Notes (continued)


2786/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.

2787/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40071. According to the debriefing report, the subject also reported on re-interview, the killing on 24-25 July 1992, of 180 persons in the glass-walled room, marked VIP.


2789/ Roy Gutman, "Serbs' Death Camps: How the Guards Chose the Victims", A Witness to Genocide 60 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24914-24918; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-213, IHRLI Doc. No. 57027-57029. Subject stated that on one occasion he saw a pile of 13 corpses stacked in a pile; Written statement submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Department for Collecting Documentation and Processing Data on the Liberation War, Zagreb, 3 December 1992, Statement Juka6ea, Croat male (1950), (there is no IHRLI Number). Subject stated that in five days at the "white house" he and three other prisoners were forced to carry out two bodies each on average every day.


2791/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993; Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A. Subject stated that following a mass killing of prisoners on 26 July 1992, at 4:00 a.m., he witnessed as bodies were being loaded onto two trucks and that the bodies were taken to the mines in Omarska and buried in mass graves. Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992), U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject identified one of the truck drivers who was listed in the report by the initials "R.N."; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-251, IHRLI Doc. No. 57148-57150. Subject stated that bodies were picked up daily from outside the "white house" at 4:00-5:00 a.m. by a truck.

2792/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35555-35556. Subject was identified by initial in the report.

2793/ Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council

2794/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085. Subject stated that the identified Serbian man had previously worked at the Omarska mine and that he used two identified prisoners to help him load the truck. The subject stated that some days, as few as two to three bodies were removed, while on other days there were as many as 16.


2796/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-204, IHRLI Doc. No. 56982-56993. This report also identified alleged drivers of those trucks.

2797/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089; Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35547. Subject stated that guards made the prisoners go out behind a small shed where there was a truck and a bulldozer and that they were made to load 26 disfigured, and in some cases decapitated, bodies.

2798/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551. Subject reported that the trucks would carry about 40-50 bodies to the mine pit and dump them there.


2800/ Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part Two, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A; Canadian Mission, Second Submission Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) U.N. Doc. S/26016 (30 June 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 29783-29785. Subject believed that many men at the camp were buried in a mine pit towards Gradina. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Special Report on Mass Graves, Annex E to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63817. CFN 1013 reported that bodies from Omarska were dumped near the Gradina dam, possibly in the mine or in adjacent soil heaps. Id. CFN 161 reported that he witnessed 40-50 bodies being taken from the Omarska camp to a nearby mine. The source estimated that 2,000-3,000 bodies were placed in the mine. Id. CFN 1130 reported that the dead at Omarska were buried in slap heaps at the mine within the camp. Id. CFN 973 reported that the victims of Omarska camp were buried in the mine at Tomašica. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-246, IHRLI Doc. No. 57137-57139. Subject stated that it was "common knowledge" at the camp that dead prisoners would be dumped in unused ore pits and buried with bulldozers. Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12326. One unidentified ex-prisoner referred to mass graves at Omarska: "Near the camp, mass graves were dug by excavators. It was no secret that they threw even sick people who were still alive into these graves". United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Debrief of CFN 059", 9 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 40064, 40072. Subject, who reportedly had prior knowledge of the Omarska mine, stated that he believed that bodies were taken to mine
shafts by truck or van and dumped there. He believed that the bodies were taken to the area of Gruben or Busnovi.


2804/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 110", IHRLI Doc. No. 43259. Subject reported that the Keraterm camp was situated in the north-east corner of Prijedor on the narrow road leading east to Kozarusa. Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367. Subject reported that the Keraterm camp was located a few kilometres due east of Prijedor on Highway 4 (European Route E761) in the direction of Banja Luka. Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4852; Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, ABC News Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part 1", IHRLI Doc. No. 39742; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578. A Subject reported that the Keraterm camp was located on the north side of the Prijedor-Banja Luka road. A road construction company was reportedly located across the road from building.

2805/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187. Subject who was held at the camp from 26 June 1992 to 5 July 1992 estimated that each hall held approximately 600 to 800 prisoners; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. Subject reported that prisoners were kept in 4 separate rooms at the camp. BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834. One subject reported that there were four rooms with inmates: Room Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332.

2806/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512. According to the subject, the ceramics factory had been designed by a German firm. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject described a two-story high warehouse structure.

2807/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367-56368. According to the subject, the rooms used to house the prisoners were located on the ground floor of this structure. The subject stated that the camp was approximately 70 to 150 metres off the north side of the highway between the villages of Čirkino Polje and Kozarac.

Notes (continued)

No. 56576-56578; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. The subject reported that there was more than one guard shack at the camp. One was reportedly located at the gate, and another, near Room 1.

2809/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368; US Department of State Declassified Materials, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject reported that the four rooms were located on one end of the structure and that each room measured approximately 40 metres in depth. Two of the rooms were reportedly 20 metres wide and two were reportedly 10 metres wide. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57148. Subject reported that the main "hall", which was divided into four sections, was 20 metres by 50 metres in size. The subject stated that the first section housed administration and the Serbian police offices where interrogations were held. The second section, eight metres by 20 metres, reportedly held 550 prisoners. The third and fourth sections were reportedly six metres by 20 metres each and held approximately 250 or more prisoners each. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. Subject provided an extensive description of the structure and hall dimensions.


2811/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. The subject commented that access was not possible via the corridor. The subject added that the building was divided by a corridor and that stolen private property was stored in the rooms on the opposite side of the corridor which did not face the highway.


2813/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56367. According to the subject, the fence lay between 20 and 70 metres from the building at various points; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56512. Subject reported that the camp was surrounded by a wire mesh fence.

2814/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-25, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject described a two metre-high fence, but did not specify whether it was barbed wire or not. The subject added that there were signs on the perimeter of the fence indicating that there were mines place along the fence area.


Notes (continued)

2818/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29828; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366. Subject estimated the number of prisoners at the camp at 3,000. He added that the prisoners were interrogated and that none of the prisoners remained at the camp for more than four days.

2819/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412. Subject estimated that between 1,000 to 1,200 men were detained at Keraterm and that prisoners from Omarska were transferred periodically.


2821/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Hercegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4852, 4858.

2822/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9412. Subject, who was brought to the camp on 20 July 1992, stated that prisoners were continuously being brought to the room in which he was detained and he believed that prisoners from the Omarska camp were frequently being brought to Keraterm. He claimed that approximately 400 prisoners were held in four rooms at the camp.


2824/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187. Subject reported that upon his arrival at the camp on 26 June 1993, there were approximately 2,800 prisoners at the camp and that when he departed on 5 July 1992, there were still 2,000 prisoners.

2825/ Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49196. According to refugees from the Kozarac area, there were 3,000 prisoners held at the Keraterm camp.

2826/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Hercegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4857.

2827/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team Special Report, "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", Annex A to JSIO 2841-9, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43009, 43014 (CFN 163); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. Subject reported that men brought to the Keraterm camp from Prijedor in late May 1992 ranged in age from approximately 12 years-old to 80 years-old. The subject added that at no time were there small children at the camp.


Notes (continued)

2830/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc. No. 57185-57187; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. Subject reported that the 70 per cent of the prisoners taken to the Keraterm camp from Prijedor were Muslims, and that the others were ethnic Albanians and Croatians.


2832/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. The subject reported that Room 1 was located on the western end of the building on the first floor.


2834/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. According to the subject, everyone at the camp (without exception) had to be interrogated. The subject reported that beatings were routine in Room 2 and the guards would enter the room and back the prisoners into one corner. To protect each other, some prisoners would reportedly lie on top of each other on the floor, ultimately causing some to die of suffocation. According to the subject, the bodies of some of the dead and seriously wounded would be left in the room for two or three days before being removed and placed outside next to a dumpster at the far northeastern corner of the building.

2835/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. According to the subject, interrogations were held in rooms on the second floor of the building.


2838/ Id.

2839/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944. Subject reported that he was crammed into Room 3 with several hundred prisoners on approximately 20 July 1992 and that from the start of his imprisonment (until his release on 5 August 1992), he saw Muslim men regularly beaten with iron bars and rifle butts. The subject also stated that every night five men were taken out of Room 3 and shot.

2840/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team Special Report, "Concentration Camps and Other Places of Detention in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia", Annex A to JSIO 2841-9, 16 June 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43009, 43014 (CFN 163); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. Subject was one of five Bosnian Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August. Subject reported that room 3 was where prisoners were most severely tortured.

No. 56370.

2842/ Id., IHRLI Doc. No. 56371. Subject estimated that from 16 July 1992, 300 prisoners were killed at the camp per night. He reportedly arrived at this figure based on mental notes he made during morning roll calls as to how many prisoners on the roster were no longer present.

2843/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region (Bosnia-Herzegovina)", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858; US Department of State Declassified Materials, IHRLI Doc. No. 56368. Subject reported that men from Prijedor were the first to arrive at the camp on 25 and 26 May 1992. Roy Gutman, "Death Camp Horrors: Survivors Detail Serbian Atrocities", Newsday, 18 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35553-35568, at 35557; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that the camp was opened on 25-26 May 1992 and that he was brought to the camp on 26 May 1992.


2846/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.


2848/ Statement by identified source submitted to IHRLI, IHRLI Doc. No. 29434-29436. The subject reported the abuse and killing of prisoners during the transfer to the Omarska camp. The prisoners on the bus were also reportedly greeted by beatings upon intake at the Omarska camp.


2851/ Republic of Croatia, Division of Information and Research, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, Testimony PRIJ-408, IHRLI Doc. No. 39578A-39581A.


2854/ "The Eyes of Bosnia", a documentary film, IHRLI Doc. No. 52442. Subject stated that the policemen burst into his home at 10:00 a.m. The subject claimed that he was a civilian who did not have any weapons and who was not part of a political party.

2855/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-263, IHRLI Doc.
Notes (continued)

No. 57185-57187.


2865/ BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29832-29834. One subject reported that upon arrival at the Keraterm camp, there were about 360 persons there from Puharska, and about 500 persons from Sivci. He reported that "[l]ater on, people came from Čarakovo, Hambarine, Prijedor, 10-15 people every night". See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332.

2866/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578.


Notes (continued)

2873/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps: Survivors Tell of Captivity, Mass Slaugthers in Bosnia", A Witness to Genocide 44 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24896-24902; Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead: Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 44 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24944; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. Subject reported that in late July-early August, it was rumored that the camp was closing because the ICRC was scheduled to visit the camp. The subject reported that before prisoners were transferred in early August, some interrogations were held.


2875/ Id. The report commented that this transfer to Trnopolje was an exception, since all of the other prisoners who had previously been transferred had been taken to the Omarska camp; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720.

2876/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56514; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578. Subject reported that on 5 August, he and other prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739. Subject reported that on 5 August 1992, approximately 1,200 prisoners were transferred to the Trnopolje camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944. Subject reported that he and others were transported to the Trnopolje camp by bus on 5 August 1992. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9421. Two subjects reported that on 1 or 2 August 1992, camp authorities called prisoners out by name and loaded them onto 2 buses. Those buses were reportedly taken to the Manjača or Omarska camps, and the subjects reported that they never saw those prisoners again. The subjects reported that the rest of the prisoners (including subjects), were transported to the Trnopolje camp on 5 August 1992.


2879/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information", CFN 631, IHRLI Doc. No. 43260. The subject added that he believed that journalists had discovered that prisoners were being held at Keraterm and that was why the prisoners were moved to Omarska.


Notes (continued)


2885/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693. The subject reported that some of the men who beat the prisoner as they exited the bus wore olive-drab military uniforms, while others wore camouflage uniforms, both types reportedly with red ribbons attached to the right shoulder "epaulet" which hung down the right arm. Other men reportedly wore blue uniforms, without red ribbons, and one person, identified as a Montenegrin, reportedly wore a yellowish, non-camouflage uniform and a round red cap with a fringe at the back.

2886/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980.


2888/ Id.

2889/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 19 of Atrocity Information, CFN 631", IHRLI Doc. No. 43260.

2890/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-4, IHRLI Doc. No. 56333. The subject added that the identified guard often "stalked" the camp when not on duty, seeking vulnerable men from which he had not previously confiscated personal belongings and beating them. The guard also reportedly fought with other guards to steal any jewelry which they may have confiscated.


2898/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. The subject stated that prisoners waiting to be interrogated were held in Room 2. The subject added that sometimes prominent local persons who were recognized by the Serb guards were killed immediately, before they even got to Room 1. The subject commented that he was not interrogated until late
Notes (continued)

June 1992, about one month after his arrival at the camp, and felt that this was perhaps longer than most men had to wait, though there was no set schedule.

2899/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-14, IHRLI Doc. No. 56364-56366.


2901/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964. Subject was among BiH Muslims from villages in the Prizedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopole camp in early August. The subject reported that after being stabbed in the thighs, he sat in pain for about 10 minutes and was thereafter ordered by guards to march to the bathroom to clean himself up. The subject reported that he lost a significant amount of blood and that a few nights later, an identified guard called out into the dormitory for him to come out and that he refused to answer. The subject reported that he told the guard that he had not fought against the Serb village and was thereafter left alone by the guard. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29834. One subject similarly reported a prisoner from Prizedor who had been stabbed in both of his thighs with a knife.


2903/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645. Subject reported that his village of Čerječi had not fired any shots when Serb irregular forces entered.


2905/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411. One subject reported that upon his arrival on 20 July 1992, he was not fed for the first five or six days. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-122, IHRLI Doc. No. 56699-56702. Subject reported that during his two day stay at the end of May 1992, the prisoners received neither food or water before being transferred to the Omarska camp. Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12329. One subject reported that from 26 July to 5 August 1992, the prisoners were given nothing to eat at the camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-131, IHRLI Doc. No. 56736-56739. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp in early July 1992, he and other prisoners received no food for the first several days. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. It was reported that for the first five days, no food or water was given to the prisoners. After the fifth day, daily food rations were reportedly given to the prisoners. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp on 26 May 1992, he and other prisoners received no food for two days. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II
Notes (continued)

(April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9413. One subject reported that, in total, he and other prisoners at the camp were denied food for 15 days.

2906/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", December 7, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4858; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that a one kilogram loaf of bread was divided between eight prisoners and that every second or third day, they received 60 grams of soup with their bread.

2907/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140. Subject reported that during his three days at the camp from 25-27 May 1992, the prisoners received only once a small portion of cooked rice, which was served in their hands, and twice, a small piece of bread. Statement by identified source submitted to IHRLI, IHRLI Doc. No. 29434-29436. Subject reported that after arriving at the camp on 25 May 1992, prisoners received a piece of bread and a handful of rice on 27 May 1992; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980. Subject reported that he received one meal per day at the camp, usually a few beans and two small slices of stale bread. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578. Subject reported that prisoners were given one meal per day which consisted of a loaf of bread per eight men and some thin soup with beans.


2909/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9411-9412. The subject believed that the men in his area of detention were being singled out for punishment because they all came from exclusively Muslim villages.


2912/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9415. One subject reported that:

"They used to bus us when we went to lunch. There would be guards waiting inside with baseball bats to beat us. If you fell down, you were finished. Sometimes, we had to crawl the last 15 metres to where lunch was distributed. Every day the guards would invent new games. We had to shovel our food into our mouths quickly. We received about one or one and a half decaliters of soup and two small pieces of bread. This was the only meal of the day, and usually half the soup wound up on the floor. About 50 to 100 men were left without food each day."


Notes (continued)


2917/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12328. One subject reported generally that he was imprisoned with approximately 500 persons and even though the room was rather large, there was not enough space to sit or lay down.


2924/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140. Subject was held at the Keraterm camp from 25-27 May 1992 and was later transferred to the Omarska camp. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject was held at the camp from late May until August 1992.


2927/ Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4859; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that there was no medical service at the camp and that ICRC representatives were never seen there.

Notes (continued)


2931/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370. Subject reported that on rare occasions, guards would permit a prisoner to hose down the toilet stalls.


2937/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-247, IHRLI Doc. No. 57140-57141; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information by Austria Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 12333. A subject reported that one night in mid-July 1992, a prisoner going to the barrel used as a toilet was shot in the head through a window, and died immediately. Another subject reported that an identified Serbian individual "killed one person on the toilets and injured another person heavily . . . he picked out 5 men among the prisoners, one of them was killed, the others were heavily injured".


2939/ Id.


2941/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56370. Subject stated that he did not wash his hands for nearly 50 days due to the lack of water.


2944/ Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph
Notes (continued)


2947/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980.


2950/ Id.

2951/ Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683. Subject reported that the guards mutilated the man in front of his sons. It was also reported that on the same day, Radio Prijedor broadcasted that the old man was killed while forcing his way into the camp.


2957/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964. Subject was among BiH Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August.


Notes (continued)


2962/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980. Subject reported that he could hear prisoners screaming and that he also heard shooting. He stated that once he was allowed to walk outside and looked into the room and saw that the walls were riddled with bullet holes and splattered with blood.

2963/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9414. According to a subject, one night, "about 30 or 40 people were taken out of the room. Some [of those who had been beaten] walked in later and others were carried in. In the morning we found dead [bodies] amongst us again, and a truck arrived to take the dead and wounded.

2964/ Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46. Subject reported that during the day, treatment was fine, but when night came, they were taken to rooms and beaten with baseball bats. The beatings were alleged to have been performed by drunk individuals referred to generally as "Cetniks".

2965/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964. Subject was among BiH Muslims from villages in the Prijedor area who arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-June for two months and were transferred to the Trnopolje camp in early August.


2970/ Id.


2972/ "The Eyes of Bosnia", a documentary film, IHRLI Doc. No. 52442.

2973/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56513. Subject also reported that during the day, the guards took the prisoners outside and made them walk on all fours and bark like dogs.

2975/US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-194, IHRLI Doc. No. 56937-56940. This account was taken from Bosnian Muslims from Prijedor County who spent three weeks at the Keraterm camp in July and August, and claimed to have witnessed and survived a mass killing at the camp on 24 July when guards opened up with automatic rifles on a room packed with prisoners. One subject reported that he arrived at the Keraterm camp in mid-July 1992, and was put into the same room with men from the village of Čarakovo. Other subjects were also among this group, and all of the subjects had been brought to the camp with two busloads of prisoners, all of whom were loaded into a single room. One of the subjects estimated the size of the room at about 80 square metres, with a small alcove in the right rear corner. The room reportedly had a single window high up in the front wall above a large sheet-metal "garage-type" door with a smaller opening in it. The subjects estimated variously that the room held 200-300 prisoners. From Monday through Friday, the prisoners in the room reportedly received little water or food. Only on Wednesday did they receive a 50 litre barrel of water and a slice of bread for each man. On Thursday and Friday, they reportedly received nothing. The summer temperature in the room was reported as stifling and the conditions were described as unbearable. One subject stated that two of the prisoners, who were medical technicians by training, attempted to keep the prisoners calm. On the fifth day (24 July), the prisoners in the room were reportedly given water again, but in one of the subject's words, "they put something in the water" and the men in the room "became crazy". Another subject said that "things" were shot in through the window which produced smoke and gas. It was reported that the prisoners, in their agitation, began screaming and pounding the doors and prisoners began to hallucinate and fight each other. Some of the prisoners reportedly had managed to force a hole in the sheet metal of the door, and escaped from the room, but were then killed by the guards outside. One subject stated that he worked his way into the corner of the room near the window which no longer had gas coming through it. All of the subjects stated that after the disturbance in the room had gone on for some time, the soldiers outside the building opened fire with large machine guns. The bullets reportedly came through the sheet metal of the doors and whoever was nearby was killed. One subject stated that because he was in the back alcove and out of the direct line of fire, he managed to survive, along with about 25 other men in the same location. A second subject stated that a similar number of prisoners in his corner of the room near the window also survived the mass killing. A third subject said that a bullet grazed his arm, and a piece of metal grazed his skull and he passed out. Two of the subjects estimated that between 150 and 200 men were killed or wounded in the massacre. One subject reported that early the next morning, the smaller opening in the door was opened and two guards entered with automatic weapons, going around the room killing some of the wounded with bursts from their guns. The subject stated that by 9:00 or 10:00 a.m., the prisoners who were still alive began protesting and begging for food and water. Another subject stated that he and others were chosen by guards to load both the dead and the wounded onto a truck. The subject stated that a prisoner was forced to drive the truck away with some of the guards and was never seen again. Two of the subjects reported that on the day after the massacre, soldiers came into the room and chose approximately 20 of the surviving prisoners, took them outside, lined them up against an outside wall of the room, and shot them. Some of the bullets reportedly strayed into the room and killed several men there. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CPN 973, IHRLI Doc. No. 63789. A subject reported that 350 persons from Hambarine had been confined to one building in the camp. When those prisoners pleaded for the windows to be opened, the guards reportedly opened the windows high up on the floor and then opened fire with
machine-guns on the people below. The survivors were reportedly shot while illuminated by car headlights and then the prisoners from another building had to clear away the bodies. Some of the prisoners loaded onto trucks were reportedly still alive. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 1143, IHRLI Doc. No. 63789. Subject reported that he was alerted by the appearance of 2 vehicles illuminating the area with their headlights. He then reportedly heard fire orders being issued and three bursts of machine gun fire directed from a position about 30 metres from a building through the wall into a holding area. He stated that in the morning, "long trucks" were brought in to remove the corpses. The subject identified two men as the "shift leaders" responsible for the killings. United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 694, IHRLI Doc. No. 63790. Subject stated that on one occasion approximately 148 prisoners were killed in one night, and then in the morning, 40 prisoners who had been wounded were put onto a truck and driven away. Medecins Sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4860. It was reported that 12 refugees interviewed recalled the execution of 200 people in "room number 3" during the night of 24 July 1992. According to the report, the room accommodated about 230 prisoners, some from villages around Brdo. In the evening, tear gas grenades were reportedly thrown into the room and the prisoners were shot by the militia as they rushed out of the room. About 50 of the prisoners did not die right away and were buried along with the dead in a mass grave the next day. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. One subject reported that on 24 July 1992, over 100 prisoners were killed. The subject reported that he observed from a window in room 2 as the guard shift changed at 6:00 p.m.. He stated, however, that the shift changed again two hours later and the more guards were stationed with automatic rifles. The subject stated that disturbances in room 3 started because of insufferable conditions and that guards initially fired a few shots. The subject that stated that he heard a voice shout, "don't shoot without an order from Kola". The subject stated that when the rioting grew worse he heard Kola state, "fire" and then heard rapid gunfire and screams. The subject said that the following day, guards chose two prisoners from rooms 1 and 2 and that those prisoners counted 99 dead and 42 wounded. The prisoners then loaded the bodies onto a truck labeled "Prijedor Autotransport", and none of the wounded, or the driver of the truck (another prisoner) were seen again. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-59, IHRLI Doc. No. 56513-56514. Subject reported that on 26 July 1992, buses arrived and the prisoners aboard were divided into two groups. Each group reportedly had to go to the grass-covered area at the end of the building to form a circle and hold their arms behind their necks. It was reportedly a hot day and the prisoners in the building were not allowed to leave their rooms or go to the toilet. The camp's guards were reportedly reinforced by a busload of Serbian irregular forces who started beating the men in the circles for the remainder of the day. According to the subject, the men in the buildings broke down and the camp guards opened the door to room 3 and started beating the prisoners inside. The door to room 3 was then reportedly closed and the guards started to fire inside of room 3. According to the subject, the shooting continued until 5:00 a.m. on 27 July. The next day, a white truck with the words "Autotransport" written on it and the license plate PD 17-28, was reportedly loaded by 70 prisoner-volunteers. According to the subject, the dead (170) were loaded first and the injured (47) were loaded on top of them. The canvas cover was reportedly closed, and the truck which was dripping blood, drove away. According to the report, at 4:30 a.m. on 28 July 1992, the guards fired again into Room 3 and killed 27 prisoners. According to the subject, Banja Luka Television reported that
evening that there was an escape attempt at Keraterm and that 27 prisoners were shot dead while trying to escape. According to the subject, the news of the earlier massacre had leaked out and the guards killed the 27 men and showed them to reporters to cover up the earlier killing and to imply that this was actually all that happened. Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, Dispatches, "A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52971. One subject reported that on 24 July 1992, prisoners in room 3 begged for water and air. They banged on the doors and broke windows. Thereafter, special police arrived from Banja Luka, who opened fire. The subject reported that he survived, and in the morning, the prisoners took out 182 bodies and loaded them onto a truck. The wounded were also loaded onto the truck and were thereafter killed by the guards. The subject reported that he did not know what became of the 205 bodies which resulted from the mass killing. Mary Battiata, "Former Prisoners Allege Wholesale Serb Atrocities", Washington Post, 6 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35544-35547. It was reported that on the evening of 24 July 1992, Serb guards positioned just outside room 3, fired burst after burst of automatic machine gun fire through the room's thin metal door. As many as 160 men in room 3 reportedly died that night and another 50 prisoners were killed the following morning when a new shift of guards entered room 3. It was further reported that 10 more prisoners disappeared after they were forced to load corpses onto a truck and leave the camp with them. Additional killings were said to have occurred the following night against an outside wall, and on many other nights after that. Roy Gutman, "Back From the Dead: Freed Prisoners Detail Massacres", A Witness to Genocide 84 (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, at 24941-24942. A subject reported that on the evening of 22 July 1992, guards fired gas bombs into a large room at the camp and then machine-gunned everyone who came to the front, gasping for air. The subject estimated that 125 people were killed and 45 others were wounded in the attack, but that the wounded were loaded onto trucks along with the dead and were never seen again. BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29832-29834. One subject reported that on 27 July 1992, 145 people were killed and 45 others were wounded at the camp. See also BiH, State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes, Case File 735/1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33330-33332; Austrian Mission, Submission of Information Pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 771 (1992) and Paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 780 (1992) (11 February 1993", IHRLI Doc. No. 12334-12336. The Austrian report lists numerous accounts of what appears to be the same mass killing: One witness who was detained at the camp from 12 July to 5 August 1992, reported that "[o]ne night the Serbs killed 216 people. They thought that the 216 people had put up resistance, this is why they were killed ... I saw by myself how they were shot." Another subject reported that 300 prisoners were held in a hall without getting food for several days and before shooting into the hall, the Serbs passed gas into it. According to the subject, they were shooting all night long, but some prisoners survived the attack. Another subject detained at the camp from 14 June to 5 August 1992 stated that one day a group of about 300 persons from Prijedor arrived at the Keraterm camp. They were reportedly locked up in a hall and received nothing to drink. After two days they reportedly became agitated and asked for water. The following night the Serbs reportedly came into the hall and "ravaged" for several hours. They reportedly shot into the hall, and the next day 90 out of 300 prisoners were dead and 28 were severely wounded. Another subject reported that,

"[a]t the beginning of July a mass killing took place. The Serbs locked up approximately 330 people in a hall. For three or four days they got nothing to drink or eat. It was very hot in the hall because the windows and doors were closed. One night the cetniks began to fire and fired on
the hall for several hours. 96 or 97 people were killed, about 45 severely injured." Another subject reported that at the end of July an incident occurred during which 160 people were killed. . . . The men who were accommodated in the room next to ours didn't get any food or water for four days. I should add that it was in the middle of summer and it was very hot. In the evening of the fourth day one could hear the cries of the men perishing of thirst. The same evening, the soldiers threw bombs with flue gas and tear gas into the room, so that the people would try to break up the door and to flee . . . When they broke the door and came outside, soldiers were already waiting with machine guns and shot into the crowd. About 160 men were killed."

Another subject reported that on about 25 July 1992, some hundreds of prisoners were locked up in a hall without getting food or water for several days. According to this report, too, the soldiers passed gas into the hall and shot all night long. The next morning, at least 100 prisoners were dead and some 50 of them were injured. The subject stated further that the dead as well as the wounded were taken away by truck. A subject who was detained at Keraterm from mid-June to 5 August 1992 reported that

"[o]nce they locked people from a new transport up in a hall, without food and water. When they started to knock, the cetniks became angry. They shot 200 people, 50 were wounded. The dead and wounded were brought away in the same truck. We later heard that they also were killed."

According to another subject, one night around 20 July, 99 people were shot and 40 were injured. The witness stressed that the dead as well as the wounded were taken away by the same truck. Another subject described the incident as follows:

"One night, at the end of July, or beginning of August . . . several hundred people were locked up in a hall. They passed gas into the hall and then shot around all night. 98 people were dead and 45 injured. They all were taken away by the same truck."

Another stated that at the end of July, 200 people were locked up in a hall and that the soldiers then shot around for several hours. According to the subject, 160 people were killed and 50 others were injured. The subject pointed out that before the shooting commenced, gas was passed into the hall. One subject reported that during the night he heard shooting and that the next morning he saw 160 dead bodies and 45 others wounded. The subject stated that he later heard that those prisoners were chosen because they came from an area where a Serbian soldier had been killed. Another subject reported that 400 men from Hambarine were brought to the Keraterm camp on 25 July and that since some of them had tried to put up a resistance, 120 of them were shot by soldiers and 25 others were wounded. Also referring to villagers from Hambarine, another witness reported:

"One night, I heard shooting and cries. The next morning I saw 200 bodies. Some time before that, 200 prisoners from Hambarine and Rizvanovići were brought. I think they were killed. I had to help loading the bodies on a truck."

One subject reported that

"[a]round 24 July, some barrels of poisoned water were put in the middle of a hall. Some people drank this water and lost consciousness. The
Notes (continued)

others called for help until many armed soldiers arrived. They shot into the crowd arbitrarily. They left the dead and the wounded people all night long in the hall. The next day, we had to carry the dead bodies out of the hall and lay them beside one another. The wounded also were supposed to go to the same place from where they would be transported to a hospital. My friends told me to go there too, because of my broken rib. But then I recognized that the wounded were loaded on a cold-storage car together with the dead, so I went back."

Another subject, reported that he was brought to the camp on 16 June 1992 and that

"[a]fter about 14 days approximately 150 people were shot by Serbian soldiers. Before being shot, they were given drugs. The Serbs said that these people were to flee, which of course, was not true. The mass killing lasted from 2 to 5 a.m. I saw by myself how the bodies were loaded on the trucks and brought away."

US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-121, IHRLI Doc. No. 56698. Subject reported that prior to the evening of 19 or 20 July 1992, men from villages around Prijedor, including Čarakovo, Hambarine, Rizvanovići, Zecovi and Biščani had been packed into detention room 3 at the camp. Those men had allegedly resisted during the "cleansing" of their villages and the guards reportedly sought to make examples of them. On the evening of 19 or 20 July, the men in the room reportedly began to hallucinate and push at the door of the detention room. The guards, who had set up machine guns in the yard outside the door, reportedly threw tear gas grenades into the room, and as the men attempted to knock the door open, the guards then opened fire on them. According to the subject, the shooting lasted (on and off) until 5:00 the next morning. Most of the men in the room were reportedly killed and a tractor-trailer arrived the next morning to take away the bodies. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56577-56578. Subject reported that in mid-July 1992, approximately three busloads of Muslim prisoners from Čarakovo and Biščani arrived at the camp. The prisoners were placed in a room adjacent to the toilet. The subject stated that on the day following their arrival, the prisoners were forced to beat prisoners who were already in the camp. For three to four days the prisoners were reportedly denied food and water. On approximately 22 July 1992, the prisoners were reportedly told to come out for their meal. A wheel-mounted "Spanish gun" was reportedly positioned near the door to their cell, and as the prisoners left the cell, they were shot. The subject said that 120 prisoners were killed and 30 others were wounded. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934. Subject reported that in early July 1992, the prisoners in rooms 1 and 2 were ordered to lie down flat on the ground and cover their heads with their hands. Two vehicles were reportedly parked near room 1 with their lights on, illuminating the open field in front of the entrances to the holding areas. Flood lights located approximately 50 metres away from the entrances were also reportedly aimed at the holding areas. Approximately 40-50 Bosnian Serbs then gathered in front of and approximately 30 metres from room 3 where "Category B" prisoners were held. According to the subject, the prisoners in room 3 were ordered to stand up and the Bosnian Serbs opened fire with their machine-guns. According to the subject, a group of approximately 30 prisoners from room 2 attempted to escape, but were killed halfway across the lit open field. The subject reported that 20 prisoners were selected to load the bodies of victims (a total of 322, 46 of whom were still alive) onto two military trucks and one civilian truck that had a trailer. According to the subject, the 20 prisoners then had to climb onto the truck.
Notes (continued)

and were never seen again. The subject reported that the victims of the above-described massacre were mainly from the villages of Črakovo, Kozarac, Zecovi and Hambarine. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that in July 1992, 174 Muslims from the village of Črakovo, were brought to the camp and placed in room 3. The subject reported that on the next day guards placed five machine guns outside the entrance to the room and killed all 174 prisoners. The bodies reportedly remained in the room all night and were loaded onto trucks the next morning. The subject reported that 10 of the prisoners survived and were left behind in the hall. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, IHRLI Doc. No. 56941-56944. Subject reported that on 24 July 1992, he was in room 3 which was stifling hot, with closed doors and windows. The subject reported that the men screamed for water and received contaminated water which was so bad that it caused 20 men to collapse and faint. The subject said in response to the commotion, 15 "Četnik" guards came into the room and occasionally fired their rifles into the crowd of prisoners, but gradually pulled back. When they reached the large garage door, the "Četniks" began firing their rifles and machine guns into the crowd of inmates. The subject reported that he positioned himself behind a door and feigned dead. The subject reported that as dawn "volunteers" were chosen to load the 130 bodies onto trucks. Thereafter, 40 wounded were reportedly waited to be loaded onto another truck which was to take them to the hospital. When no truck came, the wounded too, were reportedly loaded onto the truck with the corpses and taken away. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56679-56693, at 56683-56684. Subject reported that on a date in early July 1992 at approximately 10:00 to 11:00 p.m., guards set up three wooden tables in the courtyard and then placed an automatic weapon with a bi-pod on each of the tables. The guards then reportedly aimed the weapons at room 3 and began firing for an extended period of time. According to the subject, on the morning after the mass killing, a "paramilitary commission" of about 10 men dressed in civilian clothes arrived at the camp. During that time, guards at the camp reportedly selected six prisoners to load a truck with 150-200 dead prisoners. A driver who brought the truck reportedly went into shock at the sight of the carnage and an unknown prisoner was found to drive the truck. A member of the "commission" reportedly told the wounded that they would be taken to a hospital and they were loaded atop the dead in the truck. Two armed guards then got into the cab of the truck which thereafter departed. The "commission" members reportedly left at the same time. Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9415-9420. Two subjects described, in detail, a massacre which took place at Keratorm during the early morning hours of 25 July 1992.


Notes (continued)

2980/  Id.


2982/  US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980.


2986/  Statement Submitted by the BiH Information Centre, London, IHRLI Doc. No. 2984A43-2984A46; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-203, IHRLI Doc. No. 56980. Subject reported that he saw prisoners being forced to pile up dead bodies in what looked like a "garbage heap" US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that dead bodies were collected at a trash point, next to the fourth section and were transported by trucks every second or third day US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56369. One subject reported that bodies were taken from room 2 and placed outside, next to a dumpster at the far northeastern corner of the building.


2991/  US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-199, IHRLI Doc. No. 56960-56964, at 56964. One subject stated that a relative of his had a house near this area and from his window on one occasion he could see a truck unload many dead bodies into a deep pit and cover them with seven to eight metres of soil. The relative added that a few days later, trucks came again and loaded animal corpses into the pit and added another layer of soil. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934. Subject reported that he learned from a Bosnian Serb that the bodies from a reported July 1992 massacre at the Keraterm camp, were taken to a mine
Notes (continued)

at Tomašica, near Omarska, where the 20 prisoners who had loaded the bodies of the initial victims were also executed and all of the bodies were buried in a mass grave.

2992/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56372. The subject reported that after an alleged mass killing on 19 July 1992, the bodies of the dead prisoners were taken to one of three mass graves in the areas of Tomašica, Omarska or Kurovo. The subject stated that Tomašica and Omarska had mines into which bodies were thrown and that the city dump at Kurovo was used for disposing bodies.

2993/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-250, IHRLI Doc. No. 57145-57147. Subject reported that he learned from guards at the camp that dead prisoners were buried at the ore mine near Ljubija.

2994/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-15, IHRLI Doc. No. 56372. Subject reported that he was told that his friend's body was thrown into a mass grave in a cemetery in the Pašinac district of Prijedor, along with 16 others who were reportedly killed at the Keraterm camp on 30 July 1992.

2995/ Statement Submitted by the Croatian Information Centre, Code: lukalea, IHRLI Doc. No. 11681-11683. A family who lived near the camp reported that there was a mass grave near the location called "Bajr", the former brickyard, in the immediate vicinity of the Keraterm camp.

2996/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team (DDT), "Summary No. 24 of Atrocity Information, CFN 694", IHRLI Doc. No. 43281; United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, "Special Report on the Keraterm Camp, Annex B to JSIO 2841-19", 25 March 1994, CFN 694, IHRLI Doc. No. 63790. One subject reported that victims of an alleged execution were were dumped in an area identified as Lake Ribnjak (a fish farm), or down the mine at Ljubija.


3000/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-80, IHRLI Doc. No. 56576-56578.


3004/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348.

3005/ Id.


3007/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623.


3011/ Id., (reporting, however, that the detention-transit camp was set up in the town at least five weeks earlier).

3012/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-95, IHRLI Doc. No. 56622-56623, (reportedly soldiers set up two check points, one in the centre of Trnopolje and the other in Garavica (maps indicate a D. Garević approximately four kilometres west of Trnopolje on the main Prijedor-Trnopolje road)).


3014/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361.


3016/ ITN News, BBC, "Omarska's White House", IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012 (interviewing Omarska administrator Nada Balban who says that Omarska and Trnopolje are both transit centres, not camps).


3018/ There is some confusion about the date of the first ICRC visit to Trnopolje. Numerous accounts by former detainees report that the ICRC visited Trnopolje with the international journalists in early August. According to an
Notes (continued)


3019/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. 56663-56666 (describing the camp as a tent city without guards, but under camp supervision).

3020/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548 (reporting that the camp was "more or less an open area, without wire enclosures, only strategically placed guards kept the prisoners from escaping").; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.

3021/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (reporting that while detainees were free to leave the compound, the guards would threaten to butcher anyone who was late in returning to the camp).


3023/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 262, (reporting that the camp is in and around a two story structure formerly used as a school); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (describing the school and community buildings as being about 100 yards apart); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361, (stating camp consisted of "all the school buildings, the school playgrounds, the culture centre, and the warehouse for construction materials"); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348, (describing the camp as consisting of the School Centre of Trnopolje, which was located in the centre of town near the railroad station and near a warehouse for construction material).


3025/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-118, IHRLI Doc. No. 56686-56688 (reporting that each tent housed 20 people).


3028/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56756. This information shows evidence of a central control for all the camps.
Notes (continued)


3031/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849 (reporting that the offices were located in a cafe across from the camp on the road which ran north to Kozarac); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-110, IHRLI Doc. No. 56669-56674; Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9279-9445 (showing a hand-drawn plan of the camp showing offices of local Red Cross and guards across road from the camp); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (stating camp is reported as consisting of three buildings: a two-story school building, a one-story administration building, and an auditorium. All enclosed by barbed-wire fence).

3032/ Medecins sans Frontiere, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843 (reporting that the centre of the camp was surrounded by barbed wire); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (stating, school and house of culture "each surrounded by a fence").

3033/ Cf. US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-9, IHRLI Doc. No. 56349-56351 (reporting that after the first visit, on 4 August by the ICRC and international journalists that an order was issued to raise a 2.5 metre-high chain link fence around the original fence to increase security at the camp; that the installation was done by Serbian soldiers; and that when camp officials learned that the ICRC representatives would be returning, the fence was immediately taken down); see also US Department of State Declassified Materials 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720 (reporting that the camp prisoners were ordered to tear down the fence).

3034/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361 (reporting that the day before the arrival of the news media the guards removed the barbed wire fence and installed a new sign at the entrance which read: "Receiving Centre-Trnopolje", and that as soon as the media left the sign would be removed and the fence would go back up).

3035/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.


3037/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348.

3038/ While it is reported that some detainees slept under improvised coverings such as "lorry trailers" or home-made tents, other reports describe


3040/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-232, IHRLI Doc. No. 57086-57089 (reporting that the Muslim inhabitants of Kozarac were ordered to report to the town centre where the men were separated from the women and children).

3041/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (reporting that following attacks on their homes, up to 9,000 or 10,000 people from all over the region came to the camp; sleeping in their cars, farm machinery).


3044/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated 27 December 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334 (reporting that women and children tended to be held three to five days until their numbers swelled to a few thousand, at which time the Bosnian Serbs then arranged to deport them, mostly to Travnik); Medecins sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862 (2,000 detainees at all times, up to 5,000-6,000 when women and children were gathered together before being trucked out of the war area); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, Doc. No. 56549-56551 (reporting that women and children were often sent to Croatia within a few days); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56803 (reporting that about 3,000 detainees remained at Trnopolje after 1,580 prisoners transferred to Karlovac, Croatia on 17 September); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (reporting that the "official policy" at Trnopolje was that men, children, the sick, boys under 16, and men over 65 could leave Trnopolje on organized convoys).


3046/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 240 (1,800 on 31 August 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209 (3,000-
Notes (continued)

4,000 Muslim men, women, and children during June of 1992); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304 (about 5,000, of whom 300 were children, 3,000 women, and balance mainly old men); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (2,000-6,000 between 26 June and October; 1,600-2,000 on 26 June); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57918 (6,000 on 31 May 1,680 in early October); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-119, IHRLI Doc. No. 56686-56688 (3,000-4,000 between early and mid-August); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (3,000 on May 26--about 300 of whom from Prijedor, 2,700 from Kozarac and surrounding villages--and about 3,000 on 1 October mostly women and children); Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1992/S/1/10, 27 October 1992 (more than 3,000 on 12-22 October 1992); US Department of State Declassified materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348 (4,000-5,000 between 23 May and 11 July 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (5,000 in July and the first half of August--subject detained from mid-July until end of August); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304 (reporting that the ICRC saw about 4,000 people on 11 August); see also Amnesty International, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304 (reporting that ICRC reported about 4,000 on 11 August 1992); Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977 (3,500 between August 1 and 12, mostly older people women and children); Medecins sans Frontieres, "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862 (2,000 detainees at all times, up to 5,000-6,000 when women and children were gathered together before being trucked out of the war area).

3047/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645 (estimates 7,000 to 8,000 detainees from the period of 20 August to 1 September 1992); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902 (about 10,000 people from the Kozarac area were sent to Trnopolje on 26 May and were quickly released to their own homes then re-interned at the camp later in smaller groups); Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (estimating up to 9,000-10,000 detainees; dates of detention unknown); Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-39930 (estimating that there were approximately 4,500 people in the central, fenced area of the camp, but saying that since the entire town was the camp, it held around 10,000 prisoners in total; detained from early June until late July): US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959 (estimating about 9,000 people in the camp in early June based on a calculation of the number of people in each area; detained from 25 May until 1 October).

3048/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

3049/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Witness testimony (source unknown), IHRLI Doc. No. 9146; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-9, IHRLI Doc. No. 56349-56351; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198 (reporting that only a portion of the women and children could find room in the former school building); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657 (reporting that women and children were housed in the gymnasium of the elementary school next to the camp); Cf.,
Witness Testimony (source unknown), IHRLI Doc. No. 9154 (reporting that men were held in the school, and as many as 600-700 women, children, and elderly men were held in the gymnasium.)


3051/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.

3052/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that for the first three days the transferees were held outside the former school building); Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933 (reporting that they spent their first night in the school); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551 (reporting that new arrivals were housed in the library of the school).

3053/ US Department of State Declassified Material, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that women and children were often sent to Croatia within a few days).


3055/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9437 (reasoning that the guards were local Serbs who could identify the detainees for creation of the lists); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that each night Serb guards would come with a list and people would be taken away and never seen again); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that first on the list were all members of the TDF (Territorial Defence Force) and Muslims who had purchased weapons).


3058/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; See also, Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.


3060/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720 (reporting that the prisoners photographed by the journalists were recent transfers from Omarska and Keraterm and were in much worse physical condition than other detainees at the camp); Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947; IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive

3061/ Genocide, Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39971-39975 (reporting that the names of everyone who spoke to journalists were recorded and that they were searched out at night to be killed); IHRLI-Linden Production Video Archives and Database, ITN BBC, "Omarska's White House", IHRLI Doc. No. 52995-53012; ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two", 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-9, IHRLI Doc. No. 56349-56351; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720; Republic of BiH, Witness Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 34715-34716.


3069/ Id.

3070/ Thomson CSCE Committee to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 263 (reporting that the camp was undoubtedly "a disaster ready to happen"); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzeogovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.


3073/ "Victims of War", translation of a 3-part documentary, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3075/ "Victims of War", translation of a 3-part documentary, IHRLI Tape No. 123.


3080/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 263 (reporting that after the camp commander left, the unsupervised guards harassed and mistreated the detainees with no apparent provocation); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-119, IHRLI Doc. No. 56686-56688.


3083/ Helsinki Watch, *War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II* (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9440 (reporting that usually 50 guards during a given shift); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-33, IHRLI Doc. No. 56424-56426 (reporting that about 20 on each of four shifts); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (reporting that there were approximately 50 guards and that no more than 10 were available at any time).

Notes (continued)

3085/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548 (reporting that the camp was "more or less an open area, without wire enclosures, only strategically placed guards kept the prisoners from escaping."); Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203.


3088/ Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in BiH, Draft Report (September 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 263 (reporting that after the camp commander left, the unsupervised guards often harassed and mistreated the detainees with no apparent provocation); Roy Gutman, A Witness to Genocide (1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947.


3095/ Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing, Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-39930 (reporting that they were not Bosnian Serbs because they talked in evakian dialect).

3096/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9437 (reasoning that the guards were local Serbs who could identify the detainees for creation of the lists); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 56355-56361.
Notes (continued)


3098/ Helsinki Watch, War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Volume II (April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445 (identifying a first class captain with the unit).


3101/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (3,000 on May 26--about 300 of whom from Prijedor, 2,700 from Kozarac and surrounding villages--and about 3,000 on October 1, mostly women and children).


3105/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc No. 56346-56348; see also US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959 (reporting that in mid-June and early August, many of the Muslim villagers whose homes were in and around Trnopolje were forced into camp).


3108/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.


Notes (continued)


3122/ Id., (reporting, however, that the detention-transit camp was set up in the town at least five weeks earlier).

3123/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-192, IHRLI Doc. No. 56931-56934; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548 (reporting that all the men from town of Biščani were brought to Trnopolje after being turned away from Omarska because it was full).

3124/ Croatian Information Centre, Witness Statement jad15ea, IHRLI Doc. No. 39235A-39236A.


Notes (continued)

3129/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.

3130/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849.


3132/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595; see also: US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666, (reporting that those who were very old, very young or injured were evacuated to Trnopolje).

3133/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085, (reporting that four females and 140 male prisoners were retained at Omarska to clean the facility).

3134/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-228, IHRLI Doc. No. 57072-57074.


3140/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that these papers were used to call men from the group, who were beaten and shot).


3143/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334.

3144/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720, (report that prisoners transferred from Keraterm on August 3, were not fed for the first 4 days); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that people brought from Kozarac on May 27, were not fed for five days).
Notes (continued)


3153/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21621; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081, (reporting that between 27 July and 18 August, the only meal normally served was lunch, which consisted of some thin soup and nothing else); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (transferee reporting that prisoners received the same amount of food as at Omarska); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198; U.N. Economic and Social Council, Economic Commission for Europe, Commission on Human Rights, 21 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 20862-20867, (reporting that detainees were surviving on minimum rations of bread); Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", The New York Times, August 4, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042, (subject claims that food was limited to one piece of bread every other day; subjects dates of detention at Trnopolje are not reported); see however: "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39977, (reporting that there was more food than at Omarska).

3154/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Mission to the Detention Camps in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 228; Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21621, (some of the townspeople of Trnopolje would leave food); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304; Amnesty International, "Bosnia-Hercegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights", October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 50198-50203, (reporting that detainees "had to depend on what relatives brought them, on what they could buy in the town (or from the authorities in the camp), or on food provided by the ICRC"); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that the subject was given no food during her two days at the camp, but that some of the women in her group
Notes (continued)


3155/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (to obtain food from the local Red Cross, detainees would pay a day in advance for bread and milk); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657, (reporting that on July 24, the Serbian Red Cross visited and sold food; two loaves of bread cost 1200 Bosnian Dinars); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209, (reporting that during June 1992, children were fed only one piece of bread each day, but that guards could be bribed with German Marks for purchase of food); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that one of the prisoners in his group paid a Serbian guard 1,000DM for a bag of flour, and that the bread made from it lasted one day).


3157/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933, (subject, a minor, reports that he was transferred to Trnopolje on August 1, and that for the first several days his group were given no food).


3160/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666, (reporting that although dangerous, many prisoners went out and looked for potatoes and other vegetables in the fields; those caught were shot); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-70, IHRLI Doc. No. 56546-56548; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that if they ventured out to what the guards considered too far they were shot without warning); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reports that Serb snipers shot at the people saying that they had gone further than was permitted or that they were caught stealing).

3161/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304.
Notes (continued)


3164/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720, (reporting that this food was taken away when the representatives left about 30 minutes later).


3167/ Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Centres in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 265; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that at the beginning prisoners could receive visits, but that these were suspended in early October).


3171/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples", IHRLI Doc. No. 14483; Stephen Engelberg, "Bosnians Provide Accounts of Abuse", The New York Times, August 4, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40042, (reporting that the detainees were allowed only a few drops of dirty water a day from a pump out front).


3174/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657, (reporting that the well was approximately 100 metres from the school); Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18374-18375, (reporting that the well was about 50 metres from the prison gates).

Notes (continued)


3177/ The clinic was reportedly staffed by interned Muslim doctors. See however, Draft Report of the Thomson CSCE Commission to the Detention Centres in Bosnia-Hercegovina, September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 265, (reporting that the clinic was staffed by two medical students).

3178/ Therefore, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, "(t)here were diabetics without insulin, heart patients without digitalis, and persons suffering from hypertension without medication." "Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, E-CN.4-1992-S-1-10, IHRLI Doc. No. 181-182; see also: Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445.


3180/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959, (subject was a Muslim who was detained at Trnopolje camp).


3182/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (where subject reportedly transferred to house arrest at a "Muslim House" in Banja Luka).


3188/ Id.
Notes (continued)

3189/ Roy Gutman, "Death Camps", A Witness to Genocide, Zagreb, Croatia, August 2, 1992, (reporting that the men were all under 18 or over 60; they were completely exhausted and very thin).


3191/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that hygiene appeared to be totally inadequate, particularly in relation to the number of detainees); "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-39930, (reporting that in the central camp area there was one outdoor toilet).


3195/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348, (reporting that the room was in the schoolhouse); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that the room was in the community centre building, and that several people were beaten to death there).


3197/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555.

3198/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348.

3199/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445, (reporting that women were not heavily abused, just slapped).


Notes (continued)


3207/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943, (reporting that women and very young girls would be taken away to a separate room and repeatedly raped for up to 6 hours); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445, (reporting that women were raped by guards, police officers and military personnel); "Victims of War", Documentary translation, IHRLI Tape No. 123.

3208/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21615, (subject says every night women were taken and raped); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. no. 56346-56348, (reporting that young girls raped every night); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401, (reporting that throughout the three months of the subjects detention about 500 girls were raped); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943, (subject, had been previously held in a camp in Jajce reported that the raping at Trnopolje did not happen as regularly as at the previous camp--dates of subject's detention at Trnopolje are not recorded); An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 3300-3304, (reporting that young girls were sometimes picked out and sexually abused); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that many women were gang raped or beaten); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", The New York Times, August 7, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043, (reporting that there was a mass rape incident but that it was not repeated); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-56727, (subject who was detained during June and July, reporting that camp guards routinely took young women away, and that it was common knowledge that they had been raped); Bill Schiller, "Bosnians Recall Horror of Rape", Toronto Star, 4 January 1993, p. A1, (subject claims was raped every night for at least 20 nights in July); Stephen Engleberg, "Clearer Picture of Bosnia Camps", The New York Times, 16 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40044-40046, (reporting that on at least one evening, drunken Serbian soldiers came into the women's detention hall and picked young women to be raped).


3211/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348.

Notes (continued)

3213/ Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14475-14476; An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401, (reporting girls claiming to have been raped by Serbs from Serbia); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", The New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043, (reporting that a mass rape was perpetrated by a group of drunk men identifying themselves as Serbs from Serbia and Montenegro, calling themselves Cetniks).


3215/ "Victims of War", Documentary translation, IHRLI Tape No. 123.


3218/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445; Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S - 25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18359-18386, (reporting that women were taken to a house across the meadow out of site of the roadway); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959; Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14475, (subject reporting that he saw 20 girls taken by Serbs toward the direction of Kozarac; half came back, while those who resisted were killed); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959, (reporting that women from the camp were taken to a vacant house in the village and raped).

3219/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943, (women were taken to a separate room); An official source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401, (women were raped in the office building next to where the subject was being held).

3220/ Witness Interview by Marion Weigel, Source unknown, IHRLI Doc. No. 39266A-39267A (subject and daughter were held for 21 days at Trnopolje).


3223/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc.
Notes (continued)

No. 56724-56727, (subject reports the names of the perpetrators).


3225/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.


3228/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-198, IHRLI Doc. No. 56955-56959, (reporting that several weeks after their rapes, seven women denounced to Major Kuruzović some of the Serb soldiers who had raped them, that the women were sent to a neuropsychiatrist and then sent to Travnik by train); Stephen Engelberg, "Refugees from Camps", New York Times, 7 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 40043.


3232/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 11388-11401.

3233/ IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52957-52988; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198; Tilman Zulch ed., "Ethnic Cleansing", Society for Threatened Peoples, IHRLI Doc. No. 14422-14502, (subject reporting having seen rape of a 12 year old girl); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that the soldiers would choose the most attractive young girls; those between 10 and 14 years old were taken).

reporting having seen one person killed in a beating by about 15 Serbs; subjects dates of detention are not reported).

3235/ Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan Publishing, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, (reporting that during subject's detention from June through September, that on occasion, guards would seize 5 or more prisoners who would never return); Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", Part II, 11 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154 (reporting that there were about 200 men killed, and that beatings were constant); "Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region", Medecins sans Frontieres Report, 7 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 4843-4862, (reporting that 170 people were killed); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-101, IHRLI Doc. No. 56643-56645, (subject reporting that there were no known atrocities at Trnopolje between 20 August to 1 September 1992); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (subject reporting that approximately 250 people disappeared during his 50 days at the camp--dates of detention not recorded); Sixth Submission by the United States for the U.N. Security Council, 10 March 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18359-18386 (reporting that between 50 and 60 prisoners died each day); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that between 10 and 15 prisoners were called out by name every 10 or 15 days and killed outside); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902, (reporting that a named guard was observed to beat prisoners with a baton); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-149, IHRLI Doc. No. 56724-56727, (subject detained at Trnopolje in June and July).

3236/ Witness Statement, Bosnian Government submission, IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323, (subject detained at Trnopolje during August 1992 stated that the detainees at Trnopolje were not beaten as at Keraterm and Omarska, however they were forced to graze the grass); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-195, Doc. No. 56941-56944, (transferee reporting that while there were minor beatings and robberies at Trnopolje, it was nothing like before at Keraterm).


3239/ Id., (Helsinki Watch reports being denied access to this room).


3241/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555, (reporting that groups of Bosnian Serbs would frequently arrive at the camp, with or without lists, and take selected prisoners out of the camp and into the fields, that these men were never heard of again, and that the subject suggests that they may have been the victims of personal vendettas); Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan,
Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, (Serb acquaintances would come and call for a prisoner, take him out and kill him); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081, (reporting that one soldier returning from the battle of Gradacac stopped at the camp, singled out a 70 year old prisoner apparently known to him, demanded his money then beat and stabbed the man to death with a knife).

3242/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-129, IHRLI Doc. No. 56728-56731 (reporting that a named prisoner was beaten by a named guard on two occasions because he allegedly shot several Serbs before being taken prisoner; prisoner subsequently died).

3243/ Id. (reporting that the husband and son of a Serb woman were taken by guards to a nearby lake and never returned, and were presumed to have been killed).


3245/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563 (reporting that first on the list were all members of the TDF (Territorial Defence Force) and Muslims who had purchased weapons).


3247/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 21595, (reporting that drunken Serb soldiers coming from the front were the biggest problem); "Testimonies of Killings of Civilians", September 1992, Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that locals in uniform would come to the camp and take away people to kill and that none of the "majors" (Army officers) would stop them);

3248/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902;

3249/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-182, IHRLI Doc. No. 56899-56902;

3250/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-73, IHRLI Doc. No. 56554-56555;

3251/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198;

3252/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that subject believed the woman was shot by mistake during a simulation of defensive military action for Banja Luka TV); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that the woman was hit by a round fired indiscriminately during an argument between guards).
Notes (continued)

3253/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that subject heard that Banja Luka TV was making a news report, and a Serb defence of an attack on the camp by Muslim Green Berets was simulated);

3254/ IHRLI-Linden Productions Video Archive and Database, Scene Breakdown, "Dispatches: A Town Called Kozarac", IHRLI Doc. No. 52957-52988; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-56348, (reportedly all of the people buried had been beaten to death and many appeared to have been tortured); Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-76, IHRLI Doc. No. 56561-56563, (reporting that on one occasion young Muslims were forced to bury the bodies of a group of incoming prisoners who were shot because there was no room for them in the camp, and that the young Muslims were told that they too would be shot if they told anyone).

3255/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-266, IHRLI Doc. No. 57197-57198;


3257/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9248-9445,

3258/ "Testimonies on Killing of Civilians", Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Republic of Slovenia, IHRLI Doc. No. 47814, (reporting that subject believed the woman was shot by mistake during a simulation of defensive military action for Banja Luka TV); see however, Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", Vol. II, April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445, (reporting that the woman was hit by a round fired indiscriminately during an argument between guards).

3259/ Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18363;

3260/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-8, IHRLI Doc. No. 56346-546348;


3262/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57334; Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", April 18, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445. According to one former detainee, the "official policy" at Trnopolje was that men, children, the sick and boys under 16 and men over 65 could leave Trnopolje on organized convoys.


3264/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-105, IHRLI Doc. No. 56655-56657, (reporting that the trucks stopped 10 km outside of Travnik so the women and children had to finish the journey on foot);
Notes (continued)

3265/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-230, IHRLI Doc. No. 57078-57081;

3266/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors, Part Two, November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154;

3267/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-97, IHRLI Doc. No. 56629-56631;

3268/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-270, IHRLI Doc. No. 57207-57209;

3269/ Helsinki Watch, "War Crimes in Bosnia-Hercegovina", April 13, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 9428-9445;


3271/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720;

3272/ Croatian Information Centre, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing", IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-39933;

3273/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-231, IHRLI Doc. No. 57082-57085;


3276/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-145, IHRLI Doc. No. 56799-56803; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-165, IHRLI Doc. No. 56844-56849, (reporting that about 3,000 prisoners remained at the camp after this);

3277/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-108, IHRLI Doc. No. 56663-56666;


3279/ Bill Frelick, "Voices from the Whirlwind", April-May 1993, US Committee for Refugees, IHRLI Doc. No. 21617;


3281/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-126, IHRLI Doc. No. 56717-56720, (subject reporting having heard that thousands of Muslims and Croats were shot and thrown over the Vlašić waterfall in the area north of Travnik).
Notes (continued)

3282/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-139, IHRLI Doc. No. 56769-56771;


3284/ Sixth Submission by the United States to the U.N. Security Council, March 10, 1993, S-25393, IHRLI Doc. No. 18374-18375;

3285/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-12943.

3286/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (subject, a Muslim male, claims to be an eyewitness to the events of the massacre); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (subject claims that he was in the convoy, but that he was not on the buses, he reports that the incident happened at the end of July, however the account is consistent with other descriptions of the incident).

3287/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948, (reporting that the group consisted of 250 men and about 10 women); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-179, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No.57395; (reporting that when the buses arrived at the camp that there was a big clamor to get on board. The camp commander Slobodan Kurzovic (sic) made room on one of the buses for the subject and his father).

3288/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-103, IHRLI Doc. No. 56649-56652, (reporting that 10 buses and 8 trucks with trailers were brought to Omarska and prisoners were loaded on, the convoy went first to Trnopolje and then to Kozarac); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to a letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57395, (reporting that during a brief stop at a gas station in Kozarac, three additional buses and seven trucks filled with men, women and children from Prijedor joined the convoy); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (reporting that the buses from Trnopolje were joined by two other buses and 6 trailer trucks);

3289/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to a letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57395.


3291/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423,

3292/ Roy Gutman, "A Witness to Genocide", Lisa Drew Books, Macmillan Publishing, IHRLI Doc. No. 24941-24947, (reporting that more than 200 Trnopolje camp inmates shot); US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423, (reporting that all the men in the convoy were removed, approximately 250); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396, (reporting
that 250-300 male prisoners were selected); US Department of State
Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551, (reporting that 200
men were ordered onto the buses); Bosnian Government submission, IHRLI Doc.
No. 33322-33323;

3293/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc.
No. 56945-56948; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter
dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396; US Department of State
Declassified Materials, 94-71, IHRLI Doc. No. 56549-56551; Bosnian Government
submission, Victim Statement, IHRLI Doc. No. 33322-33323;

3294/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-71, 56549-56551,
(subject reporting that there was not enough room for all the men on the buses
and that he was one of three men were told to board a truck full of women and
children, thereby escaping the massacre); ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden
Horrors, Part Two", November 11, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154, (one
subject reporting that women, children and old men and the sick were ordered
to get out of his bus and to get into one of the trucks, and that he was able
to sneak onto a truck).

3295/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated
December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396;

3296/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc.
No. 56945-56948, (reporting that buses drove forward about 200 metres); US
Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423,
(reporting that the buses travelled about 2 km further and then stopped); The
NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27,
1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396, (reporting that the convoy drove for about 15
minutes before the buses separated from it);

3297/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc.
No. 56420-56423, (ravine 20 metres deep); The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes
Evidence, attached to letter dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396,
(ravine 50 metres deep);

3298/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-196, IHRLI
56945-56948; US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc.
No. 56420-56423; The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter
dated December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57396;

3299/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated
December 27, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 57397;

3300/ ABC Nightline, "Bosnia: The Hidden Horrors", November 11, 1992,
IHRLI Doc. No. 32147-32154;

3301/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc.
No. 56420-56423;

3302/ The NSC Sub-Group on War Crimes Evidence, attached to letter dated
December 27, 1993; IHRLI Doc. No. 57396; US Department of State Declassified
Materials, 94-196, IHRLI Doc. No. 56945-56948; US Department of State
Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc. No. 56420-56423;

3303/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-31, IHRLI Doc.
No. 56420-56423;
Notes (continued)

3304/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-179, IHRLI Doc. No. 56889-56891;


3315/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 05844-852.

3316/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99. Another report estimates 2,000 persons were detained at "Kevljani, Brezičani" as of November 19, 1992. (It is not clear why the prisoner totals from these two locations are combined because based on the available map and location information, Kevljani is approximately 12 kms east of the town of Prijedor.) Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.

3317/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56851.
Notes (continued)

3318/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56851.


3320/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-166, IHRLI Doc. No. 56851.


3324/ Witness Statement from "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39929-30. The subject, from Kozarac, relates that after the attack on his town, the residents were tricked when the Red Cross emblem was displayed and they heard announced over a megaphone: "Surrender, the Red Cross is waiting for you, you will be protected." The men and women were separated and loaded into 21 waiting buses. Some of the buses drove straight through the woods toward Trnopolje, the others went to Ciglane.

3325/ Witness Statement included in "Report" from Women's Group "Trešnjevka", September 28, 1992 IHRLI Doc. No. 39297A-311A


3330/ Witness Statements, submitted by the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Government Office, IHRLI Doc. No. 31933-37. Although the account does not give details about this incident the subject claims it happened the day after he was brought to Ciglane; he reports that after the attack on Kozarac on May 27, 1992, he was arrested and held at Ciglane for two days.


3334/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 776, 27 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43277. This source gives an incomplete map coordinate which locates the reported camp in the Kozarac area.

3335/ The report identifies the camp location as "Jajce, Prijedor." There is no listing for a town of that name in Prijedor according to available maps, however Jajce is a county in BiH located southeast of Banja Luka.

3336/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3337/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3338/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3339/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3340/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.

3341/ An official UN source, IHRLI Doc. No. 12932-34.


3344/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 174, 31 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 43302-43303. The subject reports that "the Omarska concentration camp took in 4 separate camps in the area: Keramika, Trnopolje, Omarska, and Mrakovica."


3347/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99. Another report estimates 2,000 persons were detained at "Kevljani, Brezičani" as of November 19, 1992. (It is not clear why the prisoner totals from these two locations are combined because based on the available map and location information, Kevljani is approximately 12 kms east of the town of Prijedor.) Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, November 19, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96.
Notes (continued)


3351/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 894, 21 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43289;

3352/ "List of Concentration Camps" from Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulletin No.1, November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3041-99; Confidential Note from Anne-Marie Thalman, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Civil Affairs, Zagreb to Georg Mautner-Markhof, Chief, Special Procedures Section, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-96, (reporting that 2,300 persons were held in "Ljubija mine, Sivac, Šenkovac, the Majdan camp" as of November 19, 1992.)


3356/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09.

3357/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09.

3358/ Subject states that the mine was located just west of the main road through Ljubija, south of the town, between an area marked as Ljubija Rudnik and a small lake. The prisoners were removed from the bus in groups of three and were forced to carry the corpses to an area out of sight of the subject. Automatic gun fire was heard and the groups of prisoners did not return to the bus. The subject assumed that the prisoners were being executed. The subject was able to escape during the confusion created when one of the prisoners struggled with a guard. He believes that he is the only survivor of the original group of 117 Muslims held at the Miska Glava cafe (see Miska Glava account.)

3359/ "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33. The subject reports that the "guards" at the stadium were Serbs from neighbouring villages of
Notes (continued)

Donji Volar, Miska Glava and Tukovi. He identifies some of the guards. All reportedly were formerly civilians.


3361/ The remaining 70 POWs were taken by bus to a mine for execution. The men were removed two by two and shot. The prisoners in the bus rioted, only one is reported to have escaped. (See previous account, paragraph ***, for more information on this mass killing.)


3366/ Witness Statement VI, "Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia", Croatian Information Centre, Zagreb, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 39931-33. Subject describes the events of his capture: On 21 July 1992, when his hometown of Bišćani was attacked by Serbs the subject escaped to the woods where he joined a group of about 270 people; they had 10 or 12 guns between them. The group then joined Capt. Asim MUHIĆ in the Kurevo woods (location unknown). After two days at this location the group was scattered by an attack by Serb paramilitaries. After the attack, subject and others were reportedly on their way to Cazin. The subject and 113 others were caught in the town of Miska Glava. According to the subject, his Serb captors were intending to kill the group but an officer ordered that the prisoners be brought to the hall in Miska glava.


3369/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-09. Subject, a resident of Rizvanovići later escaped a mass killing at a mining area (see Ljubija Sports Stadium). He believes that he was the only surviving prisoner from a group of 117.

3370/ The subject believes that the ten men, called "volunteers" by their captors, were killed by the Bosnian Serb soldiers. He also believes that they were selected because they were residents of high standing or were relatively wealthy. He says that the victims were either known to some of their captors, who were from the local area, or that this information about them was obtained during the interrogations.

3371/ US Department of State, Declassified Materials, March 5, 1993, 94-
Notes (continued)

146, IHRLI Doc. No. 56804-56809. The subject believes that the three perpetrators were either doctors or other medical persons because they wore white medical smocks and had their own medical instruments. It is reported that all three had worked at the "Doktor Mladen Stojanović" hospital in Prijedor. This hospital was reportedly the main hospital for Prijedor and was located in the Urije district of the city. The names of two of the perpetrators are listed in the report at IHRLI Doc. No. 56807.

3372/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 678, 1 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259.

3373/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 678, 1 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259.

3374/ United Kingdom Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 678, 1 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 43259.


3382/ British Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CFN 059, IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-120.

3383/ British Defence Debriefing Team, Debrief of CRN 059, IHRLI Doc. No. 40063-120.

3384/ Submission to IHRLI from Mediya (individual) containing statements by two detainees, IHRLI Doc. No. 29425-38.


Notes (continued)

3387/ US Department of State Declassified Materials, 94-206, IHRLI Doc. No. 57001-04. It is assumed that the appellations "Prijedor Police Station" and the "Serbian Police Headquarters in Prijedor" both refer to the main police station in Prijedor.


3403/ Author and source unknown, submitted by Women Living Under Muslim
Notes (continued)

(sic), under title of "Compilation of Information on Crimes of War Against Women in ex-Yugoslavia." IHRLI Doc. No. 6833. It may be that the location of this camp has been erroneously ascribed to Prijedor; the relevant events in the story happened in the county of Poča, in south-eastern BiH.

3404/ Author and source unknown, submitted by Women Living Under Muslim (sic), under title of "Compilation of Information on Crimes of War Against Women in ex-Yugoslavia." IHRLI Doc. No. 6833.

3405/ Author and source unknown, submitted by Women Living Under Muslim (sic), under title of "Compilation of Information on Crimes of War Against Women in ex-Yugoslavia." IHRLI Doc. No. 6833.


3408/ U.S. Congress, IHRLI Doc. No. 056973.


3411/ UPDATE ON ICRC ACTIVITIES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, IHRLI Doc. No. 017836,43.

3412/ Fax from International Committee of the Red Cross with Situation Report on ICRC Activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina attached, 3 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 036944,55.


3414/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 35, 29 August-4 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038404,12.

3415/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

3416/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.


3418/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3419/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993,
Notes (continued)

IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.

3420/ ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.


3422/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

3423/ Former Yugoslavia, Places of detention and number of detainees visited by the ICRC, fax of 27 May 1994.

3424/ Insufficient information was provided by the report regarding the specific location and control of the alleged facilities. For purposes of this analysis a conservative view will be adopted and only one of the two will be acknowledged in the count of detention facilities. ECMM HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY - REPORT No 36, 5-11 September 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 038368,82.


3428/ This background information comes from John Pomfret, Crisis in Bosnia, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 7 May 1993, at A18, and from Kurt Schork, Bosnian Women Tell of Gang Rapes by Serbs, THE REUTER LIBRARY REPORT, 9 August 1992, BC Cycle.


Notes (continued)


3438/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.


3443/ Isi Mensud, Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina Submission to


3449/ United States State Department, United States Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56415.

3450/ United States State Department, United States Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case 94-28, IHRLI Doc. No. 56415.


Notes (continued)

5999, 22320.


3467/ International Committee of the Red Cross, Former Yugoslavia: Places of Detention and Number of Detainees Visited by the ICRC (30 April 1994).

5494.


3471/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036.

3472/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036.


3476/ Muharem Omerdi, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (29 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4317.

3477/ Muharem Omerdi, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (29 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4317.


Notes (continued)


3486/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32054.


3489/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch
Notes (continued)

No.21, IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.


3495/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32036.


3498/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.


3501/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3502/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.

3503/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.
Notes (continued)

3504/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.


3510/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32111.


Notes (continued)


3517/  STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13468, 29853.

3518/ Kurt Schork, Muslim women 'gang-raped by Serbs,' INDEPENDENT, August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 39345A.

3519/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037.

3520/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037.


Notes (continued)


3531/ See Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 32037.

Notes (continued)


3535/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.


Notes (continued)

Doc. No. 35693, 35676.


3547/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 13468, 13471, 29853, 29856; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974.


3549/ STATE COMMISSION FOR GATHERING FACTS ON WAR CRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULLETIN NO. 3--FACTS ON WAR CRIMES (March 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 13471, 29856; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29184; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.1), IHRLI Doc. No. 31974.


3552/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.

3553/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.2), IHRLI Doc. No. 33290.

3554/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI
Notes (continued)

Doc. No. 29172; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, **1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No. 1)**, IHRLI Doc. No. 32112.


Notes (continued)

3566/ Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies, IHRLI Doc. No. 29186; See also Id. at IHRLI Doc. No. 29199, 29225-29226, 30191-30192; Petty Officer J. Ross and Cpl. T. McComb, Canadian Rape Report 1992-1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 33861; Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992 Victim Testimonies (Batch No.3), IHRLI Doc. No. 35676, 35693 (states that a group of approximately 21 people received food only once).


October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 121.


3583/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923.

3584/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56923-56924.

3585/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3586/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57076.

3587/ One source suggests that this open field was at Polygon, a test track for vehicles, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29747.


3590/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 6753.

3591/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56926; Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304; U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57066-57067.

3592/ This man was a former colonel in the Yugoslav Army, U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57066-57067.

3593/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56926.

3594/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57110.


3596/ Media Press Sarajevo Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 22335.

3597/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.
Notes (continued)

3598/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3599/ This camp is referred to numerous times as the Manac camp, but it would seem that the witnesses are making reference to what is otherwise known throughout this report as the Manjaća camp.


3601/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 57111; Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3602/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3603/ U.S. State Department, IHRLI Doc. No. 57111.


3609/ The auto factory was 200 metres west, and the other was 100 metres east, U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56558-56559.

3610/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56558.


3612/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3613/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3614/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56926.

3615/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

Notes (continued)

3617/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.


3619/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3620/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56924.

3621/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.


3627/ Media Press Sarajevo Report, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 22335.

3628/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3629/ Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interview of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29749 and U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.

3630/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 56559.


3636/ This man came on 9 or 10 August 1992, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN Office in Geneva, Interviews of ex-prisoners, 21 July 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29750.

3637/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 56925.
Notes (continued)


3640/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 57112.


3643/ Centre for Investigation of War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide on the Muslims, IHRLI Doc. No. 22304.

3644/ U.S. State Department, 8 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No 56924.


3649/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54752.


3651/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54781.


3653/ Witness testimony, recorded by Leila Hrvat, Zenica, 8 August 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 54776 and 54780.


3657/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29745.


3661/ U.S. State Department, no date, IHRLI Doc. No. 29.

3662/ Muharem Omerdić, counselor of religious education at the Riyasat of the Islamic community in Sarajevo, Muslims in Concentration Camps, 29 June 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 431

3663/ Permanent Mission of Denmark, IHRLI Doc. No. 29744.


3666/ These groups were dominated by Muslims and Croats.


3668/ Nikola Antanov, Fighting Flares in Bosnia, Leaders Plead For Peace, Reuters, 5 April 1992. For a full discussion of the Battle and Siege of Sarajevo, see Annex VI.


3670/ Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Report to the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992), Case III-011, at 22 (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 2176 (alleging that in late 1991 and 1992 there were "bordellos" in Sarajevo where Muslim and Croat units raped Serb women as young as 12, keeping them in the "bordello" until the fifth month of pregnancy, and then detaining them to prevent abortions, and that men with infectious diseases including AIDS were "deliberately allowed" to visit the "bordello" and rape women there); Bordellos of Screams: Confessions by the Women Raped in Muslim and Croatian Prisons 23-24 (undated), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 7088-7089 (same); Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Secretary General, U.N. Doc. A/48/124, A/25506 (1 April 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 18264 (alleging that Muslim and Croat forces run bordellos for Serb women); Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights,
Notes (continued)

U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1993/86 (8 February 1993), IHLRI Doc. No. 12609 (stating that Muslim militia run brothels with the knowledge and acknowledgement of Muslim authorities); Statement of [witness], taken 21 January 1992, in Sarajevo, IHLRI Doc. Nos. 11862-11863 (alleging that "bordellos" were a public secret).

3671/ This is not a comprehensive list of sites, but contains only camps for which few details are given. Camps for which there are more details are described more fully below.


3674/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHLRI Doc. No. 11703.

3675/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHLRI Doc. No. 11703.

3676/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHLRI Doc. No. 11703.

3677/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 11741.

3678/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHLRI Doc. No. 11703.

3679/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 11741.

3680/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHLRI Doc. No. 11825.

3681/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHLRI Doc. No. 5525.

3682/ Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Letter from Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency to the United Nations (5 August 1992), IHLRI Doc. No. 11703.

3683/ Bordellos of Screams 24, IHLRI Doc. No. 7089.


3685/ Maggie O'Kane, UN Condemns Serb "Policy" of Rape, Guardian Weekly, 27 December 1992, at 22, IHLRI Doc. No. 6832.

3686/ This may be a misspelling. The author may have meant the county of Sokolac, just east of Sarajevo. Maggie O'Kane, UN Condemns Serb "Policy" of
Notes (continued)

Rape, Guardian Weekly, 27 December 1992, at 22, IHRLI Doc. No. 6832. It is also possible that it is referring to one of the other Sokolac's located in either Šipovo, Bihać or Sokolac counties.

3687/ Maggie O’Kane, UN Condemns Serb “Policy” of Rape, Guardian Weekly, 27 December 1992, at 22, IHRLI Doc. No. 6832.

3688/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11809 (alleging that there were private prisons for Serbs where men were beaten and killed and women were raped and that intellectuals were targets).


3694/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11821.

3695/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11826.


3697/ The report states that those accused of rape were probably members of special units commanded by the commander of the Territorial Defence Forces, but does not state how it arrived at that conclusion. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64201.


Notes (continued)

3702/  ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former

3703/  Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on
Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11617, 11620
(reporting witness statement); Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United
No. 11618 (reporting witness statement); Statement of [witness], Yugoslav
Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009,
YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579; Statement of [same
witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658.

3704/  Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Rape and Sexual Abuse
by Armed Forces (21 January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 5525.

3705/  Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United Nations Committee on
Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 11617, 11620
(reporting witness statement); Republic of Srpska, Submission to the United
No. 11618 (reporting witness statement); Statement of [witness], Yugoslav
Mission, Submission to the United Nations Commission of Experts, Case VI-009,
YU/SC 780-92/DOC-2/E (2 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579; Statement of [same
witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658.

3706/  Statement of [witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United
1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579; Statement of [same witness], undated, IHRLI Doc.
Nos. 18656-18658.

3707/  Statement of [witness], Republic of Srpska, Submission to the
United Nations Committee on Human Rights, No. 555-11/92 (2 November 1993),
IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11618, 11620.

3708/  Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658;
Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United
1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3709/  Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658;
Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United
1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3710/  Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658;
Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United
1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3711/  Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658

3712/  Statement of [witness], undated, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 18656-18658;
Statement of [same witness], Yugoslav Mission, Submission to the United
1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 28579 (summarizing the first statement).

3713/  Statement of [witness], Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency,
Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11816-
Notes (continued)

11817.


3725/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810.
Notes (continued)

3726/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11819-11821


3728/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810.


3732/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11821.

3733/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11810, 11819, 11821. See also, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Third Report, 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64219 (stating only that prisoners were physically maltreated, not alleging by what forces).


3735/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11819.

3736/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11821.


3739/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11823.

3740/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former
Notes (continued)


3742/ There is a very strong possibility that this refers to the tunnel prison located in Bradina, in the county of Konjic.


3745/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11826.

3746/ According to the source, this village is located some 10 kilometres from Sarajevo, however, information regarding the exact location of the village Presjenica and the Đečić camp has not been found. Consequently, their existence in Sarajevo county has not been verified.


3750/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11811.
Notes (continued)


3760/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11811.


Notes (continued)

Nos. 35657-35659.

3766/ It is unclear whether access was given in 1992 or 1993.

3767/ Helsinki Watch, Bosnia-Hercegovina: Abuse by Bosnian Croat and Muslim Forces in Central and Southwest Bosnia-Hercegovina.


3769/ It is unclear to what this word refers.


3771/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness], Case 534/92, IHRLI Doc. 33299.


3773/ United States, Department of State, Declassified Documents, Case 94-26, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 56403-56404.

3774/ ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited by ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, IHRLI Doc. No.064438. This site may be Grude Prison, discussed immediately below.

3775/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area, IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-007062 at Doc. No. 7059.

3776/ Association of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina\Association of Serbs from Konjic, A New Genocide Against Serbs in Konjic Area, IHRLI Doc. No. 7032-007062 at Doc. No. 7059.


Notes (continued)


3782/ Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761.


3786/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 16 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5508 (not reporting the duration); Zlata Phillips & Forman Phillips, War Experiences of Children from Bosnia/Herzegovina (1993), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 6701-6704 (reporting the statements of three children detained, each of whom stated they were kept for three days); Muharem Omerdić, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Muslims in Concentration Camps (30 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 9761 (stating the convoy was detained for over 50 hours); Save Humanity, Report on War Destoructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 June 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 645, 657 (placing the duration at two days).


3790/ This information was told to Herak by two men who had thrown the bodies into the furnace to be burned. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borisлав Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak, Case 1114/1992 (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33344-33351, 33346.

3791/ One source stated that these prisoners had been detained at the Jugopetrol warehouse at Rajlovac. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Statement of [witness] (Sarajevo, 3 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 32058-32059.

Notes (continued)


3794/ Statement No. 6, Why, Urbicid Sarajevo (1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 22123.


3798/ This information was told to Herak by Radomir Pustivuk and Danilo Ždralo, who had thrown the bodies into the furnace to be burned. Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 11 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 33344-33351, 33346; Court TV, Transcript of the trial of Borislav Herak, IHRLI Tape 27, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 16869-16899; Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of the Interior, State Security Department, Statement of Borislav Herak (Sarajevo, 14 November 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 29247-29267.


Notes (continued)


3805/ There is a bit of a discrepancy with the date information provided in the ICRC report. The report states that ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a hospital in Sarajevo on 24 September 1991; however, the siege in Sarajevo did not commence until April 1992. See ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 064437-064442 at Doc. No. 064440.


3809/ Biljana Plavšić, Member of the Presidency, Republic of Srpska, Open Letter, 27 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 11810.


3812/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human
Notes (continued)


3813/ UNPROFOR Daily Site Report, 21 January 1993, at 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 8282 (stating that the week of 21 January 1993, a CIVPOL Investigation Team visited Kula camp, run by Serbs, holding 171 Muslim prisoners; the camp had no electricity or running water).


3817/ Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, U.N. Doc. A/48/92, S/25341 (26 February 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 35815 (stating that in January 1993, there were 131 prisoners waiting at Kula for exchange); Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. Nos. 50195-50196 (alleging that there were about 200 prisoners, mostly women and children, in one room of the camp); Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980 (estimating the population in June at 180); Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destoructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059 (placing the total number of detainees at 130 in mid-May, and adding that when the witness was exchanged, he saw 100 more detainees arriving).

3818/ This is most likely the Kula camp in the Butmir section of Sarajevo, near the airport. ICRC, List of Detention Places Visited By ICRC in Former Yugoslavia, April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 64437-64442, at 64438.

Notes (continued)


3821/ Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513.

3822/ Zdravko Grebo, Report on Human Rights Violations to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights 15 (November 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 5507 (stating the population was mostly civilian with a few prisoners of war); United Kingdom, Defence Debriefing Team, Special Report on Prisoner of War (PW) Camps in the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Annex I to JSIO 2841/19 (25 March 1994), IHRLI Doc. No. 63836 (reporting that detainees were prisoners of war); UNPROFOR Daily Site Report, 21 January 1993, at 3, IHRLI Doc. No. 8282 (same); Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513 (stating that some prisoners were Serbian prisoners of war, but the rest were Serbian criminals); Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980 (reporting that the population was civilian); Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 4059 (calling Kula the place "where civilians are kept").

3823/ However, the source stated that the camp was at the former JNA barracks at Lukavica. This may not be Kula camp, but may instead refer to Lukavica camp. United States, Department of State, United States Human Rights Report on Bosnia and Serbia, 1992 (January 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 9045.


3825/ Susan Moran, Jury is Out on Bosnia War Crimes Tribunal, Insight, 30 August 1993, at 17, IHRLI Doc. No. 33513.

3827/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92, IHRLI Doc. No. 31980.


3833/ Amnesty International, Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gross Abuses of Basic Human Rights (October 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 50195-50196; Statement No. 9, IID 207/86, Save Humanity, Report on On-going War Destoructions, Violations of Human Rights and Crimes Against Humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Part II (7

3834/ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, State Commission for War Crimes, Statement of [witness], Case 279/92 (22 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 31980.


