

operated by military police units from Drvar. It is unclear if guards from camp Kozile were also transferred here for duty. 4101/

2580. Prekaja: The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. Reportedly just near Drvar, in the village of Prekaja is an alleged Serb controlled concentration camp. 4102/ Allegedly operated by extremists, the interns were purportedly tortured and killed at this camp. 4103/

2581. Titov Drvar: The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Medecins Sans Frontieres. Medecins Sans Frontieres reportedly acquired evidence of two Serb controlled concentration camps in Titov Drvar. 4104/ The French source interviewed several Muslim refugees from the town of Kozarac who had been interned in the Serb controlled camps. 4105/ The French agency reported that more than half of the refugees had reportedly been tortured. 4106/

2582. Drvar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources). Another report alleges the existence of a Bosnian Serb controlled camp at the prison. 4107/ This location was identified as of May 1993. 4108/ The source, however, did not provide additional information regarding either operation or prisoner identification.

#### 78. Tomislavgrad

2583. This municipality is located in central BiH, bordering Croatia to the west. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the county had a population of 29,261. Croats constituted 86.6 per cent of the population, Muslims 10.8 per cent, Serbs 1.5 per cent, and the remaining 1.1 per cent were classified as "other".

2584. Tomislavgrad has operated as a major transit area since the beginning of the conflict. Some 35,000 people, mostly Croats, have reportedly passed through the region, collecting exit visas, on their way to other lands. 4109/ There are, however, several non-Croats who have not departed the area. And according to area officials, the non-Croatian population of Tomislavgrad, who remain in the region, are not prisoners. They are only "subject to restricted movement", and such restrictions are primarily for their own protection. 4110/

2585. To that end, all of the Serbs, approximately 320 individuals from the Tomislavgrad area 4111/ were dismissed from their employment and taken to and detained in various Croatian-run camps. 4112/ While the details regarding the management of the Muslim population was not made available, there are several reports regarding Muslim-populated facilities.

2586. Old School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch). According to one report, a man from the village of Eminovo Selo recalled being taken to a school in Tomislavgrad, being detained there for one and a half months and then being transferred to another school in Tomislavgrad. It was his understanding that the location was controlled by HVO civil police. 4113/

2587. This, the first school location, reportedly had three big rooms. According to the report, for the first month and a half, some 300 people were interned here. The detainees were fed three meals per day and the food was, according to one former inmate, "decent". 4114/

2588. The men were put on work detail in a field some two kilometres away for approximately nine hours per day. The report described the treatment by the

guards as "excellent". The detainees reportedly came into contact with civilian police and occasionally HOS members. 4115/

2589. House in Tomislavgrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a private house in Tomislavgrad. 4116/ No additional information regarding operation, control or length of detention was made available.

2590. House in Eminovo Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) One report suggests that members of HVO civil police detained everyone in a house in the village of Eminovo Selo for the purpose of holding "a conference". The "conferees" were detained at this location for four days before being transferred to Tomislavgrad. 4117/

2591. Tomislavgrad School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Helsinki Watch.) According to one report, the Serb men detained at this location were all apprehended with weapons in their possession. The report suggests that the men are detained in three large rooms, two on the first floor and one on the second. The head of military police, and his guards were quartered in another room on the first floor, just near the first containment area. There were reportedly some 50 men detained at this location. 4118/

2592. The inmates were reportedly permitted to have visitors and some were even allowed to walk about the halls. The containment rooms themselves had big windows but were unheated. The men slept on platforms covered with blankets. 4119/

2593. Inmates in cell/room one were kept there for four to seven months. The men were finally allowed to bathe after four months of detention. 4120/

2594. Cell/room 2 contained six men from mixed marriages. There were wash basins available to these inmates, and they were permitted to go home twice in six months. 4121/ The men were made to work in the fields digging potatoes. They reportedly had "excellent relations with the guards." 4122/ According to an ICRC report, member representatives visited a place of detention at a Tomislavgrad school. The report was, however, silent as to details concerning the facility. 4123/

2595. Tomislavgrad Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC). The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a hospital in Tomislavgrad. 4124/ No additional information regarding prisoner treatment, operation, control or length of detention was made available.

2596. Šekovii Camp: 4125/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Muslim-populated rape facility existed in Tomislavgrad. Three hundred women were said to have been raped at this location. No information regarding its operation, control or location was provided. 4126/

2597. Unknown Prison-Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In another report, prisoners were detained in a prison camp in Tomislavgrad. At this camp, the prisoners were taken one by one to the office where they were separated from their valuables and money and thereafter placed into one of two large rooms. The rooms reportedly contained six small cells which were full of Bosnian males. They were reportedly beaten and abused day and night and those who possessed BiH

Army identification were allegedly made to eat their identification. 4127/

2598. The HVO soldiers forced the men to fight each other. They shaved the prisoners with knives and burned the prisoners' hair with cigarette lighters. The men were used as forced labour to cut fire wood and to clean the soldiers' shelter. 4128/

2599. Unknown facility in Duvno: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a report, hundreds of Serbs including women, children and the elderly were detained in a camp in the village of Duvno in 1992. 4129/ The detainees were reportedly mistreated and tortured. The report suggests that the Croatian paramilitary forces prevented Serbs from being evacuated from the area so that they could be used as hostages. 4130/

2600. Camp-Village in Rašani, Duvno: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC, Helsinki Watch, and the United States Government.) Rašani lies in south-west BiH and is reportedly the smallest Serb village in the Tomislavgrad municipality. It is approximately one kilometre long, located on a ridge of stony ground which resembles the typical highland area. 4131/

2601. Along the ridge are several stone houses, which came under Croatian control and are now peopled with displaced Serbian families--approximately 15 individuals per house. There were reportedly as many as 261 people interned in the village when the camp was initially established in March 1992. 4132/

2602. According to reports, a Croatian guard was placed on patrol at the end of the road which empties into the valley below. The detainees were not permitted to leave but were reportedly permitted to seek and receive medical care. 4133/

2603. According to another report the 250 individuals detained here are primarily women and children who were expelled from villages in Tomislavgrad and Rašani. The camp-village itself is surrounded by HVO guards and Croat police. 4134/ There is reported to be no communication with the outside world whatsoever and no freedom of movement. The inmates were reportedly used as human shields to prevent possible Serb attack against the region. 4135/

2604. The camp initially also detained men from the region, however according to one report, many of the male relatives of the women held in Rašani were released from HVO camps at the end of 1992. 4136/

2605. Still another report suggests that the majority of individuals detained in the camp-village were subjected to physical abuse and mistreatment including shootings and rape. 4137/

2606. Members of the Thomson Mission visited this location on 1 September 1992 and located some 250 Serb detainees. The Mission confirmed the control of this camp as being had by Croatian forces. 4138/

#### 79. Travnik

2607. The municipality of Travnik is located in central BiH, just east of Zenica. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Travnik had a population of 70,402; of which 45.3 per cent were Muslim, 36.9 per cent were Croats, 11 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 6.8 per cent were described as "others".

2608. Several reports describe prisons and detention centres in Travnik;

however few details are available as to each of these facilities. For the most part, the reports do not specify the parties in control of the various camps, nor do they specify the dates of operation of these camps. Two prisons located in Travnik area are identified by name and are as follows:

2609. Travnik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In June-July 1992, Serbians were detained in the Travnik Prison. It is alleged that Serbian prisoners were "ill-treated and tortured." 4139/

2610. Travnik Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at the Travnik Barracks on 1 December 1992. 4140/

2611. "Bratstvo" Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian prisoners are allegedly held in large tanks at a chemical factory in Novi Travnik. Prisoners must cling to a ladder leading into the tank to avoid falling into the chemicals below. The tanks are covered and locked so as not to be seen by the public. 4141/ This detention centre may be the same as the "chemical factory" near Vitez (discussed below) that is said to house prisoners.

2612. Reports identify several other, unnamed camps in the Travnik region. These camps are described as follows: 4142/

(a) One report claims that the ICRC confirmed the mistreatment of 180 Croats captured by Muslim forces and held in a "concentration camp" near Novi Travnik. 4143/

(b) The ECMM reports that approximately 500 Croatian men aged 16-60 are held in a Serb-run concentration camp. 4144/

(c) The BiH Army claims that 350 Muslims are held in "secret camps" in Travnik and that 700 Muslims are held in Travnik altogether. 4145/

(d) According to the Tanjug news agency, 350 Croats are detained in a "concentration camp" in Travnik. 4146/

(e) A report submitted by the Serbian Republic alleges that Serbians from Travnik (and other villages in the vicinity) were captured by Croatian-Muslim forces. Prisoners were subsequently taken to "concentration camps" where they were allegedly tortured. It is not clear if these camps were located near Travnik. 4147/

#### 80. Trebinje

2613. The county of Trebinje is located in eastern Herzegovina. According to 1991 census data, the pre-war population was 30,879. At that time, the population was 69.3 per cent Serb, 17.9 per cent Muslim, 8.8 per cent other, and 4 per cent Croat. 4148/

2614. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to the Republic of BiH State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of BiH, a military prison in Trebinje held 1,490 prisoners as of October 1992. 4149/

2615. Unidentified Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Thomson Mission.) A CSCE Mission reported a place of detention under Serbian authority in Trebinje closed as of 2 September 1992. 4150/

#### 81. Tuzla

2616. The municipality of Tuzla is located in north-eastern BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Zvornik, Kalesija, Ivinice, Lukavac, Srebrenica and Lopare. The pre-war population of Tuzla was 131,861. Muslims comprised 47.6 per cent of the total population, Serbs 15.5 per cent, Croats 15.6 per cent, Yugoslavs 16.6 per cent and 4.7 per cent referred to as "other."

2617. According to the ICRC, as of 5 November 1992, 197 prisoners were reportedly held by the Bosnian government. 4151/ According to another ICRC report, 183 prisoners were held by the BiH government as of 5 April 1992. 4152/

2618. "Dr. Mustafa Mujbegovi" Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report was received which alleged that wounded members of the JNA were imprisoned in this Tuzla hospital before being transferred to the Tuzla Prison. 4153/ According to two reports JNA forces leaving the "Husinska Buna" barracks in Tuzla, evacuating soldiers and equipment in accordance with a prior agreement, were ambushed by BiH Territorial Defence Forces on 15 May 1992. A reserve lieutenant was wounded in the leg as he drove one of the JNA trucks. He and two members of the JNA were wounded when the truck veered off the road. They were captured by members of the Territorial Defence. The wounded men were reportedly beaten all the way to the hospital. 4154/ The report indicated that other members of the retreating JNA forces were captured and beaten by members of the Territorial Defence as they were being transported to the hospital.

2619. An identified physician allegedly tortured JNA prisoners at the hospital. 4155/ JNA prisoners were placed in various departments of the hospitals along with wounded members of the Territorial Defence Forces. This arrangement reportedly gave the Territorial Defence members an opportunity to take out their personal vendettas against the JNA soldiers. 4156/

2620. The JNA soldiers were later transported to the Tuzla Prison where they were tortured by a named man. 4157/ he allegedly stated that his "greatest pleasure" was to "kill Vlach babies in cradles". 4158/ Another guard identified only by nickname from the eastern part of Tuzla, allegedly tortured the JNA prisoners also. 4159/

2621. Military Hospital: ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility at a military hospital on 14 March 1994 in Tuzla. No information regarding treatment of prisoners, identity of prisoners nor length of detention was provided. 4160/

2622. Hospital: ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility located in a hospital in Tuzla on 10 August 1993. No additional information regarding treatment of prisoners, identity of prisoners nor length of detention was provided. 4161/

2623. Tuzla Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) A report was received that Serbian prisoners have been detained in the Tuzla prison. 4162/ Serbians from the village of Stupari were allegedly detained without trial. Two

Serbian prisoners interviewed in the Tuzla prison reported that they had been detained in an unidentified building by authorities in Stupari on 28 May 1992. These prisoners stated that they were never informed of the legal justification for their detention. They were reportedly transferred to Tuzla in February 1993 and tried and convicted for illegal possession of weapons. A judge sentenced the prisoners to one year's imprisonment beginning on 17 February 1993. 4163/ During sentencing, the judge informed them that he was unable to take into consideration the 9 months they had spent in detention because no records existed of their detention. 4164/

2624. The Serbian civilians in Tuzla were subjected to forced mobilization into the Bosnian government army. 4165/ Those who refuse to be drafted were reportedly tried and sentenced to three to 10 years in prison. 4166/ Serbian civilians from the surrounding areas who refuse to respond to the draft, particularly those from Banovii, were allegedly mobilized by force and taken to the front lines to dig trenches. 4167/

2625. Members of the ICRC reportedly visited a detention facility in Tuzla on 28 May 1993. No additional information regarding the operation of this facility nor the duration of its existence was provided. 4168/

2626. In an open letter, Serbian Orthodox Bishop Vasilije of Tuzla asked the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church to protest the treatment of Serbs in Tuzla on 11 March 1993. 4169/ The letter reported that 300 Serbs were imprisoned in the main prison and that the Tuzla Serbs were subjected to physical abuse and forced conscription into the Bosnian army. 4170/

2627. The letter also reportedly stated that trials were rigged and that many Serbs had been sentenced to 15 years hard labour. Most prisoners were allegedly executed shortly after imprisonment, and others were so debilitated from physical and psychological torture and starvation that it took them several months to recover. 4171/

2628. Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Members of the ICRC reportedly visited a detention facility in a barracks in Tuzla on 15 September 1993. No additional information regarding the operation of this facility nor the duration of its existence was provided. 4172/

2629. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Members of the ICRC reportedly visited a detention facility at the military prison in Tuzla on 23 September 1992. No additional information regarding the operation of this facility nor the duration of its existence was provided. 4173/

2630. Private Muslim Prisons: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report concerning the existence of Muslim prisons in the town of Tuzla was received. 4174/ The BBC reported that Serbian sources reportedly had information concerning the owner of private prisons for Serbs who is also allegedly in control of a private Muslim militia in Tuzla. 4175/ According to Vojislav Djurkovi, head of the State Commission of the Serbian Republic of BiH, another man allegedly ordered the execution of many Serbian families in Tuzla working in conjunction with the man who owned the private prisons. 4176/ Also according to Djurkovi, Tuzla's Mayor allegedly organized a training centre for Islamic terrorists in Tojsi near the town. 4177/ Djurkovi accused the Bosnian Muslim authorities of blocking the delivery of humanitarian aid.

2631. Tuzla Brothels: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report was received concerning the existence of Muslim and Croatian run brothels in Tuzla. 4178/ Another source reported that "bordellos" for Serbian women were reported in Tuzla in late 1991 and 1992. 4179/ The BBC reported that Serbs who escaped from Tuzla reported that young Serbian women were forcibly taken to brothels by Muslim soldiers. 4180/ In his letter, Bishop Vasilije stated that the Muslim soldiers had a "schedule" for kidnapping the Serbian women. 4181/

2632. According to another source, 60 women, three to four months pregnant, were sent away from a Serbian run camp in the Tuzla region in 1992. 4182/

2633. A separate report indicated that members of Croatian and Muslim forces were sexually abusing Serbian women in Tuzla brothels. 4183/ The women were captured by soldiers and allegedly imprisoned at the brothels until their fifth month of pregnancy. After release, they were reportedly kept under house arrest to prevent them from obtaining abortions. 4184/ The report estimated that more than 1,000 Serbian women were imprisoned in such brothels. The report also alleged that members of Muslim and Croatian forces that had contracted AIDS or other communicable diseases were purposely sent to the brothels to rape the women. 4185/

2634. Lomnica, near Šekovii: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A 1992 report establishing the existence of a rape/death camp in Lomnica where over 200 girls up to 15 years old were held. 4186/ No additional information was provided regarding this facility.

2635. Tusanj Stadium: 4187/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report that 4,000 Serbian civilians were imprisoned at the stadium was received. 4188/ This rather astounding figure, while cited in several other reports, has not as yet been corroborated.

2636. Sloboda Football Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report was received which suggested that a detention facility existed at the Sloboda Football stadium in Tuzla where at least 25 to 30 women were held. The women were raped in front of an undetermined number of other prisoners. 4189/

2637. Secondary School Brothel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report was received indicating that 100 Serbian women were held in a brothel in the Tuzla Secondary School. 4190/ No additional information was made available regarding this facility.

2638. Private House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report received indicated that 15 Serbian women were imprisoned in a private house located on the road towards Srebrenik, near Previla. The report did not provide the dates that the women were imprisoned or the identity of the owner of the home. 4191/

2639. Tunnel Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) A report was received containing testimony from a Serbian woman held taken to a prison in the city of Tuzla and imprisoned for five months in a what she described as a tunnel. 4192/ The witness was a peasant farmer from the village of Brezje on Mount Majevisa. She stated that Muslim soldiers attacked her village in early June 1992, taking 36 Serbian children and dividing the

women and girls into groups. 4193/ During the attack on the village some of the women were reportedly raped outside their homes. The witness reported that one Serbian man committed suicide when his wife and daughter were raped outside their home. 4194/ The soldiers were reportedly armed and wore green patterned disguise uniforms. 4195/ The soldiers killed village residents and robbed their homes.

2640. The witness reported that the soldiers separated the men and women and then loaded the prisoners into covered trucks that resembled vans. 4196/ The reporting witness and other female prisoners were transported to a camp in the city of Tuzla where she was confined in a "dark tunnel" with nine other women. 4197/

2641. During five months of imprisonment, the witness reported that the women were never taken outside. They were fed and given water in plastic bowls. She stated that none of the female prisoners were allowed to take showers or wash their clothes. She stated that the guards separated the girls from the women and allegedly subjected the women to rape. 4198/ The guards reportedly concealed their identity while committing the rapes by blindfolding the victims. 4199/ The women were allegedly subjected to repeated sexual assault and on some occasions were gang raped by the guards. The witness reported being subjected to interrogation concerning the location of her husband and children by guards in camouflage uniforms. She was allegedly told that Serbian women would no longer bear Serbian children, only Muslim and Croatian. 4200/ The witness was released in late October in a prisoner exchange at Piper. 4201/

2642. Cellars in Tuzla: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) In an interview, a Serbian psychiatrist reported that Serbian women were imprisoned in some type of cellars controlled by Muslims in the town of Tuzla and subjected to repeated rape for the purpose of forced impregnation. 4202/ The physician worked with Serbian women who had allegedly been imprisoned a dark room. Three to five men entered the room on a daily basis to rape the women. 4203/ According to the patients who related their stories of imprisonment to the reporting physician, the Muslim soldiers intended to impregnate the Serbian women. The men reportedly told the women that the Koran stated that a child is a Muslim if the father is a Muslim. The women were generally released after the third month of pregnancy and, because of their advanced state, had to obtain the approval of the psychiatric commission for an abortion. 4204/

2643. In a separate report, the same Serbian psychiatrist reported examinations of four Serbian women who had allegedly been raped by Muslim and Croatian soldiers while imprisoned in a cellar in Tuzla. 4205/ According to these reports, the women were raped on a daily basis and later released in advanced stages of pregnancy. 4206/ JNA prisoners were reportedly beaten about their heads with the vacuum-cleaner hose which was used to clean the sewer daily. 4207/

## 82. Ugljevik

2644. Ugljevik is located in north-eastern Bosnia, bordered by the municipalities of Bijeljina, Zvornik, Lopare, and Brko. The pre-war population was 25,641, with Muslims comprising 40.6 per cent, Serbs 56.2 per cent, and 3.2 per cent listed as "other."



2645. Fabrika Kurjak: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report was received concerning a Serbian run camp in the town of Ugljevik. The town had a population of 5,000 and is located 23 kilometres south-west of Bijeljina. The camp was located in a newly built hall in the textile factory compound. Male Muslim prisoners were held at a hall surrounded by a barbed wire fence. Warning signs stated that the fence was charged with an electric current. On 29 June 1992, approximately 230 women and children and 72 men from Lonari arrived at the Ugljevik camp where only male prisoners were detained. The women and children were separated and placed in a camp for women located at a school in Ugljevik. Approximately 120 male prisoners were in the camp at that time. The reporting source stated that the many Muslim prisoners had been killed at the camp by Serbian soldiers before the witness arrived. Because the witness was detained for only three days, learned few details about the camp. 4208/

2646. According to this report, there were no beds in the camp and prisoners slept on the concrete floor. The witness reported that during the three days that he was detained the camp was surrounded by Ministry of Internal Affairs (SUP) personnel. 4209/ According to this witness, the SUP personnel did not mistreat or kill prisoners. 4210/ The witness also described an incident in which two drunk "•etniks" entered the camp one evening and stated that they had killed many Muslims at "the stadium" in Brko. 4211/ The soldier ordered the SUP guards to kill the Muslim prisoners, offering each guard 100 DM. 4212/ The guards refused and told the soldiers that they could not kill the prisoners. On 1 July 1992, the witness was transferred to a camp located three kilometres north of the town of Batkovi. 4213/

### 83. Vareš

2647. This municipality is located in central BiH, between Kakanj and Olovo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Vareš was 22,114; of which 40.6 per cent were Croats, 30.4 per cent were Muslim, 16.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 12.6 per cent were described as "others".

2648. Reportedly, there are four locations in Vareš where people are detained. 4214/ However, there only is testimony describing two specific detention sites. Additionally, there are two reports of United Nations soldiers being held hostage and released, a report that women and children were detained and raped in a house, and a report that men were detained in Zubeta. Allegedly, over 270 people, mainly Muslim men, have been detained in Vareš. The only detainees who reportedly were released were the United Nations soldiers and the rape victims.

2649. Schoolhouses: (The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by multiple sources, including ECMM and the ICRC.) Bosnian Croat forces allegedly have detained as many as 232 Muslim men, including at least eight from Stupni Do, in two schoolhouses in Vareš. 4215/

2650. Muslim women from Vareš reported that on 23 October (presumably 1993) members of HVO Kiseljak in cooperation with the local HVO began arresting all Muslim males who were at least 16 years old. 4216/ In addition, a catholic priest alleged that 350 Muslim men initially were arrested and that approximately 200 then were detained in the two schools. 4217/ The priest further reported that the mayor of Vareš, who has since disappeared, had stated that these individuals were arrested because they were believed to be storing weapons. 4218/

2651. Reportedly, the detainees at the schools were abused. A Red Cross representative reported that some men at one of the schools were beaten. 4219/

A United Nations officer who entered the school buildings confirmed that the detainees had bruises on their faces and bodies. 4220/ The officer added that most detainees were so scared that they said their conditions were fine. 4221/ However, one detainee who spoke to him in Swedish said that they screamed all night. 4222/ Additionally, the visiting United Nations officer learned that 25 detainees had disappeared, and that 30 other detainees had been so badly beaten that he was not allowed to see them. 4223/

2652. Allegedly, conditions inside the school buildings were also poor. The United Nations officer who visited the schools said that the detainees were held in filthy conditions. 4224/ One of the school buildings allegedly was cold, dark, and damp. 4225/

2653. Factory, Vareš: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported that it visited a place of detention at a factory in Vareš on 9 February 1994. 4226/ No additional information was made available regarding prisoner treatment, length of the facility's existence nor its operation and control.

2654. Vareš House: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Washington Post.) Muslim BiH Government soldiers stated that five women and two children had escaped from a house in Vareš where they had been taken and raped. 4227/

2655. Zubeta Detentions: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Chicago Tribune.) According to Muslim refugees and BiH Army officers, Serbian soldiers detained several men from Zubeta, a village near Vareš. 4228/ It is unclear where the men were taken or if they were released.

#### 84. Velika Kladuša

2656. Velika Kladuša is a province in the north-western corner of BiH. Its pre-war population was 52,921, of which 91.8 per cent were Muslim, 4.3 per cent Serb, and 3.9 per cent "other". There is little information about detention camps in the region.

2657. Prison in Velika Kladuša: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The only evidence of a camp comes from the ICRC. It reports that representatives visited a camp at a prison in Velika Kladuša. Their visit took place on 28 February 1994. 4229/ There is no indication of who was running the camp or who was detained there.

#### 85. Višegrad

2658. Višegrad is in south-east BiH. As of 1991, its population was 21,202 of which 62.8 per cent Muslim, 32.8 per cent Serb, and 4.4 per cent other.

2659. The Uice corps, a JNA corps from Titovo Uice, Serbia, first entered Višegrad in April 1992. 4230/ One report alleges that they came on 4 April, but others contend that their occupation did not begin until 17 April. 4231/ The corps is estimated to have numbered 8,000 troops. 4232/ They remained in Višegrad for one or two months during which time they "picked up" many civilians for interrogation. There was no fighting reported at this time other than some exchanges between the Uice corps and unidentified forces on "a place on the hill" in Višegrad. No one was killed. 4233/

2660. Apparently, the Uice corps had been ordered by Milošević to withdraw from Bosnia and Herzegovina altogether on 28 April, but it took them several weeks to get out. When they did depart, they left all of their weapons with the Serbian Territorial Defence, partly transforming it into the "Serbian Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina." 4234/ At this time, the White Eagles, Arkan's and Šešelj's men, and a group called the "Johnsons" came to the region. They, along with the newly established army and local "•etniks", then launched an aggressive campaign of "ethnic cleansing" throughout the area. 4235/

2661. Early on, many Muslims fled to the woods and the neighbouring region of Gorade. 4236/ Yet, since travelling was considered very unsafe many civilians simply stayed put. 4237/ These people were systematically ordered to leave their homes and forced to hand over their valuables; they were then arrested and detained in camps.

2662. There are reports of 21 Serb-run camps established in the Višegrad region as part of this "ethnic cleansing" campaign. They were first created in April and May 1992 and appear to have run throughout July and August, although most of their precise dates of existence are unspecified. These camps are as follows: Banja Suse, Bikavac Hotel, a building above a tunnel, a factory in Višegrad, the fire station at Višegrad, the former police station in Višegrad, Hasan Beretovac Primary School, Hasan Veletovi Primary School at Gucine, Poarnica Barracks, Prelovo Camp, stable of Guso Salko, Varda Sawmill or Plant, Vardište Barracks, Vilina Vlas Hotel, Višegrad Electric Plant, Višegrad High School Centre, Višegrad Sports Centre, Uzemnica or Uramnica Barracks, the elimir Djuri eljo Primary School in Prelevo, and Zamjenica Garrison. There are also reports that prisoners were held in private homes and apartments.

2663. These camps held Muslim inhabitants from Višegrad and the surrounding villages. Several of them were specifically established to detain women for the purposes of rape. Members of Serbian military and paramilitary forces as well as local civilians would regularly visit these camps. Rape was apparently so common in the region that one nurse at a refugee shelter in Zenica stated, "Virtually every young woman who fled (Donji Vakuf, Foa, or) Višegrad after Serb extremists began what they call "ethnic cleansing" was raped." 4238/

2664. Inhabitants from the region were also transferred to camps outside the province, two of which were in Serbia. There is a report that some people were sent by bus to Olovo in central BiH. 4239/ Another report states that nearly 6,600 inhabitants were transferred to Uice by the Serbian Territorial Defence, and an unknown number of girls were captured and sent off to Zlatibor, Serbia. 4240/

2665. Two men are said to have organized this campaign. 4241/ Sixteen others were initially involved. 4242/

2666. Banja Suse: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is one report that during the initial attack on Višegrad in April, a man and his two sons were taken to a camp at Banja Suse. 4243/ Apparently, this camp was near the River Drina. All the report describes is that a unit of the Serbian Territorial Defence stationed on the other side of the river suddenly opened fire on the camp. The man and children detained there escaped by swimming along the river. 4244/

2667. Bikavac Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Bikavac was a detention camp where Muslim women were held for the purposes of rape and sexual abuse. 4245/ There are alleged to have been girls under the age of 14

at this camp. 4246/

2668. This hotel was also the headquarters of the Serbian Territorial Defence and the White Eagles. It appears the hotel may have been the combined headquarters of the two armed forces. 4247/ An identified man was the manager of the hotel and was alleged to be involved in activities there. 4248/

2669. Building above tunnel in Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is one report that girls were taken by "•etniks" and detained in "a building above the tunnel" in Višegrad. 4249/ There is no further information about this camp.

2670. Factory in Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Defence Debriefing Team.) The Defence Debriefing Team reported the existence of a camp at a factory in Višegrad in December 1992. 4250/ No other details are included.

2671. Fire Station in Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The fire station at Višegrad was one of the main detention facilities in the area. There are no indications of exactly where in Višegrad this fire station is located; it is only described as having a "big open area" below it. 4251/ Most prisoners at the station came from lijev and Višegrad although there is a report that a group of young girls came from Kuke. 4252/ Those from lijev arrived sometime in June after the attack of their village by Arkan's units. 4253/ The exact dates of the other groups' detention are unknown.

2672. The fire station was a holding facility from where prisoners were often taken and returned. During detention, prisoners were temporarily taken to the police station, Vilina Vlas Hotel, and private homes for the purposes of interrogation and rape. While at the station, prisoners were also raped, beaten, killed, and made to do hard labour. 4254/

2673. The most detailed description of the station comes from an ex-prisoner who was held there for five days in late May 1992. 4255/ In her testimony, the witness refers to the camp as the "Fireman's Society". She was a particular target for rape and interrogation by the "•etniks" because she was originally from epa, and they wanted information about Muslim military activities there. 4256/

2674. While she was at the station, 130 people were also detained, 20 of them men. Upon her arrival, the "•etniks" lined up 15 kids and told everyone, "If anyone does anything against us, all 15 will be killed, and we will line up another 15." 4257/ Thereafter, the prisoners were separated by gender and taken in groups of five to a "receiving area" where they were stripped naked and searched by guards. They were told that if they withheld any valuables, they would be killed. 4258/

2675. She reports that on the first night, an unknown number of "•etniks" came and took away two young girls to be raped. The mother of the children tried to give them some previously hidden money, but this did not stop them. Instead, they simply took the mother and forced her to watch the rapes. 4259/

2676. On the second day, another female detainee was taken away. Apparently, she was brought to the police station for questioning and returned later that day. On this same day, the witness was also taken from the station and brought to a house in the Bikavac quarter of Višegrad by a named man. There, 20 men awaited her. They gang raped her and then the man drove her back to the station. 4260/

2677. That evening, two men came to the camp with eight other men. They took away the male prisoners in groups of five and six. Approximately, 21 men were taken in all, their destination unknown. This left about 100 to 110 women and children remaining at the station. 4261/

2678. Sometime after the men were taken, the others went to sleep, but were later awakened when about seven or eight "•etniks" showed up again with socks over their heads and "with colours and dirt on their faces". 4262/ They wore plastic gloves and were shouting that they wanted to test something in the building. First, they took two girls to be raped. Then, they chose from the other women using a flashlight in the dark room to see their faces. 4263/

2679. The witness was one of the women chosen. She was taken upstairs with two others. Upstairs in the hallway, they were grabbed at and kissed by several men. Then, they were brought into a small office with four men and forced to strip naked. First, the other two women were raped. Then, they were sent into the hallway and she was left alone with the men. 4264/

2680. One of them told her to sit down "in the Turkish way" in front of him. He made her kiss the cross he wore around his neck three times and cross herself. When she told him she did not know how, another of them showed her and made her do it. He then told her that she had changed religion and that she was now a Serb. 4265/

2681. After this time, the three other men left the room. She had to perform fellatio on the perpetrator while he held a knife to her throat. He ejaculated inside her. Then, the second man came in, and she was forced to do the same thing to him, then the third, and the fourth. 4266/

2682. While upstairs, the witness noted that there were three rooms: two smaller offices and a big room where a lot of folders and paperwork were stored. The two smaller rooms were empty. She reports that only one of these rooms, the one in which she was raped, was used for rape. 4267/

2683. On the third day, she was again taken away from the station at around 2:00 p.m. The "•etniks" took her to the "New Bridge" where they interrogated and kissed her in front of the Muslim men being killed there. 4268/ She was met by a named man and brought to the Vilina Vlas Hotel. Though she had never met this man, she knew him to be one of the main perpetrators of crimes in the area. He raped her at Vilina Vlas all that day and night and brought her back to the fire station at 12:00 a.m. 4269/

2684. Only five minutes after she was returned, the "•etniks" came for her again. This time there were three of them. They took her to an empty house not far from the station, interrogated her about epa, and raped her. 4270/

2685. After five days of detention, the witness was transferred with her two children to Kalina near Olovo. During her transport, the convoy was stopped three times as various "•etniks" continued to look for her. She successfully evaded them by hiding underneath other prisoners during their searches of the convoy trucks. 4271/

2686. Among the perpetrators she reports were involved in activities at the fire station were three identified men, one man identified by nickname, and many of Arkan's and Šešelj's men. 4272/ She states, "They all had beards, black dresses, all in black with hats and Serbian crosses, long hair." She adds that she did not know any of them from before the war but learned that some were from Uice, Bijolje, and Višegrad. 4273/

2687. Other reports indicate that two other men were also present at the station. In addition, a man identified by one name only from Višegrad was there. 4274/ One witness specifically alleges that she and three other women were raped when they had no valuables to give him. 4275/

2688. Hasan Beretovac Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There is a report that a Serb-run camp was established at this school. 4276/ There is no further information.

2689. Hasan Veletovi Primary School at Guine: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is also a report that a camp was established here. There are no details about it other than the fact that the entire population of Crna was brought here, stripped of their valuables, and detained. 4277/ This may, in fact, be the same camp reported above as Hasan Beretovac School.

2690. High School Centre at Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp was established at the high school in Višegrad. 4278/ There is no indication exactly where the high school is located, and no other information is included.

2691. Former JNA Garrisons at Vardište: 4279/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There are reports that a camp existed at the former Vardište military garrisons. 4280/ No additional information was provided regarding this facility.

2692. Former Police Station at Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The police station is alleged to have been established as a holding centre for Muslims from Višegrad upon the Serbian occupation of the area. 4281/ Inhabitants were initially arrested and interrogated at the station from 14 April to 18 April and continued to be brought there throughout the summer. 4282/ Here, prisoners were interrogated, beaten, tortured, and starved. 4283/ According to one report, at least five prisoners were taken out a day to be killed. 4284/

2693. Poarnica Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at the Poarnica Barracks. 4285/ No information regarding operation or control, duration or existing conditions was provided about this facility.

2694. Prelovo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The existence of a camp is reported in Prelovo. Apparently, it was created upon the initial attack of Višegrad by Uice corps troops in April and run by an identified man. 4286/ At the camp, prisoners are alleged to have been shot and burned. 4287/

2695. Sports Centre at Višegrad: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at the "sports centre" in Višegrad. As of October 1992, it was reported that 1,000 prisoners had been detained there and 1,630 killed. 4288/

2696. Local Stable: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Muslims are said to have been arrested by an identified man and held in the stable of a certain other identified man. 4289/ They were arrested and brought to the stable on 24 June 1992, but

there is no indication as to how many were there or how long they stayed.

2697. Uramnica or Uzemnica Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Upon the initial attack of Višegrad, Muslims were ordered to gather at the Uramnica Barracks where they were held for three days. 4290/ The report does not give a precise date of their arrest, but it was near 17 April 1992. Their destination after Uramnica is unknown.

2698. Varda Electric Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There was allegedly a camp at Varda, a place described both as a sawmill and a plant. 4291/ Over 1,000 people are estimated to have been killed there. In specific, seven people were reported killed on 11 June and 22 killed several days thereafter. 4292/

2699. Apparently, this camp was run by an identified paramilitary group. This group reportedly took Muslims to the plant, locked them in rooms, killed them, and then threw their bodies in the River Drina. 4293/ Two other men are also mentioned in connection with activities there. One was seen by a witness taking workers to the sawmill on 10 June 1992. 4294/ The other was known to take prisoners from Varda and have them killed at the "Old Bridge." 4295/

2700. Vilina Vlas Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) Vilina Vlas was one of the main detention facilities in Višegrad. It was located in a hotel/spa about seven kilometres south-east of Višegrad proper, on the way to Gorade. 4296/ This camp was established with the coming of the Uice Corps in the end of April. 4297/ It held Muslim women for the purposes of rape, serving as a camp "brothel". Apparently, women detained here were picked up by police officers, members of the White Eagles and Arkan's and Sešelj's men. 4298/ Many of them were not yet 14 years old. 4299/

2701. Vilina Vlas was well-known as a camp which detained only young, beautiful women. One witness was told that the women brought to Vilina Vlas were chosen to bear "etnik" children. Hence, they were "selected" carefully and brought only here. 4300/ Another relates that Muslim women who had previously brought food or other supplies to the Green Berets paramilitary troops were also brought here. 4301/

2702. One detailed report outlines the arrests of several girls from Višegrad on 9 June 1992. These girls were arrested by an identified man active at many camps in this region and taken to the hotel. 4302/ One of them describes being interrogated and raped by this man. While in the room where she was raped, members of the White Eagles tried to get in to rape her as well, but the man would not let them. 4303/

2703. When the mothers of these and other girls reported their arrests to the Serbian Secretariat of International Affairs, they were simply told "the Turks also do nasty things to Serbian kids" and sent away. 4304/

2704. One witness offers a detailed description of her 24-hour stay at the hotel. At the time she was brought to Vilina Vlas, she was being detained at the fire station in Višegrad, but was taken here to be raped by a "etnik" known only by nickname. 4305/

2705. She describes the hotel as big, with a basement and two floors. Upon their arrival, the reception area was dark. The "etnik" got a key from an unidentified man at the reception area and brought the witness to the second floor. The hallway was large and ran to the left and right from the top of

the stairs. There were rooms everywhere with the doors open, so she could see that they were all occupied by women prisoners and "•etniks". 4306/

2706. Once in a room, the witness was forced to take a cold shower as this man pointed a rifle at her. Then, he left her there to get a bottle of whiskey. He returned and raped her for two hours. 4307/ Afterward, she was raped by eight other men. 4308/

2707. According to this witness, the women detained at the hotel had sufficient food and drink because they were the "selected women" meant to later give birth to "etnik" babies. 4309/ She relates that during her stay, the women and men in the rooms were hugging and kissing. She suspects that the women behaved in this way because they had given up resisting the repeated rapes. 4310/

2708. Yet overall, reports of the treatment of women at the hotel are not good. The prisoners were raped repeatedly and beaten with batons. 4311/ One report alleges that some were even killed by suffocation in a system of gas pipes at the hotel. 4312/ Many sent there were never seen again. 4313/ Apparently, certain soldiers at the camp were taking revenge for dead Serbs at epa. 4314/

2709. One report describes the fate of 200 girls brought to the camp. Of them, five committed suicide by jumping from a balcony at the hotel, six others escaped and the rest were killed after multiple rapes. 4315/

2710. Once this camp became well-known it was moved. 4316/ There are no details as to when this move took place or to where the camp relocated.

2711. Twelve people are named in connection with activities at the camp. 4317/ "•etniks" from Prevalo were also said to be there. 4318/

2712. There is also a report about an unnamed soldier. 4319/

2713. Zamjenica Garrison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp at the former Zamjenica Garrison was established after the Uice troops entered Višegrad. 4320/

2714. elimir Djuri eljo Primary School at Prelovo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is alleged to have been a camp at this primary school. 4321/ This may be the same camp described above as Prelovo Camp.

2715. Private homes in Višegrad: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are two reports that Muslims were also held in private homes and apartments in Višegrad for varying lengths of time, but there is no information about where these homes were located. 4322/

2716. The ICRC reports visiting one camp in the region, but it is not clear which of the above-mentioned camps it was. Representatives visited "Višegrad camp" on three occasions: 12 June, 15 June, and 2 July 1992. On 12 June, they reported the detention of 58 prisoners at this camp; on 15 June, they reported 20, and on 2 July, they also reported 20 prisoners. 4323/

2717. A number of people are alleged to have participated in an ethnic cleansing campaign in Višegrad. 4324/



86. Visoko

2718. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census the municipality of Visoko contained 46,130 individuals. Of that number 74.5 per cent were Muslims, 16 per cent were Serbs, 4.3 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 5.2 per cent were described as "others".

2719. There are several reports which allege the existence of a camp or camps in Visoko. 4325/

2720. Ahmed Fetahovi Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) In early June 1992, the Visoko area came under attack by Serb forces. The existence of a detention facility at the local barracks was, however, not controlled by the aggressing Serb forces. 4326/

2721. In one report, a Serb recalls being the first, and for a short time, the only prisoner detained by Muslims at the local barracks. 4327/ According to the report, the Serb male was captured in the basement of his home by Muslim forces on 6 June 1992. 4328/ He was taken to the military barracks and placed in a chair with his arms tied behind his back with ropes. He was reportedly beaten and interrogated by soldiers and police for four hours. 4329/ According to his statement, whenever he lost consciousness, the police threw water on him to revive him and then continued the interrogation. 4330/

2722. He recalled that after some time, the inmate population grew to 150 individuals--all of whom were detained in two rooms. 4331/ The witness recalled watching as two inmates were beaten to death by the camp guards with the participation of the camp commander. 4332/ The report suggests that in addition to camp guards administering beatings, Muslim civilians from Zenica and Visoko were also permitted to enter the barracks and beat the prisoners. 4333/

2723. According to another report, on the first day of the conflict, six individuals were detained at this facility. Approximately three weeks after the fighting began, the facility's population swelled to more than 150 individuals. 4334/ Interrogations were initially severe and disorganized. Following the appointment of an investigator, the physical mistreatment was discontinued and the general conditions at the facility improved. 4335/ All interrogations were conducted in the office of the investigator. Those inmates who were deemed guilty of some crime were transferred to Zenica while the others continued their detention in Visoko. 4336/ One witness described his containment facility as one measuring approximately 70 square metres. There were some 150 other inmates sharing the same space. 4337/ The detainees were put on work detail and used as forced labour to dig trenches around the facility. The report suggests that women were detained at other area facilities including a camp in the village of Hlapevii. 4338/

2724. The report suggests that at some point, the camp was hit by rocket-fire. 4339/ Purportedly the shelling of the camp was a "provoked response from the Serbian" forces because Muslim forces were using the roof of the barracks in tactical manoeuvres. Two inmates were reportedly killed as a result. 4340/

2725. Kasarna Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, between May and December 1992, Serb men, women and children were taken from their homes by Muslim forces and detained in what was reportedly described as a prison camp. 4341/ The inmates were subjected to severe physical mistreatment including beatings with mallets, hammers, iron rods, and ax handles. 4342/ The inmates were reportedly not permitted to bathe or shower for two months. Food was also in rather meagre supply. Two to three inmates were forced to share one bowl of soup per

day. 4343/

2726. The report alleges, additionally, that at one point Muslim territorial defence forces had shelled the camp, resulting in the death of two prisoners and the wounding of 14 others. 4344/

2727. Various Homes: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) According to one report, several Visoko residents were detained in their homes behind locked doors. The resident-inmates were subjected to regular shell-fire. 4345/ The report suggests that the residents' detention appears to have been sanctioned and, perhaps even, instituted by the BiH government. 4346/

2728. Veterinarian's Office: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a young Serb male and his parents were arrested and detained on 20 June after Muslim forces had surrounded their home. 4347/ They were collected in a group with some 200 similarly situated Serbs, and approximately 30 individuals from among the group (including the witness and his father) were taken to a veterinarian's office. 4348/

2729. The witness was aggressively interrogated and then shot through both arms. Following the receipt of his injuries, he was transported to the hospital and thereafter transferred to the former JNA barracks. 4349/

2730. Military/Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A source reported that he had heard from a friend that Serbs had tortured and killed 10 Muslims from the village of Vratnik, two kilometres from Visoko. In retaliation, many members of Serbian families were arrested and taken to a building in Visoko that was being used as a military and police station by the Bosnian army. The prisoners were kept in the cellars, some were tortured and subsequently died. 4350/

2731. Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Visoko hospital. The ICRC reportedly first visited this facility on 4 June 1993. 4351/

2732. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the Prison/Penitentiary in Visoko. The ICRC reportedly first visited a detention facility at this location on 6 August 1992. 4352/ No additional information was provided regarding the conditions at this location.

## 87. Vitez

2733. This municipality is located in central BiH, between Pucarevo and Busovaa counties. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Vitez was 27,728; of which 45.7 per cent were Croats, 41.4 per cent were Muslims, 5.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 7.5 per cent were described as "others".

2734. Situated in the Lašva Valley, the city of Vitez is a Bosnian Croat stronghold where several detention facilities are located. In April 1993, Croat HVO forces in Vitez launched a coordinated attack on the Muslim villages and BiH Army forces around Vitez as well as on Old Vitez. Following the attacks, the Muslims in the Vitez area were forced to seek refuge in Old Vitez, Krušica (a village south of Vitez) and Busovaa. Consequently, and although little territory actually changed hands, Bosnian Croat forces have been able to establish political and military dominance in the Vitez area. 4353/ The stated

aim of the Bosnian Croat regime is to fully evict the Muslim population of this region. 4354/

2735. Reports suggest that several detention centres were established in the Vitez area. HVO forces are identified as the party in control of these facilities, though one report concerns a camp run by BiH forces. Very little information about these camps is available, although the reports demonstrate that the ECMM and the ICRC have been active in the area by arranging for prisoner releases and transfers as well as registering detainees. 4355/

2736. HVO Brigade Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) In April 1993, the ECMM visited a camp situated beneath the HVO Brigade headquarters in Vitez. The prison housed 62 Muslim men. 4356/

2737. Dubravica Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the ECMM.) Several reports mention that persons have been detained at a school in Vitez. The first report, which does not identify the school, asserts that Muslim families were contained at this location however, that they were not held against their will. Although persons at the school were treated well, the report states that HVO soldiers entered the school on 3 May 1993 and threatened families in residence there. 4357/ The second report merely identifies the Dubravica primary school in Vitez as a place of detention. 4358/ It is uncertain whether the reports refer to the same school. The third report was issued by the ICRC following their visit to a school in Vitez on 28 April 1993. The report verifies the existence of such a facility but does not provide additional information about its operation or control. 4359/

2738. Unidentified Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) In April 1993, the ECMM visited a prison, located south of Vitez, under the control of the BiH Army. 4360/ The report indicates that the prison consisted of at least two rooms. One room contained four women and two children, while a second room contained some eight men. 4361/

2739. Cinema: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) Approximately 300 persons were reportedly held in a cinema in the area of Vitez. Additional information regarding operation and control was not provided. 4362/

2740. Oil Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to one report, an oil station in the area of Vitez was used as a detention facility. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4363/

2741. Chemical Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to one report, the chemical factory in Vitez was used as a detention facility. 4364/

2742. According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a factory in Vitez. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 April 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4365/

2743. Private House, Vitez: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility in a private home in Vitez. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 April 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4366/

2744. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the police station in Vitez. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 October 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4367/

#### 88. Vlasenica

2745. Vlasenica is located in eastern BiH. As of 1991, the municipality had a population of 33,817, of which 55.3 per cent were Muslim, 42.5 per cent were Serb, and 2.2 per cent were described as "other".

2746. The first Serbian troops entered Vlasenica on or near 17 April 1992. 4368/ These troops came from Novi Sad and were led by an unidentified lieutenant colonel. According to one Novi Sad soldier, these troops came because a telegram had been sent to them from the SDS in Vlasenica claiming that the Bosnian Muslims in the area had killed Bosnian Serbs. 4369/

2747. While there is no evidence to support or refute this claim, there are reports of increasing tension between Serbian and Muslim villagers prior to the Serbian occupation of the region. For example, during the months before April, the JNA held manoeuvres in the BiH town of Han Pijesak near Vlasenica, but only Serb soldiers were invited to take part. 4370/ Also, Serbs from outlying villages had started coming into the town of Vlasenica with rifles, getting drunk, and warning the Muslims that they would have to leave. 4371/

2748. Then in April, the troops from Novi Sad, aided by Serb forces from Vlasenica, Mišar, Donji Raji, Donji Zalukovi, Gornji Zalukovi, Milii, and Šekovii, occupied the region. 4372/ They immediately founded the "•etniks' Headquarters of the Vlasenica Region" and put up Serbian flags in the villages. 4373/ All Muslim police officers were disarmed and expelled from the police station, and Muslim residents also required to give up their weapons. Tanks were installed in key positions and the bus station was fully guarded by Serb soldiers. 4374/

2749. While the troops from Novi Sad were in Vlasenica, Muslim villagers were arrested, beaten, and interrogated, and some arbitrarily killed, but witnesses nevertheless attest that everything remained relatively peaceful at this time. They assert that it was not until the departure of these troops on 2 May 1992 that conditions for the Muslims worsened considerably. 4375/

2750. Upon their departure, the Novi Sad troops left the bulk of their weapons with the local serb population who had helped them take over the region and transferred some 80,000 troops to them. 4376/ Then, this newly combined force took over the town. Soldiers established a Serbian military administration in every factory and institution. 4377/ They carried out more arrests, beatings, and interrogations at the police station. Most Muslims were immediately released although those believed to be "extremists" were detained for a longer period of time. 4378/

2751. During the month of May, these Serbs burned houses and looted property, particularly the property of Muslim SDA members. They are reported to have arrested, beat, and killed Muslims in the villages of Alihodii, Beroš, Damdii, Durakovii, Drum, Demat, Ešmii, Gradina, Kuljanii, Piskavice, Pustase, Sahmanovii, and Zaklopaa. 4379/ In fact, one report describes the shooting of 11 unknown Muslims in the centre of Vlasenica. Apparently, the bodies were left in the street to rot as a warning to all other villagers of what was to come. 4380/

2752. Many villagers thought to leave Vlasenica at this time and escaped to Kladanj, Tuzla, and other surrounding places. Yet, many were advised by Serbian authorities to go back to Vlasenica if they hoped to keep their jobs; some followed this counsel. 4381/

2753. Then, in the beginning of June, the systematic eviction and execution of Muslims began. 4382/ At this time, Serbian troops arrested villagers and took them to various detention facilities. As a basis for initially evacuating the village of Vlasenica, the soldiers told inhabitants that they were looking for a "very dangerous" Muslim. Then, soldiers came to village homes looking for this man and arrested and took away whoever lived there. 4383/

2754. During this mass evacuation, Muslims believed to be politically influential were targeted by the Serbs. One report explains that on 15 June, 50 Muslims who were said to be "politically important" in Vlasenica were loaded onto a bus and driven to the village of Zalakovlje, approximately two kilometres away. There, a Serb opened fire on them, killing all but one. It is not clear how the one Muslim survived or where he/she is now located.

2755. Another report suggests that Muslim members of the SDA who were not immediately killed and instead brought to camps were the first to be tortured and killed. At Sušica for example, many members of the SDA had their legs and arms broken and had crosses cut into their bodies with knives. 4384/

2756. By 20 June, no one could leave the region. 4385/ From this time until mid-September 1992, Serbian troops carried out an aggressive "ethnic cleansing" campaign. 4386/ One report states that it was the President of the SDS Party of Vlasenica, who was in charge of this campaign. 4387/ Six others were alleged to be highly involved. 4388/

2757. During the "ethnic cleansing", eight Serb-run detention facilities were established. They are as follows: a former chicken farm in Sesari, the high school centre in Vlasenica, the hospital at Vlasenica, Milii camp, the primary school at Cerska, the primary school at Vlasenica, Sušica Camp, and Vlasenica Camp. Muslims from the Vlasenica and the surrounding region were held in these facilities. 4389/

2758. There is also an allegation that Muslim-run camps existed in this region as well.

2759. Former Chicken Farm in Sesari: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at an ex-chicken farm in the village of Sesari. 4390/ There are no other details.

2760. High School Centre in Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is a report of a camp at the high school centre in Vlasenica. 4391/ Apparently, a large number of prisoners were killed there. 4392/

2761. Hospital at Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives visited a camp at the hospital in Vlasenica on 21 October 1992. They recorded one prisoner at the camp at this time. 4393/

2762. Milii Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the ICRC, there is a Serbian-run camp in the village of Milii. Representatives visited this camp on 10 June 1993 and found two prisoners. 4394/

2763. Primary School at Cerska: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One eye-witness alleges that 300 villagers from Vlasenica were detained in the primary school at Cerska, and that a large number of them were killed. 4395/ Another report claims that women and children prisoners from Sušica Camp were transferred there.

2764. The ICRC visited the school on 20 October 1992 and reported seeing no prisoners. 4396/

2765. In early February 1993, the school is said to have been shelled with the remaining prisoners in it. Ten of the prisoners were killed immediately; 50 were injured. Those who tried to run to shelter were shelled again. It is reported that medical supplies were extremely limited in caring for the wounded, and it is not known how many survived. 4397/

2766. Primary School at Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the United Kingdom.) There is a report of a camp at the primary school in Vlasenica. Muslims from as far as Brko and Bratunac were taken to this camp. 4398/

2767. Sušica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the New York Times, US Government, an official UN source and the United Kingdom.) Sušica was the main detention facility in the Vlasenica area. It is reported to have held a few thousand prisoners--men, women, and children--from Vlasenica and the surrounding villages. 4399/

2768. Sušica was a former military depot located several hundred metres from the main street of Vlasenica. 4400/ It was situated on the west side of the highway leading to Han Pijesak. 4401/ It consisted of two warehouses and one small building within an area 50 metres wide by 100 metres long. Apparently, the two warehouses had been formerly used for military ammunition storage by the Territorial Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 4402/

2769. An ex-guard, alleges that in early May 1992 he was told by a Captain to prepare to work in a prison camp. 4403/ During the rest of the month, the large hangar at the military depot was emptied and the camp surrounded with thick coils of barbed wire. He states, "15 of us were chosen as guards. We were all over 30; they wanted people with experience. The alternative was to be shot, or sent to the front line." 4404/

2770. It is estimated that the camp opened up sometime in the end of May. 4405/ One of the early prisoner groups to arrive at Sušica came on 2 June 1992. A witness from this group was arrested by two Serbs. 4406/ Another group of about 50 Vlasenica villagers were also sent to Sušica prison early on. Their homes were set afire by the Serbs, and they were made to walk to the camp. 4407/

2771. All of the prisoners at the camp were kept together in one warehouse. This warehouse was seven metres wide by 15 metres long and had a cement floor. At full capacity, it is reported to have held an estimated 560 prisoners. Yet,

witnesses attest that there were at least 600 to 700 people in the hangar at a time. 4408/ The men were on one side and the women on the other. 4409/

2772. Food was virtually non-existent at the camp. Each prisoner was given only one slice of bread per 24 hour period. 4410/ As the summer progressed, soup was occasionally given in addition to bread, but prisoners still commonly lost consciousness as a result of malnutrition. 4411/

2773. Prisoners who had to use the bathroom were made to run to a toilet outside the warehouse in the corner of the fenced area. In such a case, other prisoners were given sticks and forced to beat the individual while they were defecating or urinating. 4412/ The prisoners were not allowed to wash, and in the summer the smell is said to have been "overwhelming". 4413/

2774. Prisoners were also beaten with timber and iron rods and slashed with knives at the camp. 4414/ Men were regularly stripped to the waist and beaten. One ex-prisoner relates that he and others were called "Balijs" and forced to sing Serbian songs. 4415/ He states that he was beaten three and four times a day. Others were even beaten to death. 4416/ One such victim died in the hangar on or near 15 June 1992. Another older man who was believed by guards to have hidden weapons in Vlasenica was also beaten to death shortly thereafter. 4417/ Apparently, a dead body would sometimes lie in the hangar for hours before the guards took it away. 4418/

2775. According to witnesses, executions took place regularly at Sušica Camp. Usually, about eight men were taken away from the warehouse at a time. 4419/ Shortly afterward, people inside the building would hear shooting. The men would never return. 4420/

2776. Several surviving prisoners offer detailed descriptions of the killings and other activities at the camp. One such prisoner was brought to Sušica on 22 June 1992. Upon his arrival, two men from his group died from the beatings they had sustained upon their initial arrest. Then, on 26 June, more prisoners were killed. At 1:00 a.m., two guards, entered the warehouse and forced four men outside. Immediately, thereafter four gunshots and screaming were heard just outside the structure. 4421/

2777. At 1:30 a.m., two brothers, went into the warehouse and took three women to be raped. The women returned later that morning, crying and tired. They related what had happened to them to the others. 4422/

2778. At 2:00 a.m., guards entered the warehouse again and told everyone to close the windows because four prisoners had tried to escape. These prisoners were killed, and in the early morning two other prisoners were selected to dispose of their corpses. 4423/ They buried them in a mass grave near the camp.

2779. To get to this grave site, they apparently turned left onto the dirt access road that ran next to the camp, and led to Highway 19, crossed a concrete bridge and then turned right onto another dirt road that led to the villages of Luke and Zlakavlje. The bodies were buried among some evergreen trees 200 metres from the beginning of the road and 10 metres off to the left in the direction of Luke/Zlakavlje. 4424/

2780. One witness alleges that during her three-day stay sometime in June, 15 to 20 men were taken out a night and killed. The guards carrying out the killings often seemed drunk. They would enter the hangar at night and simply point to people to be taken out. There did not seem to be any system to their killing. 4425/ She also alleges that there were bulldozers at the camp which were used to bury the dead. 4426/

2781. Another ex-prisoner held at Sušica between 5 July and 12 July explains that during her detention more people kept coming to the camp everyday, and room had to be made for them either by the removal of women and children to Kladanj or through the nightly executions of men. 4427/ As a result, the Serbs would draw up lists of prisoners to be killed and those to be let go. One witness alleges that there were lists of old men, women, and children who were allowed to leave as long as they left their valuables. 4428/

2782. According to another witness who arrived on 10 July, there were a lot of killings and mass executions early on at the camp, but these became less frequent after she came. She learned about the high level of earlier killings from the other prisoners. 4429/

2783. Still more information about the camp comes from an ex-guard. He has related details of the activities which occurred at Sušica to international organizations and the Western media. 4430/ An ex-guard was a sergeant in the JNA in the 1970s and joined the Bosnian Serb forces when the BiH war broke out. He said he deserted the Bosnian Serb army and fled Vlasenica on 1 January 1993. 4431/

2784. He claims that the confinement of Muslims in the area was instigated by the JNA of Novi Sad, and that the ultimate command of the Sušica Camp rested throughout its existence with an officer in the JNA, Major Mila Jaimovi. An ex-guard states about the activities at Sušica, "There is no question that the orders came from the highest level. . . . Our army had a strict chain of command from the outset, and Major Jaimovi received order from above." 4432/

2785. According to him, the camp opened on 2 June 1992 and closed four months later. During this entire time, Muslims were executed every night at the command of Dragan Nikoli, a man who now works for the Bosnian Serb secret police and was in charge of the day-to-day running of the camp. He estimates that he personally witnessed the execution of close to 3,000 Muslims from Vlasenica at the Sušica Camp and watched thousands more pass through it. 4433/ He states that all of the prisoners at the camp were civilians taken from their homes. 4434/

2786. An ex-guard describes how the "selection process" for killing and transfer worked at the camp. Apparently, men suspected of having some political influence or trafficking in arms were not taken for exchange and were generally executed; others were exchanged and held for transfer to Batkovi camp. 4435/

2787. Despite these general guidelines, the "selection process" was often much more random than planned. Sometimes, one brother of a family was executed while another was transferred for exchange. 4436/ In short, prisoners had no guarantee that they would stay alive.

2788. An ex-guard reports that the small-scale executions took place on the camp grounds. Male prisoners were generally lined up against an electricity pylon just outside the barracks and shot. 4437/ The larger ones were carried out at a nearby ravine called Han Ploa on the road south toward Han Pijesak. 4438/ Men were loaded into the back of a truck, taken up to the edge of the ravine about five miles away, and then shot as they got out of the vehicle. Apparently, groups of young soldiers were brought in to perform the executions. The bodies fell into the ravine and bulldozers were later used to cover them up. 4439/

2789. An ex-guard personally witnessed the mass execution of 25 people at the ravine. He claims that on this occasion one of the prisoners got away by running to the woods once he got out of the truck. In all, at least 1,000 prisoners were executed at the ravine. At first, the killings took place during the day but later were carried out only at night. 4440/



2790. Other burials of prisoners from Sušica are said to have taken place on a waste land at the "Alpro" Aluminum Factory. [4441/](#)

2791. Sušica Camp was run by both a military and administrative commander. The military commander was Captain Dragan Nikoli from Vlasenica. He was a 30 year old former employee of the Alpro Aluminum Factory. [4442/](#) He was seen on numerous occasions beating prisoners with police sticks and kicking them with his boots. Commonly, he forced prisoners to sit on their knees facing the wall while he kicked the ribs under their armpits. [4443/](#) Another witness reports that Nikolic came into the warehouse at Sušica each night throughout the summer of 1992 and read out a list of names of men to be taken outside and shot. [4444/](#)

2792. When asked about the motives of Dragan Nikoli, An ex-guard suggests that he was "inebriated by Serbian nationalist propaganda and was making a lot of money from his victims". [4445/](#)

2793. The administrative commander of Sušica was a retired policeman. [4446/](#) The deputy administrative commander was also a retired police officer. [4447/](#)

2794. Apparently, the guards worked directly under the supervision of the military camp commander. There were two groups of 10 guards, each of which alternated 24 shifts. Six of these guards, all from Vlasenica, were identified. [4448/](#)

2795. An ex-guard also explains the pattern of prisoner transfers. According to him, many male prisoners were transferred to the Batkovi camp near Bijeljina. [4449/](#) Prisoners from Sušica are said to have moved to Batkovi to replace Brko prisoners. [4450/](#) Likewise, prisoners also went from Batkovi prison to Vlasenica. One report states that 44 prisoners were "shared out" as workers from Batkovi prison to Vlasenica. [4451/](#) Another relates that the "remaining prisoners" at Batkovi, about 40, were sent to Vlasenica after October 1992. [4452/](#) It is not clear whether these reports are referring to the same group.

2796. Sušica was generally a transit camp for women and children, but some were also executed there along with the men. Usually, they were taken on to Cerska or allowed to go to Kladanj. [4453/](#) On the occasions that they would be allowed to go to Kladanj, they would be taken up to the front line a few miles to the west of the camp and forced to walk there. [4454/](#)

2797. One report also claims that women and children were taken to Pelemis. [4455/](#) On 10 August, for example, a group of 43 men, women, and children were taken from Sušica camp. They were told they would be taken to Tuzla for exchange, but were brought to Pelemis instead. [4456/](#) One female witness was part of this group, but reports that about four-fifths of the other women were left behind. [4457/](#) Supposedly, the Serbs moved prisoners often in order to confuse the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations in assessing the camps. [4458/](#)

2798. By the end of September, there were no Muslims left in the area and little evidence of what they had suffered. [4459/](#) Apparently, the camp is closed today; the road to it is barred and guarded, and a sign at the entrance to Vlasenica reads, "Any loitering by foreigners is forbidden". [4460/](#)

2799. Sometime in July 1992, the UN apparently arranged a visit to Sušica Camp, but the prisoners were taken into the woods and forced to lie down for three hours until the UN had left. A French Red Cross team turned up at the camp unexpectedly, and a young Muslim boy in the camp who could speak French told them that it was a detention facility. The Red Cross did not do anything and shortly thereafter the boy was killed. [4461/](#) The ICRC made an official visit to the camp again on 21 October 1992 and found no prisoners. [4462/](#)

2800. Sources state that the camp was officially closed on 1 or 2 November 1992, and all remaining prisoners were transferred to Bijeljina camp or Batkovi camp. 4463/

2801. Vlasenica camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the ICRC and UN sources, there is a certain Vlasenica Camp in the region. 4464/ ICRC representatives visited the camp on 21 October 1992 and recorded one prisoner to be there. 4465/

2802. A Serbian response to the events in Vlasenica comes from Mihajlo Bajagi, the Serbian president of the Vlasenica town council. When asked about the whereabouts of the inhabitants from the region, he states that they left the village on their own accord. He agrees that for a period of time some were imprisoned, but that all of these civilians were later exchanged. 4466/

2803. Several reports identify perpetrators said to be involved in activities at these camps and in the region on the whole. 4467/

2804. Police Station, Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the police station in Vlasenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 15 May 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4468/

2805. Prison/Penitentiary, Vlasenica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the local prison in Vlasenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 29 April 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4469/

2806. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified factory in Vlasenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 27 July 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4470/

2807. Muslim-run camps holding Serbs: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There are also allegations of Muslim-run camps in the region. These allegations come from Budimir Kostić, the head of a war crimes commission established by the Yugoslav government. When asked about events taking place in eastern Bosnia, Kostić argued that Serbs had also been imprisoned by Muslims. He insisted that Muslims "initiated whatever happened in Vlasenica by provoking and attacking the Serbs in the first three months of 1992 in several villages in eastern Bosnia." 4471/

## 89. Zenica

2808. Zenica is a Muslim-held city in central BiH and is located 70 kilometres (45 miles) north-west of Sarajevo. Before the war, the city was a centre for steel production and was a prime example of ethnic diversity and multiculturalism. 4472/ According to a 1991 census, Zenica had a pre-war population of 145,577. It has always had a clear Muslim majority (approximately 55.2 per

cent before the war) but Croats and Serbs formed a significant part of the pre-war population (15.6 per cent and 15.5 per cent, respectively). 4473/

2809. Since the outbreak of war, the city has swelled with refugees. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 refugees, the overwhelming majority being Muslim, have fled to Zenica. 4474/ In September 1993, according to the Mayor of Zenica, the city had a population of approximately 197,000, 4475/ although estimates of the city's current population hover around 135,000-145,000.

2810. The city is currently held by BiH Government forces and is considered a safe haven for Muslim refugees. Muslims now form a much higher percentage of the populations, but the local government is still comprised of Muslim's, Croats, and Serbs. 4476/ According to the mayor, there have been no organized expulsions of Serbs and Croats from Zenica. This statement belies the fact that Muslims now comprise a far greater majority of Zenica's population. In addition, he claims that there are no camps in the area; POWs are kept at the Zenica Prison. 4477/

2811. It was reported that on 1 January 1993, Muslim forces launched an attack on the Croats in the Zenica region. Croats living in the area were expelled and Muslims reportedly moved into their homes. On 18 April 1993, an overall assault was launched by the BiH Army against Croatian HVO forces, signalling an end to a loose Muslim-Croat alliance in the region. A battle persisted in the small villages in Zenica commune until 8 June 1993 when Muslim forces took control. It is reported that, as a result, 520 members of the Croat defence forces laid down their arms and were taken prisoner. These combatants were supposedly taken to the Zenica Prison. 4478/

2812. Croats were forced to leave the area. Many Croats who did not cooperate with the mobilization order were "tried" and sent either to battle or to the camps. Seventy of these persons were sent to the Zenica Prison and another 15 were sent to the music school in the centre of Zenica. 4479/

2813. It is reported that several camps or detention facilities are located in the Zenica vicinity. In general, the camps are administered by the BiH Government or Bosnian Muslim forces. Nine locations have been identified as detention centres, and estimates place the total number of persons held over 2,000; although ICRC figures are much lower and some reports claim that there are only five or six detention centres with approximately 450 detainees. 4480/ All identified detention centres are reportedly under Bosnian Muslim control. The following places have been identified as camps: The Zenica Prison, the Zenica Music School, the Bila Stadium, the Coal Mines in Zenica, as well as unidentified facilities in Bilmiše, Zening, Graanica, Arnauti, and Begov Han.

2814. There is no information regarding the possible relationship between these camps and there is little indication that prisoners are moved between facilities. One thing that is clear, however, is that the Zenica Prison is the largest detention facility and the greatest amount of available information concerns this facility. In fact, in tracking the number of prisoners in Zenica, the Zenica Prison is the only facility identified by the ICRC.

2815. Zenica Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including an official UN source, the US Government and the ICRC.) The most prominent detention facility in the Zenica area is the Zenica Prison (also referred to as the Correction Centre, KP Dom Prison, KPD and the House of Corrections). The facility is under the control of the Muslim Territorial Defence (MTD) forces. The prison is occupied by Croatian and Serbian civilian and military prisoners. The majority of prisoners are likely Serbs.

2816. The prison is divided into five pavilions. Each of these pavilions

contains cells measuring five metres by three to four metres. Pavilion five is referred to as the "concentration camp" is used to hold military prisoners and is seemingly the only part of the facility that is visited by the ICRC. 4481/ The prison also has a hospital where prisoners are treated. Some prisoners claim to have been subjected to "ill treatment" by prison guards while in the hospital. 4482/

2817. Prior to the outbreak of war, this facility was used as a maximum security prison for hard core felons. Even during the war, one of the prisons pavilions (Pavilion four) continues to house criminals that were incarcerated before the war.

2818. Reports in the Commission's possession indicate that the camp was in operation before the war began as a correctional facility. The prison probably began its operations as a POW facility in June 1992. Operation seems to have been continuous until at least June 1993; one witness reports that he was released from this facility, in a prisoner exchange on 5 September 1993. 4483/ It is unclear whether the camp is still in operation.

2819. The reports do not indicate the reason for the camp's existence. There are no reports that the facility was used for the purposes of interrogation, systematic torture or execution of any sort. Interestingly, however, one report states that a "military"-style tribunal is housed at the Prison. This tribunal is mainly concerned with determining if prisoners are military or civilian. There is a judge (a Serbian woman who is a professional judge) and a jury. The tribunal applies Yugoslavian law. 4484/

2820. Reports indicate that the Zenica Prison has been used to detain both Serbs and Croats. Serbian authorities estimate that 2,000 Bosnian Serbs are detained at the facility. 4485/ A reporter for the Tanjug news agency estimated that in the fall of 1992 there were 300 Bosnian Serb prisoners (both combatants and non-combatants) who remained in the facility. These prisoners were both combatants and non-combatants; although he estimated that only 20 or so were soldiers. 4486/ Some reports indicate that many Croats were also sent to this facility as a result of an outbreak of hostilities between Croats and Muslims in early 1993. One account claims that 520 members of the Croatian Defence Forces were sent to the prison in April 1993. 4487/ This same report states that 70 Croats are being detained in the Zenica Prison. The ECMM estimates that more than 200 Croats (both military and civilian) are held in the prison. 4488/

2821. Estimates of the number of prisoners vary greatly. The ICRC has indicated a fairly consistent population of 200-300 in the prison. But one report states that while the ICRC visited the facility seven times from June-December 1992, the ICRC was only permitted to visit Pavilion 5 (where military prisoners were kept). It has also been estimated that 300 Bosnian Serbs have been detained in Pavilion 5. 4489/ This figure is consistent with claims that the ICRC was only allowed to visit Pavilion 5. Most of the other prisoners, mainly the civilian non-combatants were in the other pavilions. 4490/ The number of prisoners in the Zenica Prison can be summarized as follows.

2822. On 31 July 1993, Bosnian Serb officials maintained that 270 Serbians were being held in the "Zenica Special Jail". 4491/ It is assumed that this is the same facility as the Zenica Prison discussed herein. Prisoners in the camp are both civilian and military. According to one report, after a group of Serbians was captured, women and children under 10 were not taken to the prison. It is not at all clear whether women and children are detained at this facility. No explicit mention is made of a female detainee.

2823. A Tanjug news agency reporter who was confined in the prison for 80 days reported that the camp conditions were horrible. Cells were generally damp and

there was a lack of sheets and blankets. He also noted that the food was poor. 4492/ Prisoners are given one kilogram of bread every day to be shared by 18 prisoners. Some days the prisoners were given tea, and it is alleged that the guards would put detergent in the tea. 4493/

2824. Torture and beatings were routine occurrences at the Zenica Prison. According to a Tanjug news agency reporter who was detained there for over 80 days, almost all of the prisoners (90 per cent) were subjected to torture. He asserts that combatants were subjected to the worst beatings. 4494/ According to another report, every other day, two or three prisoners would be taken by groups of five to six Muslim men. The men were typically young and were often drunk. The prisoners were handcuffed to metal rings on the floor and were then beaten and kicked. 4495/ A United States Department of State report contains the allegation of a 29 year old Serbian civilian who claims to have been beaten every 10 minutes for 96 hours; he also claims that the food was deliberately contaminated. 4496/

2825. Additional allegations concern mistreatment in the Prison hospital committed by guards. 4497/ Finally, it has been alleged that an unconfirmed number of Serbian prisoners were taken from the prison to an iron mill factory. These prisoners were allegedly thrown into the furnace at the factory. 4498/

2826. Very little information is available regarding the individuals who ran the camp and committed violations. The commander of the prison is a named man of the MTD. He is not alleged to have taken part in any beatings or torture, but he was often present and a witness to the beatings. It is also alleged that Muslim refugees in Zenica (from Jajce or Travnik) would come to the prison and verbally harass and physically assault Serbian prisoners. 4499/

2827. Zenica Music School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a multiple sources, including an official UN source, the ICRC and the ECMM.) The only other camp in the Zenica area that has been the subject of detailed allegations is the music school in the centre of the city. 4500/ Like the Zenica Prison, this facility is under the control of Muslim forces. The music school is believed to be controlled by the MOS, a branch of the Muslim 7 Brigade. This facility has been used to hold Croats.

2828. The only detailed description of the facility comes from a Croatian man, "Mr. X". 4501/ He was arrested by military police and taken to the music school. When he arrived there, he was not registered but he was assigned a personal number.

2829. He identified three areas of the music school where he was detained. He identified two places where he was primarily held: 1) the cellar of the building (held 45 days without any light); and 2) the attic of the building (12 to 15 days). In addition to these places, he was interrogated and beaten for hours at a time on the third floor of the building.

2830. Based on the testimony of this witness, the camp operated between, at least, April 1993 and June 1993. 4502/ It is unclear whether the camp is still in operation.

2831. No information suggests that women were held at this facility. In addition, there is no indication that persons other than Croats were held at the music school. Three reports suggest a total number of detainees. First, in his statement, Mr. X states that he was in contact with 46 prisoners. He does not specify if all of the prisoners were Croats. Second, a document from the Zenica Centre for Research (dated August 1993 to September 1993) asserts that 15 Croats were detained in the music school. Third, the Croatian Information Centre claims that 1,500 Croatian civilians are held in the music school.

2832. Mr. X reported that he was detained in a room without light for 45 days and that the military police in control of the facility played music at all hours so that the prisoners could not sleep. He was not given water for bathing for 25 days. Lastly, Mr. X was not fed during his first week of detention. A Croatian Catholic Priest in Zenica has indicated that food distribution was unable to reach Croatian detainees in the music school. 4503/

2833. Beatings and torture were reportedly also regular occurrences at the music school. According to Mr. X he was often beaten (with shovel handles, police batons and phone cables) and tortured during interrogation. Moreover, he and other prisoners were frequently removed from the cellar at night so that soldiers returning from the front could kick them and beat them with rifle butts. No information was made available with regard to who the individual in command of this camp or those responsible for violations.

2834. Bila Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Association of Serbs from BiH has identified the Bila Stadium as a camp for Serbs. They claim the camp is under the control of the Croatian Armed Forces, the Croatian Army, or paramilitary Muslim forces. 4504/ No other information is available concerning this facility.

2835. Zenica Coal Mines: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One report states that POWs were moved from Bugojno to Zenica where they are imprisoned in coal mines. 4505/ No other information is available concerning this facility.

2836. Other Zenica Locations: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Other locations in the Zenica area have been identified as places of detention. Apart from this mere identification, no other information is available. The locations are Bilmiše, Zening, Graanica, Arnauti and Begov Han; 4506/ the retirement home in Zenica; 4507/ and the Zening Building and Nemila are both identified as "possible" locations. 4508/

2837. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified factory in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 24 September 1992. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4509/

2838. Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified hospital in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 26 April 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4510/

2839. School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at an unidentified school in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 16 May 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detainment nor the length of the facility's existence. 4511/

2840. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at the military prison in Zenica. The existence of the camp was confirmed on 18 February 1993. No

additional information was made available regarding the identities of inmates, the conditions of their detention nor the length of the facility's existence. 4512/

90. Žep•e

2841. This municipality is located in central BiH, between the counties of Zenica and Tesli. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Žep•e had a population of 22,840. Of that number, 47.2 per cent were Muslim, 10 per cent were Serbs, 39.8 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 3 per cent were described as "others".

2842. Žep•e Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) In Žep•e, HVO assembled all civilians and took them to a warehouse called Nova Trgovina. 4513/

2843. The men of military age were separated from the other detainees and sent to a school. The remaining detainees spent a week in the warehouse. Approximately 1,200 detainees had no food for two days, no toilet and slept on the concrete floor. The HVO soldiers did not mistreat the detainees, however, on occasion the soldiers would fire their guns over the heads of the detainees. 4514/ When released, the detainees were ordered to walk to Zenica. 4515/

2844. Žep•e School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Muslim men who were separated from the other detainees at the Žep•e Warehouse were taken to a local school. 4516/

2845. The detainees in uniform were beaten by the HVO soldiers. The other detainees were also mistreated. Many of them were reported to have been forced to dig trenches on the front. 4517/

2846. Later, the detainees were reportedly taken to Tesli, Doboje, and Banja Luka. 4518/

91. Zvornik

2847. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Zvornik had a population of 81,111. Of that number, 59.4 per cent or 48,208 were Muslim, and 38 per cent or 30,839 were Serbs, .1 per cent were Croats and the remaining 2.5 per cent were described as "others". The population of the city of Zvornik was 14,660. Of that number, 61 percent were Muslim, 29 per cent were Serb, 5 per cent were Croat, and 9.3 per cent described themselves as "other". 4519/

2848. Zvornik is a strategically important border town. It is located on the Drina river in BiH and situated directly across from Serbia. 4520/ BiH and Serbia are linked at Zvornik by two bridges, a road bridge and a railroad bridge. Control of Zvornik meant securing important logistical territory between Serbia and Sarajevo. 4521/

2849. The military attack on Zvornik commenced on 8 April 1992. According to witnesses, photographs and other sources, the attack was carried out from both BiH and Serbian territories. 4522/ Despite negotiations which went underway almost immediately between officials in Serbia and BiH, efforts to thwart further aggression were unsuccessful.

2850. Military operations focused first on the medieval fortress town of Kulagrad. After the fall of Kulagrad on 26 April 1992, the town of Divi• was

attacked. Divi• was almost exclusively inhabited by Muslims. The attacks on Divi• were also conducted from both sides of the Drina river. 4523/

2851. After the fall of Kulagrad, Serb forces began to reform the local administration. 4524/ Reportedly efforts were simultaneously put in place to rid the area of its Muslim citizenry. 4525/ Muslims were required to register with the new local administration. 4526/

2852. Thereafter, forced deportations began as well as compulsory transfers of property. 4527/ Muslims were issued identification cards and documentation permitting them to relocate as part of a process called compulsory assignments. 4528/ The Muslim citizens of Zvornik were bused to locations as close as Mali Zvornik--across the river, and as far away as Subotica--which is located at the Serbian-Hungarian border. 4529/

2853. On 19 May 1992, combined JNA, Serb paramilitary, and Arkan's forces occupied Zvornik and Mali Zvornik. They reportedly abused and killed some 1,000 Muslims. 4530/ The remaining Muslims and non-Serbs were relegated to concentration camps and detention facilities throughout the area.

2854. To date some 28 detention facilities have been identified in the Zvornik area: nine in the city of Zvornik, seven in the village of Karakaj, two in the village of •elopek, two in Drinja•a, two in Divi•, and one each in the villages of Pilice, Caparde, Baljkovica, Salihovi•i, Liplje, and Novo Selo. 4531/

2855. Stadium in Zvornik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission.) Following the outbreak of fighting in Bijeljina, Serb forces moved south into the villages of Karakaj and Divi•. Thereafter the largely Muslim population of Divi• on the bank of the Drina was prepared by the controlling Serb forces for mass deportation. 4532/

2856. The women and children were sent to free territories and the men were taken by buses to different villages and towns in the occupied territories to be exchanged for captured Serb soldiers. 4533/ The men were eventually detained in the Zvornik city stadium for several days, during which time they were subjected to severe physical mistreatment. Reportedly those who survived at this location were later taken to detention facilities in Karakaj. 4534/ There are other reports that refers to a camp in the Stadium "Bratstvo" in Zvornik. 4535/ It is unclear if this is the same stadium.

2857. Kindergarten: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) According to one report, a Muslim man was arrested by Serb police on 14 May 1992 and taken to a kindergarten on the western side of Zvornik. 4536/ He stated that one of his Serb captors beat him with a stick for an hour, while another pointed a gun at him and a third rifled through his documents. The three perpetrators wore white belts and camouflage fatigues. They were reportedly from Serbia. 4537/

2858. Courthouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) According to one report, although several individuals were detained at the courthouse facility, the guards at this location in Zvornik did not molest or mistreat the inmates. The report did suggest, however, that several soldiers from outside the facility were permitted entry to the facility and allowed to beat the inmates at random. 4538/ Victims were reportedly selected quickly, beaten and kicked--sometimes to the point of unconsciousness. The inmates were transferred to a neighbouring house on 4 June. 4539/ This camp is also referred to in another report. 4540/



2859. Unknown House in Zvornik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) On 4 June the prisoners from the courthouse location and an additional 120 other Muslim inmates from the •elopek cultural centre were transferred to a detention facility at this undisclosed location. 4541/ Reportedly beatings occurred daily and were quite severe. The information suggests that members of Šešelj's unit participated in abusing several Muslim men at this facility over a period of some six weeks of detention. 4542/ A group of Bosnian Serb "police" also participated in the prisoner mistreatment and abuse. Reportedly on 15 July, most of the inmates were transferred to a detention facility in Batkovi near Bijeljina. 4543/

2860. Central Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Committee for Refugees.) This was reportedly an old prison and by one account, did not even have a name. It is reportedly located near the Novi Izvor company. 4544/

2861. One ex-detainee stated that he was among 174 men detained at the stadium facility who were made to walk to the old prison. Upon arrival, the detainees were offered the chance to join forces with the Serbs. They were then taken into one large room on the second floor of the facility. 4545/ He recalled seeing some 200 prisoners detained in a room on the first floor. He and the others were held at this facility for two days. Eleven of the men were separated and reportedly sent on work detail and the remaining 163 were transferred to a theater in •elopek. 4546/

2862. According to a Bosnian Muslim man, he and 183 other Muslims were detained at the central prison on 29 June 1992. 4547/ The prisoners were beaten daily. Reportedly every two to three hours, Serb guards entered the cells and removed as many as 10 inmates at a time for interrogation. The report suggest that throughout the interrogation the inmates were physically abused by four or five guards at a time. 4548/

2863. The guards reportedly extracted several inmates and subjected them to mistreatment--beating them with rifle butts, axes, or shovel handles. 4549/ Those inmates who did not return were believed to have died as a result of the beatings. The reports suggest the existence of a systematic prisoner transfer program. Routinely, the arrival of new prisoners resulted in the transferral of an equal number of resident detainees to the Batkovi facility. 4550/

2864. Hotel Drina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) This hotel reportedly served as one of the quarters for the police. Allegedly various acts of mistreatment and abuse were reported to have occurred here. 4551/ Sources are silent as to the duration of its existence, the length of the inmates internment as well as the conditions or treatment of those detained here.

2865. Hospital "5th of July": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) Reportedly Arkan held all of the patients at this hospital hostage in mid-April 1992. 4552/ He reportedly did so with the intention of retrieving the remains of his brother-in-law. Patients and hospital staff were often abused by Arkan. 4553/ Many were forced to act as blood donors. Arkan also took individuals off the street and forced them to give blood, some reportedly did not survive the process. 4554/

2866. SUP/Opština (Municipal Police Force): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) An undisclosed number of individuals were purportedly detained at this location. Reportedly interrogations, abuses and killings

occurred here. 4555/

2867. "Novi Izvor"-owned Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State.) According to one report, several citizens from the village of Divi• were collected in an office building in Zvornik owned by a company called "Novi Izvor". The citizens were detained at this facility for 36 hours and were reportedly given regular food and water. 4556/

2868. "Novi Standard" Shoe Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) Novi Standard was reportedly a new building of the shoe factory complex in Karakaj. Shoe production had discontinued at the time of the attack on the region and this location initially served as headquarters for the Serbian police. 4557/ Allegedly Arkan, Šešelj, and "volunteers" from Loznica were also accommodated at this facility. One report refers to a camp in a Karakaj factory. 4558/ It is unclear if this is the same factory.

2869. This facility, located in the northern region of Zvornik, was then converted into holding areas for Muslim prisoners following the creation and institution of a mass deportation program. Individuals were reportedly detained at this location for several days and subjected to severe mistreatment. 4559/ This factory reportedly existed as an internment facility from June 1991 through August 1992. 4560/

2870. According to another report, at one time or another, some 4,000 individuals--including women and children--were detained at the shoe factory in Karakaj. The conditions at the facility were notably severe. According to one former inmate, he and seven other boys were made to share one kilogram of bread, a small can of meat and a half liter of water every other day. 4561/ The boys were also forced to watch as the "•etniks" beat the male inmates with metal and wooden sticks, as well as having to assist their "etnik" captors during bouts of robbing, looting and pillaging in neighbouring villages. 4562/

2871. According to the same young witnesses, there was a woman who belonged to Arkan's troops, who, on one occasion, killed a 4 year old boy by throwing him with such force that he died from the blow to his head. 4563/ On still another occasion, this same woman disrobed and ordered four men to have sex with her. When they refused, she took them outside and reportedly shot and killed each one. 4564/

2872. Technical/Engineering School in Karakaj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one witness, he and some 700 Muslim citizens were detained in the building of the Technical school. Their containment rooms were small rooms and lacked sufficient air, which reportedly resulted in the suffocating death of some 20 individuals. 4565/ In another report, a former inmate said that about 400 people were killed while he was there. 4566/ This camp is also reported in a list of camps. 4567/

2873. The witness reported that the inmates were beaten repeatedly, many were constantly covered in blood. In the witness' recollection, the number of detainees steadily decreased. 4568/ Reportedly the "•etniks" came and occasionally removed groups of people, allegedly for exchange in Pale. However, following the removal of each group the remaining inmates could hear the sounds of rifle fire and screams. 4569/ The day came when the witness was among the group to be exchanged. The "•etniks" reportedly forced everyone to line up against a wall and began shooting. 4570/ The witness/victim was fortuitously spared injury or death, managing to crawl to safety when the "•etniks" left to assemble the next group of inmates. Allegedly some 400 individuals were killed

in this manner before the witness' escape. 4571/

2874. "Novi Izvor": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights and the UK Mission.) Novi Izvor was located in the village of Karakaj and consisted of two plants: "Kamenolom" which was a quarry and "Ciglana" which was a brick factory. 4572/ Both continued to operate throughout the conflict in the region. Reportedly captured Muslim individuals were forced to work alongside regular Serb employees in three shifts. In early June, some 70 inmates were interned here. 4573/ Some had been detained at this facility since mid-April and subjected to a variety of abuses. 4574/

2875. One report says that a source saw about 20 males of all ages, detained in a clothing store in the factory. They were threatened with guns and verbally abused and made to do "military" type physical training. They were also made to unload trucks which carried heavy building material. In July 1992, the source passed the factory again and saw two of the men he had seen in April of 1992, one he believed had lost about 30 kilogram in weight. 4575/

2876. JNA Barracks at Karakaj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Department of State.) This facility was reportedly used exclusively by regular JNA units as a detention facility. The report suggests it's existence from June 1991 through August 1992. 4576/ Sources are silent as to information regarding ethnicity or treatment of those interned at this location.

2877. "Alhos" Textile Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) "Alhos" was a garment and textile factory. This facility was initially used as accommodations for the police, circa 6 April 1992. 4577/ According to a witness detained at the kindergarten, he and another prisoner were driven from that location to the textile plant situated some five minutes away. 4578/ The existence of this camp is also referred to in another report. 4579/

2878. It was his impression that the two of them were the only inmates at this location. They were reportedly detained here for several days in a rather small room which was, he believed, stained with the blood of past prisoners. 4580/ Although the facility contained quite a few Serb soldiers, the two were reportedly not abused until 16 May, at which time they were subjected to severe beatings for several hours. 4581/

2879. Following the initial phase of beatings, a short reprieve was given at which time the victims were made to clean their own blood from the floor and walls. Thereafter the beatings resumed. 4582/ According to the witness, the beatings were so severe that "both his cheek bones were smashed and the entire bone structure enclosing his upper teeth were loosened so much that his teeth protruded from his mouth". 4583/ He was released from the textile plant on 20 May and transferred to the courthouse in Zvornik. 4584/

2880. Ekonomija: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.) This location was reportedly an agricultural cooperative. It was located in a rather secluded area of Karakaj and, as a consequence, its buildings served as death camp. 4585/ The facility consisted of stables, storehouses and a slaughter room. Reportedly a chamber existed which was used primarily for the "butchering" of inmates. 4586/ This location was reportedly populated by individuals from the Zvornik area as well as members of the Croatian National Guard. According to witness statements, this may well have been the "worst" camp in the area. 4587/

2881. Glinica Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the Austrian Mission.) This facility was the site of a large aluminum factory in the village of Karakaj. One of the empty halls of the factory was reportedly used to contain Muslim prisoners as well as for purposes of interrogation. 4588/

2882. Movie Theater in •elopek: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Committee for Refugees.) •elopek is located approximately six kilometres north of Zvornik, on the border between BiH and Serbia. 4589/

2883. On 29 May 1992, 174 male citizens of Divi• were reportedly loaded onto buses and transported to a movie theater which was part of the local cultural centre (Dom Kulture). 4590/ The facility was established in a one story building which was constructed from brick and painted a cream colour. The building's windows were reportedly covered to block out the sunlight. 4591/

2884. On 10 June 1992, one of the Serbs removed seven pairs of fathers and sons from among the inmates. The pairs were forced on to the theater stage and made to disrobe. Once naked, the pairs were forced to perform fellatio on one another with the other male prisoners looking on from the audience. 4592/ Several other abuses were reportedly occurring simultaneously. In one incident, two men were taken from the audience, brutally beaten and then stabbed. 4593/ In another incident, a young boy was made to identify his father, after which, a Serb soldier, put a rifle in the boy's mouth and killed him as his father looked on. 4594/

2885. This same Serb soldier then turned his semi-automatic rifle onto those on stage and those seated in the audience. This behaviour resulted in the death of 10 men. 4595/

2886. On 27 June, this man allegedly forced 140 men to line up against the theater's perimeter wall and attempted to shoot each one, one after another. By the time it was over, he had managed to kill 20 men and wound an additional 20 others. 4596/

2887. In another incident, he cut off the ear of one inmate and the penis off another and then forced the victims to eat their severed body parts. 4597/ In a related report, this man was said to have demanded money and valuables from inmates and on one occasion beat the witness' brother with an ax handle, breaking both the victim's legs and one of his arms. 4598/ He then carved four cyrillic c's into the victim with a knife and when the witness began to cry, this man struck him and made him lick his brother's blood off of the knife blade. 4599/

2888. One report identified several of the Serbian perpetrators including the president of the community of Zvornik. 4600/ He was reportedly the "individual who was most instrumental in" the organization of the •elopek detention facility and the other Serb facilities in the area. 4601/

2889. Village home in •elopek: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Muslims from the Zvornik region were detained in a concentration camp established "in the building of the village home in •elopek". 4602/ Specific information regarding its operation and control was not provided by the report. 4603/ Another report refers to a camp in a farmer's home at •elopek. 4604/ It is unclear if this is the same camp.

2890. Unknown facility in Pilice: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report several Muslim citizens from the village of Latva in

Zvornik were taken captive by Serb extremists and taken to Pilice where they were detained and severely abused. 4605/ On 8 June 1992, some 64 prisoners were separated and taken to a house near the River Drina. All the inmates were reportedly killed by the extremists from the village of Pilice. 4606/ A list of camps reported the existence of a camp in the village of Pilice. 4607/

2891. Lumber Factory in Caparde: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This village is located just north-east of Zvornik, between Zvornik and Tuzla. According to one report Bosnian Muslim women from the county of Brko were detained at this facility for an undisclosed period of time. 4608/ Forty of the women held at this site were reportedly taken outside of the facility and raped by members of Arkan's troops. 4609/

2892. Municipal Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report, "•etniks" invaded the villages of Kostjerevo and Drinja•a. Muslim homes were looted and burned and the residents detained in the municipal centre. 4610/ The men were allegedly severely beaten for hours at a time, so much so that following the beatings, the walls were covered with blood. 4611/

2893. Reportedly some 35 Muslim men were killed by "•etniks" behind the building. Boys under 15 were taken from this location in the direction of Zvornik and 150 women and children were reportedly taken in the direction of Tuzla. 4612/

2894. Hall of the Culture Centre (Dom Kulture): 4613/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the International Solidarity Network and the New York Times.) According to a Muslim female victim, members of "etnik" groups from Serbia and Zvornik were responsible for collecting the citizens of the villages of Drinja•a and Kostijarevo and detaining them in the hall of the cultural centre in Drinja•a. 4614/ The male inmates were reportedly beaten for four to five hours. Reportedly 35 men aged 17-70 were taken from the culture centre and shot. It is presumed that no one survived the shooting. 4615/

2895. Additionally, women were reportedly raped and otherwise physically mistreated. Relief came when, on 31 May, some 150 women and children were transferred to Tuzla for prisoner exchange. 4616/ Reportedly on 27 or 28 June 1992, a 31 year-old Serb soldier opened fire on a group of Muslim civilians detained at this facility. Reportedly 16 civilians were killed and another 20 were wounded. The soldier was allegedly a member of the Serb paramilitary "Yellow Wasps". 4617/

2896. Vidikovac Hotel in Divi•: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Committee for Refugees.) Divi• was primarily a Muslim village on the Drina River. At the start of the conflict many Muslims fled Zvornik and sought refuge in this village. Between 8 April and 25 April, the war was contained in the north-east corner of BiH. 4618/ Divi•, which is just south of Zvornik, was brought into the conflict on 26 April. It was then that Serb forces began shelling the village. Thereafter, on 27 April, Serb tanks from the other side of the Drina river joined in the aggression and began firing on the village. 4619/

2897. Following the occupation of the village, and the renaming of the village to Sveti Stefan, the Vidikovac hotel was apparently converted by Dragan's units into a temporary military dormitory. 4620/

2898. In one account, a Muslim civilian was arrested by three Serb paramilitaries in nearby Mali Zvornik and brought to and detained at the hotel. In the witness'

estimation, he was, at that time, the only prisoner detained at this location. 4621/

2899. According to the witness, 10 of Dragan's men surrounded him and began interrogating him as well as threatening to kill him or rape his wife and daughter. Thereafter he was beaten and placed into a small cubicle in the hotel's basement. 4622/

2900. According to his description, the basement cubicle was completely dark and the floor was muddy and wet with blood and urine. There was also excrement along the walls. 4623/ The inmate was later threatened and released by a popular singer, Pero Jović. 4624/

2901. Divič Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report, an Imam was taken prisoner in the Divič Mosque, hung by his hands and beaten with iron rods. 4625/ He was later removed and taken to the stadium along with 400 other Muslims who, sometime later, were all reportedly moved to a concentration camp in Karakaj. 4626/

2902. Baljkovica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report 4627/ a rape camp was established by "Četniks" at this location just near Zvornik. According to one victim, "Četniks" captured her and her grandmother on a road outside her village. 4628/ Her grandmother was killed by the captors and the witness was taken to this rape/detention facility. 4629/

2903. She was detained in a room with some 29 other women and raped every other day. Allegedly a nurse came to the camp each month to determine who among the women was pregnant. 4630/ Those found to be at least three months pregnant were removed from the camp. The witness was detained at this site for five months before being removed. For reasons unknown to the victim, she was released by the roadside while the other pregnant women were transported elsewhere. 4631/

2904. School in Salihovići: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a former detainee, she and four of her relatives (two of them children) were walking from Kamenica to Zvornik when they were stopped by a car containing four "Četniks" who forced the five to undress. 4632/ When the witness refused, she was detained and later transported by truck to a camp established in this school near Jasenica and Liplje. 4633/

2905. Reportedly some 470 men, women and children were detained at this location. There were 50 to 60 teenage girls interned here who were raped immediately. 4561/ After two days, all the women in the camp were subjected to rape. 4562/ All detainees were systematically robbed of their possessions and those who refused to co-operate were beaten and killed. 4563/

2906. According to another report, after the fall of Kamenica, in May or June of 1992, 470 people, primarily women, were held in a camp in a school near Salihovići for some 15 to 20 days. 4564/ Reportedly all of the women were raped and many among them subjected to other severe abuses. 4565/ In one incident, a plastic bottle of motor oil was burned and the melted plastic poured over the bodies of the inmates. 4566/

2907. The report suggests that at some point the BiH Army overthrew the resident Serb forces and successfully obtained the release of individuals detained here. 4567/

2908. Bordello in Liplje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely a Press Source.) Liplje is a primarily Muslim village near the city of Zvornik. It contained fewer than 500 residents. 4568/ The majority of the incidents reported from this area occurred at the end of May 1992 when more than 400 of the villagers were detained in a large house formerly owned by a prominent Muslim. 4569/

2909. In one account, an 18 year-old Muslim girl was raped consecutively for five nights, each night by three different Serbian men. On each occasion, the men stripped naked and two of them held her down while the third raped her. 4570/ Thereafter, they switched places allowing each rapist an opportunity to watch the others. On the sixth night of raping, the "Četniks" forced the victim's father to watch as they raped her. 4571/ Her father was then taken to a toilet and hung for 24 hours by his neck, legs, and hands until a neighbour rescued him. According to the report, almost every women in the village was raped. 4572/

2910. In another incident, a woman reported having been similarly detained and raped twice nightly for 10 consecutive nights. 4573/ In another incident, a 17 year-old was raped and strangled to death. 4574/ In yet another, an 18 year-old was raped by four men in one night and then every night thereafter. 4575/

2911. Mosque in Novo Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely a Press Source.) According to one source, Serb troops reportedly rounded up some 150 Muslim women, children and elderly and forced them into a Mosque at gunpoint. 4576/ The source continues saying that the local Imam, was ordered to desecrate the religious establishment. The Serbs then ordered him to cross himself, eat pork and have sexual intercourse with a teenaged girl. 4577/ When the Imam refused all of these commands, he was severely beaten and cut with knives. 4578/

2912. "Gathering Points": (The existence of this type of facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Austrian Mission.) Serb forces were alleged to have used various facilities and locations as "gathering points" to collect and organize prisoners. 4579/ Among these locations are: the common village building in Drinjača, elementary schools in Liplje and Snagovo and mosques in Djulići and Klisa. 4580/ No information regarding the treatment, conditions nor the duration of internment at these locations was provided.

## B. Croatia

### 1. Beli Manastir

2913. The county of Beli Manastir is located in eastern Croatia bordering Hungary and Vojvodina. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 54,160. At that time, the population was 41.7 per cent Croatian, 25.5 per cent Serbian, 16.5 per cent Hungarian, 8.4 per cent was referred to as "other" and 7.9 per cent was referred to as "Yugoslav". 4581/

2914. Beli Manastir: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Beli Manastir is located in north-eastern Croatia in the Baranja Region. Detention facilities were reported in the opština by several sources. 4582/ A Croatian woman reported that her husband, a civilian, was detained by "Četniks" in Beli Manastir for 10 days at the end of September, 1991. The woman was allowed to visit her husband at the facility, thanks to the intervention of a Serbian colleague of her daughter. As far as the woman was aware, 38 people were detained at this location and

were later taken to Borovo Selo. She also reported that her husband was detained for one day in Kozarac headquarters and Karanac police station, both of which are located in Beli Manastir. 4583/

2915. Beli Manastir Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the Beli Manastir prison as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The ICRC representatives first visited the detention facility on 29 April 1992. 4584/

2916. Dunan Storage Complex: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Dunan Storage complex, located at the west end of Beli Manastir, was reported as a detention facility. The maximum capacity of this facility was reported to be 2,500 prisoners. 4585/

2917. Beli Manastir Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) The police station was located in the centre of Beli Manastir and was reported as a detention facility. At its maximum capacity, the facility could contain 300 prisoners. A former detainee, held there for 43 days, reported on the conditions at the facility. The witness was reportedly detained on 27 November 1991 and released on 7 January 1992. By his account, during the first three weeks, the prisoners were contained three to a cell. The cells measured approximately 1.2 metres by 1.8 metres. For the three weeks that followed, the witness claims that nine people were detained in a cell which measured three metres by four metres. The prisoners were allegedly fed on an inconsistent basis, receiving only one meal per day. On scattered occasions, the detainees were served hot meals (for example, goulash). Toilet facilities were available however the witness claimed that prisoners were beaten when they asked to use the facilities. There were allegedly no showers; washing was not permitted, nor for that matter was shaving. The prisoners were reportedly infested with lice. 4586/

2918. Inmates were allegedly beaten while in detention. One man was reportedly beaten to death. Another had his ear cut off. There were reports of civilian gangs from outside the facility coming into the prison and physically abusing the detainees. The witness claimed that the prisoners were forced to do heavy manual labour; including unloading coal wagons. According to the witness, he and others were threatened on several occasions with execution. He was reportedly taken to court, but no charges were ever brought against him. He also claimed that ICRC representatives did not visit this facility. 4587/

2919. Jagodnjak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) There are several reports of a detention facility in Jagodnjak, Beli Manastir. 4588/ One source reported that the detention facility was located in the football stadium at the south-west edge of the city. The facility was allegedly opened on 15 September 1991 and contained approximately 1,500 prisoner in March 1992. Prisoners were reportedly detained at this site temporarily before being transferred to either Beli Manastir or Borovo Selo. 4589/

2920. Police Station, Darda: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the police station in Darda as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 6 June 1992. 4590/



## 2. Benkovac

2921. The county of Benkovac is located in south-western Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population of Benkovac was 33,079. At that time, the population was 40.6 per cent Croatian, 57.4 per cent Serbian, with the remaining 2 per cent referred to as "others". 4591/

2922. Unidentified Benkovac camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Sources reported a detention facility located in Benkovac run by Serbian paramilitary forces holding detainees from Croatia. 4592/

2923. Benkovac na Kozari: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to another source, women were sexually abused in a detention facility run by Serbs in Benkovac na Kozari. 4593/

2924. Benkovac Army Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that on 18 November 1991, 84 civilians from the village of Škabrnje in Zadar county, of which 17 were children under the age of 10, were taken by masked "četniks" to an army barracks in Benkovac. They were abused and threatened with death. They were then moved to a kindergarten. The only male among them was interrogated. 4594/

2925. Kindergarten, Benkovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Approximately 25 Croatian women and children from Škabrnje were reported to have been captured during an attack on their village by "četniks". They were allegedly held in a kindergarten in Benkovac for one night before being taken to Pristeg. In Pristeg they joined another group of imprisoned women and children and were then released. While detained at the kindergarten they were verbally abused and accused of being "Ustaše" and making pearls out of childrens' bones. They were also allegedly forced to watch Belgrade television. 4595/

2926. According to another report, 84 civilians were arrested in Škabrnje on 18 November 1991 by masked "četniks" and taken to an army barracks in Benkovac. They were then moved to a an unspecified kindergarten. 4596/

2927. JNA Barracks, Benkovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Between 18 and 20 November 1991, members of the JNA, armed paramilitary forces, and the authorities of Serbian Krajina reportedly occupied the village of Skabrnje, west of Benkovac. The surviving Croatian civilians were allegedly detained in a JNA barracks in Benkovac for one night. They were interrogated and battered by the guards. The next morning some were released in Pristeg, and others reportedly were transferred to Knin for detention. 4597/

## 3. Bjelovar

2928. The county of Bjelovar is located in northern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 65,773. At that time, the population was 80.1 per cent Croatian, 8.9 per cent Serbian, 7 per cent referred to as "other", and the remaining 4 per cent classified as "Yugoslav". 4598/

2929. Unidentified Detention Facility, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Croatian forces allegedly maintained a detention centre in Bjelovar. 4599/

2930. A parish priest in Koprivnica was allegedly arrested and detained by members of the Croatian armed forces and Croatian authorities on an unspecified date in 1992. He was first in "preventive" detention in Bjelovar and was then transferred to Osijek. While detained there, he was mistreated and physically abused, as a result of which he allegedly suffered substantial physical injury. Although he was a civilian, he was reportedly exchanged as a prisoner of war for Croatian soldiers. 4600/

2931. Bjelovar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the UN Special Rapporteur.) On 2 October 1991 Several members of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG) removed six detained JNA members from cell number two of the Bjelovar prison and took them to the forest near a farm for bull calf feeding owned by Josip Kiš at Veliko Korenovo. There the JNA soldiers were shot and the bodies buried in the refuse area. 4601/

2932. On 11 October 1991, a Serbian member of the Territorial Defence was detained by members of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia. The report indicated that he was held in prisons in Lipik and Bjelovar from October to mid-November. He was beaten and threatened with facial mutilation and death. His ear was cut with a knife and the soles of his feet burned. The source does not indicate which prison this treatment occurred in. The prisoner was exchanged on 8 November 1991. 4602/

2933. The alleged perpetrators included two reported ZNG members. 4603/

2934. Twenty-eight Serb men were allegedly arrested in the village of Imsovac in the municipality of Daruvar by a Ministry of Interior member and local HDZ committee members on 19 February 1992 and taken to Bjelovar prison. 4604/ The prisoners were subjected to physical maltreatment and one was taken out to a mock trial. He was forced to dig his own grave, and shots were then fired above his head. 4605/

2935. On 23 June 1993 Team ECLO West, Daruvar learned that the Serb Milicija incarcerated a Croatian truck driver who they wanted to exchange for three Serbs held in the Bjelovar prison. 4606/

2936. The President of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention was able to visit Bjelovar prison where he interviewed two prisoners who were captured on 5 August 1992. The prisoners were subjected to physical mistreatment which included beating, electric shock, mock execution, burning with cigarettes, and burning of the beard of one of the prisoners. They were first abused by the local police and later by the military police. The same prison officials duly registered all evidence of physical abuse and provided all necessary medical care. 4607/

2937. ICRC delegates reportedly visited this prison location on 11 October 1991. 4608/

2938. Police Station, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one source, Croatian policemen made mass arrests in December 1991 in Daruvar and its vicinity. The arrested were imprisoned in jails in Daruvar and the police premises in Bjelovar where they were beaten and harassed. The civilians were then allegedly forced to agree to be exchanged for soldiers captured by the Banja Luka Corps of the JNA. Most of those arrested refused to be exchanged because they believed their property would be damaged and their families killed. Of the 62 who initially agreed to be exchanged 25 refused during the actual procedure. One prisoner allegedly died from severe beating during imprisonment. 4609/

2939. District Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On 30 December 1991 a Serb prisoner was transferred to the District prison from an undisclosed location. There he was stripped naked and beaten. He was then put into cell number 1, where he and an undetermined number of other prisoners were deprived of food until 3 January 1991. On 3 January 1991 the prisoner was interrogated and beaten while tied to a radiator. He was made to sleep naked on the concrete floor of his unheated cell until 12 January 1991. On that day the prisoners were each given a blanket and a mattress. Curiously enough, the ICRC delegates visited the prison the following day. According to the report, the day after the ICRC visit, the blanket and mattresses were taken away. 4610/

2940. Barracks, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility established at the local barracks on 10 October 1991. 4611/ No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at this facility.

2941. Hospital, Bjelovar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility established at the local hospital on 11 October 1991, and then again on 24 October 1991. 4612/ No information was provided regarding the conditions existing at this facility on either occasion.

#### 4. Daruvar

2942. The county of Daruvar is located in north-eastern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 29,978. At that time, the population was 34.3 per cent Croatian, 33.2 per cent Serbian, with an additional 27 per cent referred to as "others", and the remaining 5.5 per cent described as "Yugoslav". 4613/

2943. Unknown Place of Detention, Daruvar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 17 March 1992 an undetermined number of Serbs from the villages of Duhovi, Blagorodavac, and Uljanik in the county of Daruvar were allegedly arrested by members of the Croatian Ministry of Interior and subjected to brutal treatment in prison. Two of the prisoners sustained serious injuries and a third died while in custody. The report was silent as to the exact location of the facility. 4614/

2944. Daruvar Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one source, Croatian policemen made mass arrests in December 1991 in Daruvar and its vicinity. Those arrested were imprisoned in jails in Daruvar and in police stations in Bjelovar where they were reportedly beaten and harassed. The civilians were then allegedly forced to agree to be exchanged for soldiers captured by the Banja Luka Corps of the JNA. Most of those arrested refused to be exchanged because they believed their property would be damaged and their families killed. Of the 62 who initially agreed to be exchanged, the information suggests that 25 refused during the actual procedure. One prisoner allegedly died as the result of severe beating during imprisonment. 4615/

2945. Police Station, Daruvar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reportedly visited a detention facility established at the police station in Daruvar. The ICRC reported visiting this facility on 13 January 1992. 4616/ No additional information was provided regarding conditions existing at this facility.

2946. Daruvar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 5 March 1992, all adult males from the village of Govedje Polje were allegedly arrested by the Croatian Ministry of Interior and transported to Daruvar prison. They were reported to have been subjected to physical mistreatment. 4617/

2947. Varteks Department Store: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one source, 80 Serbian civilians from Daruvar allegedly were arrested on 31 December 1991 and held in the basement of the "Varteks" department store by Croatians. 4618/ No additional information was provided regarding treatment, conditions, nor length of the facility's existence.

2948. Miokovićevo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Miokovićevo was reported to contain a place of detention. 4619/ One report indicated a prisoner was beaten in Miokovićevo while in custody. This prisoner's upper jaw was broken. He was initially detained on 7 September 1991. 4620/

2949. The Cow Insemination Facility at Miokovićevo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 23 September 1991 Serbian paramilitaries abducted a civilian from the Daruvar area after entering the village. The civilian was imprisoned in Miokovićevo for one month before being transferred to Bijela. Miokovićevo appears to have been run by "Četniks" who maltreated and beat the prisoners continuously. The guards would knock prisoners heads together. The witness alleged that his "tongue was taken out of his mouth", and his teeth were broken. He was reportedly beaten with an electric cable all over his body and also deprived of food for the first five days of his internment. He was detained with his hands bound and a rope around his neck. This victim was reportedly forced to stand for the majority of the time he was detained and to sleep on concrete floors. 4621/

2950. The prisoners were forced to dig trenches and had logs thrown at them as they worked. No medical treatment was available. The guards were all young men from the villages of Removac, Jasenas, Korenicani, Brdani Bastajski, and Cjepidlake. 4622/

2951. Bijela: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One source reported that a detention facility existed in Bijela, which is located just south-east of Daruvar and has a Serbian majority population. 4623/ The founder of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) in Daruvar was reportedly abducted from his vineyard in the presence of his wife and two other witnesses on 24 August 1991. He was said to have been forced into a car and taken to the village of Bijela, a place allegedly known as a "Četnik camp". He was detained there until 22 September 1991 when a policeman allegedly took him to an exchange. He was still missing at the time of the report. These events were confirmed by another inmate of the prison who was of Serbian nationality and imprisoned for making the statement that Croatia would exist as its own state. 4624/

2952. On 19 August 1991 four Croatian police officers were abducted by their fellow Serbian policemen while on duty. One was taken to Bijela and then moved to Bucje. The three others were abducted and then released by the police officer referred to above. 4625/

2953. On 23 November 1991 six Croatian men and one woman from the village of Vrbovac were reportedly arrested and detained in Bijela by "Četniks" from Serbia. There appear to have been two makeshift military prisons, one in the basement of a school and the other in the apartment of Marko Marojević. There

was a third prison in the basement of the village hall where sheep had been kept. The seven detainees appear to have been held in the village hall basement. The basement was dark, and breathing was difficult. There was no heating and the temperature was extremely cold. On the eighth day of their internment the detainees were allegedly interrogated and then moved to the first floor classrooms of a school. 4626/

2954. On 1 December 1991 the female internee was questioned by the "Četniks" as to why she worked for the Croatian National Guard and was then threatened with rape. One of the "Četniks" stripped her naked but did not rape her as she was menstruating. They moved her to another room from which she escaped, but she was discovered outside the room. She was then stripped half naked and threatened with rape and facial mutilation. A Serb who had served with the "White Eagles" threatened to cut off her ear. She was allowed to go the funeral of her mother under escort of the prison guards. On 7 December 1991 one of the "White Eagles" threatened to kill the woman. Additionally, the woman was afraid to use the toilet alone because another woman had been raped by the "White Eagles". She spent 19 days in the prison and was then transferred to Banja Luka. 4627/

2955. The guards would enter the rooms around 7:00 p.m. and maltreat the prisoners. The prisoners could not sleep at night because of the cold, and one prisoner suffered frostbite on his feet. The belongings of the prisoners were searched three times. They were given only rice to eat and were allowed use of the toilet at the discretion of the guards. One detainee was sentenced to death at the school prison, and another prisoner was killed. Young men were allegedly castrated, and salt was put in their wounds. 4628/

2956. The prisoner, who was first interned at Miokovićevo, was then transferred to Bijela in November 1991 and held for one month. At Bijela the prisoners were only beaten at night. The witness was thrown on the ground, kicked, and beaten until he was unconscious. The detainees slept on a concrete floor. 4629/

#### 5. Djakovo

2957. Djakovo is located in Slavonia, north-east Croatia and has a population of 52,443, according to the 1991 census. At that time, the population was 91.7 per cent Croat, 3.8 per cent Serb, with 4.5 per cent described as 2958. "other". 4630/

2959. Djakovo: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Prisoners were reportedly detained in Djakovo. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Djakovo. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 4631/

2960. Police Station, Djakovo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Three women, a boy and four men were hiding in the attic of a house due to fighting in the village of Sodalovci. Twenty to 50 members of the Croatian army allegedly entered the attic and took the people into custody after beating them. They were reportedly handcuffed and taken to Djakovo where the women were released. The men were apparently interrogated separately. One of the men, a Serb, who testified while in Osijek prison with the permission of the prison authorities, claimed that he was taken to a hospital and then to the police

station. Some of the police allegedly yelled at him and kicked him. He was also abused in the courtyard of the hospital. The prisoners apparently was transferred to Osijek jail sometime before 30 July 1991. 4632/

#### 6. Drniš

2960. Drniš is located near Knin in Dalmatia. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Drniš was 24,157. At that time, the population was 76.8 per cent Croatian, 21.3 per cent Serbian, and 1.9 per cent was referred to as "other". 4633/

2961. Drniš Hospital and Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One source indicated that at least three people were detained in the hospital in Drniš. Two of these people moved to an ordinary prison after 15 or 16 days in the hospital. All three prisoners had been captured on 16 September 1991, and all were exchanged on 2 November 1991. Two of the prisoners were Croatian police reservists in Pakovo Selo while the third was a Croatian civilian from Biočić. The prisoners appear to have been detained by Serbian forces. 4634/

2962. The detainees reported being physically abused. They were beaten with rifle butts, rubber truncheons, and wooden staves. One of the prisoners lost half his thumb. The detainees had cocked revolvers pressed to their heads. They were beaten about the kidneys, denied use of toilet facilities, and forced to drink urine. Additionally, two of the prisoners held in the same ward complained of sexual abuse. They were forced to perform oral sex on each other and on the prison guards, as well as being forced to participate in mutual masturbation. 4635/

2963. Some of the medical staff at the hospital verbally abused the prisoners, calling them "Ustaše". One of the doctors was allegedly particularly abusive. In addition one of the nurses with short blonde hair brandished a knife and placed it on the throat of one of the prisoners. 4636/

2964. The food was inadequate, and one of the prisoners, who spent his entire time in the hospital, lost 20 kilograms of weight. The detainees were deprived of sleep by interruptions, lights, and physical abuse. One of the prisoners was displayed on Belgrade television as an "Ustaša" and accused of rape and killing children. 4637/

2965. Two other prisoners were interviewed by the same source and appear to have been held in a prison. One cell at this detention facility was reported to be three by five metres large and held nine prisoners; another cell was 32 square metres and held 32 people. These prisoners claim that their hands were tied with electrical wire, and their personal belongings were taken. They were forced to clean toilets with their bare hands, transport the guards around in wheelbarrows, and sing "četnik" songs before being allowed to use the toilets. Their heads were forced in the toilets, and the younger ZNG soldiers were sexually abused. They were exhibited in public. The prisoners were deprived of medical treatment and were not allowed to wash for 30 days. They received three eggs a day and both witnesses lost 10 kilograms of weight. 4638/

2966. According to the report, there are approximately 243 people left in Drniš and all are over 50 years of age. Fifty of them are reported as ill. They are not allowed to leave their houses and are denied evacuation. 4639/

2967. Another report indicated that maltreatment of POWs had occurred, however, it was not clear that the prisoners were detained in Drniš. The descriptions of abuse included abuse of POWs by irregular soldiers in a prison

hospital with the medical staff at best standing back. There were allegations of verbal abuse of prisoners by one doctor and one nurse. This could be a reference to the same incident reported above. 4640/

2968. Barracks, Trbounje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that on 8 December it visited the detention facility identified at the barracks in Trbounje. 4641/

#### 7. Dubrovnik

2969. Dubrovnik is located in southern Croatia on the Dalmatian coast. The 1991 census reported the population as 70,672, with 82.5 per cent Croat, 4.1 per cent Muslim, 6.7 per cent Serb, and 6.7 per cent other. 4642/

2970. Unidentified Detention Facility, Dubrovnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by two neutral sources, namely the ICRC and the CSCE.) One source reported Dubrovnik in its list of places of detention. 4643/ The ICRC reported the prison in Dubrovnik as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 7 November 1991. 4644/

#### 8. Dvor

2971. Dvor is located near Glina in central Croatia and according to the 1991 census it had a population of 14,636. The population was comprised of 9.5 per cent Croatians, 85.6 per cent Serbians, and 4.9 per cent others. 4645/

2972. According to reports, on 26 July 1991, members of the Serbian paramilitary unit "SAO Krajina" attacked several villages in the Dvor municipality including Unčani, Zamlača, and populated villages in the Pounje region. 4646/

2973. After the citizens of Pounje were expelled from their homes, they were reportedly collected and used as a "human barrier" to assist the paramilitary units' advance. 4647/ The concept was also employed with the people from Zamlača who were reportedly made to walk to Struga as "living shields" in an attempt to force the Struga police to surrender. At the entrance to Struga, the Serbs allegedly opened fire upon the people, killing many of the citizens from Zamlača who were made to "shield" them. 4648/

2974. Local Prison, Struga: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, some 10 days after the Serbian attack, several villagers who remained in the area were arrested and detained at the prison. The detainees were reportedly interrogated and subjected to severe physical mistreatment. 4649/

2975. Camps in Banija: (The existence of these detention facilities have not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 26 July 1991, members of Martić's paramilitary unit attacked several villages in the Dvor region, including Unčani, Pounje, and Zamlača; consequently, capturing and detaining many of the villagers in camps erected in Banija. 4650/

2976. Police Station, Dvor: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the attack on Zamlača, civilians from the area were reportedly detained by Serb irregulars in the basement of the local police station. 4651/ No additional information was made available regarding the duration of internment, the conditions nor the treatment of the inmates.

2977. Unidentified Militia Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) After the villagers from Zamlača and Pounje were forced from their homes, a great many of them were loaded onto a militia truck and transported to an undisclosed militia station. Upon arrival, the detainees were placed in the cellar of the facility--women in one room and men in another. 4652/ The rooms were purportedly flooded with water and the inmates were contained under these conditions for two days. 4653/

2978. The Serbs began interrogating the detainees, beginning with the women. Sources suggest that the primary question asked of the inmates was their "date of birth". Following this rather brief interrogation, all of the inmates were reportedly released. 4654/

## 9. Glina

2979. Glina is located in central Croatia and had a 1991 population of 22,997. This population was 35 per cent Croatian, 60.5 per cent Serb, and 4.5 per cent other. 4655/

2980. Glina Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC, U.S. State Department, and ECMM.) There are many reports surrounding the Glina prison camp. This detention facility was in operation as early as September of 1991 and continued to be in operation through September of 1993. Most accounts referred to the site as the former juvenile prison; whereas one account described the facility as being situated in the Glina "Hall of Culture." 4656/

2981. Serb forces controlled the operation of the Glina Prison. Serb Territorial Defence Forces, SAO Krajina Police, JNA soldiers, and "Četniks" all reportedly had a hand in the way the camp functioned. In addition, one ex-detainee noted that Serb paramilitaries, SAO Krajina forces, "Četniks" from Šabac, and JNA soldiers often visited the prison. A Croatian citizen of Serbian origin, who was accused of torturing Croatian POWs in the Glina camp was arrested on 12 December 1992 in Zagreb. 4657/

2982. Both civilians and POWs, most of Croatian ethnicity, appear to have been detained at Glina camp. The camp population averaged 60-100 persons. The first available account noted that on 10 September 1991, a man was forced from his home in Sisak county, robbed, and taken to the "Četnik" prison in Glina. 4658/ Two days later, 61 members of the Croatian MUP forces were captured by Serb soldiers and transported to Glina after spending four days in the village of Kukuruzara. 4659/ Others were arrested in Bestrma and Hrvatska Kostajnica and brought to the camp in early September as well. 4660/

2983. At some point during the detention of these POWs, groups of civilians were brought to Glina. Many prisoners who had previously been held at the Petrinja internment camp were transferred to Glina as well. 4661/ According to one report, by the first week of October 1991, approximately 100 males were being held at Glina. This report noted that the men were mainly from Kostajnica. In addition, 30 females were held at the prison in separate quarters. At least two Croatian civilians were captured and detained at Glina beginning in November of 1991. 4662/

2984. Maltreatment of detainees, both civilian and POW, appears to have taken place regularly throughout late 1991 and early March of 1992, when many of the prisoners were exchanged. Civilians and POWs were kept in separate rooms. The POWs who were part of the MUP force were held in a 30 square metre room. They slept two to a bed, which consisted of uncovered boards. The condition



of the food and water was poor, and many of the inmates contacted dysentery. Use of toilet facilities was restricted and the POWs were allowed to bathe only once during their five-month detention period. 4663/ Four Croatians who were not part of the MUP force were kept in solitary confinement cells. The MUP POWs were often forced to use these cells as restrooms. The ICRC visited the camp in late October 1991, and conditions improved mildly after the visit. The detainees received bedding, and the confinement areas were heated. 4664/

2985. According to one report, beatings were carried out in the morning by the camp guards and in the afternoon by Serb soldiers and militia. The prison commander, who was unidentified, did not personally beat any prisoners, but allegedly permitted beatings to occur and led individuals to the prisoners' quarters so that they could select their victims. 4665/ Another report noted that the civilian prisoners were beaten "day and night", and that 10 civilians were killed with clubs between October and March of 1991. Three other Croatians were identified as having died as a result of beatings. 4666/ One group of Croatian prisoners, who were all between 60 and 70 years old, had been beaten on the soles of their feet and their hands. 4667/

2986. The POWs who were captured in September of 1991 were selected for beatings on the basis of prepared lists. The beatings took place in an office across the prison courtyard. Between six and 10 Serbs dressed in camouflage would take turns battering the detainees. Many of these prisoners were also tortured with electricity. Bare wire was strapped around a prisoner's finger, and an electric current was then passed through the wire. 4668/ Prisoners were beaten with bludgeons, fists, boots, and rifle butts. Some prisoners died as a result of the beatings. 4669/

2987. Prisoners were also emotionally abused by the guards. Many were told "in confidence" that they were going to be exchanged, only to be told in a couple of days that the exchange had fallen through. 4670/

2988. One former prisoner related that the "Četniks" who beat the POWs admitted they were taking a combination of Fortral and other drugs which induced a "high degree of aggressive behaviour". 4671/

2989. One of the best descriptions of the camp comes from a former prisoner arrested in Petrinja on 22 September 1991. 4672/ He reports that he was arrested by "the people in camouflage uniforms who had white bands on their heads and arms and brought to the camp". At Glina, there were JNA soldiers, officers, captains, and majors. He was kept in the part of the camp for solitary confinement. This section consisted of four solitary cells, each 2.5 metres by 2.5 metres. Inside each cell, there was one berth, a toilet, a washing stand and a small space with boards on the floor. There were only blankets on the bed and no heating. Often, there were six people to a cell. 4673/

2990. Apparently, food was scant. A small piece of bread sometimes with tea or spread was served to the prisoners. However, after a visit from the Red Cross, the food became a bit better. The prisoners ate on the courtyard in the tents. 4674/ They received a pile of overcooked rice with vegetable leftovers or some mashed potatoes. Once a week they were given beans. 4675/

2991. During his detention, the prisoners were also not allowed to bathe. Finally, after 70 days they were permitted to clean themselves, but they had to redress in their dirty clothes. They shaved every 30 days "at their own expense". However, they had been stripped of all of their valuables when they arrived at the camp making it impossible to pay for a shave. 4676/

2992. Prisoners were allowed to move only inside the prison area. They were forced to bow their heads and put their hands behind their back. 4677/ It is not clear from the testimony whether their hands were actually tied or not.

2993. They beat the prisoners a few times per day and tortured them at night. This particular witness was beaten with rubber sticks and boots during which time he lost consciousness four times. 4678/ He also underwent psychological maltreatment. He was told that his son had been captured and killed and that the Serbs had taken over Zagreb and other Croatian cities. He also was forced to work during his detention. He worked with cables in the Elektra and was not allowed to speak to the others. 4679/

2994. After 40 days of solitary confinement, the witness was moved to the room where the younger children were situated. There, each child had his/her own bed. Civilians remained in this room, and members of the Croatian National Guard and police were transferred to the "courtyard rooms" where there was some kind of music hall. Here, the floor was tiled and the room humid. Two men slept in one bed. 4680/

2995. Finally, this witness reports that on 15 November 1991 a group of elderly were brought in from Solno, Lovača, and Stankovci. They numbered 12 and were beaten severely at the camp on 16 November. Two or three days later they were driven away in some unknown direction and were not seen again. 4681/

2996. The witness was exchanged on 14 March 1992. The day before he left, he and three other prisoners were beaten. They were forced to strip to the waist, were watered with hot coffee and kicked. Upon evaluation at a hospital, doctors confirmed the fracture of five to eight ribs on his left side. He now reports having kidney problems and a bad blood count. He regularly urinates blood. 4682/

2997. Another ex-detainee reports that he and a group of 60 others were arrested in Kukuruzara on 12 September 1991. They arrived by bus on 16 September. Upon their arrival, they were taken off the bus and physically and verbally abused by the local population as they entered the prisoner. 4683/ They were all put in a room 30 metres by 30 metres. They slept on bunk beds, two to a bed. Drinking water was kept in the rooms in plastic cans. The water was not clean and many of them contracted disentary. They were unable to go to the bathroom as needed and had to relieve themselves in plastic cans in the cell. 4684/

2998. Additional exchanges of prisoners occurred on the following dates. According to one former detainee, 40 captured MUP soldiers were exchanged on 31 October 1991. This may have been in response to a visit by the ICRC on 29 October 1991. 4685/ Another exchange of prisoners took place on 1 November 1991, and on 3 March 1992 when the remainder of the POWs were exchanged. 4686/

2999. Despite the multiple prisoner exchanges carried out in March, detentions at Glina continued into 1992. ECMM reported that a "drunk man" from Sisak was being detained at the prison as 16 November 1992. 4687/ UNCIVPOL also visited the camp in November of 1992, and counted a total of 96 prisoners. 4688/ In January 1993 a young woman from Glina was arrested, charged with espionage, and sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment at Glina. 4689/ As of 9 August 1993, the date of the last reported ECMM visit to Glina, there were 100 persons being detained there, 60 were POWs and 40 were "other". 4690/

3000. ICRC delegates first visited the penitentiary on 29 October 1991. 4691/ The camp was also visited various times by international journalists. Reporters came from Belgrade, Banja Luka, Sarajevo and the US Prisoners were

usually shaven and those who appeared better were selected to be shown off before the visits. After the visits, the prisoners were beaten. 4692/

3001. Military Prison, Glina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC delegates first visited the military prison on 24 February 1993. 4693/

3002. Glina Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC delegates first visited the hospital on 1 September 1992. and the penitentiary on the 29 October 1991. 4694/

#### 10. Gospić

3003. Gospić is located in western Croatia on the Dalmatian coast and had a population of 28,732, according to the 1991 census. The population consisted of 64.3 per cent Croat, 31.1 per cent Serb, and 4.6 per cent other. 4695/

3004. Gospić Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Amnesty International.) This site was reportedly used to house a number of arrested or captured Serbs. At one point, the Croatian authorities admitted that at least three identified persons were being held in the Gospić area, but they did not state whether they were indeed at the prison. ECMM requested permission to visit the prison on 20 September 1993, but the request was denied.

3005. One prisoner, a retired JNA officer, was arrested by four armed and uniformed men of the Croatian military police at his home in Zagreb and taken to the camp on 23 November 1991. The arresting officers said that they wanted to speak with him for a few minutes and then took him to the prison. He was kept there for two months after which he was transferred to the prison at Kerestinec, Zagreb. 4696/

3006. While at the camp, he was held in solitary confinement under extremely cold conditions. He was given two blankets, but the heating in the prison had been turned off on 27 November, and the window of his cell did not close properly. He was questioned about alleged links between Serbs in Široka Kula, Zagreb, and Belgrade, of which he had no knowledge. He was not allowed to wash or change his clothes during his detention. There was no toilet in his cell, and at night he was forced to use a bucket. 4697/

3007. He reports that he was among the few prisoners who were not beaten by guards. He had suffered only a "few slaps" until 7 January when he was beaten by five guards at once in his cell. As a result of the beating, he lost consciousness and experienced heart disturbances the next day. 4698/

3008. Apparently, breakfast had been cancelled at the prison on 27 November, and prisoners were only given two meals a day. Yet, the witness reports that on 15 December, three days before the ICRC visited the prison, breakfasts were resumed and the heating turned on. 4699/ The ICRC visited the prison on 18 December 1991. 4700/

3009. Kalić: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Six Serb civilians from Divoselo and Čitluk were arrested during the Croatian offensive in the region. They were interrogated and later brought to the camp at Kalić. These civilians were interviewed by team OTOCAC on 14 September 1993. It is unclear from the report whether Kalić is located in Gospić, as no further information was provided. One of the ex-detainees did state that they were well treated by the police

and by their captors at the camp. 4701/

3010. Gospić Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A camp holding hundreds of Serb prisoners reportedly existed in Gospić. The site was a former military dump and storage site for the Gavrilovic corporation. The area in which the camp was situated was 5,000 square metres and was surrounded by barbed wire fencing. The report described the site as a "collecting camp," for prisoners en route to the camp at Jadovno, three kilometres away. 4702/

3011. Gospić District Court: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The District Court was reportedly the site where arrested JNA officers were held from September 1991 to December 1992. The officers were allegedly tortured, both mentally and physically. In addition to beatings, detainees were forced to clean the prison camp, sing Ustaše songs and to "salute in the Nazi way". ZNG prison guards, two identified men were said to be responsible for the mistreatment of the prisoners. 4703/

3012. Lički Osik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This facility is reportedly located in the Culture Centre building in the village of Novi Licki Osik and administered by Martić police. At least 13 Croatian civilians were detained at Licki Osik prison in September of 1991. This figure was admitted by the headmaster of the prison, Ćedo Budisavljević. A woman from Lički Osik, whose husband was among those detained, visited the prison and said her husband was emaciated, had been given very little food or water and had been beaten. 4704/

#### 11. Gračac

3013. Gračac is located in Croatia near Knin and had a population of 11,060, according to the the 1991 census. The population was 14 per cent Croat, 82.3 per cent Serb, and 3.7 per cent other. 4705/

3014. Gračac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A map, submitted by both Helsinki Watch and the Republic of Croatia, indicates that a "prison/camp run by paramilitary forces" was located at Gračac. The map asserts that detainees at this camp are Croatians and that the camp is controlled by "YA or Serbian paramilitary forces". 4706/

#### 12. Grubisno Polje

3015. Grubisno Polje is located in northern Croatia and had a population of 14,186, according to the 1991 census. The population was comprised of 42.3 per cent Croat, 32.1 per cent Serb and 25.6 per cent other. 4707/

3016. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, ethnic Serbs comprised the majority population of Grubisno Polje while ethnic Croats were a clear minority. In early 1991, ethnic Croats began to "exert pressure on the ethnic Serb population" both in the town itself and in neighbouring villages. 4708/ Reports submitted by FRY indicate at least one place of detention in Grubisno Polje.

3017. Hotel, Grubisno Polje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One detention centre has been described as an "improvised jail" in the hotel in Grubisno Polje. Detainees

in the camp were ethnic Serbs and the camp was controlled by Croatian forces, including the Ministry of the Interior and ZNG members of the Republic of Croatia. 4709/ Reports concerning this camp aver that prisoners have been tortured, mutilated, and killed. The camp was in operation, and violations were allegedly committed, in August 1991. 4710/ There is no estimate as to the number of prisoners detained at the hotel.

3018. Reports also refer to other possible detention centres in Grubisno Polje; it is unclear if these are the hotel described above. First, one report claims that in December 1991 ethnic Serbs from Grubisno Polje were arrested, jailed, and tortured in Grubisno Polje. 4711/ The location of the jail is not given. Second, from August to October 1991, government officials from the "Government of SAO West Slavonia" allegedly interrogated and tortured captured non-Serbs. It is not clear where detainees were being held. 4712/

### 13. Imotski

3019. Imotski: (The existence of a detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Permanent Mission of Germany.) Imotski is located in southern Croatia and had a population of 38,555, according to the 1991 census. The population was 95.5 per cent Croat, and 2.9 per cent Serb, and 1.6 per cent other. 4713/

3020. Several reports, from various sources, contain the identical unsubstantiated claim that "police premises" in Imotski are used as a detention centre for about 20 Serbs. 4714/ Another report claims that, during November 1991, a Serbian soldier was tortured and mistreated in detention facilities in Listica (BiH), Imotski, and Split. The forces in command of these facilities are allegedly members of the MOI and ZNG of the Republic of Croatia. No specific information is provided regarding the alleged facility in Imotski. 4715/

### 14. Ivanec

3021. Ivanec is located in northern Croatia and had a population of 41,488 according to the 1991 census. The population was 97.6 per cent Croat and 2.4 per cent other. 4716/

3022. Lepoglava Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the Lepoglava prison as a place of detention and delegates first visited it on 1 June 1993. 4717/

### 15. Karlovac

3023. The county of Karlovac is located south-west of Zagreb. According to the 1991 census, the population was 80,855. At that time, the population was 66.7 per cent Croatian, 26.6 per cent Serbian, with some 6.3 per cent referred to as "other", and the remaining 3.4 per cent referred to as "Yugoslavs". 4718/

3024. Karlovac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) In June 1991, a prisoner allegedly was interned in Karlovac prison which was run by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia. He was reportedly ill-treated, beaten with truncheons, forcibly tattooed, and received numerous scars all over his body. He eventually escaped from the prison. 4719/ In August 1992, prisoners

at the Bosanski Novi Stadium facility were transferred to the Karlovac prison because a United Nations team discovered the camp. 4720/ The ICRC reported the Karlovac prison as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 12 February 1992. 4721/

3025. Karlovac Police Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by neutral sources, namely the ICRC and Helsinki Watch.) One source reported that three soldiers, one Yugoslav army captain, and 17 Yugoslav army reservist, the majority of whom were Serb, left the town of Slunj in two army trucks. They were stopped by Croatian forces on the bridge over the Korana river and told to surrender. Three were transported to the police headquarters in Karlovac and eventually sent to Zagreb for detention. The others, while on the bridge, were allegedly maltreated and some were killed. 4722/ The ICRC reported the Karlovac police headquarters as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 12 February 1992. 4723/

#### 16. Knin

3026. Knin is located in Krajina and had a population of 42,337 according to the 1991 census. The population was 88.6 per cent Serb, 8.6 per cent Croat and 2.8 per cent other. 4724/

3027. By the end of 1990, several villages in Croatia containing sizeable Serbian populations had found themselves with Serb citizens who refused to recognize Croatian authority and had unilaterally established "Serbian autonomous districts". 4725/ These districts were governed by the local Serbs and many were even equipped with locally-recruited police forces. 4726/

3028. When the conflict erupted in Croatia in 1991, these Serb-run districts became satellite bases for JNA units. 4727/ A number of local Croats who were detained by Serb forces in the region have reported that control of these facilities was primarily by local Serb paramilitaries rather than JNA forces. 4728/

3029. JNA Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US State Department. 4729/) On 5 and 6 April 1992, JNA units from the Knin corps, the White Eagles and an unidentified JNA tank unit collected some 1,600 Croatian civilians and 35 Bosnian Croatian and Muslim soldiers, loaded them onto buses and transported them to Knin. 4730/ The buses arrived in Knin on 7 April and the civilian prisoners were separated from the military prisoners. The military prisoners were then loaded onto a refrigerated truck and told that they were going to a slaughter house. The truck drove all night with the freezer unit turned on. 4731/

3030. The military prisoners were removed from the truck and taken to the jail. They were then placed in a small cell on the third floor of the jail. Shortly thereafter, five Bosnian Serb irregulars came and allegedly beat them with clubs and iron rods. 4732/ After all the prisoners were beaten, the Serbs left and did not return for three days. During this time, the prisoners were not fed or afforded any sort of care or attention. 4733/

3031. On 10 April, the prisoners were moved to a large room on one of the lower floors. A television crew from Belgrade was in this room and the prisoners were given scripts and made to read from them for the press detailing all the atrocities they had allegedly leveled on the Serbian people. 4734/ On 20 April, the prisoners were turned over to Martić's police

and transported to the Knin jail. 4735/

3032. "Southern Camp" (Army Barracks): (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. 4736/) This facility was located on the road from Knin to Drniš, not far from Počkonje. 4737/ The report was supplied by a civilian male who spent a month at this facility.

3033. According to the report, Serbian and Montenegrin reservists captured him on the road and took him to a room in the southern Knin barracks. 4738/ Interrogation began immediately. The witness recalled being interrogated on four occasions in the Knin garrison building. 4739/

3034. Accompanying him in detention and the interrogation proceedings were some 20 other civilians, many of whom were from his town of Drniš. 4740/ They were all beaten daily with bludgeons, sticks, or anything that was available. The report alleges that the physical and mental mistreatment was constant and cruel. 4741/

3035. Knin Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Amnesty International.) Nine of the military prisoners and three civilians from the JNA prison were removed by Martić's police and brought to this facility and detained in room number 4. 4742/ The guards at this location were "professional" jail guards who had been working at this facility since well before the beginning of the conflict. 4743/

3036. The prisoners were ordered to disrobe so that they could be searched for processing. During the strip search, the guards ordered the detainees to bend

"over and spread their buttocks apart. Serbs would take police nightsticks, brooms or other sharp objects and drive them into a prisoner's rectum with sharp jabs. The guards told the prisoners that they were making sure that no one was hiding any weapons". 4744/

3037. Serbian guards typically brought their wives and girlfriends to the jail to see the prisoners. The inmates were instructed to comply with the orders of the "guests" which oftentimes included engaging in fellatio with one another while the women watched. 4745/

3038. On several occasions, small children were brought in and the prisoners were ordered to comply with their wishes as well. In one incident, a young boy demanded that one of the prisoners act like a horse so that the child could ride. 4746/ When the boy became dissatisfied with the inmate's performance, he urinated on the inmate's face, and then "ordered the prisoner to lick the urine from the floor". 4747/ Before leaving, the boy reportedly declared that the prisoner only needed one eye, so the youth stuck the inmate in the eye with a stick. 4748/

3039. One report details the experiences of a Croatian soldier captured during the battles for Kijevo in August 1991. 4749/ He was detained in a jail cell which measured three or four metres in size. There was only a wooden plank for a bed, very little ventilation and no light. 4750/ Four others were detained with him. The five were subjected to repeated and, seemingly unending, interrogation and mistreatment. The process went on for four to five hours daily and lasted 68 days. 4751/ Women and children were reportedly brought in to the facility to beat, kick and humiliate the prisoners. The detainees were given food once daily and water once every two days. The witness was exchanged on 2 November 1991. 4752/

3040. "District Prison of Knin" (Former Hospital) 4753/: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) According to one report the facility at this site was extremely overcrowded. Twenty-five inmates were detained in a single room. The rooms were so crowded that the inmates could not all sleep at the same time. 4754/

3041. The report mentions that the food and toilet facilities were adequate. Reportedly the men were beaten in the yard each day. 4755/

3042. The testimony of two Croatian priests, 4756/ suggests that at one time some 70 Croatian inmates were detained at this facility. Approximately half of the inmates were civilians and the other half were National Guardsmen. 4757/

3043. According to the witnesses, the inmates were severely mistreated by some of the prison guards. The priests made note of the fact that not all of the guards were cruel, some were quite humane in their treatment of the prisoners. 4758/

3044. The priests were often forced to cross themselves in the Orthodox fashion, with three fingers. They were beaten with truncheons on their hands and backs. 4759/ They witnessed the broken teeth, jaws, ribs, and legs of the other inmates as well as the injuries to kidneys, ears, and other body parts. The beatings usually took place in the bathrooms or in the hallways. 4760/

3045. "SAO Krajina" Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to one report, an inmate was detained at this location and physically mistreated on a regular basis. His captors attempted to coerce a confession that he gave aid to the residents of Polača. 4761/

3046. According to the report, the detainee was poorly fed for the majority of his detention, except for the last 10 days, just prior to the prisoner exchange. At that time, he began receiving servings of eggs, bacon, beans and canned meat. 4762/

3047. In another report from a reserve member of the Croatian police force, he was captured by Serb paramilitary forces on 26 June and detained in the Krajina region. 4763/ He notes his awareness of the orders given to the police on duty not to mistreat the prisoners but recalls that they disregarded these orders and subjected the prisoners to beatings on a daily basis. Reportedly when he complained about the beatings to the press, the Serb captors beat him so severely that he suffered a broken rib. 4764/

3048. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The beatings began as soon as he was captured, was the report from a captured Croatian soldier. The Serb captors beat the men with everything they could find. 4765/ They also removed all of their valuable possessions. The Serbs then took them on buses to Civljane and then to the police station in Knin. 4766/ They were reportedly interrogated in groups of two and then beaten. Thereafter they were taken to the prison in the old hospital building. 4767/

3049. Garage in Golubić: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 26 June 1991, armed Serbs arrested, detained and battered 14 police officers from Glina. The detainees were taken first to Samarica Hill, where local lumbermen were also detained. 4768/ Two days later, all the detainees were taken and contained in a garage in the village of Golubić near Knin. After a brief stay at this location, the prisoners were again moved, this time to the old



hospital in Knin. 4769/

17. Korenica

3050. Korenica is a province in western Croatia which borders BiH at Bihać. Its pre-war population was 11,307 of which 75.8 per cent were Serb, 16.8 per cent were Croat, 3.9 per cent other, and 3.5 per cent "Yugoslav".

3051. Military Camp, Frikašić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) A detention facility identified as military camp in Frikašić was first visited by the ICRC on 27 August 1993. 4770/

3052. Korenica Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International, and the ICRC.) It is reported that there was a Serbian-run camp at the Korenica Police Station. This camp held Croatian civilians who were arrested and brought in by members of the Martić police and the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina, two Serbian paramilitary organizations active in the area. 4771/

3053. All reports describe that the arrest and detention of Croatians started in October 1991. One witness was picked up on 8 October in the village of Drežničko Selište. 4772/ Others were brought in during this same time from Rastovača, Plitvička Jezera, and Slunj. 4773/ A group of Croatian clergymen were picked up near Prijeboj in late October. 4774/

3054. Prisoners at the station are reported to have been interrogated, tortured, and abused. They underwent electric shock and beatings with wooden sticks, rubber truncheons, and rifle butts. 4775/ They were hosed with cold water, forced to perform fellatio on each other and prison guards, and made to drink urine. 4776/ One ex-prisoner was beaten so severely that he cracked seven ribs on the left side and 10 on the right. He was also hit badly in the head and, as a result, has restricted left eye movement and no sense of smell. 4777/

3055. The most detailed description of the camp comes from a Croatian priest who was held there from the end of October to the end of November, 1991. 4778/ He had asked the commander of the JNA garrison in Slunj in mid-October to provide he and nine other Croatian clergymen with a military escort from Drežnik to Vaganac. 4779/ There, they planned to bury six Croatian women who had previously been killed during a Serb attack of the village. The commander accepted their request and guaranteed them safe passage on their journey. Yet, on the way back, on 15 October at about 5:30 p.m. near Prijeboj, the JNA escort handed the religious group over to Serbian Martić police. 4780/ These Serbian paramilitaries then ordered them to drive to Korenica. 4781/

3056. Upon their arrival at the police station, the group of prisoners was met by 200 Serbian civilians. They waited outside the station and taunted the prisoners as they were transported inside. Once inside, they were made to undress and then beaten by guards. 4782/

3057. The next morning a guard entered the cell and told the two nuns and one of the priests that they were free to go. Later, the others were beaten by guards, brought outside to be beaten again by a group of 40 civilians, and then returned to their cell. During these beatings, the witness apparently had a stick kicked into his colon opening. 4783/

3058. Later that same day, the witness was asked to see the commander for interrogation. The commander allegedly threatened him with a knife and ordered him to admit that he was a Serb and that he had received money from the local government. At one point, he engraved the Serbian cross and four "C's" in the witness' chest. 4784/

3059. Two other perpetrators were named in connection with activities at the camp. One is said to have brought Serbian civilians to the camp to beat and harass the prisoners. The other came to the camp on the witness' 18th day of detention and participated in prisoner beatings. 4785/

3060. A priest was held at Korenica for 23 days during which time he was repeatedly interrogated and beaten. He was asked about his supposed political work in organizing the Croatian Democratic Union Party in Dreznik, Vaganac, Rakovica, and Slunj. He was also accused of receiving money from the Vatican to purchase weapons for the Croatian defence. Furthermore, the witness claims that "bandits" continually came into his cell to beat he and the others. Apparently, they could do as they pleased with the Croatian prisoners detained at the station. 4786/

3061. On the 23rd day, a police commander came in and took the witness away. He told the other Serbs that he was taking the priest to be killed but instead took him to an unidentified private house. 4787/ It is reported that another of the priests was allowed to go to a hospital in Rijeka from 24 October to 26 October. Three other detained were subsequently released; the fate of the remaining four prisoners is unknown. 4788/ Another prisoner at the camp was transferred from Korenica to Manjača camp on 24 October 1991. 4789/

3062. The ICRC reportedly first visited the police station in Korenica on 31 October 1991. 4790/

3063. Private House: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The priest held at the Korenica police station described above was taken to a private house by a police commander near the end of November 1991. The report does not clearly indicate where the house was located and it is only possible that it was in the Korenica province.

3064. While there, the priest was tied to a chair and interrogated by a Commander. 4791/ There were 10 other prisoners at the house. They were Serbian deserters from Plitvice who apparently did not want to attack Croatian civilians. 4792/ The priest reports that he was treated better at the house than at Korenica. He was given food and beaten very little, allowing his wounds to heal. He stayed there for approximately 10 days upon which time he was taken by an officer Putnik, blindfolded, put on an aeroplane, and brought to the basement of another unidentified building. 4793/

3065. No other Serbian perpetrators are named in association with criminal activities in Korenica, but one witness accuses UNPROFOR members of collaborating with the "Četniks" in the area. 4794/

#### 18. Kostajnica

3066. Kostajnica, located on the Croatian side of the border from Bosanski Novi and Bosanska Dubica, BiH, had a pre-war population of 8,000, 35 per cent Croatian and 65 per cent Serbian. 4795/

3067. Čavić Brdo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Seven prisoners were

detained in Čavić Brdo in the Spamen Dom (Memorial) building in Samarica. The building is either a hotel or a bowling alley located in what appears to be Kostajnica. The location has not been confirmed and may be as far north as Čazma. They were detained by Serbian police from 26 July 1991 until 31 July 1991, though armed civilians had access to the prisoners and abused them. The Serbian police wore camouflage uniforms and berets and treated the prisoners correctly, according to the report. One of the detainees was a local official. He was detained after being allegedly ambushed on his way back from a meeting in Kostajnica. Those detainees who were wounded during the ambush either died or were taken to Bosnia. 4796/

3068. The official was badly beaten during his detention in a hotel which he claimed was the Serbian base. He believed he was beaten more severely because he was the only police officer detained. He was blindfolded and had his hands tied in front of his body at all times. Three medical workers who were detained were not blindfolded but they were beaten. 4797/

3069. Electric shock was used on the police officer during the course of his interrogation. All the prisoners were detained in the same room and the electric shock occurred in front of the other detainees. He believes that the device used to introduce the electricity to his feet and hands was a Polish telephone, a "dynamo machine on an electric generator" which required cranking. He was not certain of this because he was blindfolded during his interrogation but he heard a cranking noise. Five or six men were present during the interrogation and allegedly laughed when he screamed. He claimed that he was electrocuted after each question he could not answer, each shock lasted for three or four seconds. The Serbian police did the questioning and allowed the civilians to beat the prisoners. The interrogators were asking him about the number of MUPs in the police stations in various villages. The other prisoners were also electrocuted but the witness believed that their treatment was not as severe. 4798/

3070. The police were allegedly under orders to watch the prisoners, prevent their escape, prevent others from abusing them. The witness claimed that their commanding officer would come in once a day and would yell at the guards that the abuse was not supposed to occur. However, the witness claims the commanding officers reprimands had no effect on the treatment of the detainees. 4799/

3071. The police officer was forced to sleep in a chair for four days. He claimed that he was not allowed to lie down and to prevent this a knife was held at his neck and a gun at his mouth. The prisoners were threatened with death and accused of being "Ustaša". They were fed liverwurst spread twice a day for the first few days, but the witness claims he had difficulty eating due to the head trauma he suffered. 4800/

3072. The prisoners were not allowed to bathe but washed their faces in a basin in the corner of the room. 4801/

3073. Seven prisoners were transferred to a three by three metre room and their blindfolds were removed on 31 July 1991. In the room was a sponge-like thing on the floor where they slept. The room had no windows or ventilation. They were given aspirin but no medical treatment was received. Two of the seven were released first and then the rest. Five Croatian prisoners were exchanged on 26 July 1991 for two Serbians. The Croatians included the police officer, another man captured during the ambush and three medical workers who allegedly were captured driving a Red Cross ambulance. A truck driver and a commercial food inspector were also detained and the commercial food inspector was released the day before the police officer was exchanged. 4802/

3074. Kukuruzara: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One source reported a detention facility in Kukuruzara, located north-east of the county seat. Fifty-eight prisoners were detained there from 12 to 19 September 1991 and then were transferred to the Glina prison. The prisoners were reported to be members of the Croatian Ministry of Interior and the Croatian Army. All the prisoners were abused, two were killed, and one was held in solitary confinement. The detention facility was controlled by the JNA and members of the SAO Krajina Militia. 4803/

#### 19. Kutina

3075. The county of Kutina is located in northern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 39,493. At that time, the population was 82.6 per cent Croatian, 7.9 per cent Serbian, and 9.5 per cent were referred to as "others". 4804/

3076. Kutina Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported a police station in Kutina as a place of detention. An ICRC representative first visited the police station on 28 December 1991. 4805/

#### 20. Metković

3077. The municipality of Metković is on the border of Herzegovina in South Dalmatia. It is situated in the Neretva river valley from the Adriatic Sea approximately 22 kilometres north to the town of Metković, the county seat. 4806/ According to the 1991 population census Metković had a population of 22,774, 93.7 per cent of which were Croats, 3.1 per cent Serb, and 3.2 per cent "other". 4807/

3078. Prison in Metković: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to reports, 19 Serb civilians from the village of Glušci, were arrested and detained in the local prison following a police raid in the region on 9 May 1992. Reportedly members of the Croatian National Guard were responsible for these activities. 4808/

3079. One report suggested that the 19 civilians were detained at this location for a undisclosed period of time and then transferred to prison camps in Split and Šibenik. 4809/

3080. A passenger aboard a JNA plane when it was shot down on 23 April 1992 was reported to have been captured by the Croatian army on the left bank of the Neretva river. Though the prisoner was allegedly taken into custody in BiH he was interned at a prison in Metković. There he was reportedly punched and kicked all over his body. The prisoner also claimed that he was forced to make a statement for Croatian television. In the statement he had to say he was a member of the aggressor army and that he had killed innocent Croatian people. 4810/

3081. Unidentified camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Serbs in the Capljina municipality were detained and mistreated in an unidentified camp in the area of Metković. 4811/ The inmates were reportedly subjected to beatings, cut with various sharp objects, caused to undergo electric shock treatments and forced to engage in homosexual acts as well as acts of rape with female inmates. Reportedly the facility was operated by members of the

HOS paramilitary group. 4812/

3082. "Poduh" Tobacco Processing Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Permanent Mission of Germany. 4813/) According to one report, in April 1992, Serb citizens in the Čapljina region were arrested by Croatian soldiers. 4814/ The detainees were initially taken to the tobacco station in Capljina and held there for a few hours before being blindfolded and transported to the tobacco processing plant in Metković. 4815/

3083. At the Poduh plant, the personal possessions of the detainees were removed and they were subjected to beatings with clubs, mallets, rifle butts, baseball bats and sticks. The inmates were reportedly beaten in the genital area. 4816/ When they lost consciousness, they were reportedly revived with cold water. 4817/

3084. Following the beatings, the inmates were detained in a room on the lower level for six days. They were then taken to a location on the upper level of the plant to undergo interrogation. The questioning was performed on an individual basis and reportedly lasted quite some time. 4818/

3085. Following the interrogation, the inmates were blindfolded, their hands bound and they were transported to the Lora camp in Split. 4819/

3086. Military Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the military police building as a place of detention and first visited it on 3 June 1992. 4820/

## 21. Našice

3087. The county of Našice is located in north-eastern Croatia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 40,424. At that time, the population was 80.1 per cent Croatian, 11 per cent Serbian, with 8.9 per cent referred to as "others". 4821/

3088. Našice: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Prisoners were reportedly detained in Našice. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Našice. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 4822/

3089. Additionally, there were reports that prisoners taken at Budimci were later exchanged in Nemetin. The majority of the prisoners were Serb civilians and a small number of soldiers. 4823/

## 22. Nova Gradiška

3090. Nova Gradiška is north of the Sava River and borders Bosanska Gradiška. It had a population of 60,461 according to the 1991 census. The population consisted of 71.7 per cent Croats, 20.8 per cent Serb, 3 per cent Yugoslav and 4.5 per cent "other". 4824/

3091. Stara Gradiška Prison: 4825/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of

State, Helsinki Watch, and the ICRC. 4826/) This camp lies within a Serb-occupied area of Croatia. 4827/ The prison was in the centre of town and consisted of two separate wings. 4828/ It is unclear if the prison operated as a traditional jail before the conflict in Croatia broke out, but it was used to house prisoners of the conflict from as early as October of 1991 until at least 29 July 1993, when ECMM visited Stara Gradiška and observed that four inmates were being housed there.

3092. A host of Serb forces have been named as being involved in the control and operation of Stara Gradiška camp. It appears that initially, the camp was controlled largely by forces other than the JNA. Many of the reports of detentions occurring in November of 1991 name "Četniks with cockards," 4829/ members of the Plitvice Territorial Defence Units, 4830/ SAO militia, 4831/ and the White Eagles as running the camp and participating in the beating and torturing of prisoners. One report stated that on 30 November, the "Četniks" told the prisoners that from that point forward, their detention came under JNA jurisdiction. 4832/

3093. Reports have named several individuals as being involved in the operation of Stara Gradiška. Thirteen persons were identified as reported interrogators at Stara Gradiška, who also maltreated the prisoners, including two members of the Plitvice Territorial Defence Unit. 4833/ A Serb irregular was also reportedly involved in the interrogation of prisoners and may have ordered some detainees to be tortured. 4834/ The camp's alleged commander, at least as of March 1992, was a former YPA colonel who reportedly ordered soldiers to beat prisoners and may have personally tortured others. 4835/

3094. Detainees at Stara Gradiška were largely Croatian, but some Muslims were also detained there on certain occasions. Muslims from Teslić, Prnjavor and Bosanska Gradiška were brought to Stara Gradiška on an unspecified date. 400 people from Lisnija were also taken to the prison. 4836/ The prisoners included both civilians and soldiers. One group of prisoners comprised members of the Croatian Defence Council and Serbs who had refused to fight against Croats. 4837/

3095. It appears that there were two "peak" periods in which individuals were detained at Stara Gradiška. The first period was between November of 1991 and January of 1992. At least 18 persons from the county of Slunj were taken to Stara Gradiška from Ključ militia station in late November 1991. They had all been accused of slaughtering anywhere between one and 15 Serbian children. 4838/ One report noted that by 18 November, prisoners were being housed in groups of 50 in small cells, suggesting that the camp population exceeded 100 persons. 4839/ Of these prisoners, 20 were sent to Manjača on 22 November. However, the ICRC intercepted the convoy and the prisoners eventually were released and taken to Zagreb. 4840/ An additional 18 persons were taken from Stara Gradiška to Okučani police station on 6 December. 4841/

3096. A prisoner who was appointed to serve as "camp doctor" upon his arrival in Stara Gradiška on 9 December 1991, noted that he examined 635 prisoners between 12 December 1991 and 6 February 1992. 4842/ According to another former prisoner, additional detainees were brought to the camp from Bučje on 15 December 1991, including 20 women who were later exchanged. 4843/

3097. Other Croats were brought from Grdjevica camp to Stara Gradiška in late 1991. These prisoners spent a total of 5 months in captivity at three different camps, including Grdjevica, Bučje and Stara Gradiška. 4844/ In the middle of January 1992, 16 Croatian guardsmen were brought to the camp, but then returned to the camp at Okučani to receive medical attention. 4845/ On 16 January 1992, 100 prisoners were exchanged in Pakrac. 4846/ Twenty-three additional prisoners were released on 26 January 1992 and taken to Bosanski

Šamac. 4847/

3098. The second high point for detentions occurred between May and June of 1992. On 26 April 1992, a BiH official and an HVO soldier were diverted from their planned meeting with Lt. Col. Zovan Peuličan and eventually taken to Stara Gradiška, where they were beaten by police officers and at least one individual who identified himself as a White Eagle. They were sent home that evening. 4848/ On 29 May 1992, 400 men were transferred from Ključ sports hall to Stara Gradiška. Most of them remained there until mid-June, when they were transported to the camp at Manjača. 4849/

3099. The following day, 29 May, four Muslims in an unidentified village were captured by White Eagles and taken along with seven other Muslims to Stara Gradiška camp. 4850/ At that time, the prison was holding 450 males and no females. 4851/ An additional two dozen prisoners were taken from Knin and arrived at the camp shortly after 4 June. 4852/ On 14 June 1992, all 450 inmates were taken to Manjača and the prison was reportedly abandoned. 4853/ However, as mentioned earlier, ECMM visited Stara Gradiška in July 1993, and four inmates were being detained there. 4854/ This suggests that the camp was either reopened or remained in operation despite the witness' observations.

3100. By most accounts, the camp was severely overcrowded throughout 1991 and 1992. In November 1991, groups of 50 prisoners were held in rooms measuring five metres by six metres. They were forced to sleep on the bare floor. 4855/ One prisoner, who was detained at Stara Gradiška in May and June of 1992, was placed in a room with 60 other men. The room was 18 square metres in size. Because of the crowded conditions, the prisoners were not able to all sleep at one time. 4856/

3101. There are discrepancies as to the treatment of prisoners at the camp. Several reports, which are based on interviews with persons detained at Stara Gradiška in November of 1991 note that many prisoners were beaten and tortured by the guards and interrogators at the camp. This activity appears to have occurred when the "Četniks" or irregulars and SAO militia were in control of the camp. One prisoner stated that he heard shots every night for 12 consecutive nights during his stay at Stara Gradiška, and that he knew of at least four prisoners who died. 4857/ This witness also stated that the ICRC visited on Christmas Day 1991 4858/ and that conditions improved mildly after Croatia was recognized in January 1992. However, another former prisoner stated that conditions at Stara Gradiška, while under the control of the JNA, was "bearable, indeed a positive blessing in comparison with Bučje [a camp in Pakrac]". 4859/

3102. One of the more notorious forms of torture at Stara Gradiška was the use of electrified water. One prisoner who was held there in March and April of 1992 related that the camp commander threatened to throw him into the water unless he confessed. After being kicked and beaten, the prisoner's body touched a metal net which grazed the water, and he sustained shocks. This treatment was repeated 10 days later. 4860/ Other prisoners were made to walk continuously in circles for hours, or to stand still for given intervals of time. In contrast, a prisoner who was detained at Stara Gradiška in May and June of 1992 stated that no one was beaten, "mishandled" or killed during his 14-day stay at the camp. Prisoners were interrogated, however, about their backgrounds and political affiliations. 4861/

3103. One ex-detainee stated that prisoners were fed three times a day. Twenty-four prisoners had to share a kilogram of bread. In addition, a piece of cheese was distributed to the prisoners at breakfast and a piece of margarine was given at dinnertime. Prisoners were also given very little water, but were afraid to ask for more sustenance "as it was considered a

criticism...and was punished by beating". 4862/ In November, prisoners were given only one bath, during which they were beaten and spat on. 4863/

3104. Nova Gradiška Detention Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A group of civilians and Territorial Defence Units in Mašička Šagovina surrendered to Croatian forces. One of the men among the group, a Serb, was taken to the detention camp at Nova Gradiška. No other details about the camp were provided. 4864/

3105. Okučani Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Okučani is located just north of Stara Gradiška and west of Nova Gradiška proper. The former police station in Okučani served as a Serb-run detention facility in late 1991. As early as 6 December 1991, individuals were taken to this site and detained. The last known date on which prisoners were held at Okučani is the middle of January 1992.

3106. Okučani was run by Serb forces, but it is unclear whether the forces were regular or paramilitary. One report noted that members of the Okučani Territorial Defence forces and SAO Krajina "tortured and killed detainees in Nova Gradiška," but does not specifically mention Okučani. 4865/ Three individuals were identified as reportedly participating in the beating of Okučani prisoners. The military unit to which these persons belonged was not given in the report. 4866/

3107. Most of the Okučani detainees appear to have been Croatian, and included civilians and military personnel. One group of 18 persons was taken from the camp at Stara Gradiška to Okučani on 6 December 1991. Among the prisoners were women and civilians. Twelve of these 18 were eventually returned to Stara Gradiška. 4867/ An additional report noted that 12 persons were taken from Okučani to Stara Gradiška on 24 December 1991. It is possible that this report is referring to the same 12 individuals. 4868/ Additionally, 16 Croatian guardsmen were brought to Stara Gradiška in the middle of January 1992. However, they were returned to Okučani because they were severely beaten and could not receive appropriate medical attention at Stara Gradiška. 4869/

3108. Prisoners at Okučani were housed in small cells which measured one metre by 1.8 metres, so that the prisoners could not all sit down at one time. In one cell of this size, 14 prisoners were detained. The cells had neither windows or doors. Upon arrival at Okučani, detainees were stripped of all their belongings. During the day, the prisoners were beaten with all sorts of weapons, and at night, they were taken into a separate room where between five to six men beat the prisoners. Several individuals died as a result of beatings. 4870/

3109. At least one prisoner was mutilated while detained at Okučani. An electric appliance for use in cattle was implemented to maltreat the prisoners, but the method used was not described. Others were forced to open a heated oven with their bare hands or eat salt and drink salt water. 4871/ The group of prisoners who were taken from Okučani to Stara Gradiška on 24 December 1991 were described as having been severely beaten. In addition, one of the women prisoners had been tortured and raped by Okučani guards and other prisoners. 4872/

3110. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the police station as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 3 January 1992. 4873/



23. Novska

3111. Novska is located north of the Sava River and borders Bosanska Dubica. According to the 1991 census it had a population of 24,731. The population was 67 per cent Croat, 21.8 per cent Serb, and 11.2 per cent other. 4874/

3112. Novska Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In December 1991, a Serbian family was taken by local Croatian authorities to the "Novska prison". At the prison, the entire family was allegedly subjected to physical and mental abuse. 4875/ Also within the municipality of Novska, in the village of Borovac, several members of Serbian paramilitary forces were accused of illegally detaining, harassing, and mistreating ethnic Croats. These violations were allegedly committed between August and December 1991; no specific location is given. 4876/

24. Ogulin

3113. The county of Ogulin is located in Croatia, south-west of Zagreb near the border with Slovenia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 28,904. At that time, the population was 59.9 per cent Croatian, 35.3 per cent Serbian, with the remaining 4.8 per cent referred to as "others". 4877/

3114. Saborsko: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There was a report of detention of civilians in Saborsko by Serbian paramilitary formations on 12 November 1991. 4878/

3115. Plaški Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that on 1 December 1991, a member of the Serbian paramilitary forces, interrogated civilians in the police station in Plaški. 4879/

3116. Ogulin Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Two reports from the same source indicated that 23 Serbs from Ogulin and the surrounding villages were arbitrarily arrested between 17 November 1991 and 20 November 1991. The Serbs allegedly were held in the Ogulin police station for three days, where they were physically abused by police officers and a ZNG member of the Republic of Croatia, in an effort to extract confessions on alleged collaboration with "Četniks" and possession of firearms. They were questioned and beaten at the police station. One of the officers fired shots from an automatic weapon, killing three of them and gravely wounding one. 4880/

3117. Another source reported on what appears to be the same incident and included two statements by ex-detainees. Both statements concern the arrest and detention of ethnic Serbs at the Ogulin police station. On 18 November 1991 one witness was arrested at work by a patrol from the Croatian Ministry of Interior. No reason was given for the arrest. He was detained at the Ogulin police station with 23 other people of Serbian nationality. 4881/ The other witness was arrested at his house on 17 November 1991 by the so-called "Josip Turković Intervention Unit" and taken by police van to the Ogulin police station allegedly to give a statement. 4882/

3118. According to the first witness, the interrogations began the same evening and the detainees were interrogated individually by six to eight people. The witness was interrogated by a co-worker from the Cumerija enterprise for one hour and 10 minutes which involved the beating of the

prisoner on the legs and arms with a nightstick. He was accused of having been involved in an armed rebellion against the Republic of Croatia. 4883/

3119. The second witness was first interrogated by an elderly man allegedly from Zagreb to whom he gave his personal data and who questioned him about the Serbs from Plaški. He was then taken to another room where he spent up to two hours. A guard pointed a gun at his head and continuously clicked the trigger. A tall Croatian Defence Force (HOS) member with a red beret and a shorter man in civilian clothes entered the room. The two began interrogating and beating the witness. The HOS member kicked the witness in the head which caused bleeding. They left the prisoner ordering him to write a statement. The two men returned half an hour later and beat him again because he had not written anything. Another severely beaten prisoner was brought in and shortly thereafter the civilian took him away while the HOS member remained with the witness demanding a confession. The prisoner was then fed some bread and canned meat and when the other prisoner returned he too had been fed. The two prisoners were then taken to another cell which contained a severely beaten Serb. The Serb claimed he had been beaten all night, forced to sing "Ustaše" songs, and declare himself a "Četnik". 4884/

3120. The next day the two prisoners were taken out of the cell and told they would be released. Instead they were taken to a meeting room which held 10 other Serbs who had been arrested that morning. They were watched by two guards, one of whom collected money from the prisoners and bought them sandwiches and cigarettes. In the evening the prisoners were moved to the cafeteria in the basement. At 8:00 p.m., two "Turković's special policemen" entered the room and began taking prisoners out one by one. The prisoners returned badly beaten, the interrogators allegedly jumped from tables on to the chests of the prisoners. This continued until 4:00 a.m. on 19 November 1991. 4885/

3121. Those left in the room were threatened by a named person, who cocked his gun and pointed it at the prisoners. The witness was not beaten and he was told the man was saving him for last. At 7:00 a.m., two men entered and took the personal data of the prisoners. The witness was asked to reveal the names of the "Četniks" and Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) members in Josip Dol. The witness gave only the names of the deceased and those who had fled. During that day, around seven more Serbs were detained. 4886/

3122. Both of the witnesses claim that at some time during their detention a man entered the room where the prisoners were held and fired at the prisoners. The first witness claims that on 19 November 1991, the two guards who watched the prisoners were joined by an armed man. This armed man fired his weapon at the prisoners. Three detainees were killed and one was seriously wounded. The guards disarmed the assailant and moved the prisoners to another room where they spent the night. 4887/

3123. The other witness claims that the assailant was a member of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG). The guards, one a special policeman and the other a man from Modruša, attempted to get the assailant to leave. They were initially successful, however, he returned minutes later and joined the two policemen at a table where they were interviewing the detainees. The assailant appeared to be intoxicated and began telling the other two about his experiences in the war. The two police tried to convince him to leave and get some rest as his shift was over. The assailant allegedly started for the door but suddenly turned and fired from his automatic weapon on the detainees. The two policemen pushed his gun to the floor and one hit him in the head with his gun. Two prisoners died and one was severely wounded. A policeman named called an ambulance and the wounded prisoner was taken away. 4888/

3124. On 20 November 1991 the prisoners were released without explanation. 4889/

3125. Another report alleged that between 19 November 1991 and 21 November 1991 some one hundred Serbs from different villages were arrested and taken to the police station in Ogulin. There they were beaten and interrogated about an alleged rebellion. Ten people were killed and 90 have disappeared. 4890/

## 25. Osijek

3126. The county of Osijek is in eastern Croatia bordering FRY at Vojvodina. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 164,577. At that time, 66.6 per cent were Croatian, 20 per cent were Serbian, 8.4 per cent were referred to as "other", and 5 per cent were referred to as "Yugoslav". 4891/

3127. Dalj Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC. 4892/) It was reported that on 10 August 1991, in the village of Erdut, 4893/ members of the JNA Novi Sad Corps, and members of irregular militia 4894/ comprised of Serb villagers from Erdut began arresting Croatian and Hungarian civilians remaining in the town after the JNA occupation. A number of civilians 4895/ were arrested and taken to the village of Dalj. After an interrogation and physical abuse, some of the civilians were released while some were taken to Borovo Selo. On 25 August 1991, additional Croatian civilians were arrested by the "Krajina Militia" in the town of Erdut. They were imprisoned in Dalj for seven days and then taken to Borovo Selo. Several days later some of the Croatians were taken back to Dalj and imprisoned in the "Kooperacija" company building. 4896/

3128. Temporary Dalj Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that a number of captured Croatian civilians from Vukovar were transported and temporarily detained in the village of Dalj during the last week of November 1991, after the fall of Vukovar. They were allegedly tortured and most of them were executed thereafter. 4897/ A witness testimony in another report corroborates the existence of this temporary camp in Dalj where many people were held and then allegedly executed. 4898/

3129. "Kooperacija" Company Building, Dalj: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that several Croatian civilians who were arrested in Erdut by members of JNA Novi Sad Corps and members of the "Krajina Militia" were imprisoned in Dalj in the "Kooperacija" company building. 4899/

3130. "Private" Prison in Dalj (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that Veso Proa, a Serb from Vukovar and a resident from Belgrade fired at an imprisoned Croatian civilian near the cyrillic sign "Dalj" at the entrance to the village. The man survived and was taken to the private prison in Dalj along with two other men. 4900/ Another report says that there is a "private" camp in Dalj. 4901/

3131. Police Station, Dalj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International. 4902/) A member of the Croatian National Guard interviewed in the Zagreb weekly newspaper Danas of 27 August 1991 described how he was captured in Dalj on 3 August, by local Serbs, former police officers who had occupied the police station in Dalj. He was questioned and released. The following day he was again detained and held together with some 20 other Croatians. He alleged that he was forced to load the bodies of 22 dead Croatian National Guardsmen and police into a refrigerated truck. He also alleged that he and his fellow

prisoners were forced to carry out various physical tasks by their captors who punched and beat them with rifle butts, put out cigarettes on their bodies and humiliated them. 4903/

3132. Police Station Jail, Osijek: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) A Serbian man being held in the Osijek jail described his arrest and treatment in an interview with Helsinki Watch. On 7 July 1991 the man's house in the village of Shilopsi was surrounded by the Croatian National Guard and he and the other civilians in the house surrendered. They were beaten inside the house with rifle butts and kicked. He reported that about 20 to 30 National Guards were hitting and kicking them. After being beaten in the house, they were forced to walk about one to two kilometres to their cars where they were again beaten. They were then taken to Djakovo police station and he was taken to the hospital where his wounds were stitched. They were then taken to the Osijek police station and put in jail at about 3:00 p.m. on 8 July. There were seven people arrested (four men) and the men were all in the jail in Osijek. 4904/ In another interview with Helsinki Watch, the police chief of Knin reported that they believe there to be a total of 45 men held in the jails in Osijek and Banija. 4905/

3133. Osijek Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ICRC.) A report alleges that a man, Savo Ojkić of Voćin, who was imprisoned by Croatian authorities was subjected to brutal physical torture in Osijek prison which resulted in serious injuries of which he later died. He died in a Zagreb hospital where he had been taken for treatment. 4906/ The ICRC reports that its representatives first visited the Osijek prison on 7 December 1991. 4907/

3134. Osijek Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that its representatives first visited the Osijek barracks on 23 April 1992. There are no details given. 4908/

3135. Osijek Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reports that its representatives first visited the Osijek hospital on 31 March 1994. There are no details given. 4909/

3136. Secretariat of Internal Affairs Building, Osijek: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that after members of the Yugoslav People's Army surrendered in Osijek, they were taken to the Secretariat of Internal Affairs building where all their belongings were seized and they were forced to run a gauntlet of enemy soldiers on their way to prison cells. They were allegedly beaten severely. 4910/

3137. Basement of House, Osijek: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to witness statements, members of the Croatian forces had entered into Paulin Dvor 4911/ on the night of 12 or 13 December 1991. Seventeen people were arrested and taken to the basement of the house of Mr. Andrija Bukvić. According to the witnesses, they were all killed. 4912/

3138. Unidentified Osijek camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A report discusses detailed information gathered from former prisoners of a camp in Osijek. They were allegedly subjected to severe physical and mental mistreatment. The forms of mental mistreatment ranged from bullying, threats, blackmail, recruitment and humiliation to brutal maltreatment, and sexual

abuse. 4913/ This report is corroborated by another report discussing the treatment of the prisoners exchanged in the village of Nemetin on 27 March 1992. 4914/ Another report says that prisoners were taken out to downtown Osijek during the fiercest fighting to collect refuse and deposit it into street refuse bins. 4915/

3139. Second unidentified Osijek camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was reported that a parish priest in Koprivnica 4916/ was arbitrarily arrested and detained by Croatian armed forces. He was first in preventive detention in Bjelovar and was then transferred to Osijek. Although he was a civilian and clergyman, he was exchanged as a prisoner of war for Croatian soldiers. He was allegedly ill treated and physically tortured as a result of which he suffered great bodily harm. 4917/

3140. Unidentified Ernestinovo camp: (The existence of a detention facility in this village has been corroborated by neutral sources, namely the ICRC and Amnesty International.) An Amnesty International and the ICRC report states that there is a camp in Ernestinovo, in the county of Osijek. There are no details concerning this camp. 4918/

## 26. Otočac

3141. Otočac is located near Gospić and had a population of 24,779. The population was 64.9 per cent Croat, 32.2 per cent Serb, and 2.9 per cent other. 4919/

3142. Otočac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the Otočac Prison as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 2 April 1992. 4920/

## 27. Pakrac

3143. Before the second World War, Pakrac and its environs were almost entirely populated by Croats. Following World War II, Serbs began to inhabit the region and many Croats departed the area. 4921/

3144. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Pakrac had a population of 27,288. Of that number 46.4 per cent were Serbs, 36 per cent were Croats and the remaining 17.6 per cent were described as "others".

3145. Reports received from the region suggest that of the three detention facilities in the municipality, two were Croat-run and one was Serb controlled.

3146. Bučje Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) The village of Bučje is located some 20 kilometres east of Pakrac. According to reports, Bučje had become a reference point for "SAO West Slavonija". 4922/ The village became the military and administrative centre of the "SAO West". 4923/ As a result, the prison was the most logical central warehouse to which prisoners captured from surrounding areas with undetermined containment assignment could be registered and detained. 4924/

3147. According to one report, on 19 August 1991, "Četniks" attacked and occupied a portion of this Croatian community killing a number of civilians and imprisoning others at this camp. From August to November 1991, a great

many the prisoners at this location were reportedly questioned, tortured and killed. 4925/

3148. In another account, an elderly Croat reported being arrested on 21 September by Serbian paramilitary forces and taken to the village of Bučje. He reported being held with both civilian and captured soldiers in a school building. 4926/

3149. According to the report, the detainees were made to sleep on concrete floors with only a piece of cardboard for bedding. 4927/ The detainees' hands were tied behind their backs and their ankles bound. They were reportedly beaten simultaneously by several of their captors. 4928/

3150. One former detainee, who was arrested in August 1991 and held in several detention facilities, stated that his treatment at Bučje was the worst. He reported that he and other prisoners were beaten by their captors while they were handcuffed and blindfolded. "Life in Stara Gradiška, under the control of the JNA was bearable, indeed a positive blessing in comparison with Bučje". 4929/

3151. In another report, on 29 August 1991, a physician from Pakrac was taken to and detained in the basement of the forestry company at Bučje. He was kept in a room that contained only a stool and a piece of paper. He was given bread to eat and, the following morning, a blanket. On the evening of the second day he was taken to a physician to be treated for his wounds. He was reportedly removed from the camp for a few days and then returned on 6 September, this time he was detained in the room in the former veterinary clinic. The room used to be a stable. The floor was damp. He was given a sponge mattress, two blankets and a pillow. He was permitted regular meals. There was reportedly a female lawyer held in the room next to his and 40 people captured were detained in a wooden barn in the municipality. According to the witness, Serbs as well as Croats were detained at this facility. Reportedly Serbs who were part of a resistance were detained by the Serb paramilitaries. 4930/

3152. The witness identified members of the JNA bringing in refugees from surrounding villages. According to the witness there were 150 individuals held at Bučje. Serbs were reportedly released 10-15 days after their arrival. There were reportedly 30 Serbs detained there. Approximately six people were killed, 10 people were unaccounted for and a number of women were raped. 4931/

3153. "Stara Cigлана": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) "Stara Cigлана" was regarded as a death camp. 4932/ It was located in Pakračka Poljana, near Kutina. This facility was reportedly created by Special Forces Units of the Ministry of the Interior Affairs of the Republic of Croatia for the containment and control of ethnic Serbs. 4933/

3154. Reportedly, after their arrest, ethnic Serbs were brought to this location and, either individually or in small groups, prepared for and "liquidated". 4934/ According to the report, those not destroyed were detained in the camp for several days and thereafter removed to locations where they were later killed. 4935/

3155. "Ribarska Koliba" Hotel: 4936/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) This Marino Selo hotel was reportedly converted into the Croatian National Guard/Military Police headquarters and death camp. 4937/ It was reportedly a small settlement just between Pakrac and Kutina. It was created in late October 1991 and secured by some 30 military police officers. The commander at that time was one Damir Širac. 4938/

3156. According to one report, on 15 November 1991, members of the Croatian army arrested 15 Serbs from the village of Kip, six from Klisa, and one from Batinjani. 4939/ Most of the prisoners were reportedly members of Serbian insurgency, but all were unarmed. They were detained in a hotel in the village Marino Selo, and guarded by 12-15 Croat army members. 4940/ The prisoners were reportedly used as forced labour to bury the bodies of those killed in the camp. 4941/

3157. The detainees at this facility were beaten with iron rods which were removed from military beds, beaten with wooden truncheons, and reportedly in one case, a blow torch was burned across the chest of one of the inmates. 4942/

3158. Following the beatings, they were detained in a room in the cellar from which regular beatings were inflicted. 4943/ There was also reportedly a room next to this cellar containment area where other detainees were taken solely for the purpose of being beaten. 4944/

3159. One detainee recalled that his son was taken by members of the National Guard to a hotel room where he was placed in a chair with his hands tied behind his back and thereafter connected to electricity and tortured. 4945/

3160. In another incident, the Croatian soldiers reportedly cut off the ears of one inmate and then forced another detainee who witnessed the event to eat the ear. 4946/ They reportedly later cut the ears and fingers off of several other detainees. 4947/

3161. Police Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp at the Police Headquarters in Pakrac. The ICRC first visited the camp on 14 January 1992. 4948/

3162. Jedinstvo Football Club: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In December of 1991 a Serb prisoner was interned in an improvised prison in the locker room of the Jedinstvo Football Club at Pakračka Poljana by the Croatian Army. While interned there he was interrogated and asked about the military positions of the JNA. He was also beaten daily. He filmed for five hours while interrogated. He was dressed in a furcap, a coat of arms with a četnik insignia for the event. The guards also electrocuted him by hooking a power transformer to his toes and turning the power on. His stomach was also burned and he was treated in Pakračka Poljana hospital. 4949/

3163. Unidentified House, Pakrac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to the testimony of a civilian from Pakrac, who was arrested by Serb paramilitaries on 19 August 1991, he recalled being taken to an unidentified house near Bučje. He was handcuffed and blindfolded and was unsure of his exact location. He was interrogated and beaten in this condition. The witness made a written statement and was detained in the bathroom of this house overnight. The following day he and another detainee were transported to another private home in the area. 4950/

3164. Home of Jela Tarbuk, Pakrac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to the statement of a civilian physician detained at this location, the home of a now deceased patient, he and another physician were kept here from 20 August 1991 to 29 August 1991. Reportedly one guard was posted at the location during the day and two at nights. They were fed three times a day and interrogated only once. The witness was made to write a letter to the hospital in Pakrac requesting

surgical equipment and other supplies. The witness was transferred to Bučje on 29 August 1991. 4951/

## 28. Petrinja

3165. Petrinja is located near Glina and had a population of 35,622 according to the 1991 census. The population was 44.2 per cent Croat, 44.9 per cent Serb, 5.1 per cent Yugoslav, 5.8 per cent "other". 4952/

3166. Taborište Settlement, Brijest: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A concentration camp in which Serbians were detained was allegedly located at the Taboriste settlement, in the village of Brijest. 4953/ About 500 prisoners were detained there, including 80 women and 40 children. The children ranged in age from 8 to 15, and they were beaten and forced to work during their detention. The female prisoners were raped every day, and the male prisoners were reportedly killed and buried in mass graves. 4954/

3167. Vasil Gaćeša Casern: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The Vasil Gaćeša casern, which was formerly operated by the JNA, reportedly served as a Serb-run detention facility in September of 1991. The casern was used to house Croatian civilians in Petrinja county. At least 31 Croatian persons were captured while trying to escape the fighting in Petrinja and taken to the casern. 4955/ The prisoners were told they were being held "for their own security". Five of them were released the following morning. At least one of the prisoners was interrogated, beaten and forced to sign several confessions. The detainees also participated in burial detail, where bodies of killed persons were buried in two identified mass graves. One of the mass graves was reportedly located within Vasil Gaćeša casern itself, and the other was near a small hill, where 18 Croatian soldiers were buried. 4956/ The report did not indicate whether the soldiers were former prisoners of the casern.

3168. According to another report, SAO Krajina forces arrested a group of citizens on 21 September and took them to the casern, where a number of them were interrogated and tortured. Others were forced into labour. 4957/

3169. Croatian soldiers may have also been detained at the Vasil Gaćeša casern. On 16 September, Serb paramilitaries and JNA troops captured a group of 23 Croatian soldiers. They were reportedly tortured for several hours, then executed by a firing squad and buried in a mass grave. While the report did not specify the precise location where the captured soldiers were taken, the date of the incident coincides with other reports which mention the Vasil Gaćeša casern. 4958/

3170. Several individuals have been identified as participating in the operation of the Vasil Gaćeša facility. Reportedly, the chief jailer was a JNA Sergeant and the commander of the casern was a JNA Major. 4959/ Four alleged JNA interrogators were also identified.

## 29. Podravska Slatina

3171. Podravska Slatina is located in northern Croatia and had a population of 31,155 according to the 1991 census. The population of the opstina was 57.2 per cent Croat, 35.8 per cent Serb, 3.5 per cent Yugoslav, and the remaining 3.5 per cent were described as "other". 4960/



3172. Unidentified Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Little specific information is available regarding detention facilities in the municipality of Podravska Slatina. One report refers to Podravska Slatina, among other locations, as a place where Croatian authorities detained ethnic Serbs. POW's interviewed in March 1992 reported physical violence and mental mistreatment. The names of prison guards and members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs are given as alleged perpetrators. 4961/

3173. Police Station, Voćin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) It is reported that the police station in Voćin was used by Serbs as a detention centre. 4962/

### 30. Pula

3174. Pula is located in Istria and had a population of 84,606. The population was 55.5 per cent Croat, 7.6 per cent Serb, 36.9 per cent other, and 11.9 per cent regional ethnic orientation. 4963/

3175. District Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC listed the district prison in Pula as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 16 February 1992. 4964/

### 31. Rijeka

3176. The county of Rijeka is located in north-west Croatia bordering the Adriatic Sea, near the Istria peninsula. According to the 1991 census, the population was 205,836. At that time, the population was 71.4 per cent Croatian, 10.6 per cent Serbian, 2.9 per cent Muslim, 11.2 per cent of the population was referred to as "other", and 3.9 per cent was referred to as "Yugoslav". 4965/

3177. Rijeka: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ECMM and Helsinki Watch.) One source reported that the Croatian forces maintain a detention centre in Rijeka. 4966/ Around 14 September 1993 team Gospić of the ECMM was informed by the local Red Cross that some Serb prisoners allegedly had been transferred to Rijeka for unknown reasons after the last Croatian Army offensive in the Gospić pocket. The team was also informed that the authorities in Gospić would not allow anyone to see all the prisoners detained after the last offensive. 4967/ Another report claims that 12 draft age men, who arrived in Jablanica during January and February 1993, reported being picked up in various parts of Croatia by the Croatian police and detained in Rijeka before being sent to Posušje. The men appear to have been Bosnian Muslims though possibly three were Serbian. 4968/

3178. Rijeka Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On 29 September 1993 the Knin Red Cross delivered the list of Croats incarcerated in the Glina jail and were given in return a list of Serbian soldiers, captured by the Croats in Čitluk, Divoselo, and Medak and who were reportedly detained in the Rijeka prison. 4969/ The ICRC visited the prison in Rijeka on 4 October 1991. 4970/

3179. Rijeka Military Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the military police building in Rijeka as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the

detention facility on 12 September 1993. 4971/

### 32. Šibenik

3180. The county of Šibenik is located in southern Croatia and borders the Adriatic Sea. According to the 1991 census, the population was 84,435. At that time, the population was 84.1 per cent Croatian, 10.5 per cent Serbian, with 5.4 per cent referred to as "others". 4972/

3181. Šibenik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that on 9 May 1992, Croatian authorities arrested 19 Serbs from the village of Glusci in the county of Metković on charges of "armed rebellion against the Croatian state". The arrested villagers were first imprisoned in Metković, then in Split and Šibenik. A prisoner exchange was arranged between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia for 14 August 1992. Twelve of the prisoners were exchanged, but seven refused to be exchanged and were reportedly then held in the prison in Šibenik for another 56 days. 4973/ Another report also discusses the allegation that the prison in Šibenik is holding prisoners of war. 4974/ There is also mention of a camp in a prison/penitentiary reportedly first visited by the ICRC on 9 September 1991. 4975/

3182. "Ante Jonjić" Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources. 4976/) In a statement given by a Serbian man 4977/, it is reported that there is a camp in the "Ante Jonjić" Barracks in Šibenik. The man was arrested by Croatian soldiers near the village of Mumilovaca on his way to Prebilovci in Čapljina county on 8 April 1992. He was handcuffed and taken to a camp at the tobacco processing plant in Čapljina. He was held there with others and they were all beaten. They were then taken to the "Poduh" tobacco processing plant in Metković, where their personal documents and all valuables were taken. They were also again subjected to severe and repeated beatings. They were later taken to the "Lora" camp in Split. They were again beaten repeatedly and given very little food. The man witnessed at least one man being killed. Allegedly, one night before the arrival of the International Red Cross, 12 of the prisoners were tied up and taken in a van to Zadar where they were held in the former JNA barracks. They were again beaten. From here, they were taken to Duvno (now Tomislavgrad) where they were held for about 10 days in the cellar of an abandoned house. They were then driven to Ljubuski and were again beaten. The witness was beaten so severely that he was taken to the hospital in Split where he stayed for 15 days. After this he was taken to Šibenik, to what he believes was the "Ante Jonjić" barracks. There, the prisoners were forced to "graze" on the grass. He was beaten and stabbed in the chest. He witnessed a 70 year-old woman and her 15 year-old granddaughter being raped. After about 10 days, he was taken back to "Lora" in Split. He was there for about a month and a half and then driven with other prisoners in three or four busses to the Kerestinec camp. From there, he was sent to Nemetin near Osijek and exchanged on 14 August 1992. 4978/

3183. Temporary Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A witness reported being held for two days in what he believed to be a temporary detention centre in a cellar of a deserted house in the Šibenik area with 10 other prisoners. The guards were black-uniformed Muslims from the Black Legion. All the prisoners were beaten and as a result of being beaten himself, the source received a broken shoulder, broken nose and lost several teeth. From here the prisoners were moved to Eminovo Selo. During the move, 8 prisoners disappeared and the source believes they were killed. 4979/

3184. Šibenik Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Reportedly the ICRC first visited this facility on 2 February 1992. There are no details given concerning this camp. 4980/

3185. Unknown Cellar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) A witness reported being moved from Split to a location he cannot remember but believes to have been Šibenik where he spent one night and one day in the cellar of a normal village house with 10 other prisoners. 4981/ The source believes the village may have been Serbian as it was "empty" at the time he was there. 4982/

3186. A. Unidentified Šibenik Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) An unknown Šibenik camp was reported in a list of camps. 4983/

3187. B. Unidentified Šibenik Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Thomson CSCE Mission.) An unidentified Šibenik camp was reported in a list supplied by Colonel Milosević, Commander of Serbian forces at Trebinje. 4984/

### 33. Sinj

3188. Sinj is located in southern Croatia and had a population of 60,178 according to the 1991 census. The population was 92.6 per cent Croat, 4.5 per cent Serb, and 2.9 per cent "other". 4985/

3189. Sinj Military Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the military police building in Sinj as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 24 June 1993. 4986/

### 34. Sisak

3190. Sisak is located approximately 40 kilometres south-east of Zagreb and approximately 100 kilometres north-west of Prijedor, BiH. According to the 1991 census Sisak had a population of 84,247; 64.5 per cent were Croat, 3.2 per cent Muslim, 22.8 per cent Serb, 4.4 per cent Yugoslav, and 5.2 per cent other. 4987/ Reports based on statements of Serb prisoners detained in Croatian facilities in the area of Sisak suggest that they were subjected to physical, mental, and social mistreatment. 4988/

3191. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) In one report, six Serbs--four women and two men--were arrested on 27 January 1992 on the highway near Sisak. The six were detained at the police station for 24 hours without food or water. 4989/ Their personal possessions were removed and they were divided into groups. Three were sent to Slavonski Brod and the remaining three, it was believed, were sent to Slavonska Požega. 4990/

3192. According to one report, a Serbian male was arrested in Zagreb by local police officers and taken to Zagreb police station. After being detained there for several hours--without explanation, he and his son were transferred to the police station in Sisak. 4991/ The witness was hand-cuffed and taken to a room with several police officers who immediately began interrogating and verbally assaulting him. 4992/ He was then taken to a room on the first floor of the station unaccompanied by his son. He was once again interrogated

regarding the activities of his brother. This second round of questioning lasted just under an hour, after which he was transferred to the jail in Sisak. 4993/

3193. Sisak Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) According to the witness he was placed in cell number 4 after the interrogation process at the local police station. He reportedly shared the cell with several other men. 4994/ In the early morning hours, he heard someone being beaten and recognized the screams as that of his brother. The beating reportedly lasted several hours. 4995/

3194. The witness was blindfolded the majority of the time and so was neither able to describe the surroundings, nor identify his captors or fellow inmates. He reportedly remained at this location overnight and was returned to the police station the following day where he was registered and released. 4996/

3195. Sisak Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On an unreported date in 1992, ZNG member allegedly captured five Serbs in a forest, location unknown; three of those captured were women. The five were reportedly taken to the prison in Sisak where the guards allegedly beat and kicked one of the women who was pregnant. 4997/

3196. The Sisak prison was reported on the ICRC list of places of detention and was first visited on 5 August 1991. 4998/

### 35. Slavonska Požega

3197. The county of Slavonska Požega is located in eastern Croatia near the border with BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 71,299. At that time, the population was 79.4 per cent Croatian, 14 per cent Serbian, and 6.6 per cent was referred to as "other". 4999/

3198. Unidentified Prison, Slavonska Požega: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Slavonska Požega. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 5000/

3199. Several sources submitted identical reports alleging that at least one person was taken into custody in Sisak and sent to Slavonska Požega. However, the report does not indicate whether the individual was detained there. 5001/

3200. Police Station, Požega: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Požega appears to be the same place as Slavonska Požega and the ICRC reported the police station in the opcina as a place of detention. A representative first visited the police station on 6 April 1992. 5002/

3201. Slavonska Požega Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) On 10 December 1991, the village of Vučjak Čečevački was attacked by Croatian forces. After the attack a member of the local Territorial Defence was arrested and taken to prison in Slavonska Požega. He was visited and registered by the ICRC. 5003/

3202. The ICRC first visited the Požega district prison on 24 October 1991. 5004/

3203. Slavonska Požega Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In December 1991 Gornji Grahovljani, populated mainly by Serbs, was captured by Croatian forces. There remained 15 people in the village after the occupation and they fled to the woods. All 15 were killed except for one 17 year old male. He was detained in the Slavonska Požega Jail by the Croats and released on 1 June 1993. At the jail he was questioned about the location of weapons in Gornji Grahovljani and taken back to the village to look. No weapons were found. A court in Osijek sentenced him to a year and a half in prison though he was not present for his sentencing. He served his entire sentence in the Slavonska Požega Jail. The ECMM team reported that the Croatian Ministry of Interior denies that the witness was ever jailed at Slavonska Požega. 5005/

3204. Local Prisons: (The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) On 24 November 1991 an ECMM team visited two local prisons in the Slavonska Požega općina. These prisons contained two JNA officers and two "Četnik" suspects and all stated that their treatment in the prison was totally correct and in conformity with accepted norms. One of the JNA officers was charged with unspecified war crimes. Three of the prisoners had been beaten when they were initially arrested by Croatian forces at Slavonski Brod and of these one was badly beaten. 5006/

3205. One of the JNA officers claimed that the prisoners were separated from each other. Mail could be received and sent but it was checked by prison authorities. The prisoners were given three meals a day, a bath once a week, and allowed to shave twice a week. They had to purchase their own toiletries and were seen by a doctor once a week. 5007/

3206. The other JNA officer claimed he had not been allowed to contact his family until the last 10 days of his detention. He had been interrogated but stated that this was conducted in a correct manner. One of the suspected "Četniks" claimed he too had medical treatment and was allowed visits from his wife. He had hired a lawyer. 5008/

3207. During this same visit the ECMM team had planned to interview a wounded "Četnik" at the hospital but the man had died before they arrived. The team was satisfied that the man died naturally from his wounds as they viewed the blood transfusion records. 5009/

### 36. Slavonski Brod

3208. Slavonski Brod is in south-eastern Croatia on the border of Bosanski Brod, BiH. In 1991, it had a population of 113,551, of which 85.2 per cent were Croat, 6.5 per cent were Serb, 5.4 per cent other, and 2.9 per cent "Yugoslav".

3209. The killing and detention of Serbs in Slavonski Brod and the surrounding region is said to have started on 8 May 1992 and continued throughout July 1993. 5010/ Three Croatian-run camps were apparently established during this time. They include a female prisoner "brothel", Kod Bardaka private bowling alley, and Slavonski Brod oil refinery. While the Serbs were detained in these camps, the Croats allegedly looted and destroyed all of their property. 5011/

3210. Brothel at Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The brothel at Slavonski Brod was set up to hold Serbian women and girls for the purpose of rape by Croatian and Muslim military personnel. Women brought to the camp were arrested and kidnapped from their homes.

3211. Apparently, women who got pregnant at the brothel were not allowed to leave so that they could not get an abortion. It is reported that members of Croatian and Muslim forces that had contracted AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases were deliberately sent to the brothel to have sex with the Serbian prisoners. 5012/

3212. Twenty-eight of the girls at the camp are reported to have come from the village of Sijekovac. They were kidnapped from their homes by four identified perpetrators. One of them implies in his signed confession of these crimes that there may have been other Croatian groups carrying out similar kidnappings in the area since he refers to himself and the other men as "his group" as if there were others. 5013/

3213. These men raided all of the houses from the Zidić store and bus station in Sijekovac along the road in the direction of Derвента. 5014/ One source explains that they used a station wagon which belonged to one of the perpetrators to carry out the kidnappings while another source indicates that they also used a van in these crimes. 5015/

3214. During the kidnappings, they would often tie up all of the relatives in the house and rape the girls there before taking them away. One of the perpetrators confessed that in certain instances they cut family members' throats. 5016/

3215. One report claims that the van became overcrowded at one point and that they had to take most of the girls to Slavonski Brod before making a second trip to pick up the six or seven remaining. 5017/

3216. After they had taken the 28 girls to Slavonski Brod, they each took one for themselves and brought them to the village of Gornje Kolibe. One of the perpetrators detained "his girl" in his house for several days during which time he raped her repeatedly. 5018/

3217. Kod Bardaka bowling alley: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) There are two reports that Serbian prisoners were detained at this private bowling alley. Apparently, prisoners were brought here when the Army of the Republic of Srpska took control of the area of Bosanski Brod and Odžak on or near 6 October 1992. 5019/ At this time, the Croatians retreated and transferred all inmates from the Serbian villages of Odžak, Bosanski Brod, and Derвента to Slavonski Brod. One of the places they brought prisoners was the Kod Bardaka bowling alley. 5020/

3218. One prisoner reports being brought there with 70 other men at this time from Bosanski Brod. The group spent one night at the bowling alley before being transferred to another camp which is not identified. 5021/ At the alley, the prisoners were severely beaten. One man reports spending the night at the alley and being beaten throughout the night. He claims that he was slapped in the face so many times that he was deaf for days. During these beatings, another prisoner had his ear bitten off. 5022/

3219. One perpetrator named in connection with the beatings at the bowling alley is a Croat. 5023/

3220. Slavonski Brod oil refinery: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The oil refinery was the largest reported detention facility in the area. At the camp, all young girls and women aged 12 to 45 were held in one hangar; the older men and women kept in another. 5024/ Prisoners had all of their personal belongings taken from them and were given one thin blanket with which to sleep. 5025/

3221. The prisoners at the refinery were beaten throughout their detention. Apparently, those in charge of the camp called this "brainwashing". 5026/ One witness relates that while at Slavonski Brod he was beaten naked for hours and that other Serbs were hung by their legs and beaten upside down. 5027/ In one instance, due to a theft or false accusation, one of the soldiers broke the skull of a 40 year-old prisoner with the butt of his rifle. 5028/ Many times, prisoners were taken outside the hangar to watch the beatings and killings of others. 5029/

3222. Women were regularly raped at the oil refinery. Military personnel would come in at night and take them to be raped and sexually abused. One witness understood that the women were detained at the camp in order to bear as many Croatian children as possible. 5030/ In one instance, the soldiers raped a group of women on a stack of empty oil barrels which were stored just outside the hanger in which they were held.

3223. The women raped on the oil barrels were also severely beaten. Some had their ears cut off and their "eyebrows carved in full length" with a knife; others lost an eye or a nose. 5031/ One girl even had her lip cut into pieces. 5032/ When the women were left alone, they received no food. 5033/

3224. One woman relates that she was raped and molested by four men at one time. When she struggled to get free from one of the men who was raping her at the time, another tried to cut her arm off with an axe. Later, another soldier burned her leg with a cigarette and then stabbed it with his knife. At this point, she fainted. 5034/

3225. Many of the women at the camp were from the villages of Bosanska Krajina and Kninska Krajina. 5035/ Some of them were even pregnant, but they were still physically abused. In one instance, the Croatian soldiers brought an eight-month pregnant woman to the camp, cut her stomach open with a knife, and stabbed her unborn baby. The woman died sometime later. 5036/

3226. Another instance of severe abuse involved a woman who was transferred to Slavonski Brod from Bosanski Brod in early October 1992. 5037/ According to another prisoner, the woman was gang-raped at Bosanski Brod on 2 October by 40 men and then had two 40 centimetre sticks stuck into her, one in her vagina and the other in her anus. She reportedly bled profusely and could not walk when she and the others were transferred to Slavonski Brod on 6 October. Apparently, she fell by the park in Slavonski Brod. An "Ustaša" came up to her, kicked her, and then fired all of the bullets in his pistol into her head. 5038/

3227. One witness relates that he was picked up on the highway near Sisak on 12 January 1993. He and an unidentified number of other prisoners were brought directly to Slavonski Brod. Apparently, they were left alone for two days, but then the soldiers from the front came to the camp to "rest and have some fun", and they were severely beaten. 5039/

3228. Another ex-prisoner relates that she was also on the road from Zagreb to Sisak when she and five other individuals were ordered off a bus by Croatian policemen. 5040/ Their arrest occurred on 28 January 1993. The prisoners

were first taken to the Sisak police station where they were "classified". 5041/ They were held for 24 hours before being taken on to Slavonski Brod. 5042/ During this time, they were offered no food or water and were stripped of all of their valuables. 5043/

3229. Apparently, while detained at the refinery, a fire broke out at some point, and the soldiers enlisted the help of the women to extinguish it. 5044/ The witness stayed at the oil refinery until 22 April at which time she was transferred with 50 other women to the River Sana and then on to the camp at the primary school in Odžak. She claims that most all of the prisoners transferred with her were in their late stages of pregnancy. 5045/

3230. The perpetrators at the camp are said to have all used nicknames so that no one would know their true identities. The nicknames were colours and names of saints. One witness relates that the guards were named things like "Black", "Blue", and "Jesus". 5046/ These were their combat names, and they never deviated from them. 5047/

3231. One of the men at the camp was nicknamed "Plavi". He is said to have been one that liked to carve out eyebrows in place of real ones on beautiful women, bite off ears, and poke out eyes. Apparently, he did either or all of these things to women. 5048/

3232. Unidentified Camp, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) While the ICRC reportedly made several visits to the camp at Slavonski Brod, the camp was not specifically identified. They visited the camp on 1 February 1992 and witnessed 13 prisoners; they visited on 7 March and recorded 15 prisoners; finally, they went on 7 April and 10 June and again recorded 15 prisoners. 5049/

3233. Unidentified Camp, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In mid-July 1991 authorities in Slavonski Brod allegedly imprisoned more than 90 citizens of Serb nationality. 5050/

3234. Private House, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited a detention facility in a private house in Slavonski Brod on 13 August 1992. 5051/

3235. Military Prison, Slavonski Brod: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the military prison in Slavonski Brod on 2 June 1992. 5052/

### 37. Slunj

3236. According to the 1981 Yugoslav census, the municipality of Slunj had 23,000 residents. Eighty per cent were Croat and the remaining 20 per cent were Serbs, Muslims, Albanians and other. Tensions purportedly began to rise in 1990 when, as a result of the general elections when the controlling Serbs lost a great deal of power. 5053/

3237. In response to the undesired changes, Serbian paramilitaries reportedly established an armed resistance. On 23 July 1991, the Serbs allegedly fired upon the villages of Drežnik and Saborsko. 5054/ The paramilitaries were reportedly assisted by the JNA in the occupation of several villages in the area. 5055/



3238. Thereafter Serbs began closing the roads around Slunj and on 11 November 1991, airstrikes signalled the beginning of Serb occupation of the municipality. On the morning of 16 November, most of the civilian residents in the county fled to Cazin (BiH) and neighbouring villages to escape the attack by Serb forces. 5056/ The Croatian civilians who remained in the area were reportedly intimidated, looted, mistreated and arrested. 5057/ These actions reportedly resulted in the capture and detention of many civilians. 5058/

3239. Police Station in Drežnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to one report, a Serb male from the village of Grabovac in Slunj, was arrested by Croatian police in Drežnik on 28 August and detained at the local police station. He was reportedly interrogated and beaten for several hours. 5059/ During the questioning period, he was reportedly taken from the interrogation room and into the hallway where some 10 police officers beat him until he lost consciousness. His captors reportedly poured water over him and then resumed the interrogation. 5060/ Reportedly one police officer struck him in the chest so severely that he vomited blood. He was then reportedly ordered to lick up his blood, when he refused he was struck in the head with a rifle butt. He was reportedly later transferred to the police station in Slunj where he was not mistreated. 5061/

3240. Tourist Complex, Grabovac: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly on 3 September 1992, the Croatian village of Vaganac was attacked and allegedly razed to the ground. A concentration camp was thereafter erected by Serbs to contain the captured Croats. 5062/ No information regarding length of detention, treatment nor conditions at the facility were made available.

3241. Barracks, Slunj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the barracks at Slunj as a place of detention and first visited the facility on 26 October 1993. 5063/

### 38. Split

3242. Split is located on the Adriatic Coast in the southern part of Croatia and had a population of 206,612 according to the 1991 census. The population was 87.3 per cent Croat, 4.2 per cent Serb, and 8.5 per cent other.

3243. Two sources indicated that a detention facility existed in Split. 5064/ One witness who claimed to have been held in the prison in Split by members of the Ministry of Interior and the ZNG stated that he was burned with a hot bayonet, and was cut and beaten every day. He allegedly was denied food and water and threatened with death. 5065/

3244. Lora Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team, and Helsinki Watch.) Lora prison is located in the town of Split. 5066/ During the Yugoslav conflict, this camp was in operation from as early as December 1991 until September 1992. Lora prison is situated at the naval base in Split. 5067/ The prison was circled by a high concrete wall and four metre-high barbed wire. 5068/ It appears that the camp consisted of several different cell blocks, one of which was allegedly used to hide prisoners when the ICRC visited. 5069/ Another source described the Lora prison as port buildings containing five hundred Serb prisoners. 5070/ Another source claimed that the prisoners were mainly civilians though 15 to 20 were Serbian volunteer fighters. During April and May of 1992 this source alleged there to

be around 60 prisoners in the detention facility. 5071/

3245. Both ZNG and MUP forces are said to have been in control of Lora Prison. Two reports identified Croatian military police as present at the camp in April and May of 1992. 5072/ Another witness related that prisoners were told that the camp guards fell under the command of the military police, but were "not quite following directions". 5073/ The commander of Lora prison was identified by name. 5074/ His wife allegedly participated in the beating of prisoners at Lora. 5075/ He allegedly took part in the abuse of the prisoners and one witness claims he put on a rubber glove and forced it into a prisoner's anus. 5076/ Another man was identified as a deputy warden. 5077/

3246. The interrogators at the detention facility reportedly tortured prisoners with electricity. The prisoners were allegedly strapped into a chair in the warden's office for this purpose. The interrogators used a hand-cranked generator to supply the electricity and would shock the prisoners until they passed out. 5078/

3247. According to one source, an undetermined number of Serbs from Čapljina were detained in Lora detention facility by members of the HOS. 5079/ They were apparently beaten, tortured, cut with various instruments and given electric shocks. 5080/ Two witnesses claimed that their ears were pierced with paper clips which were connected to a power generator and they were electrocuted in this manner. 5081/ Another prisoner reported that his fingers tied with wire which was connected to a field telephone power inductor. The prisoner was electrocuted in this way. 5082/ Another detainee claimed that electrical cords were attached to his sexual organs. 5083/ A priest was reportedly forced to perform fellatio on another prisoner while they were both electrocuted. 5084/ Others were allegedly forced to perform homosexual intercourse and the females detainees were raped. 5085/ In addition a report stated that 15 to 20 Serbs were held in the detention facility from April to May of 1992. 5086/ In March 1992, a low ranking JNA non-commissioned officer detained at Lora had German shepherd dogs attack him in his cell on orders of guards in masks. He was then ordered to kiss the dogs. 5087/

3248. The prisoners were deprived of food for periods up to four days. 5088/ Others claimed to have been deprived of food for two days and when they were fed they received a slice of bread. 5089/ Another source reported that the prisoners were fed small quantities of food twice a day and water four times a day. 5090/

3249. An undetermined number of JNA officers and soldiers were detained in the prison from January 1991 to August 1992 possibly as many as five hundred. 5091/ They were allegedly subjected to daily mental and physical maltreatment by the ZNG military police who were present at the detention facility. 5092/

3250. Allegedly prisoners were kicked, punched, and beaten on a regular basis. Often the guards would burst into the cells at night to beat the Serb prisoners. 5093/ The prisoners were forced to turn to the wall and put their hands on the wall above their heads, with legs stretched away from the wall so that their bodies were in a slanted position, whereafter they were beaten on the kidneys and loins. Prisoners were also ordered to stand still, raise their hands and inhale. As they exhaled the guards would hit them in the stomach. 5094/

3251. Several reports indicated that the prisoners received medical treatment at the Firule hospital. There they were under guard of the ZNG military police who allegedly maltreated them. There was no indication that the hospital staff participated in the maltreatment. 5095/ Another report indicated that a

severely beaten prisoner was hospitalized but then returned to the prison where the beatings allegedly continued. 5096/ One witness claimed that he was hospitalized after having his ribs broken during a beating. He claimed that he was registered at the Firule hospital under a false name from 1 May until 20 May 1992. 5097/

3252. Prisoners were forced to make statements to the effect that they were "Četniks" and that they had killed Croats and Muslims. They were forced to recite a memorized statement to the ICRC representatives and were beaten if they made a mistake. They were also made to race each other on hands and knees and the loser was beaten. 5098/

3253. Three prisoners reportedly died from the beatings they received while in custody at Lora. One was held in block "C" where the guards reportedly hid some prisoners they did not want the ICRC to view. The prisoner was beaten while loud music was played to muffle his cries. He died in July 1992. Another prisoner was allegedly killed in the toilet next to cell number 2. The report alleged that the warden was replaced as prison warden due to these deaths. 5099/

3254. An undetermined number of Serb prisoners were transferred from "Poduh" tobacco processing plant in Metković to the Lora detention facility in April 1992. The report indicated that at least one Montenegrin was detained at the facility. They were being detained by Croatian soldiers. Upon arrival they were ordered to take off their clothes and were deprived of their personal property. Then, they were taken to a concrete cell, measuring two by three metres and were beaten. These prisoners were allegedly forced to rape other female prisoners. 5100/

3255. According to one report the ICRC visited the facility four times between 22 April 1992 and 10 June 1992. 5101/

3256. Hospital, Split: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the hospital on 31 March 1992. 5102/

3257. Military Hospital, Split: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the military hospital on 29 April 1992. 5103/

3258. Penitentiary/Prison, Split: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited the penitentiary on 1 October 1991. 5104/

### 39. Vinkovci

3259. The county of Vinkovci is located in eastern Croatia bordering Vojvodina. According to the 1991 census, the population was 98,484. At that time, the population was 80 per cent Croatian, 13 per cent Serbian, and 7 per cent was referred to as "other". 5105/

3260. Vinkovci: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Prisoners were reportedly detained in Vinkovci. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27 March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested in various općinas between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners were interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, including Vinkovci. Then they were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb. 5106/

3261. Mirkovci: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Mirkovci police station was reported as a place of detention by the ICRC who first visited the facility on 19 February 1993. 5107/

#### 40. Varaždin

3262. The county of Varaždin is located in north-central Croatia on the border of Slovenia. According to the 1991 census, the population was 94,020. At that time, the population was 94.9 per cent Croat and 5.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5108/

3263. Varaždin Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reportedly first visited this prison on 7 February 1992. 5109/ There is no further information on this facility.

#### 41. Vojnić

3264. The county of Vojnić is located south-west of Zagreb bordering BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 8,190. At that time, the population was 90.6 per cent Serbian, 5.3 per cent Muslim, and 4.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5110/

3265. Vojnić Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Another source reported that a prisoner interned in the detention facility in Vojnić was not exchanged on 4 March 1992 in Karlovac with the prisoners from the Glina facility. This prisoner was not exchanged because the Serbs allegedly wanted to prevent the ICRC representatives from learning of the existence of the Vojnić facility. The Vojnić facility was located in the Vojnić police station, west of Glina on the road to Karlovac. It was not organizationally associated with the Glina facility. 5111/

3266. Vojnić Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the Vojnić Hospital as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 30 June 1993. 5112/

3267. Vojnić Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the Vojnić prison as a place of detention in a report received on 27 May 1994. The representatives first visited the detention facility on 22 September 1992. 5113/

#### 42. Vrbovec

3268. The county of Vrbovec is located in northern Croatia, east of Zagreb. According to the 1991 census, the population was 27,903. At that time, the population was 93.9 per cent Croatian, and 6.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5114/

3269. Gaj: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Gaj, which is located in Vrbovec, contains a detention facility. Forty-one Serbian prisoners were exchanged for 380 members of the Croatian paramilitary formations on 27

March 1992. The 41 were reported to have been arrested between 6 November 1991 and 13 March 1992. Almost all the prisoners, after being interrogated for three to 10 days at various places in Croatia, were allegedly taken to detention facilities in Osijek and Zagreb and those at Zagreb were then detained in Gaj and Kerestinec. 5115/

43. Vrginmost

3270. The county of Vrginmost is located south of Zagreb on the border with BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 16,534. At that time, the population was 70.6 per cent Serbian, 24.4 per cent Croatian, and 5 per cent was referred to as "other". 5116/

3271. Vrginmost Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 14 September 1991, the villagers of Ponikvari were reportedly expelled from their village. One of the women fled to Topusko and was allegedly arrested on 21 September 1991, by Borivoje Šapić and other members of "Četnik" forces. She was taken to the Vrginmost police station and held until 4 October 1991. During her internment she was subjected to maltreatment and insults. 5117/

44. Vukovar

3272. In July 1991, Serb forces launched artillery attacks on the village of Borovo Naselje and other areas of Vukovar county. Reportedly, tanks, howitzers, mortars and battleship guns fired upon the region for several days in a seemingly unrelenting fashion. 5118/ Before the fighting began, there were some 84,000 inhabitants in Vukovar county, of which 43.7 per cent were Croats, 37.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 18.9 per cent were comprised of other ethnic groups. By August 1991, just over 15,000 remained. 5119/

3273. Despite their initial disorganization, the people of Vukovar put up a strong defence to the alleged aggressions of Serbian forces. For three months, the inhabitants of Vukovar resisted their aggressors. 5120/ Eventually, however, the town was surrounded and the defenders were forced to surrender. Many of the citizens were captured and held in camps and detention facilities. The majority of the detainees were taken to facilities throughout FRY. A large number of citizens were also detained in facilities scattered throughout the region. Although a few of the detention facilities were run by Croatian National Forces, 5121/ the vast majority of the sites were controlled and operated by various Serb paramilitary groups.

3274. Velepromet: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Vukovar was reportedly occupied on 18 November 1991 by the Yugoslav Army and members of several Serb paramilitary groups. Velepromet was the local subsidiary of a business which, following the occupation, served as a major collecting point for thousands of captured civilians as well as a distribution centre for several area Serb concentration camps. 5122/

3275. The process of registration and distribution of detainees presumably began with the separation of men from women and women from children. Each group was then taken to locations where they were interrogated--and in the case of women--raped and in some instances disfigured. 5123/

3276. Many of the women were taken to locations outside of the Velepromet facility. The men were detained throughout the facility itself. Many underwent medical examinations in addition to lengthy interrogations. Beatings were

reportedly the standard accompaniment to the interrogation proceedings. 5124/

3277. Serb forces not only controlled the military and police activities in the county but also the judicial services. According to one witness, while held at Velepromet, she was taken before Krajina court and charged with "genocide upon the Serbian people". Her captors allegedly brought in a gurney with a child who had been burned and accused the witness of the crime. She was sentenced to 15 years in jail and returned to the containment area at Velepromet. 5125/

3278. Another detainee recalled the situation at the facility towards the end of May 1992. He was placed in a room which measured approximately 100 metres square. There were 260 male detainees in this room. 5126/ He recalled that men were removed from the room all night and those who remained could hear machine-gun fire and concluded that the Serbs were killing the other inmates. 5127/

3279. According to the testimony of another former detainee, he witnessed his captors taking a two or three month old child and throwing it against the concrete with such force that the child's "brain littered all over the concrete". 5128/ The Serbs then proceeded to cut off the breasts of the child's mother. The woman reportedly bled to death. 5129/

3280. Many inmates were used as compulsory labourers and performed such tasks as cleaning the streets, fixing roofs and burying the dead at the nearby Bulgarian cemetery. Several inmates identified members of Šešelj's units at the prison. 5130/

3281. According to one witness, there were more than 400 detainees at the Velepromet facility. 5131/ Upon arrival, prisoners were reportedly separated into three groups. 5132/ One group was situated in the basement 5133/, the second group was in a small room near the guard house 5134/ and the third group was contained in the carpentry workshop. 5135/

3282. Velepromet Office Building: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Following the occupation of Vukovar, members of the Serb paramilitary group led by one called Vojvoda established a National Court-Martial and housed it in the Velepromet Office Building. The premises also served as a detention facility--the fate of whose population was determined by the court established here. 5136/

3283. Velepromet Storehouses: 5137/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In one report, several members of the JNA assisted by other "četnik" forces collected eight civilian prisoners from detention in the storehouse, bound their hands with wire, tied them to a tall barbed wire fence near the storehouse and then shot them. 5138/ The report notes additionally that three other civilian detainees were hung in the area near the storehouse. 5139/

3284. According to one report, Serbian forces gathered Croatian citizens, separating the men and detaining them in the storehouse. The men were interrogated and beaten at this location. On one occasion, Serb forces allegedly took 25 men from among those contained at this facility and shot them all. 5140/

3285. Velepromet Carpentry Workshop: 5141/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 1 December 1991, members of the JNA military police allegedly transferred prisoners to the Velepromet workshop where they were subjected to severe beatings and physical mistreatment. 5142/

3286. The workshop reportedly consisted of two rooms, one which was called the execution room, allegedly because all of the detainees in this room were

executed. 5143/ The other room contained prisoners who were regularly mistreated and beaten. This second room was also, apparently, the location from which interrogations were conducted. 5144/

3287. Allegedly one Serb prisoner was repeatedly kicked in the spinal area. The abuse was reportedly administered on a daily basis. The prisoners were later transferred to the JNA barracks in Vukovar. 5145/

3288. According to another report, a number of civilians were brought into the workshop by Serbian paramilitaries and killed. 5146/ Executions were reportedly held day and night. The situs of the executions was some 50 metres from the workshop containment area and all those detained in Velepromet could watch the executions as they occurred. 5147/

3289. According to one witness, on one occasion, he and others held at the workshop were taken out to witness the court martialing process. Reportedly, a young Croatian soldier from Vukovar was brought out, one Serb guard jumped on his back, the Croat fell to the ground on his stomach and the Serb allegedly decapitated him and impaled his head for all to see. 5148/ On another occasion, the Serbs reportedly cut a man in half with a circular saw forcing other detainees to witness the event. 5149/

3290. "Wooden Market": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 18 November 1991, a group of men dressed in JNA uniforms arrested several civilians from the city of Vukovar and detained them in what was called the Wooden Market located on Švapsko Brdo. 5150/ Information regarding the conditions, treatment or length of incarceration was not provided. The prisoners were reportedly later separated by ethnicity and gender and transferred by truck to the Velepromet storehouses. 5151/

3291. According to one report, a bakery was once located at the "Drveni Pijac" (Wooden Market) 5152/. The witness recalled that on 19 November 1991 some 30 people were taken to the front yard of the bakery. After some time only one woman returned. The woman was reportedly crying because she had witnessed the killing of her husband. 5153/

3292. Bakery, Vukovar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Serb forces took four Croatian civilians to the local bakery and detained them there for an undisclosed period of time. 5154/ During the detention, the men learned that former bakery detainees were killed and their bodies allegedly burned. One of the detainees managed to leave and was later taken to Velepromet. 5155/

3293. Vukovar Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to a Croatian inmate at the camp Velepromet, she and several others were loaded on to buses and taken to the Vukovar barracks. 5156/ Regular soldiers reportedly manned this facility and the prisoners were provided with food and water upon arrival. In her statement, she suggests that the inmates were not mistreated at this facility, permitted regular meals and even allowed to smoke cigarettes. 5157/ The witness was later taken to Sremska Mitrovica and then exchanged on 27 March 1992 in Bosanski Samac. 5158/

3294. Another detainee recalled that she and other women and children were separated from the men after the Serbs removed them from their homes. 5159/ The women were taken to the barracks and held there overnight. The following morning, she and the others were transported to Velepromet. 5160/

3295. In still another report, from an individual evacuated from the Vukovar

Hospital, several individuals were transported to the JNA barracks and were reportedly physically mistreated and humiliated by their Serbian captors. Allegedly, following a brief period of internment, the hospital evacuees were loaded onto buses--along with several other individuals already in residence at the barracks and transported to Ovčara. 5161/

3296. Vukovar Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, at the end of September 1991, members of the Croatian National Guard searched all Serbian homes on Dalmatinska Street intentionally looting and pillaging as well as detaining the residents therefrom in the local police station. 5162/ Reportedly, the individuals detained here were all killed at the beginning of October 1991. The report identified several of those victimized at this location. 5163/

3297. Vukovar Municipality Building: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, from mid-October 1991 through early November 1991, several Serbian males were reportedly removed from their hiding places in various apartment buildings in the city of Vukovar, arrested and detained by members of the Croatian National Guard's military police in the prison established in the Vukovar Municipality building. 5164/ Many of these men were reportedly taken by members of the paramilitary group in handcuffs to the edge of the Danube, killed and their bodies deposited into the river. 5165/

3298. Vukovar Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Several inmates from the Komerc shelter were taken to and detained in the Vukovar Prison. The report suggests that only men were detained at this facility, however that fact has not as yet been confirmed. 5166/

3299. 71 Nova Street: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to the testimony of a Serb soldier, this location in the city of Vukovar is the address of a house which was used by Serbs to kill area residents. 5167/ The house stood near a shop and was situated in front of the house of a man called Stanko, a taxi driver. Serb activities in this house were allegedly ordered by an identified Captain. 5168/ The Serbs reportedly began the attacks on Vukovar from this and neighbouring homes. When control of Nova Street was had, the residents were taken to Velepromet and control of neighbouring streets was then sought. 5169/

3301. Supermarket in Radničko Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A Croatian family was evacuated from their home in Vukovar and on 16 September 1991, detained in the basement of the supermarket in Radničko Naselje. They were detained there for two days with other Croatians expelled from their homes. The witness, a male member of this family, was later transferred to Petrova Gora. 5170/

3302. House in Petrova Gora: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a witness transferred from the supermarket detention facility to a private home at Svetozara Markovica Street No. 222 5171/ in Petrova Gora, he was detained in the basement of this home with approximately six others and subjected to frequent physical mistreatment. 5172/ Guards from Vukovar watched the prisoners for some 12 days at this facility. The guards reportedly wore uniforms bearing red stars. 5173/ The inmates were used as forced labour to dig graves in the area of the new fairgrounds. 5174/ The inmates were also made to bury many of the dead. The witness identified Milan Cvetičanin 5175/ as a member of the White Eagles and commander of the prison guards. 5176/



3303. Barracks at Sajmište: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Croatian inmate was transferred from the prison on S. Markovica Street, to the basement containment area at Sajmište. 5177/ There were reportedly some 23 others also in detention at this site. The detainee was forced to repair the vehicles of his Serbian captors. 5178/ He recalled being detained with the others for one hour or so before being compelled into forced labour. According to his testimony, all of his fellow detainees at this facility were killed. 5179/

3304. House of Jozo Gelo, Sajmište: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, the witness and many others, forced from the streets by the military forces, were sent to the house of Jozo Gelo in the Sajmište district. The witness remained at this site for two days with some 11 other people. 5180/ Thereafter, the detainees were loaded onto trucks and taken to the barracks where they were interrogated. 5181/ They were later returned to this location where they were assigned to forced labour groups. The detainees at this location were reportedly supplied with tinned food and other supplies. 5182/

3305. "Cooperative Yard" 5183/, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) The village of Lovas is located some 20 kilometres south of Vukovar. Lovas reportedly had a population of 1700 residents before Serb occupation. Ninety-four per cent of the village's inhabitants were Croatian. 5184/

3306. According to sources, the largely Croatian villagers surrendered to Serb paramilitary forces to avoid the aggressive occupation suffered by neighbouring villages at the hands of these groups. 5185/ However, despite the cooperative efforts of the local inhabitants, Serb forces purportedly attacked the village on 10 October 1991. Reportedly, the village was again attacked on 17 October after which, Serb forces succeeded in occupying the village. 5186/

3307. Following Serb occupation, some 1,500 Serbs from Western Slavonia, Bosnia and Vojvodina were reportedly resettled in the village. Thereafter, approximately 100 Croats remained in occupied Lovas. 5187/

3308. Following the JNA attack on Lovas on 10 October 1991, Croatians were forced from their homes and collected in the cooperative yard located in the centre of the village. The yard was used by the Serbs as a sort of prisoner clearinghouse. 5188/ There were over 100 women, children and elderly detained here. 5189/ Reportedly, the beatings and interrogation commenced almost immediately. The report suggests that following interrogation, many women and children were permitted to return home. By contrast, the male detainees were held for almost a month. And in some cases, many of those detained were reportedly killed by their captors on 18 October 1991. 5190/

3309. According to another report, all male inhabitants between 18 and 55 were collected and assigned to forced labour groups. 5191/ The men were placed in a courtyard, seated in chairs and instructed not to move. Those who failed to comply with this command were severely beaten. 5192/ They were reportedly detained in this manner overnight, some reportedly did not survive the beatings. 5193/

3310. The following morning, 17 5194/ from among them were selected, allegedly to harvest grapes. The location for harvest lay a great distance from the camp and the detainees were made to walk there. 5195/ As the group neared the outskirts of the village, they were reportedly ordered to enter a field of clover. They were reportedly made to walk through the field holding each other's hand. 5196/ As they entered, they discovered that this was a minefield. 5197/ The Serbs reportedly shot many victims in the back and forced others to continue

walking through the field. 5198/ Reportedly 17 men were killed by mines or shot in the back. 5199/ Another report regarding this same incident alleged that some 60 captured individuals were forced to walk across this minefield. Those who refused were reportedly shot by their Serbian captors. 5200/

3311. Another group of Croatian men from the courtyard were reportedly collected by members of the paramilitary group "Dušan the Great". 5201/ On 17 October 1991, these Serbs reportedly subjected the inmates to beatings and interrogation. Some from among this group were transferred that day to a private home. 5202/

3312. Home of Mirko Milić, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 17 October 1991, some 12 men from the cooperative yard were transferred to this private home and detained overnight. They were used as forced labour the following day. The prisoners were used to dig graves and bury the dead. 5203/

3313. Local Government Office, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, 19 Croatian civilians detained in the basement of the local government office building were killed by Serbs on the evening of 18 October 1991. The witness was forced to bury the dead and saw one of the victims shortly before he died. 5204/

3314. The source continues that the population of Serbs began to grow as a massive Serb colonization began in the village. 5205/ On 22 December 1991, police from Knin came and collected some 20 Croats and detained them in the local government offices where they were subjected to beatings with metal rods and wooden boards. 5206/ The Serbs reportedly drilled holes in the feet of two of the inmates, using the same drill, holes were made in one inmates knee. The Serbs reportedly removed the gold capped teeth of one of the inmates with pliers; the men were reportedly beaten about their genitalia and forced to fight one another. 5207/ The prisoners were released and told to leave the village on 26 December 1991. 5208/

3315. Police Station, Lovas: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 22 December 1991, police of the "SAO Krajina" scoured the homes in Lovas and reportedly arrested some 20 Croatian civilians. The detainees were allegedly taken to the local police station where they were interrogated, beaten and otherwise maltreated. 5209/ Following the beatings, the Croatian detainees were instructed to leave the village. The witness and his family as well as many others reportedly complied, leaving on 25 December 1991. 5210/

3316. House of Bora Keser: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Serbs had reportedly converted this private home into a police station and jail. The ground and first floors were reportedly the police station while the basement area served as the jail. 5211/ No information was provided regarding treatment, duration of incarceration, identity of detainees or the conditions at this facility.

3317. Unidentified Building, Borovo Selo: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) According to an elderly witness, on 1 July 1991, he was detained by masked men just outside his home. He was taken by car, first, to the city of Tenja where he was detained in a garage. 5212/ Then later, he and four others were blindfolded and taken to Bobota where they were detained in a building's basement for four days. During this time they were not abused. 5213/

3318. The five were then taken by car to Borovo Selo and placed in a waiting area in an unidentified building. The waiting area was located on the ground floor of the building. 5214/ The witnesses were reportedly severely beaten at this

location. It was reportedly at this location where the inmates' physical mistreatment began. 5215/

3319. The detainees were held in a dark room and beaten by men holding flashlights and clubs. The beatings and interrogations reportedly lasted for 10 consecutive days. The detainees were comprised of nine Croats and five Albanians. Many who were able to work were used as forced labour. The victims were detained at this location for 24 days. 5216/

3320. The building was situated across from the city council complex in what the witness described as a storage room. The door to the room had a window with bars. The doors were made of steel and were green in colour. The detainees were fed twice a day and taken outside once or twice daily. 5217/

3321. Unidentified Facility, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC first visited this camp on 13 August 1991. The ICRC does not identify the facility. 5218/

3322. "Komerac" Building, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The town of Borovo Naselje is situated four kilometres north of Vukovar. At the time that JNA troops entered this town, there were reportedly some 4,000 individuals residing in large shelters. 5219/ The Komerac factory was among the buildings used as a shelter facility. Reports suggest that 1,000 civilians were housed in the facility at the "Borovokomerac" factory. 5220/

3323. On 19 November, JNA forces surrounded the factory building and instructed the people to surrender. Following their surrender, the JNA began to register them, separate them, marking all men ages 17-70 as "defenders" and transporting them by bus to detention facilities as far away as Nis, Serbia. 5221/

3324. According to one witness, she, her husband and five others who were patients in Vukovar Hospital in late October 1991, were transferred to the Komerac shelter in the Borovo combine. The shelter was reportedly populated with quite a few Croatian National Guardsmen and approximately 30 Serbian men and women. 5222/ Reportedly Martin Sablić was the commander in charge of the civilian prison population and a man called "Gagi" was in charge of the military prison population. 5223/ A man named Lavoslav Bosanac was reportedly in charge of the entire Borovo Combine. 5224/

3325. According to one report, in mid-November 1991, several civilians were captured and detained at the Komerac factory building. They were reportedly beaten and robbed by their JNA captors who thereafter sentenced them all to be executed. 5225/

3326. "BZ" Shelter, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report, a detention facility was established in another one of the shelters in the community of Borovo Naselje. The report suggests that on 12 October 1991, inmates were transferred from one area of the shelter/prison to another for interrogation. The inmates were instructed that if they refused to answer questions put to them they would be beaten. 5226/ Many were reportedly beaten and maltreated despite their efforts at cooperation. 5227/

3327. In one instance in early November 1991, an identified inmate was subjected to interrogation at this facility. His captors gave him pencil and paper and told him to make a written statement. Despite his admission of possessing weapons validly, he was imprisoned in the cellar for some days and then transported to the kindergarten courtyard and reportedly shot by four guards simultaneously and at close range. 5228/

3328. "Dom Tehnike", Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, four prisoners who were held in the cellar of the "BZ" Shelter in Borovo Naselje were taken to "Dom Tehnike" where they were scheduled to be killed. The four were held at this location for a few hours and then returned without injury to the shelter. 5229/

3329. According to another report, in early October 1991, a Serb detained at this location was reportedly severely beaten and threatened by his captors. The report suggests that named guards at this facility were responsible for the killing of three facility inmates. 5230/

3330. "Abrazija" Pizza Parlour, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Members of the ZNG military police detained individuals in the cellar of the Abrazija pizza parlour and subjected the inmates to extensive interrogation and severe physical mistreatment. 5231/ One inmate was reportedly killed after being severely beaten in an attempt to extract a criminal confession. 5232/ Some inmates were detained here for several days, others for several hours, before being moved to other locations of detention. 5233/ According to one report, inmates were killed in order to serve as examples for others who refused or were hesitant in supplying requested information. 5234/

3331. Kindergarten, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, one inmate was detained at this location by four members of the ZNG military police. The inmate's captors reportedly shot him simultaneously. 5235/ Prisoners were reportedly routinely transported to this location from the S 10/2 Skyscraper and the BZ Shelter and shot by firing squad. 5236/

3332. S 10/2 Skyscraper 5237/, Borovo Naselje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) On 5 November 1991, two inmates were reportedly transferred from the detention facility in the BZ Shelter to the cellar of the S 10/2 skyscraper. 5238/ The two were interrogated by several members of a Serbian paramilitary group, beaten severely and threatened with death. The two were allegedly then taken to the court yard of the kindergarten, lined up against the wall and shot. 5239/ A similar event occurred on 18 November, when three inmates were taken from the shelter in the Nova Obučara building to a room in the skyscraper and interrogated by three members of the paramilitary formations. 5240/ They were reportedly then taken to the cellar of the building, made to lie on the floor and beaten severely by their captors. The following morning, the three inmates were reportedly taken to the court yard of the kindergarten, lined up against the wall and shot. 5241/

3333. "Nova Obučara" Shelter: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Nova Obucara personnel reportedly went into residential locations and announced that all citizens seeking shelter at Obucara were welcome. According to one report, the existence of this shelter was kept from the international humanitarian community. 5242/

3334. Upon arrival at the shelter, one witness noticed that people were lying about on the ground. Just off to the right of the entrance were long benches and all incoming residents were instructed to have a seat to await registration. 5243/ According to one witness, he and his wife remained seated on these benches for almost 24 hours. 5244/ Thereafter, the detainees are directed to the dining room where they were searched and personal effects confiscated. The prisoners were thereafter interrogated by the camp commander. 5245/

3335. A short time later, the detainees were escorted out and driven to an undisclosed location near the railway station and made to get out of the car and walk ahead of the vehicle. 5246/ After walking for a short distance, the detainees were reportedly shot from behind. The male witness survived, however his wife was killed. 5247/

3336. According to another report, individuals detained at the Komerc shelter were transferred to this location on 7 November 1991. 5248/ Martin Sablić was said to have been the commander at both locations. Although the prisoners were fed, the frequency of the food distribution is unknown. The inmates were also reportedly searched for weapons. 5249/

3337. A variety of sources suggest that detainees were transferred back and forth from this facility. One report suggests that several inmates were transferred from this location on 18 November 1991 to the Zbor premises in the building S 10/2. 5250/

3338. In many cases, individuals were transported from this site to locations where they were scheduled to meet their deaths. One report details the occurrences on 11 November, of a married Serbian couple who were removed from the shelter and allegedly killed. Additionally, on 14 November and 16 November, seven and 15 Serbian inmates, respectively, were removed from detention at this facility by their captors, transported to the bank of the Danube River and reportedly killed. Their bodies were disposed of in the Danube. 5251/

3339. Concentration Camp, Berak: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Before fighting erupted in Berak, the population of the village was 56 per cent Croatian and 38 per cent Serb. 5252/ Following the occupation of Berak on 2 September 1991 by alleged members of the JNA and Serbian paramilitary groups, the non-Serbian inhabitants of the village were reportedly placed in a local concentration camp. 5253/ A total of 92 civilians were reportedly detained at this facility between 2 September and 12 December 1991. 5254/ The detainees were interrogated and reportedly physically abused. A number of them were removed from the camp and their status remains unknown. The report identifies the principal perpetrator. 5255/

3340. Fertilizer Store, Berak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to the statement of a 50 year-old Croatian woman from the village of Berak, in October 1991, Serbian paramilitary forces collected many of the remaining non-Serbian civilians and detained them in a fertilizer store. 5256/ Reportedly, the men were systematically interrogated and many among them were physically mistreated. The report alleges further that many of the male detainees who disappeared from the camp are suspected to have been killed. Many of the detainees were later transferred to a private home and held there for some undisclosed period of time. 5257/

3341. Private House, Berak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) According to an elderly Croatian female, members of the Serbian paramilitary group, the White Eagles, invaded her village in mid-December 1991. They reportedly came to her home, blindfolded her and took her to a neighbouring house. 5258/ She believed that she was selected because her son had participated in the organization of military exercises. She was reportedly stripped naked and, over the course of about two hours, raped and forced to perform fellatio on seven men. 5259/ Her captors reportedly put a knife to her breast, stuffed clothing in her mouth and screamed her son's name throughout the abuse. She was later fired upon with automatic weapons as they chased her away from the house. 5260/

3342. Tovarnik: The village of Tovarnik is located in the southern portion of Vukovar county in eastern Slavonia. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, there were some 3,000 inhabitants in this village; three-fourths of which were Croatian and the remainder were primarily Serbs. 5261/

3343. Following Tito's death and the formation of the first political parties, relations between Serbs and Croats deteriorated. After the initial attack on Vukovar, military presence increased in Tovarnik and on 20 September 1991, Tovarnik was attacked by armoured units from Šid and Ilinči. By 23 September 1991, the village was occupied by Serbian forces. 5262/

3344. House of Deceased Dr. Živorad Cvejić, Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Reportedly on 20 September 1991, after Yugoslav Army tanks entered the village, Croatian civilians were captured and detained at this private home. 5263/ The detainees were reportedly interrogated, beaten and insulted. 5264/ The report suggests the beatings were inflicted by the local Serbs and that the JNA interrogated the inmates without maltreating them. In addition to a prison, this facility allegedly also served as a police station. 5265/ The detainees were later transferred to Šid and then to Begejci detention facility. 5266/

3345. According to another report, during the fighting in Tovarnik, Serbs allegedly collected some 40 residents from the village and detained them in the basement of this house. 5267/ Reportedly, over the course of a few days, the numbers of detainees thinned. Many were removed and never returned. Those who remained in detention reportedly heard screams and fire from outside the house. 5268/ The remaining detainees alleged being subjected to repeated physical abuse and mistreatment. After some time in detention, the detainees were released. 5269/

3346. Home of Milenko Svetica, Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 20 September 1991, Serb forces reportedly captured four civilians and detained them in the basement of one of the captured civilian's homes. 5270/ Some time thereafter, the detainees were transferred to Milenko Svetica's home where they were interrogated and reportedly mistreated. 5271/ According to one of the four detainees, the other inmates were killed by their Serb captors while he was permitted to escape. 5272/

3347. Unknown Building, Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a detention facility was still in existence here on 25 May 1992, and some 22 Croats were taken from their homes in Tovarnik and detained in the hall of this unidentified local building. 5273/ The detainees were reportedly beaten during their detention, forced to sign over control of their property and then transferred to Lipovac. 5274/

3348. School in Tovarnik: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report a Croatian from the village of Lovas, who was a mechanic by trade, was allegedly ordered by Serbs to work at a school in Tovarnik. The school reportedly served as one of the headquarters for area Serb activity. 5275/ The witness was able to identify several residents of Tovarnik detained in a small room at this site. 5276/

3349. "Ovčara": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including ITN.) Several sources suggest that "Ovčara" is a part of the VUPIK-VUKOVAR agricultural factory. It's exact location in the area of Vukovar has not been secured. There are, however, reports that suggest that "Ovčara" was composed of a farm, a metal hangar and a warehouse. 5277/

3350. "Ovčara" Farm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely ITN.) According to one report patients were transported from the Vukovar hospital to the "Ovčara" farm where some among them were beaten severely 5278/. One former inmate was able to identify the man who "carried out most of the beatings". In some cases, prisoners were reportedly beaten to death. 5279/

3351. Metal Hangar, "Ovčara": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The testimony of a former patient at the Vukovar hospital who, after evacuation from the hospital, was taken to "Ovčara" noted that two busloads of individuals were corralled into the metal hangar. 5280/ The facility was described as 50 metres by 20 metres with four doors. There was straw scattered about in the middle of the hangar. There were windows and also artificial light available inside. 5281/

3352. When the detainees entered the hangar, several Serb paramilitary members were lined up awaiting them. As the inmates passed by the waiting Serb soldiers, down the corridor, they were beaten and kicked with a variety of objects. 5282/ All of their personal effects were then removed, after which individual episodes of mistreatment began. According to the witness, the beatings continued for several hours. 5283/ The Serbs then prepared lists detailing names, family names, birthdates and addresses of the 300 or so male detainees. Thereafter, the inmates were separated into smaller groups, loaded onto trucks and told that they were to be taken to another hangar. The witness escaped from the truck en route to its next location. The whereabouts of the succeeding detention site was not made available. 5284/

3353. According to another report, on 5 November 1991, some 300 Croatian civilians and members of the military were detained at this particular "Ovčara" facility. 5285/ The report suggests that after registration, detainees were loaded onto trucks in groups of 20 and transported to surrounding locations. 5286/

3354. "Ovčara" Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Austrian Mission.) A former-detainee recalled that on 20 November 1991, he and several other Vukovar hospital employees--totalling almost 250 individuals--were placed onto buses and transported to either the Vukovar barracks or to the warehouse at "Ovčara". 5287/ The detainees transported to "Ovčara" were led to a warehouse depot which was allegedly used to store agricultural machinery. The inmates' personal effects were taken from them at the entrance to the warehouse and, once inside, they were reportedly physically and mentally mistreated. 5288/ After an undisclosed period of time a large percentage of the inmates were then returned to Vukovar and interned at the Velepromet facility. 5289/

3355. Building in Marinci: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, on 19 November 1991, JNA members attacked a group of civilians just outside the village of Marinci, allegedly opening fire on them. The civilians were then captured and taken to an unidentified building in Marinci and detained in the basement. The Serbs reportedly threatened by the inmates with an instrument described as a device used to "gauge 'Ustaše' eyes out". 5290/

3356. House in Negoslavci: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, several wounded individuals as well as employees of the Vukovar Hospital were transported to the basement of a home in Negoslavci. 5291/ Reportedly the conditions were severely lacking. Because no toilet facilities were made available, the inmates were compelled to urinate in a common pot. 5292/ The Serb captors reportedly beat the prisoners constantly and indiscriminately. The inmates received no food and

only an occasional cup of water. 5293/

3357. Unidentified Building, Mitnica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Mitnica is reportedly a part of the Vukovar municipality whose inhabitants defended themselves and then surrendered after lengthy negotiations with the JNA. 5294/ The conclusory arrangements included the surrender and disarmament of all area individuals regardless of profession or ethnicity. The agreement stated further that all who surrendered would be permitted to move about freely as well as to leave for other parts of Croatia. 5295/ Additionally that all individuals would be administered to according to Geneva Convention standards. 5296/

3358. However, without regard for the written promises made to the contrary, Croatian men ages 14-70 were arrested and many were transferred to camps in FRY. 5297/ In the case of those not sent to Serbia, military personnel were separated from civilians and the former were detained at Ovčara and the latter at Velepromet. 5298/

3359. Detention facilities were created throughout the area. According to one report, Croatian guardsmen held 18 individuals in the cellar of an undisclosed building in Mitnica. 5299/ Two Croats were among the detainees. 5300/ Despite the cooperative surrender, there were allegations of severe physical mistreatment and the existence of compulsory labour groups. No information regarding length of duration or the specific location of the facility was provided. 5301/

3360. "The Second Congress": (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one witness, on 9 December 1991, Serb paramilitaries collected a group of Croat and Serb individuals and detained them in a building known as "The Second Congress", which was, more accurately, a demolished school building. 5302/ Members of the Serb paramilitary group, Šešelj, were reportedly conducting orgies in this facility. 5303/ The detainee recalled hearing screams from neighbouring rooms and recognized 5304/ the voices as those of former students. 5305/

3361. The detainees were reportedly registered and then separated, with Serbs being transferred to Velepromet and Croats transported to unknown destinations. It was believed by some that many of the Croatian detainees were killed. 5306/

#### 45. Zadar

3362. The county of Zadar is located in south-eastern Croatia and borders the Adriatic Sea. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population was 134,881. At that time, the population was 83.4 per cent Croatian, 10.5 per cent Serbian, and 6.1 per cent was referred to as "other". 5307/

3363. Brickyard, Nin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) In a story in the Belgrade newspaper, Politika Ekspres, on 28 September, 5308/ it was reported that Croatians dressed in black were spreading terror amongst Zadar's Serbian population and arresting or forcibly evicting Serbian families. It was reported that a detention centre for Serbs was set up in a brickyard in the town of Nin, in Zadar county. The article claimed that the leader was a former police officer from the town of Benkovac. 5309/

3364. Zadar Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and Amnesty International.) According to a report in Borba on 16 December, a number of prisoners released from Zadar military prison in an exchange of prisoners on 12 December 1991, stated that they had been beaten and ill-treated by Croatian security



forces. 5310/ The ICRC reportedly first visited this camp on 17 October 1991. 5311/

3365. Zadar Jail: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) The Mayor of Starigrad reported that Serbian prisoners of war were being held in Zadar jail. 5312/

3366. Zadar Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) A camp referred to as the "prison/penitentiary" was first visited by the ICRC on 16 October 1991. 5313/ It is unclear if this is the same camp referred to as the Zadar "Jail" above.

3367. Zadar Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC and the ECMM.) The Mayor of Starigrad reported that four Serbian prisoners of war were being held in Zadar hospital. 5314/ This camp is also reported on an ICRC list of places of detention. 5315/

3368. Former JNA Barracks, Zadar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In a statement given by a Serbian man 5316/, it is reported that there is a camp in the former JNA barracks in Zadar. The man was arrested by Croatian soldiers near the village of Mumilovaca on his way to Prebilovci in Čapljina county on 8 April 1992. He was handcuffed and taken to a camp at the tobacco processing plant in Čapljina. He was held there with others and they were all beaten. They were then taken to the "Poduh" tobacco processing plant in Metković, where their personal documents and all valuables were taken. They were again subjected to severe and repeated beatings. They were later taken to the "Lora" camp in Split. They were again beaten repeatedly and given very little food. The man witnessed at least one man being killed. Allegedly, one night before the arrival of the International Red Cross, 12 of the prisoners were tied up and taken in a van to Zadar where they were held in the former JNA barracks. They were again beaten. From here, they were taken to Duvno (now Tomislavgrad) where they were held for about 10 days in the cellar of an abandoned house. They were then driven to Ljubuški and were again beaten. The witness was beaten so severely that he was taken to the hospital in Split where he stayed for 15 days. After this he was taken to Šibenik, to what he believes was the "Ante Jonjić" barracks. There, the prisoners were forced to "graze" on the grass. He was beaten and stabbed in the chest. He witnessed a 70 year-old woman and her 15 year-old granddaughter being raped. After about 10 days, he was taken back to "Lora" in Split. He was there for about a month and a half and then driven with other prisoners in three or four busses to the Kerestinec camp. From there, he was sent to Nemetin near Osijek and exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5317/

3369. Unidentified Place of Detention, Zadar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Amnesty International.) A man 5318/ from Zadar reported being arrested by Croatian police officers in Zadar and held in detention there in October and November of 1991. He was allegedly mistreated and beaten. There are no other details available. 5319/ In another report it stated that on 11 November 1991, a Serbian adviser to the Croatian President confirmed at a news conference in Zagreb that a detention centre had been set up for Serbs in Zadar and that some Serbs had been killed on the spot. 5320/ Amnesty International has received reports of the torture and ill-treatment of prisoners detained by Croatian authorities in an unspecified detention centre in Zadar. 5321/

46. Zagreb

3370. Zagreb is the largest province in Croatia. It is located in the north-west corner of the country. As of 1991, it had a population of 930,550 of which 85.6 per cent were Croatian, 9 per cent "other", and 5.4 per cent Serbian.

3371. Kerestinec Camp/Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, the ICRC, and the ECMM.) Kerestinec detention camp was located in the military barracks in Sveta Nedela near Zagreb. The camp reportedly held Serbs, Muslims, Hungarians and members of other unidentified nationalities. 5322/ There are no precise details about who was running the camp, but according to witnesses, it appears to have been managed by Croatian military and police forces. 5323/

3372. Reports date the existence of the camp from October 1991 to August 1992 although exactly when it was established and presumably shut down is unknown. Likewise, the number of detainees at the camp is unknown. The only estimation comes from a witness brought to the camp in August 1992 who states that he was one of 420 prisoners. 5324/

3373. Many prisoners came from interrogation centres in Vinkovci, Slavenska Orahovica, Savonska Požega, Podravska Slatina, Djakovo, Novska, Našice and Sisak. These prisoners were split up and sent either to Zagreb, Osijek or Gaj, Vrbovec for long-term detention. 5325/

3374. One of the earliest reports of detention at Kerestinec describes the arrest of a JNA reservist by the Croatian forces around 8 October 1992. Apparently, the Serbian soldier was taken to Kerestinec camp, and there has been no sign of him since this time. The report does state that there are indications that he was subjected to torture at the camp and then killed. 5326/

3375. There are no detailed descriptions of the camp premises, but one witness who was detained at Kerestinec and other camps explains that all Croatian camps were sectioned off into three blocks. "A" was for former JNA members who had surrendered without a struggle; "B" was for elderly people between 70 and 80 years-old who were arrested in their apartments; block "C" was for military police, volunteers, and people whom the Croats called "Četniks". Apparently, those held in cell "C" received the harshest treatment from Croatian authorities. 5327/

3376. Inmates at Kerestinec were reportedly subject to torture and abuse on a daily basis. Apart from beatings, the most frequent forms of torture were low-voltage electric shocks, the rape of women, and forced fellatio on camp guards. 5328/ One report indicated that in April of 1992 six Serb detainees were taken in to room with black wall and force to play "Russian roulette". One prisoner reportedly turned the gun on the guards and was hung from his legs and stabbed to death. The other prisoners were allegedly forced to clean the blood up by licking the floor. 5329/ Another report indicated that a prisoner was hung by his feet in the black room and also taken to mock executions. 5330/

3377. One report indicated that inmates were sexually abused. Male prisoners were taken to a movie theatre to watch guards rape Serbian women. Men were also forced to perform sexually acts on one another. The report included a father and his two sons allegedly being forced to have sexual intercourse with each other. 5331/

3378. Prisoners received little to no food, were forbidden to sleep, were forced to sing anti-Serbian songs, march and salute the "Ustaša way," and were commonly poured with cold water. 5332/ Other abuses included putting the muzzle of a gun in prisoners' mouths, forcing prisoners to swallow various inedible objects,

gouging their eyes, and cutting off their ears. 5333/ Also, when prisoners asked to see a doctor, they were sent instead to a veterinarian. 5334/ Another source reported that the a prisoner was beaten until he did not regain consciousness and was then taken to the Simunska Street hospital. 5335/

3379. One Serbian man detained there in January and February 1992 reports that he was kept with six other prisoners in a small room measuring six square metres with a concrete floor. On the third night of their detention, they were given pillows and a blanket each. He and the others were regularly beaten and always hungry. He also claims that almost all of the guards at the camp behaved in a "violent, aggressive way". 5336/

3380. Generally, prisoners were transferred to Kerestinec from other camps and ultimately sent from there to other places for exchange. In fact, some reports suggest the Kerestinec was a place where Croatian authorities go prisoners "ready" for exchange by feeding them, letting them shower and shave, changing their clothes, and offering them medical attention.

3381. Several reports describe the transfer of prisoners to Kerestinec from a camp in Lora, Split. One such report explains that in August 1992 a Serbian prisoner was brought to Kerestinec to a convoy of three or four "overcrowded" buses. This convoy was accompanied by a "strong Croatian security" force". 5337/ Once at Kerestinec, he and the others were prepared over several days for exchange. Camp officials allowed the prisoners to shave, take a bath every other day, and see a doctor. Some were even dressed in JNA uniforms before being exchanged. 5338/ From there, they went to Nemetin near Osijek where they were exchanged on 14 August 1992. 5339/

3382. A second report describes the transfer of still another convoy of prisoners who came to Kerestinec from Lora on 14 August 1991 at 7:00 p.m. This convoy was made up of about eight or nine buses and included up to 420 prisoners. Upon their arrival, they were given new clothes, pain killers and make-up to cover marks from their beatings. 5340/ Ultimately, they too were taken to Osijek to be exchanged at the Nemetin-Sarvaš check-point. At this time, it is reported that 160 of the 420 prisoners did not want to be exchanged, claiming that they belonged to Croatia and should be allowed to stay there. 5341/

3383. Still another report indicated that a Serb prisoner at Gospić Camp was transferred to Kerestinec on 27 January 1992. This man was a retired JNA officer from the village of Široka Kula. He was released from Kerestinec on 21 February 1992 but then picked up again by Croatian military police officers from his home five days later. He was brought back to the camp and told he would be exchanged. Yet, the witness was ordered to go to Krajinna, and he did not want to leave Zagreb. As a result, he was not exchanged and instead brought to Šibenik for one night and released the next day. 5342/

3384. The ICRC first visited the prison in Kerestinec on 20 January 1992. 5343/

3385. Prison in Vlačka Street, Zagreb: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is one report that a JNA reserve captain was arrested, brought to Vlačka Street prison, and killed. The arrest occurred sometime in the first half of 1991. Apparently, he was hit on the head with metal rods until his skull broke open; then, his body was chopped into pieces. 5344/ From the report, it appears that he was detained for longer than just his killing.

3386. There is another more general report which alleges that detainees at the prison were maltreated with electricity, were forced to swallow inedible