/ and held overnight in the Miska Glava village hall. The prisoners were then transferred by bus to the Ljubija soccer stadium. 3367/

2224. The subject reported that some of his captors were dressed in YPA uniforms but most wore camouflage uniforms. The soldiers abused the prisoners throughout the night, taking them in groups of two or three, beating them and forcing them to sing Serb songs. One of the soldiers demanded 10 volunteers from the village of Rizvanovii, or else all the prisoners would be killed. These 10 men were thrown to the ground, their hands tied with barbed wire, they were battered and finally the subject heard machine gun fire. He is not certain what happened to them. After this incident the soldiers reportedly continued as previously, to take a few prisoners at a time out to beat and force to sing Serb songs. 3368/

2225. Another report claims that 117 Muslim males were held in the cafe portion of a public building in the centre of the village of Miska Glava. The prisoners included some, like the subject, who had been captured in the woods, and residents of local villages who had been rounded up in the sweep of the previous day. 3369/

2226. The subject says that the room was cramped and very hot. He says that during the three days that he was detained, the prisoners were given no food or water, nor were they allowed to use the toilet. The prisoners were reportedly interrogated and beaten with rifle butts. The subject says that at some point 10 men were taken from the group as "volunteers" and were never returned. 3370/

2227. According to the subject, seven prisoners were killed in front of the other men by one of two methods. 3371/ The prisoners would either be forced to kneel and would have his throat cut by one of the perpetrators standing behind him. Or the prisoner would lie face up, his arms and legs held down by soldiers, and one or more of the perpetrators would open the prisoner's abdomen and remove his internal organs while the prisoner was still alive. In both cases, the prisoners would be left on the ground until they died.

2228. The subject reports that the remaining 100 prisoners were taken from the cafe late in the afternoon of 30 or 31 July 1992, put on two buses and taken to a sports stadium in Ljubija.

2229. Mrakovica Mountain Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing

Team.) It is reported that Bosnian Muslims were held in a toilet block at the small barracks on the site of a World War Two memorial on Mt. Mrakovica. 3372/

2230. According to one subject there were about 100 men of various ages detained in the structure. There was no lighting in the block and for the three days that the subject was detained there, his hands and legs were tied together. The prisoners were reportedly given no food during the subject's detention. 3373/

2231. The subject reported that the detainees were eventually transferred to Omarska camp. He says that on the way to the bus, the men were forced to pass through two rows of Serbs who beat them. 3374/

2232. Mrakovica Mountain Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Reportedly a Serb-run camp detaining Croat and Muslim women from villages on the slopes of Kozara Mountain. 3375/ According to one report the camp was located in a 100 room hotel next to a World War memorial. 3376/

2233. One report characterizes the camp as a rape-death camp. This report claims that the camp was established at the beginning of 1992. The number of detainees is not known. 3377/

2234. Prijedor Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Reportedly some seriously ill or injured detainees of the Trnopolje and Omarska camps and the Prijedor Prison were taken to the Serb-controlled Prijedor Hospital, where the patients from the camps were reportedly mistreated. 3378/

2235. One report says that patients from the Trnopolje camp were returned from the hospital having been severely beaten there, and claimed that they had received no medical treatment. 3379/

2236. According to another report a subject and his brother were injured in their detention cell at Omarska by bullets randomly fired by drunken soldiers. The subject reports that he had a compound fracture with a protruding bone. The brothers were taken to a doctor who said that they needed hospital treatment and they were admitted to the Prijedor hospital. (The subject has not seen his brother since they were admitted to the hospital.) At the hospital he was told that he needed an operation, but received only a cast around his leg and was in traction for over a month. The subject claims that the Serbs in the hospital (it isn't clear if these were patients or staff) objected to his being there and wanted him thrown out. The subject believes that these people were plotting to kill him at night. The subject was returned to Omarska camp on 7 July 1992. 3380/

2237. Another subject who reportedly had been severely beaten and left for dead at Prijedor Prison was brought to the hospital on 29 May 1992. He was put in a large ward in the hospital with other Muslim and Croat patients. The subject claims that a Serb nurse put him on an intra-venous solution which he believes saved his life. This subject reports that on 6 or 7 June, a Serb doctor announced that all Muslim and Croat patients (about 100) had to leave the hospital immediately. The Muslim and Croat staff also had to leave. The subject was moved by truck to Keraterm camp. 3381/

2238. Prijedor Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Reportedly Bosnian Muslims were held for as long as two days at the Prijedor police station. 3382/ Interrogations reportedly were conducted here by the

militia and the military police and mistreatment of the prisoners was also initiated by both the militia and the police. 3383/

2239. One subject reported that on 25 May 1992, 50 to 60 men, women, and children were taken from Kozarac to the police station. There, the women and children were separated from the men. The subject reports that he was beaten and cursed as soon as he got off the bus. The soldiers laughed and drank while beating the prisoners. Later, a bus came and took the men to Keraterm. 3384/

2240. One subject reported that he was arrested on 2 June 1992 by the "Specijalna Milicija" and brought to the station, where he was interrogated. He claims that he was not physically mistreated during the interrogation, however he was subjected to verbal abuse. After his interrogation, the subject was released. He was again arrested and brought to the police station on four July. At this time he was slapped by two policemen. After two days at the prison he was taken to Keraterm camp. 3385/

2241. On 14 June 1992, a Bosnian Croat woman was reportedly detained for several hours in the Prijedor Police Station with two other women (named) and two men. The detainees were held in a small, blood-spattered room. They were eventually driven by police to Omarska where, they were told, they were to be interrogated. 3386/

2242. Reportedly, on 21 July 1992, a Bosnian Muslim from Rizvanovii and two other Muslim men were taken from Trnopolje camp to the Serbian Police Headquarters in Prijedor. 3387/ The subject says he was questioned there for five hours after which he and the other two men were taken to Omarska camp. 3388/

2243. Prijedor Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government.) A former member of the Muslim Territorial Defence Force reports that he was held overnight at this prison. The subject reported that he and two other Muslim prisoners were severely beaten by three Serbs, who were not guards, with fists and metal pipes. He says he was left for dead and was taken the following day by other Serbs to the Prijedor Hospital. 3389/ No further information about the prison is reported.

2244. Prijedor Sports Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Women and children from the village of Dera who had surrendered to the Serbs on 26 May 1992 were brought to the sport hall in Prijedor for a couple of hours before being transferred to Trnopolje. 3390/ According to one report 2,600 persons were held at the Prijedor Sports Centre as of 22 August 1992. 3391/ Another report also says that the Prijedor Sports Centre held 2,600 detainees as of 19 November 1992. 3392/

2245. Prijedor SUP building (Secretariat of Internal Affairs): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Canadian Government.) It is reported that on 30 May 1992, when the town of Prijedor was under attack by Serbian troops, a number of men were detained at the SUP building. The detainees were reported to have been beaten, tortured and some killed. 3393/

2246. One subject reports that he and the other men were all severely beaten. That there were about 100 Serb soldiers in the room "interrogating and beating them". The prisoners were forced to face the wall so that they couldn't see who was beating them. The subject says his skull was pierced with a gun breech. 3394/

2247. Puharska District, Prijedor: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Described by one report as the ghetto into which the Prijedor Muslims were herded after Serbs took control of the town and burned down Muslim houses. 3395/ The account does not give the details or characteristics of the detention.

2248. Šenkovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a camp located in Prijedor. 3396/ A search of available maps does not identify a town or area by this name.

2249. Sivac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this was a camp located in Prijedor. 3397/ A search of the available maps does not identify a town or area by this name in the county of Prijedor, however, there is a town by this name in Serbia.

2250. Tukovi: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report this camp was located in the vicinity of the town of Prijedor. 3398/ A search of available maps does not locate a town by this name, however, a directory of towns in the former Yugoslavia indicates that Tukovi uses Prijedor's post office. 3399/

2251. Tomašica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including a UN Civil Affairs Report.) Reportedly a camp located in Prijedor. 3400/ A search of available maps does not identify a town or area by this name. According to one report 4,000 people were detained at "Tomašica, Trnopolje" as of 19 November 1992. 3401/

2252. Trnopolje area: "Survivors [of Trnopolje camp] testify about the establishment of a number of smaller local residences for the purposes of sexually abusing females." 3402/

2253. Dip Jela Sawmill: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A location where, reportedly, women detained at Trnopolje camp were brought for raping by Serb soldiers. 3403/ The report states that the sawmill is about three miles from Trnopolje. Reportedly the women were raped in the 17 offices attached to the sawmill. 3404/

2254. The suspects claim that about five girls and women from each of the 30 classroom where detainees were held at the Trnopolje camp were taken to the sawmill nightly (about 100 every night).

2255. One subject and three other witnesses relate that their treatment was worse when the Serb soldiers had lost a battle. Reportedly, conditions were particularly bad on the night of 9 or 10 June, after the Serb commander Vojvoda Karlica was killed near Foa. 3405/

63. Prnjavor

2256. Prnjavor is located in northern BiH. According to 1991 census data, the population was 46,894. At that time, the population was reportedly 71.6 per cent Serb, 15.3 per cent Muslim, 5.7 per cent other, 3.7 per cent Croat, and 3.7 per cent Yugoslav. 3406/

2257. Village of Prnjavor: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the United States Government.) According to one source, the village of Prnjavor was turned into

a concentration camp where all Muslims were confined to their homes. A source also heard rumours that refugees fleeing from Odak and Modria had been rounded-up by Serbs and sent to two camps, one of which was located at Prnjavor, which was reportedly made to contain women and children. 3407/

2258. Another report offered by a Muslim man taken to "Prnjavor Camp", and apparently held there from 16 May to 14 July 1992, described beatings by Serbian military police. Reportedly, he saw one man die during a beating on 17 May 1992 and another die on 6 June 1992. The alleged killers were members of groups called White Eagles or White Wolves. 3408/

64. Prozor

2259. Prozor is located in the central part of BiH. The pre-war population of the city and county of Prozor was 19,601. Approximately 62.3 per cent was Croat and 37.7 per cent was Muslim. 3409/

2260. Prozor Detention: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) In October and November 1992, there were reports of arbitrary detentions of Muslims by Croat forces during clashes between Croat and BiH forces in and around Prozor. In one such incident, a Muslim boy was reportedly detained by HVO (Croatian Defence Council) military police and was reportedly only released four days later when his father and others surrendered their arms. 3410/

2261. Apparently, the ICRC regularly visited prisoners held by Bosnian Croat authorities in Prozor at some time in the early part of 1993 and/or earlier. Although, the ICRC reported finding no prisoners detained by Bosnian Croat authorities in Prozor on 13 April 1993, 3411/ just three months later, on 10 July 1993, another ICRC report suggests that Red Cross representatives visited 22 prisoners held in Prozor by Bosnian Croat authorities. 3412/

2262. According to another report, on 26 August 1993, an ECMM team observed 25 prisoners or civilian internees digging trenches close to the front line in Trnovaca. The team protested, in vain, to HVO authorities in Prozor. 3413/

2263. On 30 August 1993, a meeting took place in order to arrange an exchange of prisoners that would include HVO prisoners captured by the BiH Army at Prozor. 3414/

2264. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported visiting a prison/penitentiary in Prozor on 30 January 1993. 3415/ Their report was, however, silent as to the conditions, treatment and number of detainees present at the facility.

2265. Technical School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) On 9 September 1993, an ECMM team visited an HVO POW camp located at the town's technical school, 100 metres from HVO headquarters. This camp was not a military detention camp but a detention camp for civilian internees. At the time of the visit, there were reportedly 228 civilians imprisoned at this facility. 3416/

2266. Reportedly, the prisoners had to dig trenches almost every day in the area of Trnovaa. At least four of the prisoners had reportedly been killed in the process. In the absence of the camp guards, the internees mentioned that they thought that approximately 40 to 60 people had been killed while working in the trenches. That assertion remained unconfirmed. 3417/

2267. The ECMM team reported that in general the prisoners had been treated well. They were not lacking food or water. Their living conditions appeared to be fairly reasonable. They had adequate washing and sanitary facilities. 3418/ The ECMM team reported that they occasionally picked up and delivered mail for the detainees. 3419/

2268. Local authorities reportedly promised to provide members of the ECMM team with a list of names of all war prisoners detained as well as the names of all of the Muslims who remained in the area. 3420/

2269. In a letter dated 19 August 1993, the BiH Ambassador to the United Nations reported that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militiamen in a concentration camp in a Prozor High school complex. 3421/

2270. Additionally, the ICRC reported visiting a school in Prozor on 8 October 1993. 3422/ Their report was, however, silent as to the conditions, treatment and number of detainees present at the facility.

2271. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, representatives from the ICRC first visited a detention facility established in a factory in this area on 19 October 1993. 3423/ The report was silent with respect to conditions and the operation of the facility.

2272. The ECMM team also reported a visit to two factories where some 40 internees are working and living. Their living conditions were reportedly quite good and they were permitted limited free access to the city. 3424/

2273. Atomic Shelter: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In a letter dated 19 August 1993, the BiH Ambassador to the United Nations reported that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militias in a concentration camp in Prozor at an Atomic shelter. 3425/

2274. UNIS: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In a letter dated 19 August 1993, it was alleged that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militias in a concentration camp in Prozor at UNIS. 3426/

2275. Fire-fighter's House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Also in the letter dated 19 August 1993, the BiH Ambassador to the United Nations reported that Bosnian Muslim men were being held by HVO militias in a concentration camp in Prozor at a Fire-fighters' house. 3427/ Additional information regarding procedures and conditions at this facility were not provided.

65. Rogatica

2276. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, Rogatica had a population of approximately 22,000 before the conflict: 60 per cent were Bosnian Muslims and 40 per cent were Bosnian Serbs. Currently, very few Bosnian Muslims remain in Rogatica. 3428/

2277. The fighting in Rogatica apparently began on 22 May 1992, 3429/ and lasted approximately two months. 3430/ Once the fighting started, Muslims could not leave the city. 3431/

2278. There were allegedly as many as 12 detention facilities in Rogatica. Reports suggest that mainly Serbs controlled these facilities, and that the

prisoners were primarily Muslim civilians. As many as 4,513 people allegedly were detained. 3432/

2279. Under the leadership of the commander of the local Serbian paramilitary forces, Serbs apparently began detaining Muslim civilians in late May 1992. 3433/ It is unclear how long this process continued, but there are reports that Serbs still were detaining Muslim civilians in late July and early August 1992. 3434/

2280. Witnesses report that in late May 1992 Serbian forces told Muslims to come to the city stadium or the high school. 3435/ Those Muslims who refused to leave their homes were taken to the stadium by force. 3436/ Serbian forces then sent Muslims to various detention facilities. Men and women were separated and sent to different locations. 3437/ There are also reports that some men were forcibly conscripted into the Serbian irregular forces. 3438/

2281. Allegedly, large numbers of these detainees were released or exchanged from late June 1992 through early August 1992. 3439/ According to reports from September 1992, it is estimated that 500 prisoners were exchanged from Rogatica, Foa, Kalinovik, and Miljevina. 3440/ Presently, it is unclear how many people, if any, are still detained in Rogatica.

2282. Witness statements allege that people detained in Rogatica were killed, raped, and beaten. In particular, there are several reports that Serbian forces raped Muslim women and girls while they were in detention. 3441/

2283. Church/Priest's Garage/Priory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Several reports indicate that Serbian forces operated a detention facility on the grounds of a church in Rogatica. 3442/ These reports described this facility as a church, a priest's garage, and a priory. 3443/ It is unclear how long Serbian forces have used this facility. However, one woman stated that she and her family were imprisoned in the priest's garage from 20 July through 23 July (presumably 1992). 3444/

2284. One report states that at least 23 people were imprisoned at the church. 3445/ Men may have been separated from women. Upon arrival, one witness stated that her father was taken away immediately to an undisclosed location. 3446/ The present status of the detention facility is unclear. Reportedly, on 23 July, 23 of the remaining prisoners were taken to the high school centre. 3447/

2285. Girls and women detained at the church were reportedly raped. 3448/ Another report claims that Serbs also brought women detained at other facilities to the church in order to rape them. 3449/ Functionaries of the regional Serbian paramilitary headquarters allegedly used the church grounds to rape young girls and women they abducted from a school detention facility. 3450/

2286. Donje Polje Cellar, Garage, and House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian forces allegedly held at least 40 Muslims in a large cellar, garage, and house in the Serbian community of Donje Polje. 3451/ Purportedly, many of the Muslims reported to Donje Polje after being ordered by Serbs to do so to avoid the possibility of hardship which could befall them during this transitional period. They were assured that they would be safe while Serbian forces searched their houses. 3452/ Upon the group's arrival in Donje Polje, Muslim citizens were allegedly locked in an unidentified cellar. 3453/

2287. For the first hours of their detention, the Muslims appeared to receive good treatment. According to one report, two women offered the adults coffee and gave the children bread and jam. 3454/ A representative of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) also visited the detainees to reassure them of their safety. 3455/

2288. However, the treatment of the prisoners seemed to worsen. Later that first day, two Serbian soldiers arrested 15 Muslim men who were in the cellar and took them away. 3456/ It is unclear where they were taken. In the evening, another man moved the remaining prisoners to a garage on the same street. He then moved them into a house because it was cold that night. 3457/ For the remainder of their detention, the Serbs gave the Muslim children some biscuits, but did not give any food to the adults. 3458/ The following day, at approximately 3:00 p.m., the remaining Muslim detainees were bused to the Sladara factory. 3459/ However, they were made to remain on the bus. 3460/ After some time, the detainees were transported to Kaljina, near Olovo, and released. 3461/

2289. Malt Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report states that men were detained at a Malt Factory in Rogatica. 3462/ The report's detail suggests that the Malt Factory, the Sladara Factory, and the Sarajevo Brewery may be different names for the same location. Allegedly, over 500 detainees at the factory were executed and 100 people remain imprisoned. 3463/

2290. Old Primary School in Borike: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) Some reports state that a detention facility is located at an old primary school in Borike. 3464/ Other reports, which describe a detention facility at an unidentified primary school in Rogatica, also may identify the old primary school. 3465/ According to one witness statement, the old building, presumably the old primary school, has two floors, and four or five classrooms on each floor. 3466/

2291. Penitentiary/Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The International Committee of the Red Cross states that its representatives visited a detention facility established in a prison in Rogatica on 27 July 1993. 3467/ Their report provided no other information on the conditions or control of the prison facility.

2292. Podosoje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) Reports indicate that Serbian forces operated a detention facility at Podosoje. 3468/ According to several reports, including one dated October 1992, approximately 2,300 people are detained at Podosoje. 3469/ Allegedly, Serbian forces transferred several of the men detained at the Sladara Factory to this facility. 3470/

2293. Ptiiljak Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Allegedly Serbian forces detained Muslim men at this location. 3471/ A report states that several men who were first taken to the Veljko Vlahovi High School immediately were transported to this location. 3472/

2294. Ragib Djindo Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) Allegedly, the Ragib Djindo school was used to detain over 500 people. 3473/ Ragib Djindo, Rogatica's new primary school building, is located near Sladara. 3474/ It has a lobby and 112 classrooms. 3475/

2295. One report states that local Serbs were the parties that used a primary school to detain Muslims. 3476/ However, it is unclear whether this report refers to Ragib Djindo, Borike, or another school in Rogatica. This same report also states that Serbs beat, raped, and burned prisoners at the school. 3477/ Other reports, which describe a detention facility at an unnamed primary school in Rogatica, also may identify the Ragib Dzindo school. 3478/

2296. Sarajevo Brewery: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian forces allegedly used a silo at the Sarajevo Brewery as a detention facility. 3479/ The report concerning this facility was silent regarding prisoner identity, conditions of detention or length of the facility's existence.

2297. Sladara Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) Serbian forces reportedly operated a detention facility for Muslim men at the Sladara Factory. 3480/ It is possible that as many as 500 people were detained at this location. 3481/ According to some reports, Serbian detention of Muslims followed a pattern in which men were separated from their families and sent to the Sladara Factory. 3482/ Then, after spending an unspecified length of time at Sladara, some detainees were allegedly transferred to another detention facility at Podosj. 3483/

2298. Sugar Refinery: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) According to reports, a detention facility was identified at a sugar refinery in Rogatica. 3484/ No additional information was provided regarding the facility's operation or control.

2299. Veljko Vlahovi High School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serbian forces operated a detention facility for Muslims--primarily women and children--at the Veljko Vlahovi High School in Rogatica. 3485/ Reports indicate that Serbian forces used this high school as a detention facility from at least May through August 1992. 3486/

2300. It is likely that local Serbian paramilitary forces initially controlled the high school. 3487/ Reports indicate that in late May 1992, the commander of the local Serbian paramilitary forces, issued an order for Rogatica's Muslims to gather at the high school. 3488/ At about the same time, Serbian forces allegedly placed an identified person in charge of the detainees. 3489/ Additionally, the Serbs allegedly obtained the cooperation of some local Muslim families. 3490/

2301. However, following the arrival of Arkan's soldiers toward the end of June and approximately 150 members of a Serbian paramilitary force from Baka Palanka in mid-July, it is unclear whether this person still controlled the high school. 3491/ From July through August 1992, various groups of Serbian soldiers appear to have been able to harass the detainees without any restrictions. 3492/

2302. In addition to recognizing Arkan's soldiers among the high school authorities, witnesses reported that they saw members of Šešelj's White Eagles at the high school. 3493/

2303. From late May 1992 through early August 1992, Serbian forces allegedly ordered Muslim civilians in Rogatica to gather at the high school. Reports state that Muslim men then were taken to the Sladara factory. 3494/ There are also reports that upon arrival at the high school, Serbian forces separated

the men and took them to Ptiiljak. 3495/ Serbian forces supposedly intended the high school to be a detention facility for mainly Muslim women, children, and elderly, as well as prisoners from Graanica. 3496/

2304. Beginning 25 May 1992, the commander of the local Serbian paramilitary forces, allegedly used loudspeakers to warn all Muslim civilians to gather at the high school. 3497/ Apparently about 300 people responded. 3498/ Shortly thereafter, on 6 June 1992, Muslims again were warned to gather at the high school. 3499/ At that time, Serbian forces began to arrest Muslim civilians who had not responded to the previous announcements. 3500/

2305. Toward the end of June, there were approximately 300 people at the high school, about 50 of whom had come there voluntarily. 3501/ However, the number of detainees quickly decreased. At the end of June 1992, Serbian authorities allegedly decided to transfer about 250 of the 300 remaining detainees to Olovo and neighbouring villages. 3502/ Reports state that 57 people remained at the high school. 3503/

2306. Serbian forces continued to take Muslims to the high school throughout July and the early days of August. At the beginning of July, a new group of civilians arrived from Seljani, Rakitnica, and Kovanj. 3504/ Then, in mid-July, Serbs again reportedly began to order Muslim civilians to the high school. 3505/ Serbs also consolidated prisoners from other locations at the high school. On 23 July 1992, 23 of the remaining prisoners at the church allegedly were taken to the high school. 3506/ On the same day, Serbian forces also reportedly took Muslim families from their homes to the high school. 3507/ There are also several reports that Serbs took Muslims from their homes to the high school on 29 July 1992. 3508/ Additionally, several reports state that Serbs took Muslim civilians to the high school through the last days of July until 4 August 1992. 3509/ By 7 August 1992, the number of prisoners again reached 300. 3510/

2307. In early August, the Serbian authorities again reportedly released prisoners. On 2 August 1992, several prisoners allegedly were transported to Visoko. 3511/ On 5 August 1992, reports indicate that a large group of the remaining detainees were transported to Hreša, outside Sarajevo. 3512/ Once in Hreša, reports also mention that Serbian positions fired on the detainees as they were released. 3513/ In Vratnik, they were greeted by the armed forces of BiH. 3514/ The last report of anyone transported out of the high school is on 8 August 1992. 3515/

2308. Serbian soldiers allegedly raped many women detained at the high school. 3516/ There are numerous reports of Serbian soldiers taking women and girls from the classrooms and returning them in the morning. 3517/ One report alleges that over 100 women were repeatedly gang raped at the school. 3518/ Reportedly, some women also became pregnant after being raped. 3519/ They allegedly were taken to the ecumenical centre and released. 3520/

2309. Reports stated that Serbs from Pale, Rogatica, Sokolac, and Serbia raped women at the school. 3521/ Numerous reports identify individuals supposedly responsible for sexual assaults of the detainees in the camp. 3522/

2310. The majority of reported sexual assaults allegedly occurred sometime after late June 1992. In particular, reports point to a period of intense abuse of the detainees between 29 July 1992 and 5 August 1992 when women were raped every evening. 3523/ Many women allegedly were raped on multiple evenings as well as raped by more than one person on a single evening. One Muslim woman reported that she was raped 12 times in five nights. 3524/ Another woman reportedly was raped one night by five Serbs. 3525/

2311. Most of the sexual assaults allegedly followed a similar pattern in which pairs of Serbian paramilitary members would enter the detainees' classrooms at approximately 11:00 p.m., select certain women, and take them into other rooms of the school where they would rape them. 3526/ There also are reports of Serbs taking women from classrooms at any time between 12:45 a.m. and 2:00 a.m.. 3527/ Additionally, Serbs allegedly took women from the classrooms and raped them in the cellar of the high school, local apartments, and automobiles. 3528/

2312. There is little information on how women were chosen as victims. One report states that two Serbian paramilitary members would decide who would be raped. 3529/ This report also mentions that some Serbs would request women as victims based on their photos. 3530/

2313. In many instances, the victims also were beaten as they were raped. 3531/ One woman reports that her assailants beat her with boots and guns, and threatened her with a knife. 3532/ Another Muslim woman reports that she was beaten and kicked while she was raped. 3533/

2314. Rape also was used as a tool of interrogation. One Muslim woman states that she was raped while being interrogated by an identified commander. 3534/

2315. Beyond the reports of sexual assault, witnesses also allege that detainees at the high school were killed, beaten, robbed, threatened, and forcibly converted to Serbian Orthodox. Like the rapes, the mistreatment of the prisoners increased after the end of June 1992. 3535/

2316. There are a few reports of murders and disappearances. On 8 June 1992, three people allegedly were executed by members of the Serbian irregular forces. 3536/ It is unclear whether they were killed at the school or some other location. 3537/ In particular, one witness states that an identified man killed an identified woman. 3538/ Additionally, at the end of June, one person was taken away and never seen again. 3539/ An identified man also allegedly had burned and killed. 3540/

2317. According to reports, the detainees at the high school were physically assaulted. There are several reports of Serbian forces beating women, often when these women were trying to protect others from being raped. 3541/ The detainees were beaten without weapons and with rifle butts. 3542/

2318. The high school authorities also forced the detainees to perform dangerous and degrading acts. One woman reports that she was spared from being raped, but forced to commit various "immoral acts". 3543/ Two men allegedly forced another Muslim woman to sit on an anti-tank mine and to jump from a third floor window. 3544/ One of these made women drink alcohol, deciding how much and how fast they had to drink. 3545/ He also allegedly forced women try to commit suicide. 3546/

2319. There are reports that the high school authorities looted the detainees. Several detainees report that they were forced to surrender their jewelry. 3547/ Two identified men were most often reported as the perpetrators of these crimes. 3548/

2320. There are several reports that the prisoners were exposed to various threats and psychic tortures. 3549/ In particular, there are several reports of high school authorities, most often the two men mentioned above, trying to force prisoners to convert to Serbian Orthodox. 3550/ Additionally, three identified people reportedly would ask people to convert, and tell them that those who converted would stay alive and that the others would die. 3551/

2321. Despite the reports of rape, murder, and battery, there are several reports that some of the Serbian paramilitary guards treated prisoners well. Reportedly, the person who originally was responsible for the security of the inmates, treated all of the detainees well. 3552/ However, the conditions, and his control, of the camp allegedly deteriorated with the arrival of about 150 paramilitary Serbs from Baka Palanka in early July. 3553/

2322. Witnesses also report that a number of guards protected some of the detainees. A guard who was a friend of one Muslim woman's husband, allegedly allowed her to sleep at a nearby apartment, in order to prevent her from being raped. 3554/ There also are reports that he provided food for the detainees, and gave Muslims Serbian travel passes so that they could flee to safety. 3555/ Lastly, he allegedly saved some detainees from a plan to execute them. 3556/ Another woman's testimony states that one of the men accused of war crimes at this location protected her from attacks by other guards. 3557/ Lastly, one woman claims that another man protected her from being raped and beaten. 3558/

2323. Although some guards may have respectfully treated the detainees, the conditions at the high school were generally poor. The detainees allegedly were held in classrooms containing anywhere from 17 to 57 people. 3559/ Some groups of detainees allegedly were prevented from having contact with other inmates. 3560/

2324. Sleeping conditions at the camp were very simple. One group of 21 people allegedly were detained in a classroom where they slept without blankets on cement floors. 3561/ Other reports also stated that detainees had no place to sleep, or could only sleep on the floor. 3562/

2325. Apparently, food at the high school was scarce. One group of detainees states that there was no food or medicine at the school when they arrived. 3563/ There also is a report which states that there was no water, 3564/ and another which claims that some guards refused to give water to prisoners. 3565/ Other reports stated that they did not receive food for several days, and described the supplies that they did receive as insufficient. 3566/

2326. However, there also are reports that the Serbian authorities provided some supplies. Between 8 June and 24 July 1992, one group allegedly was given small amounts of food every 15 days. 3567/ These supplies included 110 kilograms of flour, five litres of oil, three to four kilograms of rice and beans, and approximately 50 packages of pasta. 3568/ Another group of 21 people reports that on 1 August 1992, the fourth day of their captivity, the prison authorities provided them with 20 kilograms of flour, one-half litre of oil, and one-half kilogram of rice. 3569/ Lastly, one witness states that between 30 July 1992 and 5 August 1992 a group of several detainees was given one-half kilogram of rice, one-half litre of cooking oil, and 20 kilograms of flour. 3570/ This witness also reports that there was a stove at the high school, and that some of the detainees were allowed to cook meals. 3571/

2327. The prison authorities also allowed the detainees to find their own food. Between 8 June 1992 and 24 July 1992, approximately 50 detainees who lived close to the school were allowed to go home to get some food and clothing. 3572/

2328. Nonetheless, the supplies at the high school may not have been sufficient. There were a few reports that detainees died from lack of food or medicine. One woman who originally was not allowed to bring her medicine to the school may have died from starvation. 3573/ There also is another report that a woman starved to death, but it is unclear whether she died while she

was in detention. 3574/

66. Rudo

2329. This municipality is located on the eastern border of BiH, adjacent to Serbia. Its neighbour to the north is Višegrad and its neighbour to the south is ajnie. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, Rudo county had a population of 11,572; of that 27.2 per cent were Muslims, 70.8 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 2 per cent were described as "others".

2330. Reports indicate that there may have been as many as four detention facilities operating in Rudo; however, information regarding Rudo prison and Rudo camp may, in fact, be describing the same location. Bosnian Serb authorities allegedly operated Rudo prison, but the evidence does not indicate the ethnicity of the parties who operated the other facilities.

2331. Although one report states that Bosnians were detained in Rudo prison, other reports lack any information about the ethnicity of detainees. Even though there is no information about the number of detainees at two of the three sites, at least 22 prisoners were reportedly detained in Rudo.

2332. Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, the barracks in Rudo has operated as a detention facility. 3575/

2333. Old Railway Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A detention facility allegedly was located at the old railway station in Rudo. 3576/

2334. Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) One report indicates that Bosnian Serb authorities have operated a detention facility at Rudo prison, where as many as 18 prisoners were held. 3577/ Other reports describe a Serbian operated detention facility called Rudo camp, which has held as many as 21 Bosnians. 3578/ These reports may describe the same facility.

2335. One report about Rudo camp details abuse of detainees. A Muslim who was detained in Rudo camp with 21 other Bosnians said that all of the men in his camp had been beaten regularly. 3579/ Men allegedly would be taken from their room for interrogation and would return disfigured, in some cases with ears, fingers, or noses cut off. 3580/

67. Sanski Most

2336. Sanski Most is located in north-west BiH. In 1991 its population was 60,119. Of that, 47 per cent were Muslim, 42.2 per cent Serbian, 7.1 per cent Croatian, and 3.7 per cent were described as "other".

2337. There are reports of 11 Serbian-run detention facilities in this region. They are as follows: Betonirka, the concrete factory at Sanski Most, Hasan Kiki Primary School, Kamengrad, Krings Factory, Kriva Cesta Police Station, Narodni Front Primary School, the police station in Sanski Most, Sana camp, Sportski Centar, and Vrhpolje. These camps held both Muslim and Croatian prisoners, many of whom were later sent on to Manjaa and Dobojski camps.

2338. Camps were established and prisoners detained as part of a greater campaign of "ethnic cleansing" in the region. This campaign began in December 1991 and continued until the complete shelling of the city in late May 1992.

At first, Serbian authorities demobilized all Muslim and Croatian militia, police, and security forces that were then active in the area. 3581/ Then, in April, the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) requested that the Department of Internal Security (SUP) divide along ethnic lines and form completely separate departments. The Croatian and Muslim officers of the SUP refused the proposed division. 3582/

2339. Soon after, 500 uniformed Serbian reservists from the 6th Krajiska Brigade arrived in the city. 3583/ They surrounded the SUP administration building, took over the radio station, post office, bank, and power station. Non-Serbian police officers were told to leave their jobs and go home. 3584/ All surrounding villages were also targeted for "ethnic cleansing". Civilians were asked to surrender their weapons and all movement in the region was closely monitored.

2340. Then, on 23 May 1992 Serbian inhabitants were evacuated from the city. 3585/ A couple days later Sanski Most was completely blockaded by tanks, armoured vehicles, and Serbian troops. 3586/ On the afternoon of the 27th, non-Serbian inhabitants were given an ultimatum to vacate their homes and gather in an open field or risk being killed. 3587/ Then, white sheets were put on the roofs of their houses. 3588/ At about 10:00 p.m., mortars were aimed at these homes, and anyone who had not left them were killed. Apparently, a number of elderly civilians died during this initial bombing. 3589/

2341. This campaign of "ethnic cleansing" was carried out by the 6th Sanski Most Brigade or Krajiška Brigade, the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS), and local Serbs. 3590/ Organizers that are specifically named include: the head of the SDS and later installed as the president of Sanski Most County; 3591/ the man in charge of all camps and detention centres established in the region, commander of the 6th Sanski Most Brigade which was responsible for executing the plans developed by the other two men; 3592/ commander of the paramilitary organization called Srpske Oruane Snage (SOS) which was made up of local Serbs; and the local leader of the Serbian radical party loyal to Vojislav Šešelj. 3593/

2342. Fifteen other men were named. 3594/

2343. Betonirka: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none neutral.) One report states that 500 Muslim prisoners, mostly from the city of Sanski Most, were detained at this camp. 3595/ During their captivity, they were severely beaten, and some were killed. 3596/ Another report refers to this camp as one of "evil repute" where a certain Marti from Uljevci was well-known for taking part in activities against prisoners. 3597/ Many of the prisoners from here were ultimately sent on to Manjaa camp. 3598/

2344. Concrete factory in Sanski Most: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Government of Denmark.) Another report claims that 120 Muslim men from the Mahala suburb of Sanski Most were detained at a concrete factory near the police station in Sanski Most beginning 27 May 1992. They were ultimately transferred to the Manac or Manjaa camp, 3599/ yet some died upon their arrival at Manac because they had been beaten so severely during their stay at the concrete factory. 3600/

2345. Hasan Kiki Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Muslim prisoners were brought to this school upon the attacks of their villages. Men were kept here while women and children were transferred

to Velika Kladuša. Approximately 1,200 men were held here for a 50-day period. 3601/ During this time, they were interrogated and tortured before being transferred to Manjaa camp. 3602/

2346. The school had no toilets or other facilities, and prisoners were not given food. 3603/ Some outsiders were allowed to bring food to the camp, but most of it never reached the prisoners because it was stolen by Serb guards. 3604/ Prisoners were often beaten and forced to beat each other. One man reports that he was beaten regularly with chair legs and rubber batons during his detention between 27 May and 7 July. 3605/

2347. Frequently, unidentified "bearded and blood covered" Serb irregulars came to the school with knives demanding to kill prisoners, yet they were unable to get to them because police guards would not let them in. 3606/

2348. Kamengrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Government of France.) Kamengrad is reported to be a "mixed camp" in Sanski Most. 3607/ Women were allegedly raped and sexually abused at this camp. 3608/ There is no further information.

2349. Krings Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) The Krings factory building is located 2.5 to five kilometres west of Sanski Most. This factory is described as both a former fabric hall and an iron works factory and is in the industrial zone of Sanski Most on the road to Bosanska Krupa. An auto factory called Famos is to the west of it, and a factory that use to make elevators is to the east. 3609/ Apparently, the building was previously used by military forces. 3610/ The ICRC reported visiting the detention facility at the Krings factory. 3611/

2350. The facility is surrounded by a one metre high wire fence, its perimeter comprised of an area about 160 by 100 metres. 3612/ There are two structures in the compound: a small office and the detention facility itself. The single story office building is approximately eight by six metres and is in the north-west corner of the compound. It has five small rooms which were used for interrogations. 3613/

2351. The detention facility is 50 by 100 metres and is 10 metres high. It is built of brick with glass-paned windows and has two entrances. The one on the north-western front consists of two large doors which open outward. These doors are large enough to let cars in. A second entrance on the west end of the building is smaller and permits only individual access. Its doors open inward. There is a third entrance which also has auto access on the south side, but its doors were kept locked at all times. Finally, there is a dog pen attached to the north-eastern corner of the building. 3614/

2352. Muslim and Croatian prisoners from Briševo, Sanski Most, Hrustovo, Vrhpolje, and Stari Majdan as well as those transferred from the Kamengrad and Sportski Centar camps were held at this factory. There is one report that claims that wealthy, intellectual, and professional individuals were singled out to be brought to Krings. 3615/

2353. Two thousand of the prisoners from Sanski Most came in summer 1992. They had been ordered to gather at the marketplace in front of Sanski Most town hall sometime in June. At that point, military buses took them to Krings. 3616/ When they arrived, prisoners from Hrustovo and Vrhpolje were already at the factory.

2354. There are two reports of prisoners coming from Stari Majdan. One states that 150 prisoners arrived on 7 June 1992. 3617/ Another claims that men from Stari Majdan also arrived on 30 July or 1 August with prisoners from Briševo. 3618/ It is not clear when prisoners from the other camps were transferred to the factory, but it is certain that they were detained at the factory during this same time. All in all, approximately 1,000 people are said to have been held at the camp 3619/, and an additional 3,000 to 5,000 passed through it during the period from May to September 1992. 3620/

2355. At the factory, men were separated from the women, children, and elderly. The men were put in the large detention building, lined up, and registered by name. 3621/

2356. They received no food or water. 3622/ They slept on the floor and there were no toilets. 3623/ People were beaten with clubs, canes, thick knotted ropes, chains, army boots, and rifles. Apparently, many people choked from internal bleeding as a result of the beatings. 3624/ Also, the prisoners were forced to sing Serbian nationalist songs. Those from the villages of Hrustovo and Vrhpolje were beaten particularly severely while singing. 3625/ Furthermore, they were told that their daughters had been raped in order to humiliate them in front of the other men. 3626/ Well over 100 people are reported to have been killed at the factory. 3627/

2357. Prisoners were interrogated throughout their detention. Apparently, there were always at least five guards and five interrogators at the factory. The interrogator squad consisted of three military personnel and two policemen. 3628/ During questioning, prisoners were asked about their private lives, political views, places of work, ownership of weapons, and positions of Muslim units and arms. 3629/ Two individuals were named in connection with the interrogations. 3630/

2358. The camp was guarded by men wearing JNA uniforms, presumed to be members of the reserve army. The leader of the camp was identified by one name. 3631/ Later on, in July the army soldiers were replaced by men in dark blue police uniforms. The police force was led by an identified man from Sanski Most. 3632/ Five other policemen were named. 3633/

2359. In addition to these individuals, there were other unidentified military personnel who were present at the camp. One such figure came at night to inspect the camp. He wore a plain green uniform, with an "unusually tall hat similar to that of the cossacks." 3634/ On the hat was pinned a "etnik" symbol unknown to the witness and other prisoners. The man carried a machine-gun with him. 3635/ Another individual identified only as "Marti" came to the camp in early August dressed in an army uniform and started kicking all of the prisoners. 3636/

2360. It appears that Krings closed down sometime near September 1992. Men were either released or transferred to Manjaa. 3637/ One witness relates that he was released on 20 August with 250 other prisoners. The men were let go two at a time and were allowed to move freely around Sanski Most. They were issued written permission by the 6th Krajiška Brigade. This permission was signed by an identified man. 3638/

2361. The mayor of Sanski Most and founder of the SDS and the chairman of SDP, are named as having full knowledge of the activities at the factory during its operation. 3639/

2362. Kriva Cesta Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) One witness explains being held at a police station called Kriva Cesta three

kilometres outside of Sanski Most on the road to Klju. 3640/ It is not clear whether this is the central Sanski Most station described in more details by others or not. See Police Station in Sanski Most below for more information.

2363. Narodni Front School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Government of Denmark.) Two thousand civilians of the Mahala suburb of Sanski Most were brought to the gym of this school upon the severe shelling of their neighbourhoods on 27 May 1992. 3641/ Women and children were immediately released, but the men stayed for up to two weeks. It appears that the school was a sort of collecting centre because the names and addresses of all men were registered by the local police, and then they were released. 3642/

2364. Another source reports that only 500 prisoners were actually "detained" at the school. 3643/

2365. Police Headquarters at Sanski Most: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Upon the attack of Sanski Most by Serbian forces, men were arrested and taken to the basement of police headquarters. There, they were interrogated and beaten for days. Thirty-three non-Serbian police officers were brought to police headquarters. Seventeen of them were killed during interrogations; eight were sent on to Manjaa, and four managed to escape. 3644/

2366. Some men were brought from other camps at night to be interrogated and beaten. One ex-prisoner claims that men were taken two a night from Sportski Centa to the police station. 3645/ There, they were beaten with shovel handles and hit in the stomach. 3646/

2367. The ICRC reported visiting the Sanski Most Police Station twice, once on 6 August 1992 and another time on 10 October 1992. 3647/ In August, representatives reported seeing 13 prisoners, and in October they saw only one. 3648/

2368. Sana camp: The existence of this camp has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This camp was located in a workshop of the ceramic factory at Sanski Most. 3649/ Many prisoners came to Sana from aplje and Tomina and stayed for a short period before being transferred on to Kozarac or Doboje. 3650/

2369. At the Sana camp, men between the ages of 15 and 60 years old were separated from the women, children, and elderly. The women, children, and elderly usually spent one night at the camp before being sent on to Doboje while the men stayed for a bit longer. 3651/

2370. There are reports that some people were killed arbitrarily during their initial detention. 3652/ Others died during their transfer to other camps because they received no food or water on the truck cargos. Many, particularly the elderly, died from lack of air and water at this time. 3653/

2371. One report describes the transport of a particular group of men from Sana camp to Tomina where they were killed at the bridge near the entrance of town. Apparently, the cargo trucks stopped at the bridge, and the men were ordered off. Then, the prisoners were told to undress and were fired on as they scrambled underneath the bridge. 3654/

2372. Sportski centar: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State. Muslim prisoners from Sanski Most were forced to gather at the sports centre

on the outskirts of town in late May 1992 when the Serbs took over the city. From that time on, thousands of people passed through this camp, and it is estimated that up to 3,000 people were detained here at one time. 3655/ Again, women, children, and the elderly were immediately separated from the men and let go after one night. 3656/ Most of the men were ultimately transferred to Manjaa.

2373. Family members that were released were allowed to bring food to the camp, but this food was often stolen by guards and never reached the detainees. Furthermore, those bringing it risked being beaten and killed because they would be falsely accused of smuggling in weapons. 3657/ The prisoners received no other food at the camp, and one witness reports that a man died of starvation during his detention there. 3658/

2374. Apparently, the sports hall was divided into two sections, one larger than the other. 3659/ There is also alleged to have been a "special interrogation house" where detainees were beaten and tortured. In this "house," prisoners were asked where all of their possessions were, and many were executed. 3660/

2375. The centre was guarded by Serbian police, military personnel, and local Serb civilians. 3661/ They beat people with bats, rifle butts, and kicked them with steel-toed boots. 3662/ One specific perpetrator in activities against prisoners was named. 3663/ Apparently, he ordered many of the beatings at the centre.

2376. During their short detention, two prisoners a night were taken from the sports centre to the police station to be interrogated. 3664/

2377. Vrhpolje: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team Report. Vrhpolje is a village approximately 12 kilometres south-east of Sanski Most. An unknown number of prisoners were held at a camp there. 3665/

68. Sarajevo

2378. Sarajevo consists of several distinct counties or areas. They include, Centar, Hadii, Ilida, Ilijaš, Novi grad, Novo, Pale, Stari grad, Trnovo, and Vogoša. There were many camps in the Sarajevo area, run by all three ethnic groups and housing all three ethnic groups. However, the majority of reports concern Muslim-run camps, housing Bosnian Serbs.

2379. Fighting broke out in the area on 5 April 1992, the eve of a meeting of European Community Ministers, who were expected to recognize BiH as an independent state. At 2:00 p.m. a deadline set by Serbian leaders for cancellation of a full mobilization of the Republic's Territorial Defence and police reserve forces 3666/ expired. As the deadline expired, thousands of people reportedly took to the streets in spontaneous peace marches, and Sarajevo television began running appeals for ethnic amity. One group of marchers was shot at by unidentified gunmen. 3667/ At that point, full-scale fighting broke out. 3668/

2380. Shortly after fighting broke out, many detention centres reportedly sprang up. There are multiple reports of private prisons run from basements of apartment buildings, shopping centres, offices, and in garages all around the region. There were also several larger camps run by the BiH government and the Bosnian Serb Army.

2381. As of August 1993, the Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission estimated that 100 to 150 people were detained in the government controlled area of Sarajevo, and a similar number were detained by Bosnian Serb forces in the area controlled by them. He stated that the ICRC learned of detention months after such detention began or took place, because the authorities on all sides notify the ICRC only after they have been specifically ordered to do so. 3669/

a. Small detention facilities in Sarajevo

2382. There were reportedly many humanitarian law violations at the private detention facilities. Some of these small facilities were allegedly "bordellos", or sites where women were kept and raped and sexually assaulted for the gratification of the soldiers. 3670/ Many of these allegations were very general, though some sources identified specific sites which were reportedly used for such purposes. 3671/

2383. Premises at Danila Ozme Street: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. The BiH Government allegedly detained Serb women here for the purpose of rape. There is no information on when the site was opened, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were, but the site was closed at the end of August 1992. 3672/

2384. Premises at engi Vila: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. The BiH Government allegedly detained Serb women here for the purpose of rape. 3673/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there or what the conditions were.

2385. Railway Station: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbian girls were reportedly held here and raped. The submitting source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3674/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2386. Primary School Petar Djoki: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbian girls were allegedly held here and raped. The source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3675/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2387. Sports Centre Skenderija: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbian girls were allegedly detained here and raped. The source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3676/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2388. The Hotel Zagreb: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The BiH Territorial Defence allegedly ran a "bordello" for Serbian girls and women here. 3677/ In a separate submission the same source stated that Muslims ran the site as part of a plan to get rid of all Serbs. 3678/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2389. The Hotel Evropa: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The BiH Territorial Defence allegedly ran a "bordello" for Serbian girls and women here. Muslims reportedly took one identified girl here in July 1992 from Breka after they killed her mother and father. 3679/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there or what the conditions were.

2390. The Mladen Stojanovi Dormitory or Youth Hostel on Radieva Street: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. This site was located near the Sarajka department store. It was allegedly converted into the Security Service Centre Department in Sarajevo and was the first step for prisoners on the way to either the Viktor Bubanj barracks or the Central Prison. 3680/ BiH Government forces reportedly operated the facility, where Serb women were allegedly detained and raped. 3681/ According to one source, the Muslims strategic plan was to rid the area of all Serbs. 3682/ There is no information on when the site was opened or closed, how many detainees were there, or what the conditions were.

2391. School of Civil Engineering: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The Republika Srpska identified a man who ran a camp here where 100 Serb women were allegedly detained and raped. 3683/

2392. Aerodrom: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Women were allegedly detained, raped, and killed here. 3684/ No additional information regarding control or length of the facility's existence was made available.

2393. Student Hostel in Vraca: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Guardian. Women were allegedly detained and raped here. 3685/ No additional information regarding control or length of the facility's existence was made available.

2394. Houses in Souolac: 3686/ (The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Guardian.) Women were allegedly detained and raped here. 3687/

2395. Other small prisons housed both men and women. In these, the detainees were allegedly beaten, some killed, and some women were raped. 3688/ There is little information on many of these sites.

2396. Premises on Oktobarske Revolucije Street: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to a statement by two named witnesses, Serbian men were held here, one identified Serbian man was beaten to death with a mallet, and prisoners were used as live shields. 3689/

2397. Basement of Apartment Building at Trg Zavnobih-a: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A named Bosnian Serb witness stated that there were prison cells at this location two metres wide by 20 metres long. 3690/ In one cell were 57 prisoners, 17 of whom were women. They lay on wooden pallets along the wall. Some reportedly had broken limbs and ribs, broken teeth, or head wounds. The witness stated that he was beaten because he was from Pale. During the day, he stated that dogs were brought in and forced to bite the prisoners. The witness identified two of the men who beat the prisoners as Senad and "Kruško." 3691/

2398. Mladost, Trg Zavnobih-bb: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to a witness, in April, about 20 Serbs allegedly were arrested, mistreated, and tortured at a detention facility established in this public building. Two identified men were allegedly killed. The witness stated that the commander of the Territorial Defence in Sarajevo, was one of the perpetrators. 3692/

2399. Coca-Cola Plant, Raskršće: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to a witness, this camp, located half way between Ilida and Hadii, was used as a processing plant for Bosnian Muslims before they were shipped to the stadium camp in Hadii. 3693/

2400. Cafe Borsalino: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to one source, a detention facility was established in this Sarajevo cafe. This facility was reportedly run by the Bosnian Muslim commander of the Territorial Defence in Sarajevo. Individuals detained here were allegedly tortured and denied food and water. 3694/

2401. School of Electrical Engineering: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A witness stated that after being brought here, the guards confiscated his documents and all of his money. He reportedly later learned that Green Berets were found on a mountain with all of his personal documents. 3695/

2402. Unidentified basement prison: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A named witness reported that he was arrested 6 May 1992 by Muslim Green Berets. He recalled witnessing the torture and forced confession of a fellow detainee. The witness stated that the prisoner was, thereafter, killed by an identified man. There were reportedly other Serbs present, who were also physically abused. 3696/

2403. Unidentified facility on Tetovska Street: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. In October 1992, a woman was allegedly taken from her home to a basement, which had been transformed into a containment area, in Tetovska street. During her detention, the woman was reportedly interrogated and raped by members of the Muslim army. 3697/ She became pregnant and received an abortion in March 1993, in her 22nd week of pregnancy. 3698/

2404. Unidentified military prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Paris Daily Liberation and the ICRC. According to Francois Didier of Paris' Daily Liberation, Serbian prisoners, who appeared to be civilians, were kept at a military prison for exchange. They reportedly had visible injuries. 3699/ Another account involved a Serb man who saved a Muslim Imam during an attack on Dobroševii and Ahatovii in June of 1992. This man stated that he was arrested by Territorial Defence Forces on 29 June 1992, and taken to this prison. He stated that he told the people who arrested him that he had saved the Imam, but he was taken to the military prison anyway. He gave no further details. 3700/

2405. Unidentified School: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A witness reported that her son's school in Sarajevo was now a prison and a bordello. She said that she never saw women, and could not say if Serb or Muslim women were held there. She stated that she saw members of the Muslim army enter the school and heard screams of women and men. 3701/

2406. Ramiz Salin: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. According to one report, representatives of the ICRC visited a detention facility in Ramiz Salin. The facility was established in a local prison/penitentiary and was in existence on 27 December 1993. No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility. 3702/

b. Other areas of Sarajevo

2407. Alipašino Polje: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. There was at least one site of detention in this area in Sarajevo. Three Bosnian Serb male witnesses describe events occurring at "the prison at Alipašino Polje", indicating that there may have been only one. 3703/ The fourth report states merely that Serbian women were raped by BiH Government forces on premises in this area. 3704/ Because the other witnesses do not allege that women were raped at the prison where they were held, this may be another site.

2408. The three witnesses each state that they were held in a prison run by the Muslim Territorial Defence Forces of BiH. The facility was reportedly used primarily for housing Bosnian Serbs. They also reported that both women and men were held there. 3705/ One stated that there were 72 inmates. 3706/ The witnesses did not describe conditions at the prison, but all three described beatings and killings. One man stated that he witnessed Muslim guards kill three men and saw guards interrogate another young man about weapons. When the young man replied he knew nothing about weapons, the guards allegedly tied him to a table and worked his anus over with a rasp. The witness stated that he saw the young man later in a pool of his own blood, still alive. 3707/

2409. The most detailed testimony was from a Serb man who said he was detained in a basement prison--called block B--for eight days. He claimed he was imprisoned for being a Serb. He said he was interrogated and beaten. The prison inspector questioned the witness about the names of other "etniks". When the witness stated that he knew a man with a particular name, he was beaten for 12 hours. The prison inspector reportedly watched the beating from a bed, rising from time to time to participate in the beating. The witness stated that he was put in a straight jacket twice and beaten with boards and a wooden stick. When he lost consciousness, the guards threw water over him. 3708/

2410. The witness also reported that the prison inspector urinated on his head and tried to force the witness to perform fellatio on him. When the witness refused, the prison inspector threatened him and took a stick, forcing it in and out of the witness' mouth, saying that this was what he did to Serb women with his penis. 3709/ The witness stated that he was beaten again, and when returned to the other prisoners, was unable to move for three days. 3710/

2411. The witness was called two days later to sign a written statement. He wrote his original story and was beaten again. The prison inspector reportedly came to him, saying that he would be released if he would tell who collaborated with the "etniks". The prison inspector also said that many people were interceding on behalf of the witness including the management of the firm where he was employed. 3711/ After eight days, the commander of the Territorial Defence came to the prison. He called out the names of each of the 72 detainees, one by one, and released them. The witness identified five guards who beat prisoners, and two guards he said did not beat prisoners. 3712/

2412. Electrotechnical School, Bua Potok: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This prison was allegedly located at the Electrotechnical school in Bua Potok, on Prvomajska street. 3713/ The prison was reportedly run by members of the Bosnian Muslim paramilitary group the Green Berets and the Territorial Defence of BiH. There were eight male detainees, seven of whom were Serb and one of whom was a Muslim, who allegedly intended to give a Serb a list of Muslims who should be killed. 3714/

2413. The sole account of this detention facility was provided by a Serb male. He stated that he was arrested on 17 May 1992, beaten and taken to the school. He recalled that there were some 30 armed individuals positioned in front of the facility. They reportedly ordered the prisoners to stand facing the wall, after which they were beaten. 3715/ The witness and the six others arrested with him were taken to the basement. They were reportedly the only detainees there. The detainees were accused of owning radio transmitters and guiding Serb shells. One man, between 75 and 80 years old, died after being beaten for half an hour. Another man, about 75 years old, was brought in and killed by being beaten for an hour. The bodies of these two men were put into a sewer which emptied into the Miljacka river. 3716/

2414. The witness reported that the perpetrators stated they were from Foa, Gorade, and Zvornik. The witness also stated that he overheard beatings of other prisoners by what sounded like elderly women. The witness did not describe other conditions at the prison, nor did he describe his release. 3717/

2415. Central Prison (National Prison): The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. This prison was allegedly run by an identified man. 3718/ An actor reportedly helped manage the prison, though he left at the beginning of August 1992. 3719/ The commander of the fifth floor, where women were allegedly held, was also named. 3720/ Ten other guards were identified. 3721/ Finally, one source added that the commander of the Territorial Defence visited the prison. 3722/ The reports regarding this site state that Serb detainees were held here from May 1992 3723/ until at least July 1992. 3724/ One source stated that part of the prison was opened in September 1992 for inspection by humanitarian organizations. 3725/ Both men and women were held at this site, and one report stated that even children were detained here. 3726/ There is no indication of how many civilians and POWs were held here, or whether the detainees, whose statements were provided, were civilian or military prisoners. However, one report stated that a witness was kept in one room with 30 other Serb prisoners. 3727/

2416. Hygienic conditions were described as terrible. 3728/ One report stated that detainees were fed tea, bread and a little bit of pasta. 3729/ Another report stated that detainees were fed only once per day. 3730/ Allegedly, detainees were given one litre of water every four days. 3731/ One witness, who was held in solitary confinement, reported that toilet facilities consisted of an outhouse outside. It was open and had no water. The same witness stated that he received no medical attention for wounds from beatings. 3732/

2417. Detainees were reportedly beaten and tortured. Several reports state that Green Berets, Mujahedin warriors, police officers, and criminals were allowed to enter the prison and beat the detainees. 3733/ Women were allegedly raped there. 3734/ One report alleged that the commander of the women's floor extorted jewelry under the threat of rape. 3735/ Another report stated that women were raped every night. 3736/ Some detainees reported that they were forced to sign false confessions saying that they were "etnik"

sympathizers or snipers, and some said they were forced to testify on Sarajevo television. 3737/ One report stated that every night five to six Serbs died, and more were brought in to take their place. 3738/ One man was allegedly abducted and taken to the Central Prison because his brother was willing to exchange 100 Muslim prisoners for him. 3739/

2418. According to another report, representatives of the ICRC visited a detention facility in a prison in Sarajevo. The report notes the existence of this facility as late as 3 March 1993. No additional information regarding operation or control of the facility was provided in the report. 3740/

2419. Ciglane: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. There were two places in this area of Sarajevo where people were detained. One was allegedly a "bordello," holding Serb women and girls as young as 10 to 12 years old. The only account of this location came from a Serb woman who was held there. She stated that drunk Croatian and Muslim forces came to the site and raped the girls there. She alleged that many young girls were gang raped, and that none of the detainees were allowed to talk to each other. A former schoolmate of the witness brought her to this location. He had kidnapped her in Livno and brought her along when he was transferred to Sarajevo. 3741/

2420. Unidentified Tunnel: 3742/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Another site in this area where people were allegedly detained was an unidentified tunnel. 3743/ At this tunnel, Serbs were reportedly detained by Muslims beginning in mid May. The site was run by an identified commander. 3744/ He is suspected by the Government of FRY to be involved in crimes committed at the camp. The Government does not specify what these crimes were. 3745/

2421. Dečić: 3746/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. On 7 July 1992, Muslim and Croat forces allegedly attacked the village of Presjenica. Some were killed, and about 50 were taken prisoner. They were taken to a Muslim-run camp in Dečić and held for two months. A Serb witness alleged that there was malnutrition, beatings, humiliations, and threats to kill. Younger women were allegedly taken away for forced prostitution and rape. The witness was exchanged in Kalinovik, 31 August 1992, through the Yugoslav Red Cross. She stated that five Muslims were exchanged for every Serb. 3747/

2422. Digitron Firm: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This was allegedly a Serb run site, holding about 20 girls, aged 13 to 18. 3748/ There is only one witness statement regarding this site, and that did not discuss the general conditions of detention. According to the witness, beginning with the attack on the SUP school in Vraca on 5 April 1992, unidentified "Četniks" came to Grbavica every day to intimidate the civilian population. They allegedly searched the houses for arms. At the end of April, some came to a building and abducted about 20 girls, aged 13 to 18. These girls were reportedly taken to the Digitron firm at Buje. There, the "Četniks" threatened to rape all the girls and keep them pregnant, allegedly saying that they should prefer giving birth to Serbs rather than "Balijs". About 20 May the "Četniks" began taking away two or three girls at a time to rape them. The witness was allegedly raped by two men while two others held her down. She stated that she was not raped every day, but some of the girls were. At the end of August, some of the girls were released. The witness was released in mid-September. She was five months pregnant. She believed that the perpetrators were Serbs, but not from the area by their accents. 3749/

2423. Dobrinja: There were allegedly several sites of detention in this section of Sarajevo. The Republic of Serbia reported that in mid-June, there were mass arrests of Serbs, beginning with the intellectuals. 3750/ The prisoners allegedly were first taken to the Territorial Defence Staff or to the Military Police Staff and then put into basement prisons in the area. 3751/

2424. Sunce Storehouse, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. One of these prisons was Sunce Storehouse, located under Privredna Banka. 3752/ The site was reportedly run by the Territorial Defence forces and housed Serb men and women. 3753/ One report described the prison as three cells and a guard room. 3754/ A witness stated that there were 63 men and women kept there in one room. 3755/ There was a lack of food and light, and detainees were reportedly heavily beaten. 3756/ One witness stated that the commander of the prison was a Muslim man, identified by nickname. 3757/ Some prisoners were reportedly moved from this location to the Viktor Bujanj barracks or Central Prison. 3758/

2425. Unidentified Basement Prison, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. There may have been another basement prison in this area of Sarajevo. A witness described his detention in a basement prison with about 100 other Serbs. He stated he was arrested on 23 June 1992 by the Territorial Defence and put into an unidentified basement. He was interrogated, beaten, and forced to throw two Molotov cocktails at Serb houses in Nedarii. He identified the commander at the site, and also identified two guards. 3759/

2426. Atomic shelter, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Serbs were also allegedly held at an atomic shelter in the area for three months. 3760/ The Serbian Government identified a Muslim man named Barakovi from Trebinje as an alleged perpetrator at unnamed private prisons. 3761/

2427. Primary school, Dobrinja: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the International Society for Human Rights. Additionally, one report alleged that Muslims from Dobrinja and nearby villages were rounded up, taken to an unnamed primary school, and beaten on 5 May 1992. 3762/

2428. Unidentified shelter Camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report alleged that in August 1992, a Serb woman was taken by members of the Muslim army to a camp in a shelter, set up to detain Serbs. This woman was detained for five days, during which she was beaten, humiliated, and raped by three members of the Muslim army. She became pregnant and gave birth to a child in Belgrade in May 1993. 3763/

2429. Unidentified location, Grbavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the New York Times. There was at least one site of detention in this area of Sarajevo, and may have been more. At one particular unidentified location in May 1992, a 15 year-old Muslim girl reported that she was abducted by Serbian fighters. Her abductors reportedly took her to a small room with about 20 other girls, where she was ordered to undress. She was beaten and raped by two men while two others held her down. They allegedly said they wanted to "make sure [she gave] birth to a Serbian baby". She stated that she was raped often. She was released in September or October. 3764/

2430. Unidentified camp, Grbavica: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Another witness, held in an unidentified camp in Grbavica, stated that on 8 July 1992, two men sent a message through the detainees at the detention camp in Grbavica. They allegedly said that all Muslims and Croats may leave the area if they want to because it would be hard on them later. The Serbs then allegedly evacuated the area. 3765/

2431. Unidentified detention facility, Grbavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. According to one source, as of 20 August 1993, Bosnian Croat HVO forces held about 15,000 Muslims in several detention camps and prisons, including one in Grbavica. The ICRC negotiated for access beginning in late June and were given access in August and early September. 3766/ Over 1,500 Muslim detainees were released from detention centres controlled by the HVO during the week of 29 August but hundreds or thousands may have remained in prisons. 3767/

2432. Hadii, community building: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One witness reported that this site was used as a temporary camp for Muslim men. The witness was arrested with a friend on 23 May 1992, by six armed men as he tried to enter the village to shop. He was taken to a small garage near the community building. He reported that there were 45 Muslim men already there, some of them from Foa. Serbs ran the site. The detainees allegedly received only one meal per day, slept on the floor, and had no toilet facilities. The witness stated that there was constant turnover at the site. Some of the detainees were beaten. The witness was held there for two weeks. On about 8 June he was transferred to the Sports Centre. 3768/

2433. Hadii sports centre: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State. This site was allegedly run by Serbs and housed Bosnian Muslims. The witness who was first taken to the community building testified that the population of the camp was about 180, all male Muslim civilians. He stated that the guards were local Serbs, who allowed six men to beat the detainees. When another village was "cleansed" by Serbs from Serbia, the witness said, the population increased by another 40 Muslim men. The witness stated that the detainees were subject to beatings, sexual abuse, and forced labour. They were allegedly given only one piece of bread and one "can" 3769/ per day. On 22 June more civilians were brought in from the village Kucici, and the witness' group was transferred to Lukavica. From there they were sent to Kula and were finally exchanged at Vrbanja. 3770/

2434. Three other reports briefly describe this site. One witness identified six family members who she alleged were kidnapped from Grbavica, taken to the sports centre, and later transferred to Kula. 3771/ Another report stated that the sports centre was a camp for Muslims from Hadii and nearby villages, kept mainly for exchange purposes. This source stated that the population was about 2,500 in November of 1992. 3772/ The last report stated only that Bosnian Muslims were taken to this site after processing at the Coca-Cola plant at Raskršće. 3773/

2435. Hadii prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC visited this place of detention on 11 April 1993. No information was provided regarding conditions, treatment of detainees or length of detention. 3774/

2436. Grude Prison, Hadii: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Despite the forced expulsion of Serbs from Celebici on 22 April 1992, Muslim and Croat forces reportedly found 13 Serbs who refused to leave. The Serbs were imprisoned in Konjic for a period of two days during which they were beaten and mistreated. 3775/ On 8 May the Serbs were taken to Grude prison. The prison was reportedly a Croatian-run facility. The Serbs were allegedly tortured on arrival, a consequence of which, one Serb was reported to have lost his life. 3776/

2437. "Bordellos" in Hadii: The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources. In late 1991 and 1992, Muslim and Croat forces allegedly ran "bordellos", housing Serb women and girls as young as 12. These women were reportedly kept in the "bordellos" until the fifth month of pregnancy, and they were detained, but apparently not raped, after that to prevent abortions. Additionally, men with infectious diseases including AIDS were allegedly "deliberately allowed" to rape the women. This source further alleged that over 1,000 Serb women were exposed to this in seven counties. 3777/

2438. Hrasnica Prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. According to the Special Rapporteur to the Human Rights Commission, the BiH Interior Minister admitted that this site was controlled by the government and held men of all ages and backgrounds. The men were reportedly forced to do dangerous work like digging trenches on the front line. Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Croats were allegedly at particular risk of this detention because they could be exchanged for Bosnian Muslim prisoners of war. 3778/

2439. Igman, Hotel Famos: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This site was described by one witness as a temporary camp. The witness, a Serb man, was arrested in Konjic with 13 friends by members of the Croatian and Muslim army. The witness stated that they were taken to the Hotel Famos at Mount Igman. The soldiers beat the detainees at the hotel entrance. The soldiers ordered the prisoners to lie on the ground and beat them with boots, pistols and feet. The soldiers then took the prisoners to an unlit concrete cellar. Eight soldiers followed the prisoners and beat them again in the cellar. When the prisoners lost consciousness, the soldiers allegedly threw water on them to wake them up. The next day, the prisoners' hands were tied, and they were forced to walk between two lines of soldiers, who beat the prisoners with shovels, blunt objects, iron pipes and rubber truncheons. The prisoners were taken to the Silos at Tarin. 3779/

2440. Igman Prison: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that it visited this place of detention on 27 May 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3780/

2441. Ilida: The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources. There allegedly were at least six separate sites of detention in this area of Sarajevo: Sports Hall, Old Health Centre Building, Luani Camp, Red Cross Building, Energoinvest Storehouse at Blauj. There are no real details about these sites, but they were allegedly all run by two identified men. 3781/ Another source stated that Arkan's "•etniks" were most active in this region. 3782/ Allegedly, nearly 35,000 people have passed through this area, reportedly 30,000 of them were Muslim. 3783/

2442. In mid-May 5,000 3784/ to 7,000 3785/ men, women, and children, travelling with a Children's Embassy convoy were allegedly detained at the

sports centre for two to three days. 3786/ There, three children reported that several men were taken away and tortured, and one child reported that the detainees were given nothing to eat. 3787/

2443. Iliđa Police Station: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The sixth reported detention site was at the local police station. This facility was also reported to have been operated by two identified individuals. 3788/ The ICRC reported that it visited this place of detention on 28 May 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3789/

2444. Iliđaš: There are several general reports regarding the detention of civilians in this area. Prisoners were reportedly transported here from other locations and killed. In April, 30 men from Gornja Bioa were brought here and killed for refusing to surrender. Their bodies were burned at the eljezara factory furnace. 3790/ Additionally, 56 civilians, captured at Ahatovii and imprisoned at Rajlovac, 3791/ were also brought here in mid June. Forty-eight of them were killed. 3792/

2445. Reports suggest that the primary school was used in April or May by Serbs to house Muslims. A number of civilians from the villages of Gornja Bioa and Kralupa were captured and detained at this location in Gornja Bioa. 3793/ Three other sources support allegations of the existence of some sort of camp for Muslims in the area. A witness reported seeing 600 men, women, and children taken from Batajnice in June or July 1992 and assumed that they were brought to Iliđaš. 3794/ Another report stated that after attacks on Lješevo, Ahatovii, Dobroševii, Svrake and Hreša, civilians were taken to camps in Iliđaš. There, they were allegedly tortured, some were exposed to poison gas, and some killed. 3795/ A number of sources report that women held in facilities in Iliđaš were allegedly taken away to the military barracks and private homes and raped. Some reportedly did not return. 3796/

2446. Gornja Bioa School, Iliđaš: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. All of the information on this site came from the confession of Borislav Herak. He reported that in April of 1992, his company of the JNA took 120 Muslim civilians from Gornja Bioa and the village Kralupa and put them into the primary school in Gornja Bioa. The soldiers separated the men from the women and children. 3797/ About 30 men, who had refused to surrender, were kept in a separate group. They were taken under the orders of an identified man, by army truck, to Iliđaš Forge, where they were killed. The bodies were then burned in a furnace. 3798/

2447. Herak stated that he was encouraged by his commanding officer to select girls and rape them. He confessed to raping four young women at a nearby house and identified the four. He stated that he raped them at gunpoint and beat them. 3799/ The young women all screamed, but no guards came to stop him. Herak also stated that two other men raped six women at the men's house. Herak further reported that an identified man from Serbia, a commander of a unit from Iliđaš, killed three Muslim men and one Muslim woman "for no reason". An identified man ordered the bodies buried at the Muslim cemetery. 3800/ After 10 days, all the prisoners were transferred to the Primary school at Iliđaš. 3801/

2448. Podlugovi, Iliđaš: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. There are only two references to this camp. According to one, this camp housed 200 Muslims from Iliđaš, Luka, Bioa, and Mioa. At some point the detainees were allegedly transferred to Semizovac. 3802/ The other source stated that Lješevo village was attacked and burned in early June 1992. Some villagers were killed

and some were taken under the orders of an identified man to camps in Podlugovi. This source alleged that the same occurred for the Muslim villages of Ilijaš, Gornja Misoa, Donja Luka, Hadii, Karaula, and Gajice. 3803/

2449. Koševo Hospital: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One witness alleged that his father was held by Muslim authorities for nine months in the hospital. 3804/ There are no other accounts of people held in the hospital.

2450. According to another report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a hospital in Sarajevo. No information was provided regarding conditions or prisoner treatment at this facility. 3805/

2451. Koševo stadium: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government. The information regarding this camp is somewhat conflicting. Two sources reported that 6,000 Serbs were detained in this camp in 1992. 3806/ Most were allegedly released, but some may still be held there. 3807/ One source alleged that the Muslim police responsible for the detention were under orders of the BiH Presidency. 3808/ Though conditions at the camp were not described, one source alleged that in July, members of the Bosnian Muslim paramilitary group, the Green Berets, threw live Serb children into the cages of wild animals at the zoo. 3809/

2452. A third source stated that several hundred Serb civilians had been detained in the stadium. This source also alleged that the BiH Government intervened for the release of these civilians from the stadium. 3810/

2453. Kula: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International and UNPROFOR. This camp was located in the suburb of Butmir, near the airport. 3811/ The prison was opened as early as May 1992 3812/ and remained in operation until at least January 1993. 3813/ The population was estimated to be between 50 in May 1992, 3814/ and 500 to 850 in November 1992. 3815/ One source alleged that a total of over 30,000 prisoners passed through this facility; 3816/ however, most accounts place the population at 130 to 200. 3817/ According to one report, representatives of the ICRC visited a detention facility in Kula Butmir. The facility was established in a local prison/penitentiary and was in existence on 19 February 1993. No information was provided by this source regarding the operation and control of this facility. 3818/

2454. The prisoners were allegedly Muslim men, women, and children, and some elderly Serbs, Serb women, and young Serbian males who refused to fight in the Serbian army. 3819/ However, some sources allege only that Muslims were held at the camp, 3820/ and one source claims that only Serbs were held at the camp. 3821/ The sources are also split on whether civilians or POWs were held there. 3822/ One detainee was a Serbian writer, who spoke out against Radovan Karadi and was allegedly a detainee at this facility in September. 3823/ Finally, one source named one man as the commander, 3824/ while a second named another as director of the prison. 3825/

2455. Prisoners were allegedly fed one cup of tea and one slice of bread one 3826/ to two times per day. 3827/ It is possible that conditions improved slightly over time since the accounts stating the detainees were fed once per day were from prisoners detained in May 1992, while the one account describing two meals per day was from a person detained in late June. There was no electricity, or running water, and buckets were used for toilets. 3828/ Prisoners received no medical attention. 3829/

2456. People were not detained for very long at the camp. The shortest period of detention reported was 24 hours 3830/ and the longest period was about eight or nine days. 3831/ All detainees released from the camp were released through exchanges. 3832/ The detention appears to have gone in stages. There are two witness reports concerning a group of people detained at the camp from 12 May 1992, to about 20 May. Both of these witnesses were taken from Dobrinja, and both describe the same general events. 3833/ Another witness was interned in late June after an attack on the airport district. 3834/ Because populations from different areas were in the camp at different times, and exchanges were conducted in large numbers after relatively short periods of time, this camp seems to have been used as a way to remove large groups of people from particular areas.

2457. While they were detained at the camp, witnesses consistently stated they were interrogated 3835/ and that some people were beaten. 3836/ The beatings took place in front of other prisoners, and those who were beaten were beaten so severely they lost consciousness. 3837/ One source alleged that some women were raped. 3838/

2458. Lesnina Furniture Store: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. From at least mid-April to December 1992, a camp was in operation in the basement of the Lesnina Furniture Store. There were about 20 girls aged 15 to 20 there, one woman in her thirties and this woman's young daughter. There is one witness account from the older woman regarding this camp. She was a Muslim woman married to a Croat. In April, four men from the SDS broke into her house, demanded money and killed the witness' husband. Ten days later, three men brought the woman and her daughter to this camp. There were about 20 girls--aged 15 to 20--already in detention here, the majority of whom were Muslim. The witness stated that one man took her to a flat where five men raped her. 3839/ Three of them were SDS and had Ekavian dialects. The witness stated that the alleged perpetrators ate and drank during the rape and beat her, saying that they liked raping bloody "Balijs". The witness stated that from June to December, she was taken every night to a different place and raped each time by four to five different "•etniks". 3840/ She stated that this happened to the other prisoners as well, except for her daughter. The women were returned at 3:00 or 5:00 a.m., each morning. During their detention, the detainees received only bread and beans to eat. 3841/

2459. Lukavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely UNICEF. The only witness account of this site came from a young girl. She and her mother were held for about a month in April and May of 1992. She said that the camp was run by "•etniks". 3842/ She described the conditions, saying only that there was little food and that people were beaten. The witness stated that she saw soldiers kill old people and put them in mass graves. She also stated that she saw women raped. 3843/ In one instance, she alleged that the commandant ordered several women and girls brought to a room. There, he allegedly ordered a Serb woman to stab the witness' mother in the chest or stomach. The witness was then ordered to stand against a wall. The Serbs allegedly shot at her, but she turned at the last minute, the bullet just nicking her ear. The witness and her mother escaped by running away. 3844/ Another source stated only that women from Kula camp were also brought to this camp and raped. Some of these women were allegedly killed. 3845/

2460. Unidentified Home, Lukavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that it visited a detention centre at a private home in Lukavica in 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3846/

2461. Barracks, Lukavica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that it visited a detention centre at the barracks in Lukavica on 30 September 1993. No information was provided regarding the treatment of inmates, the length of the facility's existence nor its exact location. 3847/

2462. Pale: After Serb losses at Orahovica, Renovica and epa, the residents of those killed staged a protest, threatening to kill or expel all the Muslims. One identified man allegedly forcibly evicted Muslims, and two other identified man organized arrests. Police forces from Sok allegedly carried out the arrests. An identified commander allegedly assisted in some unspecified way. Another identified man armed and dressed a paramilitary force. This paramilitary group allegedly looted Muslim property and cooperated with "weekend •etniks." Another man, affiliated with Arkan, was also allegedly involved in the persecution of Muslims. Finally, yet another man organized a paramilitary group. Forces active in the area included Arkan's paramilitaries, Šešelj's "•etniks", White Eagles, and "weekend •etniks". 3848/

2463. There were several sites in Pale where Muslims were allegedly detained by Serbs. It appears that there was one main site, and other satellites where prisoners were detained.

2464. Police Station, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. A site of detention was the police station. 3849/

2465. Sports Hall, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. A site of detention was a sports hall. 3850/

2466. Cinema, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral. A site of detention was a cinema. 3851/

2467. Cultural Centre, Pale: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A site of detention was in a cultural centre. 3852/

2468. It is unclear where the majority of detainees were housed. Two identified men, one a commander, allegedly ran all of these camps. 3853/ One source stated that over 20,000 prisoners went through this area and as of November 1992, there were still 2,500 held there. 3854/

2469. Some prisoners were arrested and brought straight to the camps, while others were transferred in from other camps. Detainees were brought from Bratunac 3855/ and Manjaa. 3856/ At least one transfer from Bratunac occurred in mid-May. 3857/ Estimates of the number of prisoners were near 400. 3858/ Another source stated that 500 to 600 detainees were transferred from Bratunac to Pale, but did not specify the date of this transfer. 3859/ It is unclear whether this was the same transfer as the one in mid-May. The camp was opened as early as May 1992, 3860/ and may have been in operation as recently as May 1993. 3861/

2470. There is little information on the living conditions for most of the sites. A witness detained in the sports hall stated that about 50 people were kept for 12 days in a space the size of a volleyball court. They received one piece of bread and one-eighth of a 200 gram can 3862/ every 24 to 36 hours. 3863/ At all the sites, prisoners were allegedly interrogated and beaten. They were reportedly beaten upon arrival, during detention, and as they waited for exchange. As they waited for exchange, prisoners were tied in

groups of 10 and forced to walk between two lines of guards who beat them. They were also forced to sing "etnik" songs. Guards used electric cables, police batons, and iron batons. 3864/ Some detainees allegedly died from beatings. 3865/ Additionally, two sources stated that women were raped in Pale. 3866/ Finally, one source alleged that the Serbs forced detainees to give blood. 3867/

2471. One source stated that about 50 "extremists" were responsible for beating all of the prisoners. 3868/ Fifteen of those guards have been identified. Two of these men were allegedly former employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Services, and a third was allegedly a member of Arkan's forces. 3869/

2472. Pofalii, unidentified cellar: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. An identified 20 year-old Serb woman alleged that she was held in a private prison in a basement in Pofalici for 25 days in the spring or summer of 1992. The private prison was allegedly run by an identified man. The witness stated that she was abducted on the way home from work by four Green Berets. She was taken to a cellar. It was a small hall, partitioned with wood. 3870/ There were no windows or ventilation. She was placed in a very small room with another woman, 16 years-old. 3871/ This other woman had been there for two days before the witness, and her father was a colonel. 3872/ The room held only a blanket and a spotlight on the ceiling. It was only a little larger than the witness was tall. The guards brought in chairs when they needed them, such as for oral sex. 3873/ The first night the witness was raped by 12 men in black coveralls and the commander. Among the men was a man identified by nickname. The commander raped her first that night, both orally and vaginally. The witness was raped every night. 3874/ She stated that she heard cries of other women in the adjoining spaces. 3875/ She was released through the intervention of a Muslim friend. The commander advised her to forget what had happened. 3876/

2473. Pofalii House of Correction: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Another site where people were allegedly detained was the basement of the House of Correction in Pofalii. A witness testified that he was held there for three days and two nights. He stated that he was interrogated and beaten by two members of Special units. They beat him with their hands, feet, sticks and rifle butts. They also allegedly called him a "etnik" and asked how many Muslim women he had raped at u mountain. An identified man was allegedly a guard at this site. 3877/

2474. Pofalici Cultural Centre: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report states merely that a great number of Serb women are held at this site. 3878/

2475. Rajlovac: There appear to have been several camps in this area, and it is unclear from reports what happened at which camp. Regardless, they appear to have been run as one unit. They were run by Serbs and housed Muslims. The camp or camps were described as barracks, hangars, storehouses, and tanks. One camp was described as the Military airport barracks, where people were tortured by being placed in cisterns and containers. 3879/ Another camp was reportedly a distribution centre. 3880/ Another of the camps was located at Jugopetrol or Energopetrol warehouses or storage tanks. Nearby was another detention area at the Tehnogas company. It is unclear of these are the same or different camps. Other sources identified the military barracks as a site of detention, and another, a distribution centre. All of these sites were in the area of Rajlovac. A majority of the reports concerning this area concern attacks on Ahatovii and Dobroševii. The villages were allegedly attacked in early June. 3881/ Either just before 3882/ or after, men, women, and children

were taken away. 3883/

2476. Jugopetrol Warehouse, Rajlovac: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Two witnesses describe events at this camp. One witness reports that on 30 May 1992, Serbs began shelling Dobroševii. The next day, infantry attacks began. The third day, Nikola Staniši and Vaso Skoo called for the surrender of the population. The soldiers separated men from the women and children and took all the detainees to the old storehouse of Jugopetrol at the airport Rajlovac. One witness stated that not everyone was beaten there, but he saw people beaten every day. He identified two men who died from beatings. Detainees were allegedly forced to dig graves, load and unload munition, and do other work. On 12 June, 10 men were taken from the camp and not seen again. On 13 June, 60 more detainees were taken away in similar fashion. The witness, his wife, child, and mother were released that day in a prison exchange. 3884/

2477. A Serb witness confirmed that Serb soldiers took villagers to Rajlovac and Jugopetrol. He identified two women who were allegedly raped at the camp, one publicly. The witness intervened on behalf of a woman and three children, securing their release from the camp on 11 June 1992. A few days later, all of the women and children were released and the men reportedly sent to Ilijaš and Srednje. 3885/

2478. Bojnik Barracks, Energopetrol, and Tehnogas (Rajlovac): The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. According to one witness, two or three days before the attack on Ahatovii and Dobroševii, Serb soldiers captured about 150 men, women, and children in Dobroševii, Bojnik, and Mihaljevii. The witness was taken to barracks in Bojnik with about 15 other men. There they were beaten. The men were then transferred to Rajlovac, where the witness stated he was kept in large tanks of the Energopetrol company. He stated that there were about 80 people in the tank with him and about 130 in the other. There were about 400 people kept at the Tehnogas company.

2479. The witness identified the man in charge, and stated that he was interrogated by a Serbian mercenary from Kosovo. The witness identified another man who died from beatings. He had told the witness that the Serbs had demanded one million DM as ransom. 3886/ The witness also said that 10 men on a list made by the camp commander were taken away by the driver of the leader of the SDS and four armed men. The 10 disappeared. At a later time, this driver allegedly threw an asphyxiant into the tank where the witness was to suffocate the prisoners.

2480. On the 13th day of the witness' detention, the leader of the SDS came to the camp to take the witness and 54 other men for exchange. The men were loaded onto a bus and were beaten if they moved. After about an hour, the bus stopped at Sokoline. The driver and guards left the bus, and the bus was fired on with rocket launchers, bazookas, machine-guns, submachine-guns, and grenades for 15 minutes. Four non-wounded men helped two wounded escape. The witness later heard that three more also survived. 3887/

2481. Another source described this attack. This source stated that the attack occurred on 14 June that 56 men were on the bus and that 48 survived. 3888/ Another source stated that the attack was ordered by the leader of the SDS and another identified man. 3889/ Other sources also described this mass killing, but did not provide details. 3890/ There may have been another incident, according to one witness. He stated that on 14 June at about 10:00 a.m., 86 detainees were put on two trucks. At about 12:30 p.m., an identified man ordered soldiers to fire at the trucks. Six people reportedly survived. 3891/

2482. Unspecified locations: The earliest account of prisoners came in a statement of a former policeman, arrested with another on 1 May 1992 in Vogoša. The witness stated that he and his companion were beaten by turns between 4 May and 13 May. On the 13th, they were transferred to Sonja's by one man identified by name and the body guard of the leader of the SDS. 3892/

2483. Detainees were brought to the camps over a period of time. Some were apparently brought there before the attacks and some just after. One witness reported being taken to a camp on the same day of the attack or the next day. 3893/ The men and women were separated. The witness claimed he was beaten until he lost consciousness. Cold water was poured on him to awaken him. The witness then saw 68 more prisoners arrive at the camp. Six military policemen ordered them to take off their clothes and lay down. The six men beat these 68 on the genitals. Two men were also sent into a minefield, and the witness heard explosions. The witness stated that detainees received one piece of stale bread two times per day. On 13 June, 11 detainees were taken away, and they disappeared. On 14 June the witness stated that 86 detainees were taken for an exchange. An identified man allegedly ordered soldiers to fire on the trucks the detainees were in. Six allegedly survived. 3894/

2484. Another witness was taken from her home in conjunction with the attack. The attacking forces were all dressed differently. Some wore disguise uniforms, some ordinary uniforms, and some no uniforms. However, they all wore white armbands. The elderly men, women and children were separated from seven men of fighting age. Those seven were taken to Rajlovac barracks. Because they did not have any arms, they were told nothing would happen to them. However, the witness' husband stated that they were beaten and two were killed. The remaining five were exchanged. 3895/

2485. Finally, one witness stated that four days after the attacks, soldiers arrested everyone in the village of Ahatovii. There were about 53 women, children, elderly people, and sick people. They were taken to storehouses in Rajlovac. The witness saw an identified man beaten by a camp guard. This man died the next day. 3896/ The witness stated that women and children did not suffer while she was in the camp. On 13 June she and her children were released in an exchange. 3897/

2486. Semizovac: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. It is unclear how many camps were in this area. Two sources indicate that there was one main camp, 3898/ while another indicates that there were several camps. 3899/

2487. The camp was allegedly in operation from 5 June 1992, 3900/ through at least November 1992. 3901/ It reportedly housed Muslims. 3902/ In June there were at least 33 prisoners, who had been transferred here from Podlugovi. They were allegedly used as human shields and forced to remove mines. They were released by being ransomed through HVO Kiseljak for 1,000 DM each. 3903/

2488. Other detainees were from Vogoša. 3904/ The leader of the SDS, allegedly ordered the "ethnic cleansing" of Vogoša. Muslim workers were fired, Muslim shops were confiscated, and then Muslims were given an ultimatum to leave. Serb forces then allegedly destroyed the villages of Svrake and Krše, killing some villagers, and taking the rest to camps at Semizovac. According to this source, over 7,000 prisoners passed through camps in this area, and 840 were still held in November 1992. 3905/ The last source also stated that the detainees of this camp were from Vogoša, primarily Svrake and Sovrle. This source concurred that over 7,000 prisoners passed through the area, adding that hundreds were killed there, died from torture or from hunger. 3906/

2489. Unidentified Facility, Svrake: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The only information on a site of detention in this area comes from the confession of Borislav Herak. He referred several times to using prisoners from Svrake for various tasks. He did not state where the prisoners were held, but stated that they were used by the Bosnian Serb Army, Kremeš Company, at Vogoša and u mountain. Herak stated that prisoners were used to dig trenches, 3907/ used as live shields, 3908/ and used to light the torch for a giant flame thrower, consisting of a kerosene truck and a long hose. 3909/ Herak also confessed to killing five men. A man allegedly ordered him to do it, saying that Herak could always say the men were shot trying to escape. Other prisoners were forced to bury the dead in a nearby Muslim cemetery. 3910/

2490. Tarin: There are a number of reports of camps in Tarin, the largest among them located in the local grain silo. Some reports described only "a camp" or "the camp" in Tarin. Regardless, the camp or camps were allegedly run by the BiH Government. 3911/ In the Spring of 1992, armed Muslims from the village of Tarin attacked their Serbian neighbours. Some of the Serb villagers were taken to the silos. 3912/ The armed groups were allegedly led by a retired police officer, and a military school student. The arrested villagers were allegedly tortured and beaten before they were taken to the camp. 3913/ Bradina, Konjic was attacked 25 May 1992. The men were reportedly taken to camps at Tarin and elebii, while women and children were imprisoned in the primary school building or sent to the Sports hall Musala. 3914/

2491. Later, between 15 April and 17 April 1993, the BiH army and Muslim paramilitary forces took control of Konjic. They allegedly detained over 1,000 Bosnian Croat civilians at the Sports Hall in Konjic and the silos at Tarin. 3915/ On 9 July, ECLC Kiseljak reported that HVO sources claimed 20 prisoners were held at Tarin. 3916/ On 7 September 1993, an HVO representative for HUMPB said that 30 Bosnian Croats were still held in Tarin and Pazari, but that they were about to be liberated. 3917/ Finally, at an unspecified point in time, 150 Bosnian Croat civilians from Podorašac and Konjic were imprisoned at Tarin by the BiH Army and civil authorities. 3918/

2492. Tarin, Silos: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ECMM and the ICRC. This camp was a concrete grain silo with 11 small compartments 3919/ 25 to 35 square metres each. Between each compartment were walls about four metres high and about one half metre to one metre wide. Guards walked along these walls. 3920/ There was a long corridor between the cells, and there were no sanitary facilities, water or light. The camp was encircled by barbed wire. The detainees slept on the concrete. 3921/ The guards called each other only by their last names. Their place of command was a small "premise" within the Silo. 3922/ The commander was a named Muslim, and four of the guards were identified. 3923/

2493. Two witnesses were at the camp at about the same time, in early June 1992. One stated that the camp was full and that his cell had 15 other Serb males in it, all from Konjic. This witness also stated that Serbs were brought in every day, after having been beaten at the Health centre nearby. This witness was transferred to elebii on 4 June. 3924/ The other witness stated that his cell contained about seven or eight Serb males from Tarin. this witness stated that the guards beat only some of the prisoners, and those not too hard. He was transferred to elebii camp about 3 June, then to Donje Selo on 17 November. On 8 February 1993, the witness was taken to Tarin for an exchange. A Muslim woman was in charge of exchanges there, and she took about 100 Serbs in three trucks over Igman Mountain to exchange them in Hrasnica. Two men were returned because there were not enough Muslims to exchange for.

Those two remained at Kula camp. 3925/

2494. A fourth witness did not state when he was at the camp. He was transferred with 13 others from the Hotel Famos at Mount Igman. He stated there were about 50 Serbs imprisoned there. There were about 15 men in over 12 small, damp filthy cells. The witness stated that three to four Muslim guards took each Serb one by one for interrogation. The Serbs were beaten during this interrogation, especially by the four named guards discussed above. After only a day at this site, the witness and 24 others were taken to elebii. 3926/

2495. In the second half of August, 20 to 25 prisoners from the silos and Krupa were taken out and killed. 3927/ The prisoners were local Croats and Serbs. The murders were organized by a Bosnian Hill Brigade Commander, a Tarin HP Commander, and the Konjic Civil Police Commander. The murders were committed by an identified man. 3928/ The men were killed in the middle of the night at a slaughterhouse owned by Redo Bairi, on the Tarin-Kreševo road. The bodies were disposed of between the slaughter house and the river. The grave was dug by Muslim prisoners from the silos. 3929/

2496. Other reports of the area of Tarin did not specify to what camp they referred. Several sources just stated that there was a camp at Tarin. 3930/ Three reports alleged that women were detained at the camp. 3931/ One of these alleged that girls and women were raped there. 3932/ The ICRC allegedly visited a camp in November of 1992, and found it lacking in heat, with insufficient coverings for detainees. 3933/ Finally, a camp was still allegedly in operation in late 1993. 3934/

2497. Health Centre in Tarin: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to one report, Serbs were severely beaten by Muslim soldiers at the health centre which was located some 200 metres from the silo. 3935/ Many of those mistreated at the health centre were reportedly taken to the grain silos. No additional information was made available regarding the duration of prisoner internment, nor the conditions attendant at the facility. 3936/

2498. Trapare: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. According to one witness, on 9 May or 10 May 1992, military units wearing the insignia of Serbian "•etniks" and the JNA entered an area near the Sarajevo airport. The soldiers allegedly ordered all of the residents to come out of the cellars where they had been hiding. The soldiers then separated the Serbs from the Muslims. One 50 year old Serb male refused to be separated from his Muslim neighbours. The witness stated that five to six soldiers beat him to death for his refusal.

2499. The witness and about 40 other Muslims were used as human shields, made to march through a combat zone to vehicles 300 metres away, and thereafter taken to a detention facility called Trapare. 3937/ This site was a camp or assembly area three kilometres from the Sarajevo airport. When the witness and the other prisoners arrived at the camp, the witness reported, the soldiers took a 12 year-old girl from her father. About six men allegedly took her behind a bunker, and the witness heard her screaming and crying. The father collapsed, at which point he was forced over to the bunker at knife point, and forced to watch as soldiers allegedly repeatedly raped his daughter for about an hour. The witness never saw the father and daughter again and believed they were killed. 3938/

2500. Trnovo: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. This area was generally used as a point of exchange of prisoners. Two witnesses reported that they were taken to Trnovo

for unauthorized exchanges. 3939/ One witness stated that he had been imprisoned by joint Muslim and Croat forces at elebii camp in May 1992 and was transferred to the Sports hall in Konjic in August 1992. He stated that on 6 November 1992, he and about 29 other Serbs were taken to Trnovo for an informal exchange. The detainees were kept in stores next to the police station for two months, during negotiations. The guards did not beat the prisoners, but some prisoners of war were killed. Additionally, the witness alleged that the detainees were required to do physical labour. The site where the witness was kept was a bare space with wooden pallets for sleeping. When the witness was finally exchanged, 10 prisoners remained. Three from Konjic were exchanged later, and the witness did not know what happened to the remaining seven from Kalinovik. He stated that there was a constant turnover in Trnovo because prisoners from Konjic were sent there for exchange regularly. 3940/

2501. Viktor Bubanj Army Barracks: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the CSCE, UK DDT, and the ICRC. This site was formerly a prison for 5th Army Division soldiers. 3941/ It was turned into a camp housing both Bosnian Serb men and Bosnian Serb women, all civilians, though some were accused of informing or signalling the Serb army. 3942/ It was allegedly also called "Juka's Prison". It was run by a local army official. 3943/ However, another report stated that the camp was run by a man identified by nickname. 3944/ The population was estimated at over 200, 3945/ the men housed in 12 cells and the women in seven cells. The main foreman for the women was identified by only one name. 3946/ Some of the women were allegedly wives of former or current JNA members. 3947/ One report alleged that four captured Serb soldiers were brought to this camp in September of 1992 and executed in front of other detainees. 3948/ One part of the prison was allegedly in better condition for visits by journalists and the ICRC. Also, detainees were allegedly forced to make false statements to journalists. 3949/

2502. Prisoners were beaten, and denied medical assistance, and women prisoners were raped. 3950/ One witness was arrested by Green Berets and taken to the prison. She was put into a small room with seven other women, some young and some elderly. More women arrived later. The floor was covered with a mattress and blankets. The witness was interrogated, beaten, and raped. She stated that the other women were raped frequently also, but each by the same Muslim man--one man for each woman. The women were raped in front of each other, and a small room next door was used only for oral sex. The witness was helped by a Muslim woman, who supplied her with contraceptives. Other women became pregnant, and were allegedly told they could receive abortions if they testified that Serbs had raped them. The witness became pregnant when the Muslim woman could no longer supply her with contraceptives. The witness stated that several people were killed, and the guards performed mock executions. The witness escaped in mid-December with the help of an identified person. 3951/

2503. The Thomson Mission visited this Muslim-run facility on 1 September 1992. Mission representatives located some 127 Serbian detainees, eight of whom were young to middle aged women. Male detainees ranged in age from early 20's to well over 60 years. The vast majority claimed to be innocent civilians, including an oral surgeon who was arrested as an alleged threat to BiH peace and security. Two among them said they were members of Karakjic's SDS. 3952/

2504. Health related conditions appeared to have been satisfactory, although there was evidence of head and body lice infection among the inmates. The detainees were reportedly held here for close to three months. 3953/

2505. Vogoša: There were several sites run by the Serbian SDS where Muslims were allegedly detained in Vogoša. Among them were Sonja's motel and restaurant, the Neuropsychiatric clinic, Ernest Grin Hospital, private houses, the police station, the Hotel Park, and an unidentified hotel. There are no specific allegations regarding the Neuropsychiatric clinic, Ernest Grin Hospital, and the private houses. 3954/

2506. Hotel Park, Vogoša: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. According to Borislav Herak, about 100 of Arkan and Šešelj's soldiers stayed at this hotel, traveling daily to the front lines. 3955/ Several women were allegedly brought to this hotel and raped there by soldiers. 3956/ It is not clear if women were held here for a period longer than for the rape. However, one woman was taken multiple times to the hotel and raped by several men. She was a prisoner, though her movement was not limited to the premises of the hotel. 3957/

2507. There was also an unidentified motel described by one witness account. This site could be the Hotel Park, Sonja's, or another site. The Muslim witness stated that she was taken with other women and children from her neighbourhood to a motel in Vogoša. There were about 40 Muslim women there, aged 18 to 40, and two 16 year-old girls. The witness was detained from 20 August through 10 December 1992. All the women slept in one room. Soldiers allegedly came in at night drunk, selected victims randomly, took them upstairs and raped them. The witness believed that every woman at the hotel was raped more than once. The witness was raped twice and was also interrogated and beaten. She and her son were released in a prisoner exchange. 3958/

2508. Police Headquarters, Vogoša: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Two men were arrested on 1 May 1992, and taken to the police station at Vogoša for interrogation. The commander was identified as a local army official. One of the men was allegedly beaten by the commander. Later the same day, the prisoners were taken to Rajlovac. 3959/ Another source alleged only that Muslim prisoners were kept in the police station. 3960/

2509. Sonja's Kon-Tiki Restaurant (aka Kod Sonje), Vogoša: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Newsday and the New York Times. This site was an abandoned restaurant and motel complex in Vogoša, located about seven miles north of Sarajevo. 3961/ The motel housed women, while an attached bunker housed men. According to one source, the motel held 50 to 60 Bosnian Muslim girls. 3962/ The commander of the bunker section was identified, 3963/ while two other men allegedly ran the motel section. 3964/

2510. The motel was allegedly run as a "bordello", the commanders allowing the frequent rape of the detainees. 3965/ A detailed allegation of how this "bordello" was run was provided by Borislav Herak. He stated that he visited the site at least once a week on the suggestion or orders of his commanders or his platoon leaders. He stated that he was told it was important for his morale to rape Muslim women. 3966/ A colleague of Herak's did not assert that he was ordered to go to the camp, but instead said that he had heard that a lot of the army went there. 3967/

2511. Herak confessed to raping 11 women from the site. He also confessed to killing them or participating in their killing on a mountain. He identified five men who were with him, also raped some of the women, and killed some of them. 3968/ One of Herak's commanders allegedly knew and approved of the rapes and killings. He and the other commander handed out the keys, and they told

Herak they had new girls coming in daily for whom there was not enough room or food. 3969/ Herak also stated that he was present when French and Canadian UNPROFOR soldiers came to take women away in UN APCs. One of Herak's commander's said that UN soldiers raped women and returned them to the restaurant. Herak added that once he saw General McKenzie, the commander of UNPROFOR in Sarajevo, with four girls. He said he recognized the general from television. 3970/ UNPROFOR allegedly denied the allegations that UNPROFOR soldiers and Serb soldiers rape Muslim women. 3971/

2512. Other sources alleged that at this camp, a group of 20 "•etniks" raped two girls, aged seven and 13 in front of their mother. The girls died from their injuries. 3972/

2513. There is only one witness account of the bunker section of the camp. Two Muslim men were allegedly arrested in Vogoša on 1 May 1992. They were first taken to the police headquarter, then to Rajlovac, and on 13 May, they were taken by members of the Serbian irregular forces to the bunker. That night, the men were interrogated by a former colleague. The witness stated that they were beaten severely during questioning and on another occasion. On 29 May, the men were exchanged, but were arrested 24 hours later by the order of two inspectors. 3973/

2514. Another source alleged that the commander of the Viktor Bubanj prison and his "•etniks" took prisoners to this site. They allegedly tortured and interrogated the detainees. 3974/

2515. Unidentified camps: The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources. According to one source, 218 Muslims were taken hostage 24 May 1992. BiH radio reported that they were being tortured and deprived of food. The location of this site was not mentioned. 3975/ Another source alleged that prisoners taken from an unspecified camp in Vogoša were taken in July 1992 to work at a mountain for Serbian forces. Allegedly a Serbian volunteer told Borislav Herak that five of them should be killed. Herak killed them with gunfire as the prisoners had their backs to him. 3976/

2516. Vrace: This was allegedly an area where several informal sites of detention existed, and one large camp was located. Two sources claimed that Muslim women were held in houses and flats where they were beaten and raped repeatedly. 3977/

2517. Student Dormitory: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. The large camp was located at a former student dormitory. One source claimed that over 27,000 people passed through this camp, and over 500 civilians were killed. The prisoners were allegedly interrogated by SDS and the Serb Secretariat of Internal Affairs, under the direction of a named man. The prisoners were allegedly mistreated, but the source did not describe that mistreatment. The camp authorities also allegedly set up a court with "proper" punishment to deal with charges against the inmates. The detainees were exchanged or transferred to Kula, Lukavica garrison, Slaviša Vajner ia in Sokolac, or to Pale. 3978/

2518. Unidentified school: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A BiH witness stated that her neighbour was taken to a school in April of 1992 for interrogation. There, Serbs allegedly beat him and threatened to kill his brother if the detainee did not pay them 500 DM within an hour. The detainee escaped with his family, and the Serb soldiers allegedly demolished the brother's house and raped two women suspected of hiding the two men. 3979/

2519. Drvo-Rijeka Shop: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One witness reported that in mid-June 1992, during the evacuation of the Maršal Tito barracks, three armed "•etniks," identified by name, came to her apartment. They had cockades on their caps and allegedly told the witness that they were coming to take away Muslims and slaughter them. The men took the witness and her father to Vraca in a luxury car, stopping on the street Petrovaka Cesta. The two detainees were put into a garage, and then taken to a room. The witness was forced to watch while the men beat her father and tried to cut him. The witness was beaten too and the men threatened to cut their throats. Batko took the witness to another room where he raped her. 3980/ He tried to get the other two men to rape her also, but they refused. The two men, Zoran and Mijo, took the witness to their headquarters in the shop Drvo-Rijeka, where she spent the night. The men questioned the witness about her brother, and who would win the war. The men sent her home in the morning, saying that Batko had looked for her that night. The witness has not seen her father since this time. Later, she found out that someone had called her brother from Vraca, saying that they had tortured and killed the witness and her father. 3981/

2520. Huts in Zovik: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United Kingdom. This site was just south-east of Hadii. A witness stated that in January 1993, he knew of a prisoner of war camp holding 30 to 40 Serbian males in "nissen type" huts. 3982/

2521. u: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. This was reportedly a site where women from Sonja's were taken and killed. Also, Borislav Herak confessed that several people living in Sarajevo were taken here and killed by him and his colleagues so that they could confiscate the apartments of those killed. 3983/ Finally, a witness stated that Serbian men broke into Muslim houses, took girls and women to this mountain and raped them there. He also stated that when the area was retaken by Muslim troops, they found mutilated bodies of women. 3984/

69. Šekovii

2522. The county of Šekovii is located in eastern BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Šekovii was 9,639. At that time, the population was 94.3 per cent Serbian and 5.7 per cent Muslim. 3985/

2523. Women's camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the French Government. It was reported that there was a camp for women in Šekovii 3986/ where more than 800 Muslim women and girls were imprisoned. 3987/ It was alleged that women and girls as young as seven years old were raped and otherwise abused in this camp. 3988/ Another report also refers to a camp for women in Šekovii. 3989/

2524. Vuinovii camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Approximately 20 men were taken from a camp in Sušica to a camp in the village of Vuinovii in the county of Šekovii. The men were reportedly treated very badly by there Serbian captors. It is alleged that the men were subjected to forced labour such as digging shelters and other heavy work. They received very little food and had to sleep on the ground in a ruined house. Their possessions were stolen and they were often beaten. 3990/

2525. Logging Camp/Sawmill: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United Kingdom. A source reported that a detention camp at "Sekovice" 3991/ was located at a former logging camp/sawmill in the woods near the town. The source believed that it was still in use. 3992/

2526. Unknown Šekovii Camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC. Several reports refer to a camp existing in Šekovii. None of the reports provide any details concerning the camp or camps. 3993/

70. Šipovo

2527. The municipality of Šipovo is located in the west-central section of BiH. According to the 1991 census, Šipovo had a total population of 15,553. Serbs comprised the majority of the population at 79.2 per cent, and Muslims comprised 20.8 per cent. Four documents refer to camps located in Šipovo.

2528. Camp Šipovo: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report referred to a "Camp Šipovo" where prisoners from Manjaa were transferred in late May or early June 1992. The source did not indicate the exact location of the camp. "Camp Šipovo" was controlled by Serbs and the prisoners were Muslim according to this source. The report provided no further information concerning the camp. 3994/

2529. Mlinište: 3995/ The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. It was reported that a concentration camp was located at Mlinište in the municipality of Glamo which extends to the city of Šipovo in the municipality of Šipovo. 3996/ The camp was originally used as a work camp for Serbs from Mrkonji Grad and Klju who refused to serve in the Serbian army. The camp was geographically separate from the town of Mlinište and located in a thick forest. The report stated that the ICRC searched for the camp, but was unable to find it as it is concealed by thick trees and not visible from the air. The camp allegedly opened in June 1992 and there was no indication in the report that it had been closed.

2530. This Serb controlled camp reportedly housed 3,500 prisoners. 3997/ The camp commander was identified in the report by name. 3998/ The camp prisoners were reportedly Muslims and Croats from Klju, Bosanski Petrovac, Jajce, Mrkonji Grad, and Šipovo. The prisoners were allegedly captured by Serbian soldiers at home or work, or were arrested by former JNA soldiers and "•etniks". Many were taken to Manjaa first and then to Mlinište.

71. Skender Vakuf

2531. The municipality of Skender Vakuf is in north-western BiH and is bordered by the municipalities of Kotor Varoš, Travnik, Jajce, Mrkonji Grad, Banja Luka, and elinac. According to the 1991 census the population of Skender Vakuf was 19,416. The majority of the population were Serbs at 69.6 per cent, Muslims comprised 24.8 per cent, and Croats 5.6 per cent.

2532. Skender Vakuf Post Office: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch. Five men were reportedly held captive by JNA officers soldiers in the basement of a post office in the city of Skender Vakuf. 3999/ The city of Skender Vakuf is located in the central part of the municipality of Skender Vakuf. During the middle of May 1992, JNA soldiers brought the five male prisoners to the Babanovac Hotel near Travnik to the post office in Skender Vakuf. It is

unclear from the report whether the prisoners were Muslim or Croatian, but the report did state that the men were stripped of their uniforms after being captured near the lower part of the Vlaši plateau. 4000/

2533. According to one prisoner, two of the men were wounded when captured. The prisoners who were transported from the Babanovac Hotel were held at the Skender Vakuf Post Office were held until Sunday 17 May. During their detention, the prisoners were deprived of food, water, blankets or clothing. According to this source, the prisoners were beaten by a "group of men" many times. Those who performed the beatings were probably JNA soldiers although the report did not state this. The witness stated that the men were subjected to beatings each time they requested to use the bathrooms. The men were subsequently taken to a prison in Stara Gradiška, a town bordering northern BiH in the Serbian occupied area of Croatia. 4001/

72. Sokolac

2534. The county of Sokolac is located in eastern BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 14,833. At that time, the population was 68.6 per cent Serbian, 30.2 per cent Muslim, and 1.2 per cent were referred to as "other". 4002/

2535. Sokolac Camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. A Muslim man 4003/ reported being arrested along with his wife, mother-in-law, brother and his brother's wife in Rogatica by Serbians and being held in Sokolac as a war prisoner. He was held for 21 days and then exchanged in Sarajevo. The man believes that his brother was held in Sokolac for five days and then released. The man was subjected to beatings while being detained. He does not know the fate of the others arrested. He reported that the arrests were organized by two named men. 4004/ A Muslim woman reported that her husband was taken to a camp in Sokolac. 4005/ It was reported that a camp referred to as the "Sokolac Concentration Camp" was a supplementary camp for the one located in Pale. Most of the prisoners are said to have come from Bratunac. 4006/

2536. Primary School, "Slaviša Vajner ia": The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A Muslim woman 4007/ reported that in May 1992, a group of armed "•etniks" from surrounding Serbian villages began searching Muslim houses and intimidating the civilians in Sokolac. Many young women were taken to a camp in a primary school, "Slaviša Vajner ia" in Sokolac. There were 13 women and about 400-500 men. All of them were Muslim except two Serbian women. The witness was held in the camp from May until September and reported that all of the women, including herself, were repeatedly raped. 4008/ She also reported that the men were beaten and forced to dig trenches. 4009/

2537. KTK Visoko Plant, Kneina: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. It was reported that the KTK Visoko Plant at Kneina, in Sokolac county was turned into a labour camp for non-Serbians. 4010/ This camp is also included in a list of camps in another report. 4011/

2538. Psychiatric Clinic: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Allegedly, civilians were held and tortured at the psychiatric clinic in Sokolac. The clinic was renamed "Serbian Hospital". 4012/ This camp is also included in a list of camps in another report. 4013/

2539. Gym, Sokolac: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. It was reported that three named "extremists" held prisoners in a gym at Sokolac. 4014/

2540. Sports Hall: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A camp in a Sports Hall in Sokolac was included in list of camps. It is unclear whether this is the same camp referred to as the "Gym" camp above. 4015/

2541. Winter Service Point: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. It was reported that the three "extremists" named above held prisoners at the Winter Maintenance Service at Podromanija. 4016/ A camp referred to as the "Winter Service Point at Romanija" was included in a list of camps in another report. 4017/

2542. Unknown camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. An unknown Sokolac camp is referred to in a list of camps. 4018/

73. Srebrenica

2543. The county of Srebrenica is located in eastern BiH on the Serbian border. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 37,211. At that time, the population was 74.8 per cent Muslim and 25.2 per cent Serbian. 4019/

2544. Sase Mine: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government. A detention centre is reported to exist in an unused mine in the town of Sase, near Srebrenica. It is further reported that four identified Serbs took 52 men from this detention centre and killed them all in a place called Bjelovac, near the river Drina. 4020/

2545. Nova Kasaba: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. A list of camps reports the existence of a camp in Srebrenica known as "Nova Kasaba". There is no detailed information. 4021/ This camp is also referred to in another report containing a list of camps. 4022/

74. Stolac

2546. The municipality of Stolac is located in Herzegovina. It is bordered by apljina, Nevesinje, Mostar, Ljubinje, and Neum. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this municipality was 18,845; of which 44.5 per cent were Muslims, 32.4 per cent were Croats, 20.8 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 2.3 per cent were described as "others".

2547. It was reported that four camps were established in Stolac including the Stolac Ironworks 4023/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.); the Army Barracks 4024/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.); the Tobacco Station 4025/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.); and the Crnji School 4026/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.). No additional details regarding these camps have been received except that during an inspection conducted by ECMM teams on 15 September 1993 no prisoners were found in any of the camps in

Stolac. 4027/

2548. It was reported that since June 1993 approximately 1,350 Muslim men "of fighting age" from the Stolac region have been arrested by HVO forces. Testimony has been received which suggests that a number of young and elderly men have been arrested. 4028/ HVO authorities claim that the men were arrested for security reasons but acknowledge that due process was ignored during their arrest. 4029/ Bosnian Croat forces reportedly detained these men at Dretelj and Gabela camps but their current location remains unknown. 4030/ 2549. On 3 August 1993 the entire remaining Muslim population of Stolac, including approximately 4,000 women, children and elderly, reportedly was arrested and imprisoned at the Gasnice camp in apljina. 4031/

75. Tešanj

2550. Tešanj is located in northern BiH, south of Dobož and has a population of 48,390 according to the 1991 census. At that time the population was 72.2 per cent Muslim, 18.5 per cent Croat, and 6.4 per cent Serb, with the remaining 2.9 per cent described as "others". 4032/

2551. Tešanj Rape Camp: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Dallas Morning News. This detention area is located in Tešanj. 4033/ Approximately 20 Muslim women were held by Serbs for at least four months. 4034/ They would rape the women detainees every day and night. 4035/ On some occasions, the detainee would be raped by several men on the same night. 4036/

2552. Unidentified Camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One woman, apparently of mixed ethnicity, claimed she was held in the detention facility from October 1992 to March 1993. She appears to be part Muslim and part Serb. During her imprisonment she was raped several times every day by various members of the Muslim armed forces. She was beaten, had cigarettes extinguished on her body and had her anus injured. The witness claimed that a 70 year-old woman was detained and raped in this detention facility. One Muslim soldier refused to rape a woman and was allegedly killed by his fellow soldiers. 4037/

2553. Military Prison, Tešanj: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that their representatives visited a detention facility at the military prison in Tešanj on 24 November 1992. No information was made available regarding the length of detention or conditions at this facility. 4038/

2554. Hospital, Tešanj: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. The ICRC reported that their representatives visited a detention facility at the military prison in Tešanj on 24 November 1992. No information was made available regarding the length of detention or conditions at this facility. 4039/

76. Tesli

2555. Before the conflict, Tesli county, situated in north central Bosnia, had approximately 60,000 inhabitants, of whom approximately 45 per cent were Muslims, 25 per cent were ethnic Croats, and 30 per cent were ethnic Serbs. With the onset of the war, the majority non-Serbian population was ordered to surrender and relinquish all weapons to the Serbian insurgent forces. 4040/

2556. Serbian extremists established several detention facilities which reportedly interned more than 600 individuals. 4041/ The inmates in these facilities were said to have been under the despotic control of members of the Serbian militia, the Armada Forces of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the "Red Beret" formations--all of whom had reportedly come from Banja Luka to assist in "cleaning the terrain". 4042/

2557. Unidentified camp: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report acknowledged the existence of a facility which was said to have processed over 300 Muslim inmates. Several other reports refer to the existence of an exclusively female rape camp, with a rather sizeable containment capacity. A former refugee from this camp recalled that women were transported to the camp in trucks, the trucks each contained approximately 24 women and the witness observed a great many trucks preparing to transport women to this facility. 4043/ One room in the facility was said at one time to have accommodated over 100 individuals. 4044/

2558. Unknown facility outside Tesli: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. There are several sources which refer to an exclusively female camp in a wooded area just west of Tesli. The former female inmates who provided the information for these reports were all from the village of Kaloševi. 4045/

2559. In one report, a Muslim victim alleged that her village was overrun by Serbian forces in mid-March 1992 and the women and children were collected and taken to this facility in the woods. 4046/ She noted that the building in which she was contained appeared to be a newly erected brick structure. 4047/ She was placed in a room with 12 other girls and a guard was posted in front of the door to prohibit movement or escape. 4048/ The victim recalled five of the other girls as having also come from the village of Kaloševi. 4049/

2560. The victim reported that all the girls who shared the room with her were raped. 4050/ The soldiers came to the room on a daily basis and sexually assaulted them. 4051/ They were told that they were to give birth to Serbian children. 4052/

2561. After being held captive for three months, a Serbian from the village of Kaloševi, dressed in "etnik" uniform and assisted by friends from the Croatian Defence Council, facilitated the escape for 12 of the inmates. 4053/

2562. In a similar report a female victim recounted that women and children from her village were thrown into JNA trucks, with approximately 24 of them per truck. 4054/ She identified the perpetrators as "•etniks" wearing uniforms of the former JNA 4055/ as well as militiamen clad in uniforms with skull and bones insignia. 4056/

2563. The "•etniks" took the victims through Tesli to an unidentifiable wooded location and

"began taking us to some kind of rooms which were for the most part dug out of the ground, resembling mining areas or spaces; there was no light. There were over 100 of us in this space." 4057/

There was reportedly no exit from the room. According to the witness, the room was always dark, the only illumination came from a light burning in the hall. 4058/ Inmates, she recalled, were fed bread and water two times daily. 4059/

2564. The detainees were divided once again and the witness was put in a hut with 23 other women. 4060/ The witness and some 11 others were repeatedly raped in the hut in front of the other women. 4061/ Reportedly some women's hands were bound before they were raped. Others were kicked and beaten. The perpetrators were camp guards as well as "•etniks" from outside the camp. 4062/ In addition to the rapes, the Serbs occasionally took women from the group and executed them by random firing squad. 4063/

2565. The witness remained in detention at this facility for three months, until the end of July at which time a named Serb helped several victims escape. 4064/

2566. Another female victim stated that the "•etniks" who invaded her village of Kaloševi wore masks and White Eagle insignia on their uniforms. 4065/ They rounded up all the women and young girls and led them on foot. The women were required to walk for some five hours; shepherded through the forest, to a clearing. 4066/ Upon arrival, they found a place that the witness characterized as "some kind of forest motel." 4067/ The cabins were designated as sentry-boxes, and the entire encampment was fenced with barbed wire. 4068/

2567. The witness was placed with the girls and younger women. She was raped every night. 4069/ The White Eagles took their victims every evening and brought them back in the mornings. 4070/ There were nights when more than 20 of them came. 4071/ The women were reportedly also made to cook for the guards and to serve them naked. 4072/ The perpetrators reportedly also raped and killed some of the girls in front of the other victims. 4073/ Those women who resisted had their breasts cut. 4074/

2568. Stara Opština: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. On 12 July 1992, a victim and his friend were arrested by four or five soldiers wearing red berets and green uniforms. 4075/ The witness identified these soldiers as belonging to the so-called Serbian militia, "Crveni Barek". 4076/ The two were singled out apparently because of the appearance of their names on an unidentified Serb generated list. 4077/

2569. The detainees were taken to what was described as a large local government building, called Stara Opština. 4078/ According to the witness, all of the rooms, including the area in the cellar of the facility, were filled with Croatian and Muslim prisoners. 4079/ During his internment, the witness was both beaten and compelled into forced labour. 4080/ His detention at this facility was concluded on 14 July 1992, when the witness and his fellow prisoners were transferred to the local stadium. 4081/

2570. "Proleter" Stadium: 4082/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. This location was reportedly under the control of Serbian soldiers, presumably with some connection to the "Crveni Barek". 4083/ While no information regarding the layout or physical condition of the facility was made available, a clear impression of the attending circumstances may be had.

2571. According to one witness' recollection, a rather grim incident took place on 22 July 1992. Early that morning, some 25 drunken soldiers lined up a number of Muslim and Croatian prisoners. 4084/ The soldiers called the individuals, one-by-one, from the line. When the prisoner responded, the soldiers--as many as 10 at a time--beat and stabbed the victim to death. 4085/ Some 50 prisoners were killed in this manner over a period of about three hours. 4086/ If the victims refused to step forward when called, as was the case with the witness' friend, the soldiers simply machine-gunned them down

where they stood. 4087/

2572. Police station: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. According to one report, after Serb forces took control of the county of Tesli, all non-Serb families who had family members working in Western Europe were ordered to pay 300 DM per month to Tesli County. 4088/ Those who refused had their homes raided at night, their families beaten and the eldest paternal family member taken to the police station for interrogation. 4089/ These interrogations, called informative talks, lasted two to four days. 4090/ The Muslims were reportedly beaten by three to four policemen at a time. 4091/

2573. Banja Vruica Sanatorium: 4092/ The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral. Only a few reports referred to a detention facility at this location, however with very little detail. One report notes that over 300 Muslims between the ages of 16 and 60 were interned here and subjected to the whims and terrifying fancies of the Serbian militia, the Armada forces of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the "Red Beret" formations. 4093/

2574. Pribini: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. One report cites to the existence of a concentration camp in the Borija mountains. 4094/ At the time that the report was authored, some 500 individuals were reportedly interned at this facility. 4095/ No further information was available regarding its operation and control.

77. Titov Drvar

2575. This municipality is located in western BiH, on the border of Croatia. It is bounded to the north by Bosanski Petrovac and to the south by Bosansko Grahovo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the Titov Drvar municipality had a population of 17,079. Of that number 97.3 per cent were Serbs, 0.2 per cent were Muslims, 0.2 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.3 per cent were described as "others".

2576. In the Titov Drvar community, the Serbian goal of Muslim extermination reportedly continued unabated. The full scale expulsion of Muslim citizens and the establishment of concentration camps were reported throughout the area. 4096/

2577. Kamenica: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC. Several sources suggest the existence of a Serb controlled camp in Kamenica, in the area of Drvar. According to one report, 29 people were arrested in mid-July in Bosanski Petrovac and transported to this camp in Kamenica. The identification of the individuals interned in Kamenica was included in the report. 4097/

2578. Another report alludes to the United Nations' efforts to obtain the release of some 61 Muslims held by Serb forces at the camp in Kamenica. 4098/ The report states that the Muslim prisoners were released and transferred by ICRC members to the United Nations protected shelter of Karlovac (Republic of Croatia). 4099/

2579. Elementary School: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United States Government. Reportedly following the closing of camp Kozile in Bosanski Petrovac, 4100/ the prisoners were transported to the elementary school in Kamenica. The school had an estimated maximum capacity of 1000. The facility was presumably