

According to the witness, the four inmates were Muslims. 703/ One was a soldier, another had been accused of trading arms on the black market and the alleged crimes of the third and fourth were unknown. 704/

641. The witness noted that there was a candle but not enough air to sustain the flame. It was reportedly also difficult to breathe. 705/ There was a pipe and a sink in the corner. The sink was used as a toilet and the pipe was used for water. The detainees defecated into a nylon bag and then stored the bag in the corner of the room. The bag remained in the room with the prisoners because the guards refused to remove it. 706/ The victims were also poorly fed, receiving no food for the first three days. 707/

642. On the day after their arrival at the hotel on 23 July, they learned that a convoy had evacuated the men held at the stadium. 708/ On the seventh day of their detention at the hotel, the men were removed from the cellar and transferred to another detention facility. 709/

643. Fire Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Reportedly, the local fire station was among the possible facilities in Bosanski Novi where men from the surrounding area were interned. According to one witness, conditions at the fire station were much better than those at other sites in Bosanski Novi. 710/ Although the inmates were required to work at this location, 711/ they were fed twice daily and received the same food as the military police. 712/ Nineteen inmates were kept in one room which reportedly measured six by four metres in size. They were given pallets of board or cardboard to sleep on but no blankets. Some of the detainees were beaten from time to time, and all were interrogated. One witness recalled that he was released from the fire station on 10 August 1992. 713/

644. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International and Helsinki Watch.) Several reports refer to a detention facility at the local police station, but specific information regarding its description, operation and control were not made available. The reports allege that only men from the villages and towns in the area of Bosanski Novi were detained at the site 714/ and that some inmates were only held here long enough to be interrogated, after which they were transferred to other area facilities. 715/

645. Secondary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the International Society for Human Rights, British Section.) According to one report, Serbian military and Serbian police collected members of Muslim families from the area of Bosanski Novi and detained them in the local secondary school. The report states that the Muslim detainees were forced to wear white bands around their arms. 716/ No information was available as to the conditions at this site.

646. Ustaša Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is only one report of a Croatian-controlled detention facility in the Bosanski Novi area and no specific information regarding location was given. 717/ The report alludes to the activities of one of the alleged perpetrators including his culpability in torturing Serbs in this Ustaša camp. He was said to have brutally beaten four named inmates including battering one inmate about the testicles. 718/ The report also suggests his responsibility for the killing of another inmate. 719/

647. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Only one report makes reference to a detention facility at a factory site. This allegation was made by a Muslim girl who stated that she was detained at this site along with several other Muslim men

and women from her village of Blagaj. She stated that while at this location she watched her Serbian captors shoot a man in the stomach and then cut off his head with a knife. She stated further that only unarmed civilian victims were detained at this facility. 720/

#### 10. Bosanski Petrovac

648. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, this county had a population of 15,552, of which 75.2 per cent were Serbs, 21.1 per cent were Muslims and the remaining 3.7 per cent were described as "other". 721/ The village of Bosanski Petrovac is located at the intersection of two highways just 20 air miles east of the Croatian/Bosnian border. 722/ Information of reported internment facilities include camps at Jasikovac, 723/ in the village of Vrtoče 724/ and at Kozile. There is however no descriptive information regarding the operation or control of the facilities at Jasikovac nor Vrtoče. What follows are several accounts from former detainees in camp Kozile.

649. Kozile: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) This prison camp was reportedly located just east of the village of Bosanski Petrovac. The facility was erected along the site of what was formerly a horse farm. 725/ Reports suggest that the camp may have come in to operation some time prior to July 1992, but was of rather limited duration. 726/

650. The report suggests that men from nearby villages were routinely sent to Kozile. 727/ Some inmates were said to have come from Sanica, others from Orašac and still others from Bosanska Krupa. 728/ The camp was very small, reportedly only capable of containing 200 men at a time. 729/ Allegedly, an identified Serbian soldier was said to have acted as chief of interrogations and torture at the facility. 730/

651. On 6 August 1992, the Serbs discontinued camp activities and transferred all prisoners directly to a camp in Kamenica. 731/ Kozile was allegedly closed because unidentified representatives from the ICRC were scheduled to visit the area the following day, and the Serbian forces were concerned that the representatives may have discovered the camp and requested an inspection. 732/

652. Another ex-detainee recalls that Kozile 733/ was situated in an old factory in the woods where some 70 Muslim men were detained. The conditions were poor. The facility contained no beds or blankets. 734/ There were no medicines to assist the infirm, and the detainees were frequently beaten and used as forced labor. 735/

653. In still another account, a former detainee recalled being arrested by militiamen of the Serbian district of the county and taken to the local police station. After a few hours, he and several other prisoners were taken to Kozile by bus. 736/ At the camp, the bus was met by 30 armed men. 737/ The prisoners were instructed to stand in a line adjacent to an iron fence while the apparent leader called the inmates one at a time. Once identified, the personal articles were reportedly removed from the prisoners. 738/

654. The former detainee recalls that the facility was essentially a "hut". 739/ The hut was made up of six rooms with an adjoining hallway. 740/ On their first evening, the inmates were placed into a small room where they remained for the night. 741/ Because of the size of the room and the lack of ventilation, the inmates experienced difficulty breathing. 742/

655. The following day, the prisoners were divided up and placed in different rooms. 743/ There were 16 prisoners in the room 744/ with the witness. They

received no food the first day. On the second day, the prisoners were beaten and eventually given food. They were, however, not permitted to use the toilet. 745/ 656. Following the beatings, they were made to walk on all fours to a trough and to lie down in front of the trough for two hours. They were also forced to bark like dogs and sing etnik songs. 746/

657. According to the witness, guards were on duty at all times. Approximately 10-15 among them were "head guards". 747/ They were professionals from the Correctional Institution of Bihać. 748/ The above-mentioned perpetrator was reportedly a warden at that institution and was, in the witness' estimation, the most abusive of the guards. 749/ The perpetrator reportedly removed from the camp some 43 prisoners whose names appeared on a list. The witness believed that a number of these prisoners were killed on his command. 750/

658. The remaining 42, including the witness, were reportedly released when the ICRC announced their plans to visit the location. 751/ Following their release the detainees were required to report to the police station twice daily. 752/

#### 11. Bosanski Šamac

659. Bosanski Samac is located in northern Bosnia on the banks of the Sava River. It is bordered to the east by Orašje and to the west by Odak. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of this municipality was 32,835. Of that number, 44.7 per cent were Croat, 41.5 per cent were Serbs, 6.8 per cent were Muslims and the remaining 7 per cent were described as "others".

660. Bosanski Šamac T.O. Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to reports, approximately 800 civilian Croats, Muslims, and Albanians were detained in the Bosanski Šamac Territorial Defence Building. 753/ The detainees were kept in two large warehouses adjacent to the central police station. 754/ The buildings had previously been used to store and service territorial defence force equipment and vehicles. 755/

661. When the Serbian Territory Defence entered the area, they arrested all the Muslims and Croats who were politically active. 756/ The local members of the Bosnian Muslim political party (SDA) were all held in this facility. 757/ Next, the Serbs arrested all the intellectuals, and then everyone else who did not have working obligations. 758/ The detainees were not charged with any offences. 759/ 662. The detainees were interrogated and beaten primarily in the police headquarters basement. 760/ After an initial period, the detainees were then moved to the T.O. Warehouse or to the School. 761/

663. At the T.O., the detainees were beaten, denied drinking water, denied use of the toilet and proper food. 762/ They were given only one meal a day consisting of a small slice of bread with jam. 763/ However, some of the local Serb guards were sympathetic and would smuggle in food packets, letters and other items from the wives of local detainees. 764/

664. The Serbian Special Forces beat detainees at first. 765/ Later, the local Serb police guards beat the detainees and were more brutal than the Special Forces. 766/ The beatings varied in instruments and number of perpetrators. 767/ The detainees were beaten with iron bars, wood planks, and truncheons by between one and 10 men. 768/

665. For example, one perpetrator reportedly beat detainees with an old automobile shock absorber and stabbed detainees with a bayonet. 769/ This

perpetrator was also responsible for pouring salt into the deep knife wounds he inflicted. 770/ In another instance, another perpetrator killed Father Jozo Puškarić, a religious figure, by picking him up and throwing him to the ground. 771/ This perpetrator reportedly injured many detainees in this manner. 772/

666. The Serbian Special Forces usually beat the detainees during the day in the room in which they were housed or in the yard. 773/ The police guards would beat the detainees at night and attack in the dark. 774/ When the beaten detainees would fall unconscious as a result of the blows, fellow detainees would have to carry them back to the detention area. 775/ A doctor was allowed to treat some of the detainees at the camp for their injuries that resulted from the beatings and mistreatment. 776/

667. The police guards also forced some detainees to eat sand and forced one prisoner to swallow his own feces. 777/ According to one report, the police guards forced one detainee to perform sex acts on a fellow detainee. 778/

668. In April 1992, 47 detainees from the T.O. Building were transferred by two trucks to the JNA Casern Barracks in Brčko. 779/ Some detainees were sent to different detention facilities in the region but were then later returned to this detention camp. 780/

669. Farmers' Cooperative Storeroom: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Approximately 45 non-Serb people were detained in the Farmer's Cooperative Storerooms in Crkvina. 781/ Crkvina is situated about three miles from Bosanski Šamac. 782/

670. On 7 or 8 May 1992, the Serbian Special Force Squad came to the detention centre and ordered the detainees to line up along one side of the room. 783/ A soldier shined a flashlight on each of the detainees. 784/ He then hit one detainee on the head with his gun and shot the detainee as he was falling to the floor. 785/ This procedure was repeated along the line of detainees. 786/

671. When the soldiers finished going down the line killing certain detainees, they ordered the remaining detainees to line up on the other side of the room. 787/ While going down the line this time, the soldiers asked the detainees their names and occupations. 788/ The killings were based on the detainees' answers. 789/

672. After going through the line the second time, the soldiers ordered the remaining detainees to line up on the next wall. 790/ The soldiers ordered the younger detainees to place the dead bodies on a truck which was backed up to the doorway. 791/ The detainees then had to clean the blood off the floor. 792/ Fifteen from among the 45 detainees were reportedly killed. 793/ At least one of the survivors was transferred to the Bosanski Šamac Jail. 794/

673. Bosanski Šamac Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The camp was located in the Bosanski Šamac School. 795/ The camp consisted of three buildings. 796/ The gymnasium held between 300 and 500 detainees ranging in age from 18 to 85 years old. 797/ The Osnovna Škola (Primary School) Building held approximately 80 detainees that were Muslim and Croatians ranging in age from 18 to 65 years old. 798/ The third building was the Spomen Dom (Memorial) Building which held approximately 40 detainees. 799/

674. Area residents, including women and children, were taken by truck to the school gymnasium. 800/ For the first three days, the detainees were not provided with food. 801/ After the fourth day at the camp, one loaf of bread per day was distributed for every 12 people. 802/ The guards never provided any

blankets or bedding to the detainees. 803/

675. The detainees in the Osnovna Škola Building were reportedly beaten, tortured and some were killed. 804/ Although some severe beatings occurred in the gynasium, they were reportedly uncommon. 805/

676. Initally all the guards were local civilian policemen. 806/ In July 1992, the local guards were replaced or supervised by Serbian Reserve Soldiers and the treatment of the detainees became worse. 807/ The Serbian soldiers beat the detainees with sticks and burned them with cigarettes. 808/ The soldiers threw cold water on the detainees and beat them further.

677. The detainees received one meal a day that consisted of a half slice of bread and an egg. 809/

678. The camp commander was a former civilian policeman. 810/ The camp was controlled by the military police of the Serbian army. 811/

679. The most feared individual at the camp was named in the source materials. 812/ Although this individual was not a guard at the camp, he visited whenever he wanted and would proceed to beat and kill detainees. 813/ The killings took place in the gymnasium in front of all the detainees. 814/

680. At times, Serbian Troops would take groups of 15 to 20 men to dig trenches at the front. 815/ At least three men from the camp were seriously wounded by cross-fire. 816/

681. On or about 20 August 1992, 100 detainees from the school were transferred to the T.O. Building in Bosanski Šamac in anticipation of an exchange. 817/ Some of these detainees were tied up and threatened prior to the exchange. 818/

682. Bosanski Šamac Secondary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Detainees from Bijeljina were taken to this school where they spent three days. 819/ At this time, they were the only detainees in the school. 820/ Later, 10 men and two women were brought to the school from the Bosanski Šamac Police Jail. 821/ A Red Cross visit to the jail prompted the transfer. 822/

683. The detainees were later transferred to the Bosanski Šamac School Gymnasium. 823/

684. Old Police Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) A detention facility was located in Bosanski Šamac in the Old Police Building on Titova Street. 824/

685. When the Serbian Territory Defence entered the area, they arrested all the Muslims and Croats who were politically active. 825/ The local members of the Bosnian Muslim political party (SDA) were all held in this facility. 826/ Next, the Serbs arrested all the intellectuals, and then everyone else who did not have working obligations. 827/

686. The detainees were interrogated and beaten primarily in the police headquarters basement. 828/ After an inital period where they were beaten every day, the detainees were then moved to the T.O. Warehouse or to the School. 829/

687. Five of the detainees were civilans who had surrendered arms to a Serbian Paramilitary Unit. 830/ Although they were told by the police that they were to be treated as POWs, these men were tortured and beaten. 831/ Detainees were forced to lie face down while guards sliced their knuckles and beat them with wooden and rubber clubs. 832/

688. The Serbian military would come to the jail at random times each day and force the detainees to sing etnik songs for an hour. 833/ Detainees who were leaders in the political communities of the Muslims or Croats were taken out of the chorus and beaten while the others continued to sing. 834/ Those who had relatives fighting in the Croatian Army were also singled out for harsh treatment, often death. 835/ In some cases, Serbs came from the front after fighting to beat the detainees. 836/

689. Detainees were taken to dark rooms in the upper floor of the jail and beaten from behind. 837/ Detainees were forced to eat hot chili peppers to cause additional pain to the cuts they had from the beatings. 838/ Reportedly some detainees died or disappeared during their internment at the jail. 839/

690. The camps were controlled by the military police of the Serbian army. 840/

691. According to the list of detention places visited by ICRC in the former Yugoslavia, a detention facility was established at a local police station in Bosanski Šamac. Representatives of the ICRC visited this facility on 13 May 1992. No information regarding conditions, duration, the ethnicity of detainees nor the identities of the controlling parties was provided. 841/

692. House Arrest: (The existence of this type of detention has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The women and children from the Bosanski Šamac area were detained in houses in the village of Zasavica. The village was policed by Serbian Soldiers and Serbian irregulars. 842/

693. Sources suggest that the women were repeatedly raped while detained under house arrest. 843/

## 12. Bratunac

694. This municipality is located in the central eastern part of BiH, bordered on the east by Serbia. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, there was a population of 33,575 before the war. Of that number, Muslims constituted the majority with 64.2 per cent, Serbs made up 34.2 per cent, and the remaining 1.6 per cent described themselves as "other".

695. At the end of April 1992, Bratunac was occupied by former JNA Novi Sad corps and the Šešelj and Arkan formation from Serbia. The majority Muslim population failed to resist occupation, mostly out of fear of Serb retaliatory action. 844/ Two weeks later, the process of "ethnic cleansing" began, and was reportedly completed in less than one week. 845/

696. By early May, Serb forces had robbed, burned, destroyed, and ethnically cleansed the villages of Hrančić, Glogova, Biječevo, Krasnopolj, Miholjevići and a large part of Bratunac itself. 846/ The Serbian extremists and aggressors have effectively forced 20,332 Muslim citizens, or 92 per cent of the Muslim population from the Bratunac area, into exile. 847/

697. Serbian extremists arrested Muslims en masse. Many were taken to the stadium or sport grounds and stripped of their possessions. 848/ The men were separated from the women and children and then transferred to other detention facilities. 849/ A camp whose location is unknown is alleged to exist in one report. 850/

698. FK "Bratstvo" Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission.) According to one report, "Četniks" from Serbia instituted a manhunt throughout the area inspecting one house at a time, collecting residents and sending them to the

local stadium for "consultations with the new authorities". 851/ When the citizens arrived, their names were read off, they were divided into groups, and the men were transferred to the gymnasium of the local elementary school. 852/

699. According to another report, some 6,000 to 7,000 Muslims were interned at the stadium by "Četniks" on 10 June 1992. 853/ They were reportedly forced to serve as blood donors, and some did not survive because so much blood had been withdrawn. 854/ Reportedly, the bodies of hundreds of individuals have been burned or thrown into the Drina River. 855/ This camp is also reported in a list of camps. 856/ Other reports also allege the existence of this camp. 857/

700. "Vuk Stefanović Karadić" Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission.) Muslim men were detained at this location in the centre of the village following "consultation" and assignment at the stadium. Many were subjected to beatings. Several were reportedly tortured and killed. 858/ Allegedly the richest among the detainees were killed first. According to one report, detainees numbered approximately 800. Four hundred among them were later transported to Pale for prisoner exchange. 859/

701. Many of the allegations concerning this camp are corroborated in the Special Rapporteur's report of 10 February 1993. It was reported that after the mass arrest of about 2,000 Muslims by Serb police in Bratunac on 9 May 1992, 500 to 600 men were detained in the hall of an elementary school. Those who could not fit inside were reportedly shot with automatic weapons in front of the hall. Beatings were carried out according to lists naming the most influential in the community. Between 30 to 50 people died from injuries the first night while nine others suffocated in the crush as the 500 to 600 struggled to escape the beatings. An Imam was allegedly beaten and stabbed to death after refusing to take the Christian faith and raise three fingers in the Serb manner. After three days of beatings, the group was transferred to Pale. 860/

702. In another report, some 600-700 male Muslims were brutally tortured and killed by Serb paramilitary units and local "Četniks". Some victims were beaten with wooden and iron poles, others were taken to the "so-called investigation" room which was full of dead bodies where they were made to jump up and down on the bodies of the dead. 861/ Witnesses claimed that the corpses were "butchered", with noses, ears and genitals cut off and crosses cut into their skin. 862/

703. According to another report, on 12 May 1992, several individuals from the village of Rakovac were arrested by Serb police 863/ and detained at this location. Their personal effects were removed, they were beaten and then made to remain in a squatting position without food or water for some 30 hours. 864/ Two among them were reportedly set afire. Two other detainees were also killed. 865/ In the witness' estimation, some 21 individuals were killed during the course of the evening. Some days later, several prisoners were taken to Pale where they were exchanged. 866/

704. In another report, a witness/victim was brought to this location in early April 1992. Reportedly hundreds of men between the ages of 16 and 50 were interned here. 867/ Every day a group of inmates were removed from the camp, and never returned. The witness was detained at this location until mid-May, at which time he was transported to Pale. 868/ During his detention at the school, he witnessed summary executions and arbitrary killings of other prisoners. 869/ Several individuals suffered from starvation. The witness was reportedly forced to bury many of the dead and was made to clean up the bloodstains left behind with his clothing. 870/ Another witness testimony provides similar details and it is unclear if it is the same witness. 871/

705. In another report, after being transferred to the school from the stadium, some 500-600 men were forced into one main hall. 872/ The aggressors beat the detainees to try to squeeze them all into the hall. Those who could not fit, were shot in the doorway with automatic weapons. 873/ Consequently, many died from the suffocation which resulted from individuals squeezing others into the corners of the room to escape death. According to the report, those men who survived were beaten throughout the night. 874/

706. In the days that followed, inmates were reportedly taken outside, beaten, placed into garbage containers, and burned alive. 875/ The open containers were then placed under the windows of the containment area causing the smoke to fill the room. The dead were later transported by trucks and disposed of in the river Drina. 876/

707. According to several reports, the Imam, Mustafa Mojkanović, from Bratunac was killed by Serb extremists on 10 June before thousands of Muslim citizens. 877/ Reportedly, the Serb extremists ordered the Imam to cross himself, when he refused they beat him. They reportedly also stuffed his mouth with sawdust, poured beer in his mouth and then cut his throat. 878/ That same evening some 200 other Muslims were also killed, but not before being subjected to extreme abuses and physical mistreatment. 879/

708. One witness reported that he and 120 other inmates from this camp were due to be exchanged for "etnik" prisoners at Kladanj on 14 May 1992. The source believed that they were actually taken to the village of Donja Vratnica, near Visoko, where they were untied and handed over to Bosnian soldiers wearing "fleurs de lis" badges. The source did not see any of the "etnik" prisoners they were to be swapped with. 880/

709. This camp is also reported in a list of camps. 881/ Other reports also allege the existence of a camp here. 882/

710. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to the ICRC, there is a camp in the Military Prison in Bratunac. The ICRC first visited the Military Prison on 14 October 1993. 883/

### 13. Brčko

711. Serbs have used and may still be using detention camps to facilitate the destruction and expulsion of non-Serbs from Brčko. Serbian conquest of Brčko is strategically significant in that it provides one link in a chain ensuring contiguous borders and access to FRY for Bosnian Serbs. Brčko lies on the southern bank of the Sava river which serves as the boundary between BiH and Croatia. Pre-war population of the city and county of Brčko was about 87,000, 40,000 in the city. Approximately 44 per cent were Muslim, 25 per cent Croat, 21 per cent Serb, six per cent Yugoslavs and 3 per cent "others". The county is part of the Sava River valley and supports mixed farming. 884/ The city was a light industrial centre. 885/

712. The political and military objectives of the Bosnian Serbs are clear. The creation and preservation of Serbian dominated and controlled territory within what had become BiH and its direct geographic and political link with FRY. Brčko Serbs expressed their intention toward the end of April 1992. SDS Assemblyman Ristanić declared that Bosnia's Serbs wanted to be part of Yugoslavia. He announced that Brčko's Serbs wanted the city broken into three parts, one each for Muslims, Serbs, and Croats. This announcement was covered on local television and in the newspapers Gradiety and Brčanske Novine. He insisted that division must take place by 3 May or there would be war. 886/

713. Their demand for ethnic division either unanswered, unmet, or unimportant, Serbian forces destroyed the two bridges over the Sava River, on or about April 30, 1992. Fifty to 100 people were killed by the explosions. Body parts were scattered nearby and windows in downtown Brčko were shattered. The Serbs bombarded Muslim areas with artillery. After about a day, Serb forces secured downtown Brčko and the predominantly Serb areas east of the main road to Tuzla. The Serbs also began to round up Muslim residents. 887/

714. For several months before April 1992, JNA equipment (including artillery, tanks, and small arms) from Slovenia and Croatia was brought into the Brčko area for storage. Buses carrying Serb forces (probably paramilitary) reportedly moved from Bijeljina toward Brčko in the days just before the end of April. By late April, the Serb leadership in Brčko appears to have had both experienced forces and a ready stockpile of arms at hand. 888/

715. Reportedly, the JNA had begun to patrol around the city and county of Brčko in January and February 1992. The reserves were called up in February, soldiers were told they would fight in the Osijek area. Most Croats and Muslims left their units and escaped to Croatia. At that time, the JNA confiscated all of the weapons and matériel of the Bosnian Territorial Defence Force and began to arm local Serbian civilians. Small squares were placed on every house and apartment building to identify the ethnicity of its inhabitants. Ethnic lists were compiled for every village and town in the area. 889/

716. As described above, Serb forces commenced their attack upon Brčko with the destruction of the two bridges (road and rail) that cross the Sava at Brčko, on April 30 or very early in the morning of 1 May 1992. 890/ The Serbian forces proceeded to bombard Brčko with artillery. Fighting reached the centre of the city on 1 May, when Serbian reservists from Bijeljina positioned artillery around the train station and began firing into Muslim parts of the city. The shells landed at a rate of 75 every 45 minutes. In some parts of town, local Serbs who had obtained weapons beforehand began arresting their Muslim and Croatian neighbors. 891/ After the bombardment, Colonel Pavle Milinković and his garrison troops occupied the city with help from local mobilized Serbs. Muslim men were placed under house arrest. 892/

717. The battle for the city of Brčko was over for all practical purposes by 4 May 1992. Victorious Serb forces began rounding up Muslim and Croat residents. The captives were taken to several holding areas, including the Brčko police station, the local bus depot, a former sand and gravel depository, the hospital, a former textile factory, a mosque, a hotel, and a pig farm south-east of the city. Killings and beatings allegedly took place in each. 893/

718. A Bosnian Serb from a village populated entirely by ethnic Serbs, who participated in the takeover of Brčko provided the following account: Bosnian Serbs in Lukavac received a shipment of weapons from the JNA base in Brčko at the end of April 1992. The weapons, mostly AK-47's and M-48's, were delivered by JNA military trucks to a house in the village. The owner of the house, his brother and their friend then reportedly distributed the weapons in Lukavac. 894/

719. On April 30, 1992, JNA forces stationed in Brčko destroyed the two bridges over the Sava. Approximately 3,000 paramilitary troops from Serbia came from Bijeljina and attacked Brčko from the south-east. Bosnian Serb irregulars from Gornji Bukvik and the surrounding area attacked from the west. The two attacking forces met at the JNA military base in Brčko to further coordinate the takeover of Brčko with local JNA forces. 895/

720. The president of the local Serbian Democratic Party then allegedly announced the mobilization of all Bosnian Serbian male residents of military age. On 7 May, about 600 gathered. According to this witness, within the next seven

days all Muslim and Croatian residents were rounded up and taken to the Luka port camp. 896/

721. Another witness reported that in the first half of May, Serbs searched for weapons, registered the local population and restricted movement in the city. 897/

722. According to the same witness, successive waves of military and paramilitary forces came to Brčko. Every few days a different group appeared to be in charge. At one time or another, the men of Dragan Kalinić, Arkan (eljko Ranjatović) or Vojislav Šešelj were in charge. Martić's people from Bosanska Krajina were supposedly the last to hold the city. 898/

723. Each weekend groups of Serbian "weekenders" (vikendaši), armed Serbian men, not necessarily soldiers, allegedly descended upon the area from Bijeljina to plunder and vandalize. 899/

724. Reportedly, during the first few days of May, the local Serbs established what was called the "War Presidency", a committee of local leaders representing important sources of authority in the region. These allegedly included: the chief of uniformed police, Veselin Veselić, the commander of the military garrison, Colonel Pavle Milinković, the commander of the Luka camp, Dokić, the commander of the fire brigade, Kristo Purić, the head of health, Milenko Vojinović, aka Dr. Beli and reportedly in the Bosnian Serb Assembly in Pale, the head of the judiciary, Todor Gavrić, the information director, Boško Lomović, the head of defence, Milutinović and the police commander, Drago Vesiljević. Djordje Ristanić was reported to be the head of the executive body. The War Presidency may now call itself the "Executive Committee". 900/

725. JNA Casern: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State and Helsinki Watch.) As stated previously, the collection and imprisonment of non-Serbian residents began immediately after Serb conquest of the city. In fact, there is at least one report of Muslim detention at the JNA casern prior to the outbreak of armed hostilities in the city. 901/

726. Allegedly, on 26 April 1992, 47 prisoners from the Bosanski Šamac T.O. Building were transferred by two trucks, one civilian and one military, to the JNA casern in Brčko. The casern was still a JNA installation and supported an unidentified armour unit and an unidentified infantry unit. Some soldiers wore a star on their uniforms, while others had a star with the Serbian tri-colour in the middle. The detention facility took up half the casern and it already supposedly contained four unidentified civilians from the Brčko area. 902/

727. The alleged camp commander was a JNA counter-intelligence major who wore civilian clothes. Guards were JNA military police. 903/

728. The prisoners were reportedly interrogated and beaten. Interrogators included the camp commander and the commander of the Bosanski Šamac fourth detachment who was also a member of the city's crisis headquarters, who traveled to Brčko on at least two occasions for the purpose of interrogating prisoners. The goal was collection of information regarding Muslim/Croatian military posture and capabilities. 904/

729. One prisoner was allegedly maltreated because he was a member of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) in Bosanski Šamac. 905/

730. On 5 May, all 51 prisoners were reportedly transferred to the Španac JNA barracks territory in Bijeljina. 906/

731. It was also reported that on about 1 May 1992 about 200 men were held in the casern movie theatre from an ethnically mixed apartment building. 907/

732. Many were placed under a sort of house arrest, ordered to stay within their homes or a small area around their homes. It was reported that bands of Serbs entered Muslim homes, took away young females, raped them and returned them after two or three days. 908/ Most who found themselves alive and subject to the authority of Serbian forces were put in a number of places for several days before being shipped to the primary detention camp in Brčko, at the Luka port facilities.

733. The number of detainees was reported to have grown so rapidly that a number of facilities in and around Brčko were designated as holding areas. Accounts of the locations of these holding areas vary, but the following have appeared in a variety of reports and interviews received.

734. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch and the US Mission.) Reports suggest the detention and execution of hundreds of people at the Brčko police station probably located on Majevička Brigada Road in Brčko. 909/

735. One man claims to have been held there for seven days in May 1992. He stated that Serbian forces used this police station as a killing centre from 7 May 1992 until 1 June 1992. He may have loaded bodies into trucks during his seven day period of incarceration at the rate of 100 bodies per day. He claims to have survived only because of the intervention of a Serbian Orthodox priest who apparently secured his transfer to the Luka camp, which was located in a quarry and brickyard outside Brčko. The witness claims that he was later transferred to a camp in Serbia; where after a period of time he obtained his release. 910/

736. Apparently, the same individual recalls the execution of several Muslim teenage boys after they had been ordered to sing a Serbian song. He was also told that specific rooms in the police station were used for torture and execution. A guard at the facility supposedly claimed that 300 people were killed each day. The majority of killings seemed to take place around a series of stalls or elevators. 911/ A second individual apparently detained at the same place declared that he was responsible for unloading bodies from an elevator. He estimated that he loaded about 500 bodies onto trucks over a three day period. 912/

737. Several individuals were also reportedly beaten, interrogated, and forced to work. 913/

738. Slaughterhouse/Abattoir: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) According to a British report, the Abattoir, adjacent to the wharf complex in Brčko, was set up as a torture camp where the slaughter equipment was used on the inmates. 914/

739. The fact is, the slaughterhouse may have been used by the Serbs in conjunction with the police station as a detention and execution complex. Apparently, a slaughterhouse is located next to the police station. 915/ Also, another individual reported that he visited a cattle slaughterhouse near Brčko, near the Luka camp. He heard screams and shots. He also spoke with an alleged survivor of the facility who said that 100-300 people were killed there each day from 7 to 14 May 1992. 916/

740. A Former Sand and Gravel Depository: 917/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Mission.) It was reported that in late April 1992, the former sand and gravel depository "Luka-Skladište Šljunka i Peska" was turned into a detention camp where, within 30 days, more than 1,000 Muslims were sent. Inmates were fed once every two or three days. Every night a group of prisoners was taken away and not seen again. In late June, this camp allegedly held over 5,000. In a two day period in late June-early July, over 2,000 people from this camp were allegedly killed. New arrivals in the camp kept the population at roughly 5000. 918/

741. Former Textile Factory Interplet: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Mission.) Over 2,000 people, mostly women, were reportedly held in a former textile factory in Brčko. About 1,000 women there were allegedly subject to constant rape by Serb gangs. 919/

742. The Fesfema Restaurant: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Fesfema restaurant was reported as a place of detention in Brčko. 920/ No additional information was provided regarding its operation or control.

743. The Fraser (or Faser) Car Service Company: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This facility was reportedly operated as a place of detention in Brčko. 921/ No additional information was provided regarding its operation or control.

744. Sports Hall/Stadium complex "Partizan": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State and the Danish Helsinki Committee.) A sports hall and/or stadium complex called Partizan allegedly held over 500 people.

745. Reportedly a group of 96 Muslims were transported to this location immediately after which two were killed and the remainder were forced to beat each other. A Major Dragan was said to have cut one prisoners' ear off and forced another prisoner to lick the wound. A machine-gun was supposedly placed in the middle of the hall and the guards threatened to kill everybody on the spot. Allegedly some guards placed pistols in prisoners' mouths, while others combed prisoners' hair with bloody combs. The report states that of the original 96, 26 survived two days of torture. Some were then reportedly taken to Bijeljina, others to the Luka camp. 922/

746. The Hotel Galija: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Mission.) Where more than 500 female Muslims were allegedly held for the sexual entertainment of Serb forces. 923/

747. Luka: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Mazowiecki and the British Defence Debriefing Team.) The brick factory and port facilities located on the Sava River; the primary detention camp in Brčko, notorious as a death and torture camp. 924/

748. The Serbs detained prisoners at the Luka port facility from at least 8 May 1992 until late July or August 1992, when, it seems, the Luka camp was shut down, and surviving prisoners were transferred elsewhere. Reports suggest that the camp population ranged from 1,000 to 5,000 inmates with the total number of people who passed through unknown. Supposedly about 95 per cent were ethnic Muslims and the remainder Croatian; however, there are reports of Serbs held and killed at the Luka camp also. Additionally, it seems that all those detained at the Luka camp were from around Brčko. 925/

749. During the camp's operation, many prisoners were released, some bribed their way out and others were saved by personal intervention of influential Serbs. Up to three thousand prisoners may have been killed in the Luka detention complex and all inmates were subjected to inhumane living conditions and a variety of brutal assaults, including rape and torture. The perpetrators of such acts were guards, administrators, soldiers and paramilitaries. Many survivors have rendered statements and may be available to testify. 926/

750. The Luka camp had five main parts: an administration building, which included barracks, offices, interrogation rooms, and rooms where women were held to be raped; a large warehouse divided into three compartments, where the detainees were held; a police barracks; a small building used as barracks by groups of front-line soldiers who visited the complex; and a second large warehouse, where visiting soldiers could obtain small arms and equipment. (The warehouse held a new model of rifle manufactured by the company in Serbia that usually supplied the JNA; some trucks making deliveries to the warehouse had license plates from Serbia.) The visiting soldiers, especially members of Arkan's forces, appear to have been responsible for many of the beatings and killings. 927/

751. From early May, Luka's commander was reportedly Major Petar Djokić; the Deputy Commander was an identified Captain. Both men wore JNA uniforms. The Major was known by locals to be the richest man in the Semberi region of Bosnia and had a house in Dvorovi. 928/ They appeared before the prisoners sparingly. Djokić reportedly oversaw or participated in some beatings and at least one killing of prisoners. They did not inform prisoners of their rights and responsibilities, nor did they apparently take necessary steps to maintain discipline within the Luka camp. They were directly involved in arranging for the transfer to the "Serbian Republic" of the property of at least some Muslims interned in the camp, in concert with representatives of the Arkanovci. They appear to have had repeated, direct contacts with various paramilitary leaders (including Arkan, Captain Dragan, and Captain Mauser, a local paramilitary). 929/

752. Until late May, the commander of the halls in which prisoners were held was an identified individual who reportedly committed numerous beatings and killings and was present for many others. This man had keys to the second warehouse, where arms were stored. He was reportedly succeeded as commander by a young man. This young man was from Brčko, was well known to detainees, and had worked in Luka from early May. After assuming command, he registered detainees; which the former commander had not. Both men were members of the local police (SUP). Nearly all guards in the camp (and all those seen after Kosta took command) wore blue SUP uniforms. Paramilitaries, in particular the Arkanovci and Draganovci, participated in the transportation of detainees to and from Luka. 930/

753. A Bosnian Muslim from Brčko provided an account of his arrest and imprisonment at Luka from the inception of its use as a camp. He stated that Serbian forces stormed into the suburb of Novo Brčko. "Četniks", including White Eagle forces, shot rifles into the windows of residences and drove people into the street. All residents were put into six trucks, which made about three trips to ferry the people to an area where three schools were collocated. 931/

754. The residents of Novo Brčko were gathered onto the combined athletic fields of the schools. With megaphones, the captors directed Serbs to one part of the field, Croats to another, and Muslims to yet another. Members of mixed marriages and children were not permitted to remain together. Along with a group of males aged 13 and older, the witness was among the first prisoners taken to the Luka camp. He was forced to sign documents "selling" his property in Novo Brčko at a low price to a Serb. 932/

755. During his first days at the camp, the captors called out names of

prisoners from electoral rolls. All those who were members of the SDA (a Bosnian, primarily Muslim, political party) or who had held positions of leadership in business or industry were killed. Shootings often occurred at 4:00 a.m. The witness estimates that during his first week at Luka more than 2,000 men were killed and thrown into the Sava River. 933/

756. After four days of mass shootings, there was a lull. From the fifth day, prisoners who were ethnic Serbs and were accused of being disloyal to the "etnik" cause were taken for interrogation and beatings. 934/

757. The witness was interrogated on the seventh day of his captivity. This was the stage when detainees with property or money were subjected to questioning and torture. The witness, who was affluent, would not describe his own beating. By this point, all prisoners known to have been politically active had already been killed. 935/

758. Following his second week in the Luka facility, the witness saw guards torture or kill Serbs who had hidden or helped Muslims. The camp commander designated a Bosnian Serb who had been a waiter at a Brčko hotel to seek out specific ethnic Serb prisoners for interrogation because he knew most of the Brčko area residents by name. 936/

759. After the witness had been interrogated, he was taken with other prisoners to Hanger Two of the loading dock, where they were forced to look at a pile of more than 200 corpses or torsos. Most of the body parts had been chopped off: hands, arms, and genitals. The prisoners standing outside Hanger Two were told they would end up like that if they told lies while being interrogated. 937/

760. Looking out the window during one of his interrogations, the witness saw the soldiers gang-rape a woman whom he had known since his high school days, and murder her husband. A Brčko school teacher among the guards, an ethnic Serb, was shot dead for refusing to join in the torture and killing of this couple. 938/

761. The witness identified the second camp commander, among others as responsible for the atrocities at Luka. This commander showed serious concern over the fact that some guards carried out their "duties" with knives. Most other guards at Luka were also visibly afraid of the knife-wielding guards, who were regularly seen castrating male prisoners. 939/

762. He also observed the beating of "handsome" male prisoners, aged 20 to 30, on the genitals repeatedly and for extended periods of time. 940/

763. The witness reported that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, guards raped teen-aged girls. Also, certain other guards routinely lined up handsome young men, Croat against Muslim, in rows of three or four. The male prisoners were forced to perform sodomy on one another while being taunted by laughing guards. 941/

764. According to the witness, the younger handsome males at Luka suffered the most horrific abuses by far of any group of prisoners. 942/

765. This witness observed eight to 10 teen-age girls brought to the camp commander's office building on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between about 1,400 and 1,800 hours. The teenagers came only two days of the week. 943/

766. The camp commander would take his time selecting a girl, who was then escorted upstairs. Once the commander had made his choice, three or four guards selected one girl to share among them, and so on. Only the commander was permitted a girl to himself. 944/

767. The witness identified one perpetrator as the well-known daughter of

Brčko's leading prostitute. She bragged about her job of going around town to "buy and prepare" the girls, and she was assisted by three men who participated in the "delivery service", as well as serving as "police" at the Luka camp. The witness identified all of the aforementioned people, and provided names of girls known to be dead and presumed to have died from being gang-raped at the Luka camp. 945/

768. The female perpetrator reportedly brought a nurse to Luka to "prepare the girls and make them calm". The girls apparently had no idea what was going to happen to them because they were only slightly frightened. The witness implied that the nurse was coerced into "treating" the girls. 946/

769. The nurse, also a fellow refugee, said that this female perpetrator had stabbed one girl, who had resisted being sent to the soldiers, on the breast and in the vagina with the broken neck of a glass bottle; the girl bled to death. The nurse personally witnessed this incident. 947/

770. He reported that in the first week of June, the bodies of most of the 2,000 that he estimates were killed were thrown down a well and emerged later floating down the Sava River, surfacing at Brezovo Polje and even as far away as Belgrade. As Luka guards became aware of the surfacing corpses, they took to cutting open the bodies and packing them with sand to keep them submerged. This effort did not always succeed. The third approach was to chop up corpses and burn the bodies. 948/

771. It seems that upon arrival at the Luka-Brčko camp, all internees were questioned by one of the three inspectors, who then decided their fate. Internees who were members of the SDA or HDZ political parties were usually executed at the camp. The internees were also questioned as to whether they, or their neighbors, possessed any currency, gold, or weapons. Prisoners could only be released by a signature from either the police chief at the camp or from the major or captain in charge. The Inspectors themselves did not have such authority. Approximately 1,000 prisoners were released though, by having a Serbian person vouch, with his or her life, that the internee would not leave Brčko, not discuss politics, and not own any weapons, and by having these Serbian sponsors sign a document to this effect. 949/

772. Allegedly, a Serbian police officer, provided his signature to authorize some executions; however, it is understood that many killings reportedly occurred without any such signature being provided, required or even sought. 950/

773. The Serbian police seemed to have administrative control of the camp, and it was reported that Serbian police officers were always present when atrocities occurred. One witness, saw camp guards at Luka-Brčko wearing black berets, which at that time indicated membership in units belonging to eljko "Arkan" Ranjatović. However, the witness also described the administration of Luka-Brčko as changing at least once a month. 951/

774. Apparently, the camp itself measured approximately 230 by 150 metres and was enclosed by an electrified fence constructed by the detainees. Mines were supposedly buried around the exterior of the camp. The internees lived in one of three hangers: the first, 20 millimetres by 28 millimetres in size, housed 650-700 Muslim men from Brezovo Polje; the second 20 millimetres by 40 millimetres, housed 120-180 men; and the third 20 millimetres by 40 millimetres housed 300 men, women and children. Women and children were also held in one other undisclosed area. 952/

775. The second and third hangers were connected by a large door through which the internees could see each other. Internees in the first hanger usually slept standing up because of the limited space. In the other two hangers the internees

were allowed to sit along the wall, but their legs had to remain straight out along the ground. The internees were allowed to use the toilet, located in a different building, only once a day and for no longer than one minute. 953/ After 25 May 1992, each hanger was given five 10 litre buckets, which then served as their toilets. As of June 1992, goats were also placed in the hangers and lived with the internees. It was reported that combined stench of goat and human excrement, and dead internees from behind the third hanger, was overpowering. Blood was also reported to be ankle deep from behind the third hanger where the dead bodies were usually kept until later disposed. 954/

776. It was reported that in the beginning of May 1992, each intern received food rations of 50 grams of bread and .15 litres of thin bean soup each day. This ration was later changed to 80 grams of bread per day and .08 litres of spoiled bean porridge soup per week and later drastically cut to 70-80 grams of bread only every four to five days. 955/

777. Apparently, murder and torture were a daily occurrence. Such activity often appeared to be random. Reports received describe a plethora of various acts of violence and degradation. For example, witnesses reported ears and noses cut off and eyes gouged out. Some of the internees were killed for such slight infractions of camp rules as raising a leg off the ground. Many prisoners were killed by being shot in the back of the head. Such killings were usually carried out near floor drains which emptied into the Sava river. Knives were reported to be used to cut into the skin of the internees all the way to the bone and others had their fingers cut off. 956/

778. Guards regularly beat prisoners with different types of clubs. Some prisoners were reportedly beaten with clubs to the point that their faces caved in and were then simply left to die. Another form of maltreatment was to jump from tables onto internees breaking their ribs and other bones. Many men were allegedly castrated. Such atrocities were almost always reported to have been committed in front of other detainees. The bodies of the dead, or dying internees, were often taken to the camp dump or moved behind the prisoner hangars. Other internees were required to move the bodies. Sometimes the prisoners who carried the dead were killed while carrying such bodies to the dump. The dead were also taken and dumped outside the Serbian Police Station located on Majevička Brigada Road in Brčko. 957/

779. One source indicates that these daily atrocities were committed by 10-15 Serbian paramilitary soldiers and an unknown number of Arkanovci, Šešeljovci, and Yugoslavian Federal Specijalci soldiers, as well as by Serbian police. Internees were often told to sing and those that did not sing loud enough were shot point blank. After the singing started the guards would often come in and start randomly shooting the internees. In one undated incident, approximately 50 men, women and children were killed. The internees were told that this was in retaliation for the deaths of 12 Serbian paramilitary soldiers killed at the front. This type of random shooting was reported to have occurred on a daily basis with anywhere from 15-50 victims. 958/

780. There was also reported to be a torture room at the camp, and those internees taken there never returned. Those tortured were either killed immediately or left to bleed to death in pools of their own blood. No other prisoners were allowed to help them and if they did not die on their own within two to three days, they too were then shot to death. 959/

781. It was reported that dozens of Muslim prisoners had crosses engraved into their foreheads with knives and were then given Orthodox names such as Aleksander and then required to repeat, for example, "I am Aleksander". 960/

782. Apparently, several camp guards would enter the third hanger on a daily

basis and force a prisoner to drink some sort of alcoholic beverage and swallow white pills. They would then order the prisoner to beat his fellow prisoners. 961/

783. One report estimated that "Četniks" were involved with approximately 70 per cent of the tortures at the camp. Fifty to 60 per cent of the killings were estimated to be done by Arkanovci; however, other Serbian paramilitary forces such as, Šešeljovci, Specijalci, and Draganovci were also involved in the killing and torture and Serbian Police were often present. 962/

784. According to the report "Četniks" and "STDF" forces guarded the camp and internees often unloaded ammunition from civilian trucks which was stored directly next to where the detainee's were housed. This ammunition was reported to have been used by Serbian forces belonging to the Brčko garrison. 963/

785. A Bosnian Serb who joined Serb forces and worked as a guard at the Luka-Brčko port facilities provides one of the most detailed descriptions of the camp located on the west bank of the Sava River. This description both corroborates and contradicts certain aspects of other reports on the camp. He stated that the camp was approximately 500 metres long and 100 metres wide and was surrounded by a two metre high chain-link fence with barbed wire outriggers (fence appeared part of the original port facilities). 964/

786. A single gate was located on the north-west side and provided vehicular and pedestrian access. The INA-Luka gas station was located immediately adjacent to the gate and on the same side of the road as the camp. Facing the gate from the outside of the camp, the gas station was to the left of the gate. The gate was five or six metres wide and consisted of two hinged doors, made of spaced vertical metal rods mounted on a metal frame, which moved on rollers. The gatehouse was located on the outside of the gate. The camp accommodations consisted of two one-story warehouse buildings, each measuring approximately 40 metres long and 20 metres wide. Between the two warehouses but closer to the river were the ruins of a building. 965/

787. The outside perimeter was guarded by six guards who worked in pairs in two hour shifts. These guards were lodged in a nearby house outside the camp perimeter. All six were Bosnian Serbs from the Brčko area and were ordered to participate in some of the rapes, torture and killing of male and female prisoners held at the camp. 966/

788. Male and female prisoners, no children, were delivered to the camp in military trucks and unloaded in the warehouses. No effort was made to segregate the sexes. Between 300 and 400 prisoners were confined inside each of the two warehouses, where they were kept at all times. The prisoners were provided one meal a day and forced to sleep on concrete floors. No bedding or blankets were provided. 967/

789. Between 100 and 150 Serbs from Belgrade worked in shifts of about 50 men inside the camp. They wore green camouflage uniforms and green berets bearing two white eagles. They were armed with AK-47's with folding stocks and knives that they carried either at their waists or in their boots. They were the only Serbs allowed to operate within the camp. Every day, they carried out the interrogation, torture and killing of prisoners in the small office rooms at the inside end of each of the two warehouses. 968/

790. The rapes of young female prisoners were carried out in a room known as the rape room that was an annex, measuring 2.5 by three metres, at the corner of one of the warehouses. 969/

791. The screams of prisoners and sound of shots being fired from the warehouses

were very common. Bodies of killed prisoners were immediately loaded onto military trucks and taken to the Kafilerija Farm for disposal. Some were buried in mass graves; some were placed in a garbage truck, compressed, and dumped at a dump site; some were processed for use as livestock feed. 970/

792. The witness also stated that the camp was visited daily by two or three high ranking civilian officials, in civilian cars, who remained on the camp premises for approximately two hours before leaving. Twenty-four hours a day, trucks, in convoys of two to four, brought new prisoners in while other trucks took prisoners out. Some prisoners were taken in civilian cars to the JNA base in Brčko for additional interrogation. He reports that an identified individual was in charge of the "S" Local Community in Brčko. The "S" Local Community was the fourth of four administrative divisions in Brčko. The first was the Serbian Varoš Community; the second was the Tuzla Road Community; the third was the Bijeljina Road Community. Brčko camp was located within the jurisdiction of the "S" Local Community. 971/

793. One of the more notorious incidents to have occurred at the Luka-Brčko camp was related by a Bosnian Serb who joined the Serbian forces and worked as a guard at the camp. On 17 May 1992, in the afternoon, six guards at the Serb detention camp in Brčko, selected 12 female prisoners between the ages of 12 and 25 and took them to what was known as the rape room. A small room attached to the corner of one of the two warehouses used for housing prisoners at the camp. The room had no furnishings. Part of the floor was covered with cardboard. Five of the guards were from a group of guards that had come from Belgrade. The sixth was from Bosnia. Once inside the room, the girls were forced against one of the walls. Two of the guards grabbed a 12 year-old girl, removed her clothes and pinned her to the floor. One held her hands while the other held her legs. The Bosnian guard was ordered to rape her. The other guards watched to ensure compliance with the order. After the rape, the victim dressed and the prisoners were removed. 972/

794. About an hour after the rape, a group of 80 male Bosnian prisoners, Serbs and Croats, between the ages of 20 and 50 were lined up against the wall of a ruined building located close to the river and in line with a point halfway between the two warehouses. Three prisoners between the ages of 35 and 40 who were standing closest to the guards, were separated from the group and brought to the Bosnian guard about 20 metres away. One of the other guards gave the Bosnian guard a knife about 30-35 centimetres long and ordered him to kill all three by slashing their throats. The Bosnian hesitated. The other guard grabbed his hand and forced the knife through one prisoner's neck below the ear. The knife was pulled out and the victim fell into convulsions for 30 seconds before death. The Bosnian guard was ordered to kill another prisoner in the same manner, he again hesitated so another guard pushed the knife into the prisoner's neck killing the man instantly. The Bosnian guard then tried to kill the third prisoner with the knife, failed, so finished him off with his rifle. The three bodies were loaded onto a military truck. The Bosnian guard was then ordered to kill the remaining 77. He did so with his rifle. The bodies were placed on trucks and brought to the Kafilerija farm for disposal. 973/

795. A Bosnian Serb forcibly conscripted into the Reserve Contingent of the Serbian Territorial Military Police by "Specijalci" described a situation indicative of the atmosphere at the Luka camp and amongst the guards. He was assigned to the camp on 15 May 1992, because of a shortage of guards. Upon arrival at the camp, he was picked up by a "specijalci" 974/ soldier in a camouflage uniform and posted on an open street about 50 metres from the warehouses. He replaced another guard who left with the "specijalci". After about two hours on guard, around 9:00 a.m., another soldier in camouflage came to the guard post and told him to follow. This soldier appeared to be one of those in charge. About 10 metres from a hangar, the other soldier told him it was time

to have some fun. He was told that as a Serb it's his duty to rape several Bosnian Croatian or Bosnian Muslim women to show his patriotism to the government in Belgrade that had sent "Specijalci" to Brčko to liberate local Serbs. He was told that unless he got his hands dirty like the rest he would be shot as a traitor. After threatened with death, he agreed to commit rape. 975/

796. He failed in his first attempt to rape a young woman about 25 who seemed to be Muslim. He successfully raped a 15 year-old girl who fought back and had to be held down by four soldiers. Ten to 12 "specijalci" stood outside the warehouse indifferent or bored, jeering and cursing the conscript when he protested. Over a period of one hour, he raped five women between the ages of 15 and 22. Not totally convinced of his loyalty and saying the rapes were just for fun the soldiers informed him that he must now do something more serious. 976/

797. At about 1,000, two well dressed men between the ages of 30 and 50 were brought out from one of the warehouses and placed in front of its wall. The conscript was ordered to shoot. He resisted. He was then threatened with a pointed rifle, at which time he did the job. Then to further prove his loyalty to the Serbian cause he was told to cut some throats. He couldn't do it so the soldiers guided his hand to cut the two throats of the prisoners. 977/

798. The following account of a Bosnian Muslim civilian male from Brčko who was arrested by Bosnian Serb Forces on 10 May 1992 displays the humiliation and degradation commonly reported as being suffered by prisoners at the Luka camp.

799. The man was ordered into one of a series of connected warehouses each approximately 20 by 50 metres in size. There were already about 100 prisoners there. For the first 15 minutes, the prisoners were forced to sit with their heads down while Bosnian Serb Army soldiers hit them with rifle butts and executed several of the men by shooting them in the head. After about 15 minutes, the man's name was called for a hearing. When he entered the room he saw another man on the floor pressing a cloth to his bleeding head and a pool of blood on the floor. He was immediately hit from behind with a rubber truncheon and fell on top of the other man. He was asked where his video camera was hidden. He was accused of filming events for Croatian TV. When he responded that he never had a camera, he was kicked and beaten by guards who were all from Bijeljina. The guards then asked him where they had hidden arms. He responded that he did not have any. The guards then beat and kicked him until he bled from the ears. He was next ordered to make the orthodox sign of the cross. He genuflected several times. When he made a mistake a guard kicked one of his teeth out. When he left, other prisoners were brought in. A prisoner unable to walk was killed. He was returned to the warehouse. 978/

800. A policeman from Bijeljina entered the warehouse and told the prisoners to pair off and then punch one another in the face. Other policemen would stand behind the prisoners and beat them if they did not hit hard enough. This lasted about two hours. The witness was severely beaten by the younger and stronger man he had paired off with. The guards then arranged forced boxing matches. In one case a 70 year-old had to fight a 20 year-old. For the rest of the evening, so-called Četniks would enter the darkened warehouse and beat people randomly. At about 2,200, four men referred to by the witness as Četniks entered and took all valuables to be found on the prisoners. 979/

801. The next night and each proceeding night for the rest of this man's time in Luka, men he referred to as "Četniks" came in with flashlights and took 20 to 30 prisoners. Shouts and screams would then be heard. In the days that followed, groups of four men were taken either to load bodies into refrigerator trucks or to throw them into the Sava River. 980/

802. The witness recalled that one prisoner was beaten by 12 "Četniks" clad with black baseball bats. They systematically broke his fingers, arms and knees. Then one man, who the witness calls one of the main "Četniks" from Brčko, killed that prisoner with a pistol. 981/

803. The witness reported that two days later, the "etnik Captain", who had worked in the same factory as the witness, requested that seven men from among the detainees go over to the medical clinic to clean up broken glass. The witness volunteered. Upon his arrival at the clinic, the witness found 70, so-called, "Četniks" waiting in two rows to beat the male detainees. 982/ The witness recalled seeing a number of men already beaten who were unable to stand. One of these "Četniks" refused to allow them to be hit more than once. This "etnik" retrieved the witness from Luka on 14 May and put him under house arrest until 14 July when, the witness reported, all Muslim men from Brčko were taken in three buses to the Batković camp. 983/

804. Another alleged prisoner at the Luka camp reported that he was never registered, interrogated, beaten or tortured while there. However, the prisoner reported that he witnessed the gross maltreatment of other prisoners, including killing, on a daily basis. 984/

805. According to this witness, he was transferred from "the military headquarters" in Brčko to the Luka camp on 7 May 1992. He remained there until 12 July 1992 when he was transferred to Brezovo Polje. He states that at Luka his personal documents were taken away from him and he was placed in Hall 2. He could witness the events going on in front of the halls through a large gate in his hall that was open during the day. Because of what he witnessed he lived in constant fear. 985/

806. He reported that "Četniks" tortured and killed prisoners with an iron spiked mace. He also reported that prisoners loaded 200-300 dead bodies onto refrigerated trucks every day from 4:00 to 5:00 a.m. According to this witness the bodies were taken to the Kafilerija food factory to be burned. 986/

807. He states that he was assigned to load dead bodies twice. He claims that 80 per cent of the dead had had their throats cut while 20 per cent had been shot or had been beaten or tortured to death. He said that almost all of the victims had been inhabitants of Brčko. 987/

808. He also provided some specific examples of brutality committed in the camp. Once, guards entered Hall 2 and randomly picked five prisoners. The guards ordered the five men to stand facing a wall. A guard or some sort of military member then drove a truck inside the hall and crushed the men up against the wall. The driver put the truck in reverse and repeated this maneuver until all five were dead. While this was going on, the 150-200 other prisoners in the hall were forced to sit down and avert their eyes. 988/

809. This witness also claims that on about 10 May 1992, "Četniks" delivered a truckload of 30-40 Muslims and Croatians to Hall 2. One of the "Četniks" called out the name of a family, a husband, wife and their five year-old daughter, and took them outside in front of the hall. The "etnik" then held the daughter by the hair and allegedly cut her throat. The mother fainted. The father then had his throat cut. Other guards revived the mother, and then she was killed in the same way. When this was going on, the witness describes a sort of chaotic situation in the camp. Guards were drunk and drinking and firing shots into the air. 989/

810. The prisoner claimed that a Serbian front line soldier visited the camp almost every other day. On each visit, the soldier allegedly shot and killed four or five detainees in the back of the head with his pistol while the

detainees sat on the ground with their heads down. He describes another front line soldier visiting the camp on at least three occasions and executing prisoners he had apparently knew and had identified to be executed before his arrival. 990/

811. The same prisoner claims that his brother was also detained at the Luka camp and informed him of other acts of brutality. For example, on 12 or 13 May 1992, the brother supposedly claimed that "Četniks" ordered about five detainees to lie down in a line on the tar road in front of Hall 1 inside the camp. A Serbian guard then allegedly drove a truck filled with sacks of sand over their necks, killing them instantly. 991/

812. The brother also supposedly reported that on four or five different evenings in the middle of May, 1992, approximately 15 young prisoners (from 15 to 20 years old) were forced to get into a closed delivery van and transported away. The next morning, prisoners who were assigned to load dead bodies on to the refrigerated trucks noticed that among the dead bodies were the 15 young men taken away three or four hours earlier. The bodies were naked and each had two openings cut into their backs. 992/

813. Many of the prisoners killed in Luka-Brčko were allegedly buried in a series of four mass graves situated behind a local drinking establishment on the road between Brčko and the village of Brezovo Polje. The road runs parallel to and is about 500 metres from the Sava River. The mass graves lie in a wooded area between the road and the river. 993/

814. The bodies of internees from the Luka-Brčko camp were also reported to have been transported to and burned at the old "Kafilerija" animal feed and rendering factory in Brčko. 994/ This factory was approximately four miles from the camp and located where Bijeljinska Cesta ended and Vase Pelagica street began. Refrigerated and TAM-110 trucks were reported to leave Luka-Brčko camp at 4:00 a.m. each morning with approximately 20 bodies each. Additional refrigerated trucks, from other unknown locations, also arrived at this factory. When the bodies arrived at the factory they were first dumped by 10-12 internees inside a building where three large furnaces were located. Unnamed Serbian paramilitary forces then stripped the bodies of valuables before dumping them into the furnaces. This facility was also guarded by unnamed "Šešelj's" forces. The burning of the bodies started in May 1992 and prior to this time the bodies had been dumped into the Sava river until the number of bodies needing to be disposed of became too high. 995/

815. Apparently, the ECMM reported an allegation that Serbs in Brčko destroyed the cadavers of their Muslim victims by throwing them into machines designed to grind up dead animals to make animal feed for cattle. Other Muslims were allegedly forced to operate this machine and later allegedly also killed. This may very well be a description of the Kafilerija plant. 996/

816. It seems that yet another source had heard that children at the Luka camp had been killed and then thrown into cement mixers; their remains used as food for poultry. 997/

817. There was also reported to be a mass grave located on the southern side of of a local street, in the eastern part of Brčko. 998/

818. Another witness who allegedly spent some time at the Luka camp claimed that from nine to 11 May 1992, he and three other Luka prisoners were taken to the Brčko hospital to load dead bodies into a furnace. According to this witness, the bodies had been cut into pieces and placed into 50 kilogram nylon sacks. He saw body parts from men, women, and children, most with civilian clothing. The sacks were brought to the hospital in small trucks. The witness claims that he

personally loaded about 200 such sacks into the furnace over the two day period. When his group left, they were replaced by another group of four men. The men were always under armed guard.

819. Other unnamed sources have stated that as of August, 1993 there were over 3,000 ex-detainees in the free territory of Brčko (not counting detainees who have left the area already), 1,200 of whom are women and 500-600 of whom are children. Approximately 500 of these women have been reported to have been raped while imprisoned. 999/

820. The Bimex Agricultural Complex: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State and the US Mission.) A pig farm south-east of the city, about three kilometres from Brčko, was reportedly used as an interrogation and torture centre for Muslims. Those sent there never returned. 1000/ However, several Luka prisoners were transferred to the pig farm where they were required to work and continued to be subject to maltreatment at the hands of their captors. One witness reported that between about 18 May 1992 and the Spring of 1993, 32 Muslims and six Croats performed forced labour there. The men worked day and night and were allowed to sleep four to five hours a night. The prisoners were often beaten. A mass grave is reported to be located there. 1001/

821. Another witness reported three mass graves on the way to the farm. He said that he often passed three large pits, at least 15 metres long, to which bodies were taken in a certain TAM truck. He passed these pits on the way to the Bimex swine breeding farm from Brčko, three kilometres east of Brčko. 1002/

822. A mass grave was also reported to be located not far from the pig farm. Refrigerated meat transportation trucks were reportedly used to haul bodies to this mass grave. 1003/

823. Unidentified Detention Facilities: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely US Mission.) Two other unidentified Serbian detention facilities, near the Bimex pig farm, were reportedly located about 200 metres further west of an area restaurant at a small river port on the river Sava. 1004/

824. The Laser Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) One witness was hiding with neighbors at home when Serbs came to his neighborhood with a TAM truck, saying they were to take everyone to a factory called "Laser". Because there was not room enough to carry everyone in the neighborhood, the Serbs took only men. They took them to the restaurant at the Laser factory where there were already 200 men, women and children. The next day, 7 May buses arrived. Women, children and the elderly were taken away. One bus headed toward Čelić, the other toward Brezovo Polje. That night, two individuals and a Serb from Brčko allegedly came in to the factory, took out four prisoners, beat them and took their valuables. On 8 May, the prisoners were given the choice of going to Čelić or Brezovo Polje. Most chose Čelić because it was located in the "free territory". The witness boarded a bus and was taken to the Luka camp. 1005/

825. Another witness describes a group of 100-120 people being held at the Laser factory restaurant, on or about 6 May 1992. He reports that at night a Serb arrived. This Serb supposedly called out people's names and killed those he called out in front of the building. The other prisoners were told to keep their heads down inside the building and not to look out. Those killed had their throats cut. In a room next door about 10 women of different ages were held. This Serb reportedly raped a woman in front of her mother. 1006/

826. The Hotel Bosna: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Committee on Foreign Relations of the US Senate.) Thirty-three civilians from Brčko were reportedly held in the attic of the Hotel Bosna in Brčko for seven days. Neighbors served as their guards. After seven days they were transferred to the Luka camp. 1007/

827. Three Mosques of Brčko: (The existence of these detention facilities have been corroborated by multiple sources, including US Department of State and Helsinki Watch.) The three mosques in Brčko were also reported as places where Serbs housed prisoners. 1008/ One witness reported that between 100 and 150 men ages 15-80 were held in a mosque for a night after the town fell to the Serbs. According to this witness, the prisoners were forced to sing "etnik" songs. They were ordered to squat in a single line and told that if they fell asleep they would never wake up. During the night, local Serbs from Brčko who were dressed in "etnik" uniforms would arrive and beat the prisoners with their boots. Men, including some old men, were beaten at random by groups of three or four Serbs who entered every 10 minutes. They beat each person for about 10 minutes. One man had his teeth knocked out. Seven or eight men were taken out of the mosque never to return. A paramilitary called "Mauzer" from Bijeljina seemed to be in command. JNA recruits responded to his orders and the witness reported the visit of JNA generals to the mosque who surveyed the situation and left the paramilitaries in control. The paramilitary captors also supposedly tied a white ribbon around a prisoner's arm and sent him out of the mosque to see whether he would draw the fire of a Muslim sniper. In the morning, the prisoners were taken to the basement of the local hospital. 1009/

828. Some of the women reported to have been held at the Hotel Bosna were also later transferred to a mosque. 1010/ Another witness reported that a group of 180-200 men were held in "the" mosque for four days where they were forced to go to the bathroom on the "abdesthana", a place for religious ritual. 1011/

829. Hospital/Health Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Those that were reportedly held in the mosque for a night were taken to the basement of the local hospital the next morning, where they were interrogated. According to the same witness the prisoners were questioned every two hours for two days. The interrogators were two Serb men from Brčko and two other men. The interrogators first beat the prisoners then asked them questions. They wanted to know who had weapons in the area and who had shot at Serb forces. The witness was beaten until unconscious, revived and beaten again. 1012/

830. At the time of this captivity, Muslim forces, trying to retake the town, attacked the hospital. Serb defenders placed the witness in front of a window vulnerable to fire from the Muslim forces. A Serb paramilitary held a gun on the witness at all times. The witness reports that the Muslims stopped firing after they saw him standing in the window. The witness escaped torture at the hospital by trading his watch to a paramilitary for transport to Brezovo Polje. 1013/

831. Another witness described punishment for the smallest remarks ranging from beating on the palm of the hands with a truncheon to cutting off ears and noses and jumping from a table on to prisoners' chests. This occurred at the Brčko Health Centre. 1014/

832. Es Naselje Ghetto: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) On 13 July, 1992, Serbian forces swept through the Es Naselje Ghetto, a block of apartment buildings that they regularly patrolled, located near the casern, and that Serbs had turned into a small ghetto for Muslims and Croats. The Serbs collected about 450 Muslims and Croats and bused them to the Batković camp. 1015/

833. An Ethnically Mixed Apartment Building: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Local Serbs held Muslim and Croat residents of the building in the basement for six days then turned them over to Arkanovci. They were then transferred to the JNA casern. 1016/

834. The Hotel Posavina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Serbs reportedly took some of the Muslims and Croats that they had rounded up to the Hotel Posavina in Brčko. A massacre is also reported to have occurred there. 1017/

835. The Village of Brezovo Polje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serbs occupied the village of Brezovo Polje on 15 April 1992. Allegedly, the entire village became a concentration camp for two months, after which, on 17 June the Muslim and Croatian populations were evacuated. The Serbian force that occupied Brezovo Polje consisted primarily of paramilitary forces, Arkanovci, Šešeljovci, White Eagles and the Srpska Garda (Mauserovci). The commander of the latter and some regular JNA troops was identified in the report. 1018/

836. Serbian forces immediately declared martial law and confined the citizens to certain areas within the village. Apparently, about 2,750 Muslims were held prisoner. Male Muslims were interrogated at the local police station, where some were also beaten and one or two killed. Food in town ran low. Electricity and telephone service were cut off. 1019/

837. According to one source approximately 1,500 people were detained in Brezovo Polje from around 7 May 1992 to 1 June 1992. That witness also states that four or five people were taken away daily never to be seen again. According to two witnesses, the JNA was in charge to begin with; however, Serbian paramilitaries soon assumed command and the local JNA soldiers appeared to subordinate themselves to the paramilitaries, most of whom were members of the White Eagles. 1020/

838. Another report declares that some Muslim and Croatian prisoners first taken to the Luka camp were then selected for transfer to Brezovo Polje and there tortured. 1021/

839. Another witness claimed that about 1,000 people were held at Brezovo Polje. Some later removed to Tuzla. The witness also reports that 150 girls ages 12 and above were raped by gangs of 30 or more men at a time. 1022/

840. The greatest number of prisoners claimed was 5,000 Muslims. That report also alleges the occurrence of massacres and other violence visited upon the Muslim prisoners. 1023/

841. Apparently, On 17 June 1992, the men between 18 and 50 were transferred to the Luka-Brčko camp. Women, children and some old men were transferred to Lončari 1024/, a village north of the city of Brčko.

842. Automobile Maintenance Shop, Lončari: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Once in Lončari, 70 old men and two boys were placed in an automobile maintenance shop. All 72 slept on the concrete floor of a room five by six metres in size. 1025/

843. Elementary School, Lončari: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Twelve hundred women and children were placed in three rooms of a small

elementary school next to the car shop. The two boys mentioned above were later transferred to the school. There was not enough room for all in the school, so some had to sleep outside on the sidewalk in front of the school. Everyone else had to sleep on the floor with no blankets. 1026/

844. It was an old school with no water supply or toilet. Two latrines were set up in the field next to the school. Guards brought water for the prisoners to drink. Food was delivered twice a day from a local farm, at 1,100 and 1,900 hours. Each prisoner received a small portion of bread with butter or lard. Sometimes, boiled eggs, hot tea or hot watery soup were provided. 1027/

845. Twice, a local Serbian Orthodox priest brought the 250 children fresh milk. Otherwise, children received no special ration. 1028/

846. Prisoners were generally hungry. They were required to work in the fields of a local farm and otherwise told to remain in the car shop, school and police station. Guards warned the prisoners not to wander because mines were located outside the perimeter (A statement later discovered to be false). 1029/

847. Six guards of the local police (SUP) watched the area at all times. Captain Dragan was the SUP commander in Lončari.

848. No prisoners in Lončari were ever questioned, tortured, killed or raped. 1030/

849. On 20 June 1992, 48 females between the ages of 13 and 30 were selected and taken away by bus to Karakaj where they were reportedly raped in the Glinica factory. On the same day, approximately 900 of the remaining women and children were loaded on buses and transported to a place near Tuzla. There, about 150 girls aged 12 and older were allegedly raped by gangs of 30 or more men at a time. 1031/ After 20 June, only about 300 old men and women and some younger women remained in Lončari.

850. On 29 June 1992, Lončari was abandoned as a place of detention and all remaining prisoners were transferred to Ugljevik. 1032/

851. The Restaurant "Westphalia": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Westphalia restaurant was reportedly located near Stolina across from the Bimex Pig Farm and Agricultural Complex on the road between Brčko and Brezovo Polje. Supposedly, Serbs began using the restaurant as a place of detention immediately after the occupation of Brčko. The detainees were reportedly from East and West Bosnia. From this camp, women and girls were reportedly distributed to other Serb run brothels. Girls as young as 15 were reported to be held and abused there. Those who resist the sexual acts are said to be tortured. For example, womens' breasts were cut and crosses were carved into their bodies with knives. 1033/

852. A Coffee House Near Skijana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Skijana is a Brčko suburb in the direction of Bijeljina, where a large number of girls were allegedly held and abused by Serbian soldiers. 1034/

853. A Coffee House Near Stolina: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) This alleged place of detention may be the same as the restaurant Westphalia. 1035/

854. A Private House in Grčica: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Grčica is an intercity neighborhood of Brčko. A detention facility was reportedly established in a house which was located 20 metres from an unidentified paint shop. This location was reportedly a site where Serbs detained females for rape. 1036/

855. Another source describes a detention facility in a home in Grčica used as a residence and headquarters by a Captain who served as the head of the Draganovci in Brčko. She also stated that a Lieutenant Colonel who was the garrison commander, often attended parties there. She states that she was raped repeatedly and forced to keep house for the four men who lived there. 1037/

856. Dragan Training Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) One witness claims that her teenage daughter had been detained at the Dragan training camp for local Dragan supporters at a storehouse complex near the old Kafilerija. Her daughter allegedly watched repeatedly as Muslims were brought to an area in front of the camp and killed with a gunshot to the back of the head. These and other bodies transported to the area were buried in a hole called the "rupa", dug by bulldozers. The bodies were then covered with truckloads of refuse and dirt. 1038/

857. The Hotel Elvis: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This hotel is also identified as a place used by Serbs immediately after the occupation of Brčko to hold women and girls from east and west Bosnia for the purpose of rape. 1039/

858. The Hotel Galeb: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) This facility was identified as a place used by Serbs to hold females for the purpose of rape. 1040/

859. Private House Behind SUP Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) After a few days detention at the Luka camp, a woman reports being transferred to a house behind SUP headquarters in Brčko on 17 May 1992. There she was detained several weeks, and then she was moved to a home in Grčica. 1041/

860. She claims that the house was occupied by 14 Draganovci who were part of a special unit that carried out arrests for the SUP. 1042/

861. The Tanjug news service reported on 29 September 1992 that the Serbian leadership in Brčko denied an allegation by the United States administration that there were concentration camps for Muslims in Brčko. According to the report, the Brčko Serbian leadership requested international organizations to send their officials to the Muslim part of Brčko where, again according to the report, approximately 1,500 Serb women, children, and old people were being held prisoner. Also, the Serbian leadership of Brčko apparently asked international organizations to visit Brčko and see for themselves that there were no concentration camps for Muslims and that Muslims who remained in the Serbian part of Brčko lived normally. 1043/

862. According to another report, Radovan Karadžić rejected as completely unfounded the American accusations that 3,000 Muslims were killed at the Brčko Luka camp. In addition, the report states that an American from Brčko inquired amongst friends and family in Brčko of such allegations and discovered that they were not true. 1044/

863. A Bosnian Serb Army officer believes the initial apprehension of Muslims legitimate. He concedes that later confinement may have become illegitimate. BSA forces apprehended civilian Muslim men of fighting age. Any such Muslim man found in the "combat area" around Brčko was taken into custody and delivered over to the civilian authorities. The purpose of such detention was two-fold. First, the Serbs defended themselves against potential adversaries, and second, the Serbs protected the non-combatants from the dangers of combat.

864. The Serb Captain described a situation in Brčko conducive to lawless activity and victimization of civilians. With regular army units busy on the front lines, ill-disciplined and criminal paramilitaries were free to wreak havoc in the town. Effective and law-abiding civilian authority was absent. Arkan's men, other volunteers from Serbia and local toughs took advantage of the situation, and innocent people suffered. He corroborates the stories of several alleged victims that an identified individual murdered more than a hundred Muslims. He denies the allegation of 3,000 killed at Luka, believing perhaps 600 killed at the camp and in the town between May and July 1992. 1045/

865. Gornji Rahić: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, Bosnian Croat forces took the village of Bukvik, county of Brčko, in mid-September 1992. Allegedly, commanders of the 108th HVO Brigade issued orders to effect the transport of the entire Serbian population there to a camp in Gornji Rahić and to other camps. They also allegedly ordered the torture and inhuman treatment of the civilians detained. The source identifies three who then tortured and beat up civilians detained at the camp in Gornji Rahić. Apparently, they inflicted severe injuries on several people. 1046/

#### 14. Breza

866. This county is located in the centre of BiH, just north-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the population of this municipality was 17,266, of which 75.6 per cent were Muslims, 12.3 per cent were Serbs, 7.1 per cent were described as "other", and 5 per cent were Croatians.

867. Breza Camp: 1047/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one report, three young women from Ilijas and Visoko were captured by 10 Bosnian Muslims 1048/ on 26 May 1992, and taken to an unspecified location in Breza.

868. Initially, they were detained in a basement room of a facility containing small windows. It was reportedly cold, damp, and dirty.

869. According to the report, upon the women's arrival their captors began to rape them. The women were repeatedly raped at this location where their detention lasted two days. 1049/

870. The victims were then transferred to another room in a different building, apparently a part of the same camp, wherein five other women were interned. Conditions in the new location were almost as bleak. There was a bathroom, but the women were not permitted to shower or bathe. 1050/ They were permitted to use the washbasin, on occasion, but only for very brief periods. They were fed pieces of moldy bread or macaroni, some leftovers and soup. The women were never able to speak to one another as there was always a guard present. 1051/

871. In the new location, the women were reportedly raped by as many as 20 men at a time, one after another. When the women fainted from the abuse, their captors simply doused them with water to revive them and continued the raping. 1052/

872. The women remained in the room the majority of the time except on those occasions when they were taken out to watch the male prisoners being beaten or killed. 1053/ According to the report, the mistreatment of the men consisted of beatings, drowning, or the "tearing" of their bodies "bit by bit". 1054/

873. On one occasion, they tried to make a father rape his 17 year old daughter. Both father and daughter were beaten when they refused to obey. When the Muslims put a knife to the father's throat, he relented. 1055/

874. According to the witness, the male Serb inmates were subjected to forced labour. They were frequently taken to construction sites and made to dig. 1056/ The male workers were of all ages, there were even children among them, some as young as five. 1057/ When the men were beaten, the women were brought to watch. When the women were raped, the men were reportedly also made to watch. 1058/

875. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a factory in Breza. The ICRC first visited the camp on 11 November 1993. 1059/ Information regarding the operation or control of the facility was not provided.

876. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the military prison in Breza. The ICRC first visited the camp on 27 November 1992. 1060/ Information regarding the operation or control of the facility was not provided.

877. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in the military prison in Breza. The ICRC first visited the camp on 3 March 1993. 1061/ Information regarding the operation or control of the facility was not provided.

#### 15. Bugojno

878. The municipality of Bugojno is located in the west-central section of BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a population of 46,843 prior to the war. Muslims comprised the majority of the population at 47.1 per cent, Croats comprised 44.1 per cent, Serbs were 18.9 per cent, and 4.9 per cent were described as "other". One source reported that 10,000 eastern BiH refugees and several thousand refugees from Jajce arrived in Bugojno before the summer of 1993, the majority of which were Bosnian Muslims. Between 18 July and 22 July 1993, the BiH Army established control over the city of Bugojno. All HVO (Bosnian Croatian Defence Council) troops were disarmed at that time. 1062/

879. There are reports of independently verified Muslim controlled camps in Bugojno where Croatian prisoners are being held. 1063/ According to one report, 2,500 Croatian civilians and 750 members of the HVO were imprisoned in several concentration camps in the county of Bugojno. 1064/ This source did not provide the exact location or identity of any of the reported camps. There was one report of a Bosnian Croat and Muslim controlled camp where Serbian prisoners were being held. 1065/

880. BiH Hospital Bugojno: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) The town of Bugojno is located in the centre of the county of Bugojno. On 6 August 1993, UN forces reportedly visited five Croatian prisoners held in the BiH hospital in Bugojno. They observed that the prisoners had been beaten on their backs and that one had died as a result of the beatings. 1066/

881. Bugojno Brothel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) One report indicated that a Muslim and Croat controlled brothel exists in the town of Bugojno, but did not specify the location within the city. 1067/ According to this source, Serbian women are being forcibly held and subjected to repeated sexual abuse. Those who become pregnant as a result of the rapes are held captive at the brothel until they are five months pregnant, and if released, are prohibited from leaving their homes to prevent them from getting an abortion. According to this source, members of Muslim and Croatian units who are infected with the AIDS virus or other communicable diseases are deliberately brought to the brothels to rape the Serbian women. It was reported that 12 year-old girls have been raped at this brothel. 1068/

882. The 1st Krajina Corps in Banja Luka reported that Serbian women of all ages were imprisoned and subjected to rape in private prisons belonging to several Bosnian Muslims. 1069/

883. Iskra Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The main detention centre in the city of Bugojno was reportedly located at the Iskra Stadium. 1070/ According to one source the camp is under the control of the BiH Army. Three hundred twenty prisoners were held at Iskra at its "peak" during the summer of 1993. 1071/ During this time 19 prisoners allegedly died or were killed at the camp. One hundred fifty prisoners were reportedly released before August 1993 due to a shortage of food. 1072/

884. The ICRC reportedly visited the Iskra camp and interviewed prisoners in preparation for a possible exchange. The report did not provide the exact date of the visit, but it is believed to have occurred between August and November 1993. As of November 1993, 150 prisoners were still being held at the camp, and no prisoner exchange had been reported. 1073/

885. According to one report, on 20 September there were 300 civilians held prisoner in the Sports Stadium in the city of Bugojno. 1074/ As of 23 August 1993, the Bosnian civil police in Bugojno continued to detain an unknown number of HVO civil police. According to this source, some of the prisoners were transferred to the Sports Stadium and the primary school. 1075/

886. Bugojno Primary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) As of 23 August 1993, the Bosnian civil police in Bugojno continued to detain an unknown number of HVO civil police. According to this source, some of the prisoners were transferred to the Sports Stadium and the primary school. 1076/

887. According to one report, members of the ICRC visited a detention facility at a school in Bugojno on 7 September 1993. The report was, however, silent as to the conditions existing at this facility as well as the duration of its existence. 1077/

888. Prušac Detention Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) It has been reported that the Prušac Detention Centre is located just outside the city of Bugojno. According to one source, 15 disarmed HVO (Bosnian Croatian

Defence Council) soldiers were imprisoned at Prušac from 18 July-23 July 1993. Several of the prisoners were released and allowed to return to their homes, and the rest of the prisoners were transferred to a detention centre at Iskra Stadium. 1078/

889. Another source reported that UN troops discovered the camp on 10 August 1993. At that time, approximately 40 HVO soldiers were imprisoned in the camp. The prisoners were reportedly well treated, and family members were allowed to visit the camp. 1079/

890. Privredna Banka Building Basement: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to one report, a temporary detention facility for disarmed HVO soldiers was set up in the Privredna Banka Building in the city of Bugojno during the summer of 1993. At the end of the summer, prisoners held here were either released or transferred to the camp at Iskra Stadium. No other information concerning the camp was provided by the report. 1080/

891. Kalin Motel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It was alleged that a brothel is located at Ravno Rostovo in the county of Bugojno. One report stated that the brothel was Muslim-controlled and the women detained there were Croatian. 1081/ No other information concerning the brothel was provided.

892. Rostovo Ski Centre: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to a report compiled in 1992, 150 Serbian prisoners were held at the ski centre, and 30 of those prisoners were reportedly Serbian women. 1082/ This camp may be the same as the Kalin Motel brothel located at Ravno Rostovo. 1083/

893. House of Relja Lukić: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) According to one source, the home of Relja Lukić, a Serb allegedly killed by Muslim or Croat forces, was used as a concentration camp for 50 Serbian prisoners. 1084/ One report estimated that 15 Serbian women were being held at this house. 1085/ The exact location of the camp within Bugojno was not provided. The report indicated that either the Army of BiH or the Army of the Republic of Croatia was in control of the camp. 1086/

894. Slavko Rodić Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The Commission has received a report of a concentration camp controlled by the Army of the BiH or the Army of the Republic of Croatia, located in the Slavko Rodić Factory. There are reportedly 700 Serbian prisoners being held at the factory. 1087/ According to one report, the ICRC visited a detention facility established at a factory in Bugojno on 28 September 1993. No information was provided regarding numbers of detainees or the conditions then existing at the prison. 1088/

895. Bugojno Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a report compiled in 1992, approximately 200 Serbians are being held prisoner in the Bugojno Gymnasium building. 1089/

896. Coal Mine-Village of Bračnica: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to a report compiled in 1992, 250 Serbian prisoners were reportedly being held in a coal mine in Bračnica. 1090/

16. Busovača

897. This county is located in the centre of BiH, surrounded by Zenica, Vitez, Fojnica and Kakanj. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Busovača's population was 18,883, of which 48.1 per cent were Croats, 44.9 per cent were Muslims, 3.4 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 3.6 per cent were described as "other".

898. Kaonik Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) The only detention centre of note in Busovača is the Kaonik Prison. 1091/ Busovača is controlled by Croatian forces and the Kaonik Prison which is run by the HVO, is under the jurisdiction of the military court in Travnik. 1092/ Most of the information concerning this prison was provided to ECMM officials by the Director of the Kaonik Prison, Zlatko Aleksovski. 1093/ This facility is the military prison for the whole region of Central Bosnia and it apparently served this function before the outbreak of hostilities. Muslims arrested during the conflict are the charge of the Busovača and Vitez HVO. 1094/ It is an open question how long the prison has been in operation or whether the facility is still in operation.

899. On 15 May 1993, the prison held 79 military and civilian Muslim prisoners; neither women nor children were detained here. 1095/ On 19 June 1993, the ECMM secured the release of 31 Muslim prisoner from Kaonik Prison. 1096/ These prisoners were probably civilians. Soldiers that are detained are POWs, while the civilians are purportedly detained for their own protection. 1097/ The Director claims that the ICRC visits the prison regularly and that the ICRC is informed when additional prisoners arrive.

900. The Director outlined several factors affecting the quality of prison life. First, there is a lack of food for prisoners. Second, there is a lack of security at the prison because most of the prison staff was mobilized and taken to the front lines. Third, the Director claims that he is compelled by the HVO brigade commanders to put the prisoners to work (he is aware that this is a violation of the Geneva Conventions). Prisoners made statements to the ECMM to the effect that they were treated well and that they had no complaints about the conditions there. 1098/

901. There are no explicit allegations of mistreatment of prisoners. However, there are indications in the report that prison guards and Busovača residents would sometimes drink too much and abuse the Muslim prisoners. The Director claimed that it was difficult to restrain those abusing Muslim prisoners, in light of the fact that prison guards do not usually carry weapons. 1099/ The only other mistreatment alleged concerns the use of prisoners to dig trenches for military defence purposes. 1100/ The ICRC has attempted to intervene with local military officials on behalf of the prisoners to resolve this question.

17. ajniče

902. The municipality of ajniče is situated in south-eastern Bosnia. It borders Montenegro to the south and Gorade and Rudo to its north and east. The 1991 Yugoslav census reports that the population of ajniče was 8,919. A translation of that figure reveals that 52.9 per cent were Serbs, 44.9 per cent were Muslim, .1 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 2.1 per cent were described as "other".

903. Allegedly, four detention facilities were located in ajniče. Each facility reportedly was controlled by Serbian or Bosnian Serb forces, and the

majority, if not all of the prisoners, were Muslims. Reports indicate that at least 83 people have been detained at these sites.

904. Elementary School in ajniče: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Serbian forces allegedly used the elementary school in ajniče as a "bordello", where several Muslim women were imprisoned and raped daily. 1101/

905. Mostina Hunting Lodge: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Austrian Mission and the US Mission.) The Mostina hunting lodge, also described as a hotel, was located in the forest between ajniče and Metaljka. 1102/ Reports indicate that Serbian forces controlled the Mostina hunting lodge and used it to detain Muslims. 1103/ One report states 50 Muslim men were held in the lodge. 1104/ Another report states that Serbian forces took 40 people to the camp, and ordered them to cut trees for the firm named Stakorina. 1105/ Following their work, it is unclear whether they were taken from the camp to another location. 1106/ Consequently, these reports may describe the same prisoners.

906. Additionally, a Bosnian Muslim from reported that a Serb from the village of Stakorina entered the lodge at about 5:00 p.m. and opened fire on the prisoners. 1107/ The firing reportedly lasted for 10 minutes; 1108/ however, the evidence does not state how many prisoners were killed or wounded. According to another report, an identified individual and his assistants killed 34 civilians at the Mostina lodge. 1109/ It is unclear whether this second report is related to the shooting incident.

907. Police Station in ajniče: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) Members of the Bosnian Serb militia allegedly used a police station in ajniče to detain several Muslim villagers. 1110/ The evidence suggests that the Serbian controlled police station was used for at least several weeks to imprison Muslim villagers from Ravno and Selište. 1111/ Forces of the Bosnian Serb militia reportedly imprisoned at the police station several Muslim villagers abducted from Ravno on 16 February 1993. 1112/ At least six of these detainees were held until 17 March 1993. 1113/ However, about five other Muslims from the village of Selište were still believed to be detained as of July 1993. 1114/ While at the police station, members of the Bosnian Serb militia questioned and threatened the detainees. 1115/ The detainees also were given little to eat, and one woman was strip searched. 1116/

908. Shipping Container: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Mission.) There are two reports of a shipping container, or simply a container, that was used as a detention facility. 1117/ One report describes the shipping container as being near ajniče. 1118/ The second report locates the container at the Mostina hunting lodge. 1119/ Both reports might describe the same container and the second report might duplicate some of the evidence from the first report. It also is possible that the container was moveable or that more than one container existed.

909. The evidence states that the container was five or six square metres in size and that there was a barrel of petrol inside. 1120/ Serbian forces controlled the container, and at least 22 people allegedly were held inside the container at one time. 1121/ Several of the prisoners were Muslim; however, it is unclear whether all of the prisoners were Muslims. 1122/

910. According to a report, Serbian forces detained a witness and then took him to a containment area where 11 others were already imprisoned. 1123/ On 5

May, 10 more people were shepherded into the above-referenced containment facility. 1124/ On both nights, Serbs reportedly tortured the prisoners, and on the second night, the prisoners kept fainting. 1125/ The witness also reports that he was beaten by the brother of the town's Serbian Democratic Party leader. 1126/ This perpetrator is allegedly responsible for breaking the witness' teeth and pushing a knife deep into his throat. 1127/

#### 18. Čapljina

911. Čapljina is located in southern BiH, near Mostar. The total pre-war population of Čapljina was 27,852, of which Croats were a majority with 53.9 per cent, Muslims comprised 27.7 per cent, Serbs 13.5 per cent, and 4.9 per cent were described as "other". 1128/

912. According to the ICRC, as of 1 October 1992 all of the detainees formerly held in Čapljina were transferred to Mostar prison. 1129/

913. One report indicated that, according to figures available from eye-witness sources and international humanitarian agencies, 4,000 men had been arrested in Čapljina since July 1993. HVO authorities told the Special Rapporteur's field officers that the arrests had been carried out for "security" reasons and admitted that due process had not been observed. From the information available to the Special Rapporteur it appears that only a small number of these detainees were prisoners of war. Most appear to have been arrested because they were suspected of hostility to the HVO, or to provide a pool of prisoners to exchange for Bosnian Croats held as prisoners of war, or for use on the front-line as forced labour or as "human shields" to protect the army's advance. 1130/

914. Detention Facility, Gabela: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) The Gabela detention camp is located near Čapljina. 1131/ The Gabela camp was formerly used as a logistics base by the JNA. Bosnian Croat authorities allegedly operated the camp under the command of Boko Brevišić. Brevišić was reportedly an HVO military police officer.

915. Reports indicated that the camp was overcrowded and the inmates were physically abused and mistreated. Additionally food was scarce and facilities for personal hygiene were lacking. Many inmates reportedly suffered from malnutrition. 1132/ Bosnian Croat authorities who allegedly ran the camps admitted to Helsinki Watch representatives that conditions at the camps were substandard. They blamed overcrowding as the reason for the substandard conditions. 1133/

916. Conflicting reports of the physical description of the camp were received. There are reports that at any one time between 1,500 and 3,000 men were held in two hangars. 1134/ However there also are reports that the prisoners were housed in three large storage sheds and that approximately 650 prisoners were housed in at least one of the sheds. 1135/

917. The prisoners were allegedly fed once a day. The daily meal consisted of a small portion of rice, beans, macaroni soup, and bread. 1136/ The prisoners received 650 grams of bread to be shared between 16 prisoners. 1137/ When HVO forces suffered defeats the prisoners received no food. 1138/

918. Outside observers were not allowed to visit Gabela until August, 1993. 1139/ At this time the ICRC registered 1,100 inmates. 1140/

919. Munitions Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has been

corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) Reports indicated that women were confined in an overheated metal shed that was a former munitions warehouse at an abandoned JNA barracks outside of Čapljina. The camp was allegedly run by a Major of the Croatian Defence Association of the Party of Rights (HOS). Another report stated that a former JNA ammunition warehouse in Gabela, south of Čapljina, was one of the main detention centres in Čapljina. 1141/

920. Dretelj Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Helsinki Watch.) The Dretelj camp is located between three and 15 kilometres outside of Čapljina and is a one and a half hour drive from Mostar, opposite Počitelj. 1142/ Prior to the war, the camp was the site of JNA barracks. 1143/ More recently, the location was used as a prison camp, first by Bosnian Croat HOS forces and then by the HVO. 1144/

921. The camp was reportedly overcrowded and the inmates were physically abused. There was a lack of food and many inmates suffered from malnutrition. There was also a general lack of hygiene at this camp. Bosnian Croat authorities who allegedly ran the camp admitted to Helsinki Watch representatives that the camp conditions were substandard. They blamed overcrowding as the reason for the substandard conditions. 1145/

922. Reports indicated that as many as 1,500 Serbs were detained here. 1146/ Both men and women were imprisoned at this camp. 1147/

923. Several women initially were housed in a two by three metre cell. After a month at the camp, all prisoners, both male and female, were placed in five separate hangers where they slept on concrete floors. 1148/

924. Available reports suggest that one of the hangars housed approximately 400 people and another hangar--which was approximately 260 square metres--housed approximately 540 people. 1149/ Some 70 women of different ages were reportedly housed in at least one other hangar. 1150/

925. The camp's physical plant was contained under tin roofs, which became extremely hot in the warm weather months. Several prisoners died from dehydration brought on by the heat. 1151/ Others were forced to drink urine to avoid dehydration. 1152/

926. Allegedly prisoners were also detained in four tunnels, in complete darkness. The only light seen, crept in when the prisoners were fed the slice of bread and the few spoonfuls of soup that they received each day. Up to 600 people were reported to be in each of these tunnels which were only big enough to accommodate 170 people. 1153/

927. It is possible that the treatment of the inmates was not uniform throughout the facility. Conflicting testimony concerning whether the prisoners were fed once or twice a day was received. 1154/ For some, the meals consisted of rice, beans or macaroni, and one slice of bread. In some cases, the inmates' families were permitted to bring them food. Deprivation of food was reportedly also used as a form of control and punishment. For example, between 13 and 15 July 1993, sources suggest that none of the prisoners were fed, in response to losses suffered by HVO forces in Dubrave. 1155/

928. There are reports that the inmates were regularly beaten and subjected to torture. 1156/ All men were reportedly beaten with sticks, wood, rifle butts and fists upon their arrival at the camp and also during interrogations. Beatings usually occurred at night. 1157/ Additionally, the prisoners were

forced to engage in fisticuffs, and if the beatings were not to the guards' satisfaction, the guards would intercede, imposing severe beatings. 1158/

929. The inmates were reportedly subjected to various forms of torture including having needles pushed under their finger and toe nails, being burned with candles and cigarettes, having their tongues impaled with knives, being forced to give guards rides on their backs, and being forced to eat grass and drink their own urine. 1159/ Other prisoners were forced to lick the toilets clean. 1160/ At least two prisoners were reported to have been scalped. 1161/ Several others were reportedly made to wear JNA uniforms when western reporters were given access to the camp, although witnesses report that none of the inmates were combatants. 1162/ During this visit, any prisoner with visible signs of abuse were hidden in separate rooms. 1163/ The soldiers reportedly threatened to kill any inmate who refused to confess to foreign reporters that the reason for his imprisonment was because he was a combatant. 1164/

930. Reports indicated that the women were also interrogated and tortured. They were allegedly beaten during interrogations. The torture included needles stuck under their finger nails and cuts to their breasts. They were reportedly raped and forced to watch the soldiers beat the men. 1165/

931. The inmates were also subjected to a variety of sexual abuses. Women, at least for a period of time, were raped daily by groups of men and were also forced to engage in same-sex sexual intercourse. 1166/ The rapes were committed in front of the other prisoners, including their relatives. 1167/ Reportedly, the rapes of the female detainees stopped after approximately 10 days, although the physical mistreatment of all inmates continued throughout their detention at the facility. 1168/ Male detainees were forced to perform same-sex sexual acts upon one another while other prisoners watched, 1169/ as well as being forced to engage in acts of necrophilia. 1170/

932. According to one report, several prisoners managed to survive detention at this facility, 1171/ although an undetermined number of prisoners were tortured and killed at Dretelj. 1172/

933. Meanwhile, another report insists that only a few of the people detained at this location survived. 1173/ This information, however, seems unlikely based upon several reports detailing the release of hundreds of prisoners. For example, in one account occurring on 10 July 1993, approximately 400 civilian men between the ages of 18 and 60 were transferred from Dretelj prison to the Rodoc detention facility in Mostar. 1174/ Other prisoners were transferred to the Grebovina prison near Mostar on 17 August 1992 and ultimately released from Rodoč camp as part of a prisoner exchange. 1175/

934. Additionally, on 28 August 1993, a group of approximately 400 prisoners were released from Dretelj and expelled to Jablanica. The sources suggest that these former prisoners were in poor physical condition resulting from the physical mistreatment and lack of food at the Dretelj camp. 1176/ Outside observers were not allowed to visit Dretelj until September 1993. 1177/ On 1 September 1993, 350 prisoners were released. 1178/ On 6 September 1993 the ICRC registered 1,200 Muslim prisoners at this camp. 1179/ The Dretelj camp reportedly was partially closed in early October, 1993 when a number of prisoners were released. 1180/

935. The Dretelj camp was allegedly run by Mr. Aničić, the commander of the HVO military police in Čapljina. 1181/ His nickname was Dida. 1182/ In August, 1993, another individual reportedly replaced Mr. Aničić as the commander of the Dretelj camp. Allegedly conditions at the camp, particularly with regard to beatings, became much better when the new commander took over.

Inmates report that this new commander tried to prevent the beatings. 1183/ There was also a report that a completely different individual was the commander of the detention facility in mid-1992. 1184/ 936. Reports allegedly that the camp was operated by the HOS who handed it over to the HVO in September, 1993. The HOS guards dressed in black Ustaše uniforms, carried Ustaše flags and saluted the way Ustaše did. They were heavily armed with machine-guns and daggers. This information is not entirely consistent with the reported change in command in August, 1993. 1185/ A commander of the Croatian armed forces from Ljubuški allegedly visited the prison often. 1186/

937. A young investigating officer, reportedly supervised interrogations at the Dretelj camp. 1187/ On his order, beatings and other abuses were inflicted upon the prisoners. The abuses included the removal of tips of the inmates' fingers or the crushing of the bones in their hands. During one period, this officer allegedly believed the prisoners had become somewhat indifferent to the beatings and the camp commander then order the beatings to be stopped for a 10 day period. During this period other forms of punishment were implemented. For example, one man was forced to bark like a dog while a noose was around his neck and his captors kicked him. The man then was forced to eat a pack of cigarettes and to drink a half liter of oil. 1188/

938. Several sources identified guards who allegedly participated in the torture reap and murder of the inmates at the detention facility. 1189/

939. Tobacco Warehouse: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Serbian women and some men were arrested and allegedly taken to a tobacco processing station in Čapljina, reportedly the headquarters of the HOS. 1190/ The prisoners were subjected to torture. 1191/ Reports indicated that women were raped at this camp and subjected to daily abuse. 1192/ The guards placed a hot iron on at least one woman's bare flesh. The women were forced to walk naked in the street where they were called etnik prostitutes. 1193/ Several women tried to kill themselves. The guards told one woman that she would not die until she gave birth to an "Ustaša". 1194/

940. Several male prisoners were put in a hermetically sealed cell that was filled with tobacco dust. After a period of time, the guards entered the room and beat the men. These men were subsequently transferred to the Poduh tobacco processing plant at Metković and from there to several other camps. 1195/

941. Gasnice Camp: 1196/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reportedly, on 3 August 1993 the entire remaining Muslim population of Stolac, including approximately 4,000 women, children and elderly were arrested and imprisoned at the Gasnice camp in Čapljina. 1197/ Although this report was provided by official sources, the veracity of this very serious allegation has not been confirmed. UN representatives attempted to verify this information, but were unsuccessful in doing so. 1198/

942. Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a police station in Čapljina 1199/ on 31 July 1992. 1200/ No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility.

19. Cazin

943. Cazin is located in the north-west corner of BiH. As of 1991, its population was 63,406, of which 97.6 per cent were Muslim and 2.4 per cent were classified as "other".

944. Detention Facility, Cazin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) There are reports of a Muslim-run detention facility in Cazin, but no information regarding its exact location nor dates of existence. There are simply reports that Team Hotel of the ICRC monitored the release of 25 Serbian prisoners held by "Muslim forces" in Bihać and Cazin on 3 November 1992. 1201/ These 25 prisoners were ultimately transferred to Belgrade. 1202/

945. The ICRC then visited the camp on 11 March 1993; they found no prisoners at this time. 1203/

946. Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a factory in Cazin on 28 March 1992. 1204/ No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility.

947. Prison/Penitentiary: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility at a prison in Cazin on 13 August 1992. 1205/ No information was provided regarding the operation and control of this facility.

20. Čelinac

948. Čapljina is located approximately 12 kilometres east of Banja Luka in BiH. The territory had a pre-war population of approximately 7,000 residents, of whom 88.9 per cent were Serbs, 7.7 per cent were Muslims, and 3.4 per cent were Croats and others. 1206/

949. In April 1992, the Serbs took affirmative steps to completely occupy the territory. 1207/ They began by firing all Muslims and Croats from their jobs. 1208/ This was followed by the setting of a 24-hour curfew--the violation of which was punishable by death. 1209/

950. The Serbs also established detention facilities to effectively manage the non-Serbian population, whom the Serbs "evaluated as individuals who have been carrying out negative activities". 1210/ Detention sites included "home ghettos", the Miloš Đujić Elementary school (some 1,200 individuals were reportedly detained there), the Stanari Coal Mine and the Mramor company. 1211/

951. "Home Ghettos": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ECMM.) The creation of home ghettos in the territory in Čapljina was evidence of a new method employed by the Serbs to ethnically cleanse the region of non-Serbians. 1212/ The non-Serbian community was small by comparison. Muslim and Croatian homes were concentrated in one area of Čapljina with the majority of the population of both groups residing on two adjoining streets. 1213/

952. On 23 July 1992, following a meeting of the Serbian War Presidency of the Municipality of Čapljina, the War Presidency issued an official "Decision" regarding the management of the territory's non-Serbian citizenry. 1214/ The decree pronounced that all non-Serbs were subject to a 24-hour curfew; 1215/ that

non-Serbs were not permitted to use telephones or any telecommunications devices; that they were not permitted contact with their neighbours; that they were not permitted to walk out of doors and not permitted in the streets, restaurants or any other public places. 1216/ They were also not permitted to travel to other towns without appropriate authorization and further not permitted to communicate with relatives who were non-residents of Čapljina. 1217/ In effect, the non-Serbian population were prisoners in their own homes.

953. Occasionally the Serbs allowed the non-Serbian women to buy permission to shop for food. 1218/ The only time that Muslim and Croatian men were permitted to leave their homes was to complete "the tasks of compulsory work" assigned them. 1219/ When so obligated, the men were escorted by Čapljina police to the locations to perform their assigned tasks. 1220/ Additionally, while the men were working, masked Serbs searched the homes of non-Serbians in an effort to recover any and all possessions of firearms. 1221/

954. There was reportedly a battle in Derventa, on or about 13 August 1992, in which several Serbians were killed. Allegedly in retaliation, the Serbs burned 20 homes in Čapljina belonging to Muslims and Croats. 1222/ They reportedly also threw grenades into other Muslim and Croat homes which resulted in injury to four children and two women. 1223/ When one man tried to carry his wounded child out of the house, he and his child were reportedly killed by machine-gun fire. 1224/ Reportedly, following this incident, Muslims and Croats attempted to leave the area, however, the Serbs would not permit their departure. Instead the Serb captors detained them in the Miloš Dujić Elementary School. 1225/

955. Miloš Dujić Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) According to a report issued by the United Nations, 17 Muslim homes in the village of Čapljina were destroyed following accounts that local Serbian soldiers had been killed in combat. 1226/ Due to the difficulty in fleeing the region, some 650 Muslims were reported to have sought refuge in the local school. 1227/ The report stated that the ICRC was not permitted to visit the school despite their communicated concerns regarding possible starvation and famine suffered by Čapljina Muslims. 1228/ United Nations representatives visiting the area were also denied an opportunity to visit the school. 1229/

956. In one report, some 1,200 individuals were held at the local school for seven days. Reprieve was only granted to women, who were allowed to leave the school to buy food. 1230/ The report alleges that four brothers were taken away and not seen again when the Serbs learned that their fifth brother was serving in the Croatian Army. 1231/

957. At one point the detainees allegedly demanded to see the ICRC, but the Serbs refused to accommodate their request. After approximately a week in detention, the inmates were allowed to return to their homes. 1232/ Reportedly, the Serbs then permitted the ICRC to come and see the empty school. 1233/ The Serbs reportedly would not allow the ICRC to distribute food to the Muslims and Croats. 1234/

958. Stanari Coal Mine: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A refugee from Čapljina reported the existence of a detention facility at the coal mine in Stanari. 1235/ The facility was allegedly operational "because coal was still available even though the Serbian men who had worked there were fighting at the front". 1236/ The refugee surmised that prisoners were being used as forced labour to obtain the coal. 1237/

959. Mramor Company: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to an unofficial report provided to the UN, a group of eight Serbian reservists forced all the Muslims from the village of Čapljina into the centre of town. 1238/ The women, children, and the elderly, totalling 56, were forced at gunpoint to walk back and forth across the Vrbanja River. 1239/ A group of the men were detained in an "improvised" facility established at the Mramor company. 1240/ No further information was given regarding the length of duration, nor the operation or control of the facility.

## 21. itluk

960. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of itluk county was 14,709. Of that number 98.9 per cent were Croats, .7 per cent were Muslims, .1 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining .3 per cent were described as "others".

961. Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Information from this county in southern Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding the existence of concentration camps and prison camps is rather slim. One report makes reference to the existence of a prison camp in the village of itluk. 1241/ The report states that on 15 September, 1242/ a humanitarian team visited the prison and found no prisoners of war. 1243/919 No other information regarding location, operation or control was made available.

962. Gabela: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Another report indicates that on 2 July 1244/, all Muslim HVO soldiers in the area of Stolac, a reportedly Muslim-dominated community, were demobilized and interned in Gabela. 1245/ The report estimates that as many as 10,000-15,000 individuals may have been interned "under very difficult circumstances" at Rodoč and in Dretelj and Gabela. 1246/

## 22. Derventa

963. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the municipality of Derventa had a population of 56,328. Of that number 40.8 per cent were Serbs, 39 per cent were Croats, 12.6 per cent were Muslims, and the remaining 7.6 per cent were described as "others".

964. Derventa is one among the eight municipalities which comprise the Bosanska Posavina region in northern BiH. The region is situated along the Sava river which borders the Republic of Croatia. 1247/ On 11 and 12 July 1993, Serbian forces occupied Derventa, forcing thousands of Croats to flee the region and seek refuge in Bosanski Brod and Croatia. 1248/

965. Reports suggest that the Serbian objective was to control this vital northern corridor and expel or destroy its non-Serbian citizens. 1249/ Accordingly, between April and November 1992, Serbians "ethnically cleansed" Croats from Derventa and the surrounding Posavina area. 1250/

966. Derventa Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, Derventa was the site of one of BiH's most notorious concentration camps. Several thousand individuals were noted to have passed through this camp. 1251/

967. The inmates at this facility were reportedly subjected to severe physical abuses. Among the forms of mistreatment used by Serbian forces at this and other area camps were the summary execution and slaughter of detained civilians. 1252/

968. Shoe Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) SDS extremists and military government personnel had reportedly organized a camp for over 100 persons of Muslim descent in the shoe factory "Sloga". The factory was located in Prnjavor near Derventa. 1253/

969. Grain Mill: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Another report alleges the existence of an additional camp in Prnjavor. This one was said to have been established in an abandoned grain mill. 1254/ Reportedly some 50 men and 10 women were initially interned at the facility. 1255/

970. The physical plant was only one level and reportedly surrounded by a fence and mines. The inmates were made to sleep on wooden pallets and were not permitted to wash for 60 days at a time. 1256/ There were no toilets, and the detainees urinated and defecated in the common area of containment. Food was also scarce. Reportedly, one tin of beans was shared between 12 to 14 people. 1257/

971. The report suggests that the facility was controlled by members of Šešelj's military police, who, one witness recalls, conducted the interrogations. The witness identified them as having had special etnik cockades and were either White Eagles or White Wolves. 1258/

972. The procedure for interrogations included beatings applied by heavy electric cable, truncheons and the flat side of swords. 1259/ The reporter witnessed the death of two fellow inmates as the result of these beatings. 1260/ One report states that a father and son were arrested. The captors forced the father to beat the son and vice versa. This witness also recalled that there was a paralysed man who was beaten until unconscious. 1261/

973. Omeragići Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One report alleges the existence of a camp in Omeragići which interns Croats. The village of Omeragići is located just west of Derventa. The report alleges that one inmate who was granted official permission to leave was denied exit by his Serbian captors. 1262/

### 23. Doboj

974. Forced deportations from the county of Doboj were not unusual. Many village inhabitants and former camp detainees were taken by train from their previous location to Doboj and forced to migrate to Croatian/Muslim controlled territories. During their trip to Doboj, many encountered a variety of hardships at the hands of Serbian soldiers and guards.

975. In May 1992, the residents that remained after the Serbians took control of Grapska and Sjenina were forced to march to Doboj. Along the way, people were periodically pulled out of the column and shot. 1263/

976. Individuals formerly held in the Sanski Most Sports Centre and Krinks Factory were loaded into freight trains and taken to Doboj. After being unloaded, the detainees were forced to walk across the bridge over the Spreča River and drop all their personal belongings and documents into the river. 1264/ At the other side, the detainees were turned over to the Territorial Defence. 1265/

977. The inhabitants of Blagaj, located in north-western BiH, were taken to Doboj in cattle cars. 1266/ The trains left at 7:00 p.m. and arrived in Doboj

the next morning. 1267/ The cars were overcrowded and the air vents were closed. 1268/ At Doboj, the people were given water. 1269/ The women and children were allowed to flee to Travnik in south-central BiH. 1270/ The men were sent to a detention facility at the stadium in Bosanski Novi, also located in north-western BiH. 1271/

978. Some former detainees from the Trnopolje detention centre in north-western BiH were put on rail cars and sent to Doboj. 1272/ The first convoy that left Trnopolje consisted of five cattle trucks filled with 1,800 people. 1273/ During the two day trip, the detainees were not given any food. 1274/ In addition, the cars did not have any ventilation. 1275/ The detainees collected money which they gave to the soldiers to purchase food for the children but the soldiers never came back. 1276/ In some instances, the soldiers required that a ransom be paid by a specific car of detainees to ensure that the children contained within would not be killed. 1277/ At Doboj, the detainees were marched along a mined road. 1278/ Then, the detainees crossed the bridge where they were met by HVO troops and Muslim soldiers. 1279/

979. In early July, 1992, another account records Trnopolje detention centre detainees that were released and taken by cattle cars to Doboj. On the way to Doboj, soldiers stopped the train and demanded money, gold and jewelry from the detainees. Upon arrival in Doboj, the men whose ages ranged from 18 to 60 were separated from the others. The remaining detainees were told to walk over a clothing-covered bridge. Serbian soldiers used young boys as shields to stop the Croatian and Muslim gunfire in the crossing. 1280/

980. Doboj School Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the New York Times and Helsinki Watch.) After villages in the Doboj region were taken over by Serbians, the men and women were separated and sent to different detention facilities. 1281/ The women were taken to a school in Doboj. 1282/ Between 600 and 2,000 women and girls were held at this detention centre. 1283/ When the women arrived at the school, they were "classified" according to their education, financial status and appearance. 1284/ The ugly and poor women disappeared. 1285/

981. The school centre was a three story gray building with a large sports hall, connected by a corridor to the school. 1286/ The school's second floor was designed to look down on the first floor from a railing. 1287/ The third floor was comprised of enclosed classrooms. 1288/

982. The female detainees were kept in the gymnasium at the school. 1289/ The gymnasium was very large with a main playing floor and various smaller courts with spectators' seats and even a balcony. 1290/ Women sat in all the areas. 1291/

983. Four different types of soldiers were known to be at the camp, the local Serbian militia, the JNA, the police forces from the Knin, and members of the paramilitary group, "White Eagles". 1292/

984. Upon arrival, the young women were taken to the gymnasium where they were physically abused. 1293/ The Serbian "etnik" soldiers tore off the women's clothes, cut their breasts and the bellies of women who wore traditional Muslim baggy trousers. 1294/ In addition, the women were raped in front of all the other detainees. 1295/ Some women were shot and killed. 1296/ Their bodies were left in the gymnasium where the other detainees could see them. 1297/ The next day the bodies were thrown into the river. 1298/

985. During the day, the women were forced to sit in the hall with their knees pulled up to their chests and their heads down. 1299/ They were told not to look at the soldiers so that they would not be able to identify them. 1300/ The women

were not allowed to talk with each other. 1301/ If a woman was caught talking, the soldiers would beat her, and more than the usual number of men would rape her. 1302/ The women were not allowed to change their clothes or to wash themselves. 1303/

986. The detainees were fed every two or three days. 1304/ The guards would just drop the food at the entrance to the hall. 1305/ The women close to the food ate and those women at the back of the hall often did not get anything. 1306/

987. At night the women were raped by as many as 10 men. 1307/ The women would be forced to have both oral and vaginal sex at the same time with the different men. 1308/ Often the local Serbian soldiers wore black stockings or paint over their faces as a disguise. 1309/

988. The women were removed from the gymnasium in groups of 40 each day. 1310/ They were led to individual classrooms in the school and raped. 1311/ The guards told the women they were being held to "make etnik babies". 1312/

989. If the Serbian soldiers were physically unable to rape, they raped the women with guns, beat them, and urinated on them. 1313/ The Serbian soldiers also brought non-Serbian male detainees to the detention centre and threatened to shoot anyone who would not rape the women detainees. 1314/

990. The Serbs who guarded the women would accept money for the release of a detainee. 1315/

991. Many of the women became pregnant as a result of being raped at the Dobojski School Gymnasium. 1316/ Pregnant women were not exchanged but were transferred to a hospital and fed well so that they could bear the soldiers' offspring. 1317/

992. Occasionally, the daily routine of rapes would break when the Serbian paramilitaries went off to fight, leaving the women under the guard of local Serbs. 1318/ When the paramilitaries came back after losing a battle, they would be particularly brutal to the women. 1319/

993. Red Cross Refugee Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Government.) A Serbian Red Cross refugee centre was established at a high school in Dobojski. 1320/ In the spring of 1992, the camp contained approximately 160 Serbian refugees and 20 Muslims and Croats. 1321/ The non-Serbs at the camp were treated as prisoners. 1322/ Food was denied to the non-Serbian refugees. 1323/

994. Soldiers, in fatigues with the insignia "SMP," would come to the camp in the evening and take the non-Serbian women to apartments in the surrounding area where the women would be repeatedly raped. 1324/ Different groups of soldiers, usually four at a time, came to the camp for women every three to four days. 1325/

995. Bare Military Barracks: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) The Bare Military Barracks/Warehouse consisted of a number of military warehouses that each held approximately 200 detainees. 1326/ The detainees were primarily from the villages of Taravci, Dobruja, Oteza, and Kladari. 1327/ The camp was run by Bosnian Serbs and Montenegrins, some of whom wore yellow hats with etnik symbols. 1328/ The detainees were men and women between the ages of 30 and 55. 1329/

996. Each structure held approximately 200 detainees. 1330/ The detainees were primarily from the villages of Taravci, Dobruja, Oteza, and Kladari. 1331/ The

camp was run by Bosnian Serbs and Montenegrins, some of whom wore yellow hats with etnik symbols. 1332/ The detainees were men and women between the ages of 30 and 55. 1333/

997. At first, the detainees slept on concrete floors, but then they were eventually provided with wooden pallets. 1334/ The detainees were given meager portions of bread to eat and had to dig outside for corn to have additional food. 1335/ The detainees were allowed outside only from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. 1336/

998. At night, the detainees were forced to relieve themselves inside the warehouses. 1337/ In the daytime, the detainees were permitted to construct and use latrines outside the warehouses. 1338/

999. Some former detainees describe the two Serbian camp managers as "good men". 1339/ However, on weekends when they were not present, the detainees were beaten by the Serbian prisoners. 1340/ The Serbian guards allowed the beatings but did not participate. 1341/

1000. In June, 1992, the Red Cross removed the women and children from this facility but left the men of military age. 1342/

1001. The men appeared to receive different treatment than the women. Serbians beat the male detainees with police batons, axe handles and the butts of rifles. 1343/ The male detainees were also forced to dig shelters at the front lines for the Serbian soldiers. 1344/ In addition, the detainees were forced to farm, load trucks and plunder the villages around Dobož for livestock and furniture for the Serbians. 1345/

1002. Usora Military Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The military camp was located near the Usora river and the Bosanka juice factory in Dobož. 1346/ Three hangers were established at this location to house all the people from the area that were detained when Dobož was taken by the Serbians. 1347/ The first hanger was for the Muslims and Croats arrested by the military police. 1348/ The second hanger was for Muslims and Croats that were arrested by the civil police. 1349/ The third hanger was for Serbians that were found to be disloyal to the occupying authority. 1350/

1003. The women detained at this camp were routinely raped. The Serbs had a man who professed to be a gynecologist at the camp to give the women medical examinations. 1351/ If a woman was found to be pregnant, she was prohibited from buying release or exchange until late pregnancy. 1352/ Women who did not get pregnant were beaten more often and their release was put up for ransom. 1353/

1004. Central Prison in Dobož: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Canadian Mission.) The Central Prison in Dobož was used as a detention centre for men of the region. 1354/ Approximately 250 detainees were confined in a room that was 16 metres by 20 metres with cement floors. 1355/ The detainees had to use hand held cans for toilets. 1356/ The detainees were interrogated and beaten, usually two or three times a day. 1357/ Some men died from the beatings. 1358/

1005. Military Barracks at Ševarlije Kod Doboža: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Starting in early June, 1992, approximately 300 men, women and children were detained in a basement under military barracks outside Dobož. 1359/ The room was about 30 metres long and 10 metres wide. 1360/

1006. All the detainees could not sleep at the same time because the room was too small. 1361/ As a result, the men slept during the day, and the women and

children slept at night. 1362/

1007. The detainees were fed toast and sugar. 1363/

1008. The detainees were not allowed to leave the premises. 1364/ On 18 June 1992, after 18 days, the women and children were released. 1365/

1009. SUP Building Complex: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The SUP Building was the Headquarters for the Serbian Police and Investigative Service. 1366/ In the adjacent annex, the Serb police detained individuals that they deemed of high interest. 1367/

1010. The detainees were brought from the annex to the main building for interrogations. 1368/ The detainees were subjected to torture during questioning. 1369/

1011. Poljoremont Repair Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A warehouse built as part of a plan for extending the Poljoremont Repair Plant was converted into a detention centre. Approximately 2,000 Muslims from Doboj were detained at this location. 1370/

1012. Vila Disco Bar: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serbs detained between 200 to 412 Muslims in a building/bar in Vila. 1371/ The building was owned by Kasim Perco, a Muslim who fled during the hostilities. 1372/

1013. The detainees were interrogated and beaten. At least one detainee was beaten for six hours and stabbed with a knife. 1373/

1014. Approximately 50 detainees were removed from the camp to be used as a "living shield" by soldiers. Twenty-three of the detainees were killed. 1374/

1015. etvrti Juli: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the Canadian Mission.) An army barracks in Doboj called etvrti Juli was used as an interrogation and detention centre. 1375/

1016. Stanari Mine: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Committee for Refugees.) Detainees were interned at the Stanari Mine in Doboj. 1376/ They were forced to dig coal. 1377/ Even the women and children detainees had to dig coal with their bare hands. 1378/

1017. All the men up to age 55 from the village of Omeragići were taken to Stanari. 1379/

1018. Kovinotehna: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Croatian and Muslims from Grapska were detained at a detention centre called "Kovinotehna". The Serbs detained an equal number of Croats and Muslims, however, the Serbs released or exchanged a majority of the Croatian detainees. The Muslim detainees were all that remained. 1380/

1019. The detainees would get one piece of bread every three days. 1381/

1020. Hospital: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established at a hospital in Doboj

on 25 June 1993. 1382/ No additional information was provided regarding the operation or control of this facility.

24. Donji Vakuf

1021. The municipality of Donji Vakuf is located in west-central BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Bugojno, Pucarevo, Fojnica, Prozor, and Kupres. According to the 1991 census, this county had a population of 24,232. The county was predominantly Muslim and Serb, the Muslims comprising 55.3 per cent of the population and Serbs comprising 38.7 per cent, and the remaining 6 per cent were described only as "other".

1022. Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) in Donji Vakuf: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A civilian detention facility for Bosnian Muslim males was located in the Secretariat for Internal Affairs building in the city of Donji Vakuf. The city of Donji Vakuf is located in the centre of the municipality of Donji Vakuf. In May 1992, Bosnian Serbs reportedly took control of the city of Donji Vakuf. 1383/ According to one report, many Muslim residents fled the city at that time and approximately 700 Bosnian Muslims remained. This source stated that on 30 May 1992, Bosnian Serb forces arrested an unspecified number of Bosnian Muslim males. The soldiers took the prisoners to the building of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs where they were imprisoned from 30 May 1992 until 10 June 1992. 1384/

1023. The report indicated that the detention facility was operated by Bosnian Serbs but does not state whether the prison was run by military or civilian personnel. Two Bosnian Serbs, the Chief of the Police station and a Senior Inspector, were identified in connection with the administration of the facility. 1385/ According to the report, several Bosnian Serb "Četniks" reportedly visited the camps, carried out the executions, beatings and torture of prisoners. These individuals are identified in the source materials. 1386/

1024. The prisoners held at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs were Bosnian Muslim males from the city of Donji Vakuf arrested in late May 1992 when Bosnian Serbs conducted searches of all Muslim homes in the city. It was reported that during the 10 days the prisoners were held, an additional 21 Bosnian Muslim prisoners arrived at the prison. 1387/ An estimated 90-100 prisoners were held at the facility between 30 May and 10 June 1992. 1388/

1025. The prisoners regarded as "intellectuals" and those prisoners who had "confessed" to committing crimes against the Serbs were transferred to Manjača. 1389/ The report did not indicate the date the transfer occurred. On 10 June 1992, five prisoners were transferred to the Vrbas-Promet detention camp located in the city of Donji Vakuf. 1390/

1026. The prisoners held at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs were subjected to interrogations and torture at the detention facility. The report indicated that several prisoners were beaten to death and others were executed. 1391/

1027. Vrbas-Promet Detention Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The Vrbas-Promet detention camp was a civilian camp in the city of Donji Vakuf. The city of Donji Vakuf is located in the centre of the municipality of Donji Vakuf. The camp was a former warehouse that had been converted into a detention facility by the Bosnian Serbs when they took control of the city in May 1992. 1392/

1028. Male Muslim prisoners that had been held since 30 May 1992 in the building which housed the Secretariat for Internal Affairs were transferred to Vrbas-Promet on 10 June 1992. The report provides no information concerning the length of time the prisoners were held. 1393/ One report received by the Commission of Experts stated that 860 prisoners were held at the camp as of October 1992. 1394/

1029. Donji Vakuf Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) According to one report, prisoners were held and beaten at the police station in the city of Donji Vakuf. 1395/

1030. The report identified two Serbian police officers responsible for the arrest and beating death of at least one Muslim woman. The first officer was identified as a commander of the police station. 1396/ The second officer was identified as the old Deputy Police Chief. 1397/

1031. The report indicated that at least one prisoner was selected for arrest based on her Muslim ethnicity and the fact that her son was in the Bosnian forces defending Sarajevo. 1398/

1032. House in Donji Vakuf: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A report submitted by an examining physician indicated that six women were detained and raped in an unidentified house in the city of Donji Vakuf. The report stated that the house was located near a gas station in the city but did not provide any other identifying information. One young woman was imprisoned in the house and raped from 27 April to 1 October 1992. 1399/

1033. The report stated that the women were travelling by bus from Donji Vakuf to Bugojno when the bus was stopped by JNA soldiers. The soldiers ordered six young women and 10 young men off the bus and took them to a house near the gas station. The source reported that these young people were detained and raped by a Serbian civilian and a JNA soldier. Both were reported to be between 28-30 years old. 1400/

1034. Warehouse on Omladinska Street: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, however none among them are neutral.) The Commission has received reports concerning the location of a camp at an unidentified warehouse somewhere on Omlad Street in the city of Donji Vakuf where 440 prisoners were reportedly being held in 1992. The reports specify neither the ethnicity of the prisoners nor that of the controlling party. 1401/

## 25. Foča

1035. The city and county of Foča are located approximately 35 miles to the south-east of Sarajevo, in BiH. The Drina River runs north to south through the middle of the county which borders FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) on the west. The city of Foča lies on the eastern bank of the Drina River. Pre-war population of the region was approximately 41,000. About 52 per cent of the population was Muslim, 45 per cent Serb, and 3 per cent were described as "other". Foča is hilly and forested. 1402/

1036. The attack on Foča began in April 1992. Apparently, members of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) issued an ultimatum to Muslim representatives of the local area demanding an ethnic division of the region. The ultimatum rejected, violence ensued. After artillery bombardment, Serbian infantry forces moved in and quickly gained control of the town. 1403/

1037. Several individuals have been identified in the source materials as those primarily responsible for the attack upon and ethnic cleansing of Foča. 1404/ One of them apparently called in additional forces from Nikšić, Montenegro. Bringing the total number of Serbian forces in and around Foča to about 4,000 by the end of April. 1405/

1038. Some suspect that a Major General planned the attack, or at least served as a significant actor in the planning of the attack because many residents noticed his frequent visits to the Bosnian Serb military headquarters in Miljevina, a few kilometres west of the city, in the weeks just prior to the attack. Another individual, with the same name but unrelated to the general, was present during the apprehension of many Muslims after the Serbs gained control of the area. He was, at the time, a lieutenant colonel and former JNA officer. 1406/

1039. The Serb forces (former JNA, paramilitaries, and armed and mobilized local Serbs) quickly gained control of the area and continued their assault upon the villages of the region throughout the following months as late as July and August 1992. During this campaign, Serbian forces employed the same basic strategy. They would deliver an ultimatum. That ultimatum unmet, bombardment with artillery would commence followed by infantry and/or paramilitary assault.

1040. A Muslim school teacher from Foča related the following account of events in the city. On 7 April 1992 it was unusually quiet. Serbian children did not go to school and Muslim children were turned away at school. A Serb nurse warned a Muslim colleague to go home as there would be an attack upon the city. On the eighth, unidentified Bosnian Serb units attacked. Military and civilian vehicles were used to block all roads into Foča. Muslims and Croats attempting entry were turned away. Some were apprehended. 1407/

1041. The attack upon the village of Jeleč was typical of Serbian tactics throughout the region. Bosnian Serb soldiers blocked roads leading to Jeleč and its surrounding villages on 18 April 1992. This area contained a population of about 1,200 Muslims. A Bosnian Serb delegation entered Jeleč and demanded that the Muslims turn over their weapons to the military complex in Miljevina by 12 noon on 22 April. All members of the delegation were dressed in civilian clothes except one who wore a JNA uniform with the old emblem replaced by a Serbian Republic of BiH flag. 1408/

1042. The deadline passed and no weapons had been turned in. Small arms fire was heard in the hills surrounding Jeleč on 23 April. Many Muslims fled. Most took up residence in nearby hills and waited to see if military action would actually occur. Between 1 and 3 May, the Serbian military bombarded the Jeleč area with artillery and one unidentified military aircraft dropped bombs on various targets. On 4 May, paramilitary troops from various units arrived in seven military buses and began a systematic roundup of Muslims left in the area. These units, according to a soldier involved with the witness' apprehension, included White Eagles, the Montenegro Guard, and the Vukovar unit, commanded by Pero Elez. An unknown number of Muslims were captured and transported to detention facilities. Many found in remote areas were simply lined up and shot. 1409/

1043. According to one female witness who lived in the predominantly Serbian area of ukovac, Foča located on the banks of the Drina, Radovan Karađžić's wife Linda and a Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) leader, Biljana Plavšić, visited the town and appeared at a rally in the stadium to congratulate the fighters, especially the White Eagles, responsible for the delivery of Foča. Although the town was occupied she reported that was not forced to leave her home immediately because it was a predominantly Serbian area.

1044. In July, she reported, the Serbs began killing the Muslims of ukovac. Many were allegedly killed at a "Tito" sign on a hill overlooking Foča and thrown into the Drina. Several times over a four to five day period a yellow mini-van coming from the direction of the Foča prison (KP Dom) delivered a number of men who were disposed of in like manner. This witness reported that she was later abducted and raped. She reported that she spent a number of days in a rape house. The house was owned by a man reportedly imprisoned by the Serbs in KP Dom and apparently still alive and interned there as of December 1992. 1410/

1045. Collection of non-Serbian peoples of the Foča region commenced and continued contemporaneously with the battle. In the city, uniformed Serbs, many masked, turned residents out of their homes and delivered them to various places where a screening took place. Serbian residents were advised to move to certain outlying villages for their own protection against the possibility of future fighting in the area and Muslims were transferred to various detention centres. The initial screening stations included a civil defence bunker located under a large apartment building. 1411/

1046. One witness stated that shortly after BiH declared its independence on 8 April 1992, the head of the local branch of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) ordered that the Muslim population of the city be rounded up and deported to various camps. He claimed that Muslims and Croats were picked up 100-200 at a time and held for a few hours at local high schools before being sent to various camps. He stated that the first taken were intellectuals, city officials, and police officers. 1412/

1047. Solana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) After these screenings, a number of Muslims were moved and held in two warehouses known as Solana because they were formerly used to store salt. As Solana filled up, Muslims intended for detention there were instead held in various houses and apartments. 1413/

1048. KP Dom: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) The primary place of detention was, and may still be, the Foča Prison, also known as Kazeno Popravni (KP) Dom (House of Criminal Rehabilitation). 1414/ The prison had been one of the largest in the former Yugoslavia with a 2,000 inmate capacity. On or about 1 April 1992, Foča prison guards allegedly set an unknown number of inmates free. All but 20 of the original inmates reportedly left the prison compound. Some time later in April, the mobilized Serbian residents of Foča took control of the prison. On or about 10 May, control was transferred to the Foča Police.

1049. About 35 people worked at the prison in three shifts. Seven guards on duty during the day and three or four during the night. Extra guards were posted when fighting increased in the surrounding area. Most guards were prison employees, although the Muslim guards had been dismissed in early April. Prison personnel traditionally wore blue-gray uniforms and caps; after April, 1992, the cap emblem was changed from a red star to the Serbian flag.

1050. The prison reportedly served as part of a "crisis headquarters". 1415/

1051. The Foča Prison complex reportedly consists of two four story buildings and one L-shaped one story building. All three buildings are surrounded by two walls: an inner wall 3.5 metres high and an outer wall five metres high. Four steel guardshacks are positioned on the corners of the outer wall. At night the prison grounds are well illuminated with lights affixed to the outer wall and the grounds outside the wall. The westernmost building was reportedly used for administration and interrogation. Two rooms used for interrogation were located on the ground floor. The eastern building housed the detainees. The administration and detention buildings were eight metres apart. The L-shaped building was a prison workshop. The administration and detention buildings have

sloped, bricked roofs and the workshop building had a sloped aluminum roof. An inner wall separated the buildings from a courtyard that reportedly contained antipersonnel mines. 1416/

1052. One source reported that on 19 May 1992, there were 130 Muslim detainees in the Foča men's prison, and between 19 and 25 May, 400 new detainees were brought in. Inmates estimated at least 36 prisoners were killed by guards in June. Guards would typically enter a cell between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., call out inmates' names, inform them that they were to be exchanged, and take them away. These prisoners were never heard from again. 1417/

1053. Approximately 200 inmates were taken from the prison for unknown reasons in late August, most inmates believed they were killed by guards. Thirty-five prisoners were taken away on 15 September and 12 more at the end of the same month, allegedly for a prisoner exchange. Prisoners released since that time failed to locate any of these men. Prisoners on the fourth floor observed guards carrying blankets containing what seemed to be human bodies and dumping them in the Drina River. Thirty-six blankets from May to October. Muslim inmates estimated that in early August the prison held 570 inmates, and that by 13 October it held 130 detainees. 1418/

1054. Each new prisoner brought into Foča prison was interrogated and spent time in a solitary confinement cell. Periods of confinement varied but the average stay was 30 days. Some prisoners were placed in solitary before interrogation, and some afterwards. Interrogations also varied with some conducted immediately after a detainee's arrival and others conducted up to three months later. During interrogation a detainee was questioned about his political affiliation, his property holdings and the status of Muslim defence forces in his area of residence. At the end of the interrogation each detainee was required to sign a statement detailing the subjects discussed during interrogation. Personnel files, which included biographical data and circumstances of apprehension were kept on all detainees. On 30 September, Red Cross files were opened on all inmates, but the Red Cross had not visited as of April 1993. 1419/

1055. Apparently, the ICRC first visited the KP Dom on 23 June 1993 and found 70 detainees. They reportedly visited again on 4 August 1993 when they found 52 detainees. 1420/

1056. Reportedly, many Muslims who earlier fled to Serbia and Montenegro believing it was safe, were later tracked down and returned to the Foča prison. 1421/

1057. Helsinki Watch reported the stories of two men who claimed they were detained at the Foča KP Dom and not mistreated. According to one, Serbian forces arrested him and 27 other men in Foča at the end of April 1992. The Serbs told those arrested that they were being taken to a place where they would be required to make a statement. 1422/

1058. All those arrested with this man were later questioned. According to the witness, his interrogator told him that he did not know what he was supposed to ask him and that he had a paper which required an interrogation. The witness was then required to sign a document. As the man arrested walked out of the office, he reported that another guard walked into the office and asked the interrogator whether the witness had confessed. The interrogator then supposedly replied, "Did he confess to what?" The guard then reportedly said that if the special forces arrived the arrested man would confess to everything. 1423/

1059. The 28 reportedly arrested were detained at the prison four months. According to the same witness, approximately 560 men were detained in the prison throughout his detention. The number detained fluctuated depending on whether

or not prisoner exchanges took place or if new inmates were brought to the prison. 1424/

1060. This witness was detained in a room with 74 others. The room was divided into quarters. The prisoners were given a place to sleep, some socks, and sponges to wash themselves. He reported that others were held in jail cells. 1425/

1061. He reported that prisoners were fed three times a day. He stated that they received cabbage, macaroni and water daily. According to this and another witness, the prisoners also received 15 decagrams of bread a day to be shared among 20 prisoners. 1426/

1062. Helsinki Watch reported the story of another witness who stated that he was placed in room number 22 with 44 other men, after which, they were individually questioned. The questions primarily concerned membership of the SDA and the number of weapons in his village. He stated that cots and blankets were provided to the prisoners and that neither he nor his son were mistreated. 1427/

1063. Both of the above men were reportedly released from the KP Dom and deported from the region on or about 30 August 1992. One of the men claimed that 250 men remained in the prison at the time of his release. 1428/

1064. Helsinki Watch included the story of another alleged prisoner of Serb forces in Foča. He reported that detainees were beaten in the prison. This individual claims that all those interrogated were also threatened. He states that for three and a half months he was held in one room. The number of prisoners in that room, he stated, gradually increased from about 30 to 75. According to this man, a police officer would come to the room in the evening and read out the names of some men who would then be taken from the room and beaten. Although he was not beaten, he claims that some were beaten severely. Some men who were taken out reportedly never returned.

1065. The above witness was released from the Foča prison on 29 August 1992. They were to be taken to Nikšić, Montenegro. On the way, Pero Elez stopped the bus and ordered it back to the prison. There, two police officers identified 20 of the prisoners and took them away. The remainder returned to the bus and left for Montenegro. 1429/

1066. Probably the same Muslim school teacher from Foča mentioned above described the murder of prisoners at the Foča Prison. 1430/ Bosnian Serbs captured him and interned him in the men's prison from May to December 1992, when he was released in a prisoner exchange. 1431/ Between 12 June and 20 June 1992, at least five or six prisoners were taken nightly from their cells and interrogated in the administration building opposite the detention building. Prisoners could see their fellow inmates taken into the two interrogation rooms on the ground floor of the administration building opposite and were able to see individuals from the waist up through windows looking into the two rooms. Two prisoners were taken into the interrogation rooms while the others waited outside under guard. Prisoners in the detention building heard screams for 20 minutes, after which a second pair of prisoners were brought into the two rooms.

1067. Prisoners on the third floor of the detention facility could see over the administration building to the road and the river. They watched as guards carried blanket wrapped bundles of what appeared to be bodies to the river, where they were dumped. Guards carried such bundles to the river only after such interrogation. Those brought to interrogation were never seen again. This witness identified 13 victims. 1432/

1068. Another man reported being arrested with his son and 18 other men in his neighbourhood and taken to the KP Dom on 27 April 1992. He stated that 560 Muslim men from the Foča area were interned there. He claimed that the Serbs running the camp maintained written records and biographic files on all those interned. Interrogations reportedly focused on discovering which Muslims in town had weapons. According to this man, about four prisoners were beaten each night between midnight and 1:00 a.m. 1433/

1069. A Muslim woman from Foča reported that on 18 April 1992, she was arrested by masked men calling themselves "Četniks". She was taken to the KP Dom and interrogated. After the interrogation, she alleged that she was beaten with a rifle butt until she bled from the mouth and ears. She then states that she was thrown into a cell holding men. A half an hour later, a Muslim man who had a bullet wound and who had been beaten on the head was thrown into the cell. Other beaten prisoners were later thrown in and she was threatened and forced to surrender her wedding ring before being eventually released. 1434/

1070. Another teacher at the school in Foča was treated well as a prisoner. Unidentified individuals from Foča frequently visited this teacher, who would then relay information to the other prisoners. For example, a Bosnian Serb soldier, a former teacher at a school in Foča, told the teacher/inmate that an identified prisoner was killed on 18 June 1992. This information was then passed along to others. 1435/

1071. Several witnesses describe bodies dumped into the Drina River and washing up on the shores of Gorade. Many, former inmates of the KP Dom. 1436/ Corpses which are believed to be those of Muslims executed in Foča prison camp were seen daily in the River Drina at Gorade. Amongst them were children as young as seven. Corpses were frequently mutilated and carried signs of torture. There were seven to eight corpses a day as late as end of July 1992, although Serbs claimed Foča ethnically clean. 1437/

1072. Another source claimed that she and her daughter were arrested by Serbs in her house in the middle of August 1992 and taken to the KP Dom where they were both raped. She states that she was raped twice and her daughter several times. According to this witness, she and her daughter spent 10 days imprisoned at the KP Dom, 10 days "in another place" and seven days in a camp before they escaped. 1438/

1073. White Eagles surrounded the village of Kremaluša on 5 May 1992. They opened fire with mortars and machine-guns and continued firing until 6 May when they moved into the village and began to search the houses and round up the residents. A Muslim Kremaluša villager detained at the KP Dom until mid-December, 1992, when he was exchanged near Sarajevo, reported the greatest number of prisoners held there at one time was 586, all male, during the period of June to September 1992. 1439/

1074. According to this witness, interrogators wanted the names of people who possessed weapons, the location of weapons caches, and the identities of members of the Muslim Party (SDA). Interrogators also attempted to extract confessions of "crimes committed against the Serbs". Alleged torture was common and committed in the same building where interrogations took place. Each day three to five prisoners who had confessed to such crimes were removed to the Drina River, executed and dumped into the water. Prisoners had one meal a day. The meal consisted of water diluted leftovers from the guards' meals. This witness also provided a list of inmates as of December 1992. 1440/

1075. According to one of the teachers detained, there were 95 prisoners in Foča Prison on 12 December 1992. Ninety-three Muslims, one Croat, and one Slovenian journalist who had been on assignment for an unidentified French media

company. 1441/ However, one heard rumours that as late as May, 1993 there were 500 men still detained in the prison. 1442/

1076. A BBC reporter apparently interviewed the Deputy President of the (Serbian) Municipality of Foča, Ljubomir Todović and a Muslim prisoner held at the KP Dom on 26 and 27 August 1993. 1443/ The reporter saw KP Dom. He was not allowed to know how many prisoners were there. The Commandant was identified by name in the source materials.

1077. According to the Deputy President, as reported:

"Check wherever you want, but during the fighting and after the fighting in Foča, there were no prisons for civilians, i.e. for women, children and other people. Only for people who were capable of fighting . . . and I haven't heard anybody saying that they have taken in women, children and old people. . . . As far as I know, none such actions took place here, because the military/government/police didn't authorise such actions. In fact the authorities were the buffer zone for the Muslim civilians here, until the Muslims decided to go." 1444/

1078. The reporter was allowed to interview a Muslim soldier captured by Serb forces in the summer of 1993 and held at the KP Dom. Apparently, the prisoner participated in an attack upon Serb civilians in the Jošanica valley. He provides no other information relating to his incarceration. 1445/

1079. Miljevina Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) Miljevina is a village in the Foča province, located a few kilometres to the west of the city of Foča. Bosnian Serb military headquarters were supposedly located there prior to the conflict and witnesses often referred to the Miljevina Motel as a Serb Headquarters. 1446/

1080. As in all other villages conquered by the Serb forces, Muslims were rounded up and placed in detention for various amounts of time. Reportedly, Serbs used the Miljevina jailhouse to imprison all the men of the village on 11 June 1992. 1447/

1081. A woman reported that on 6 August 1992, a Serbian police officer took her and her 11 month old son, her mother-in-law and her two children to the prison in Miljevina. Although the others were released she was held in a cell with another man and a woman. After four hours the police officer took her to another room and raped her. He then released her. 1448/

1082. On 20 June 1992, a man was imprisoned at the Miljevina jail and held for seven days and beaten after which he was used to clear mines. He was forced to drive a car in front of a convoy to clear a path or at least ensure the location of a safe path through minefields for Serb forces. He was later imprisoned at the KP Dom. 1449/

1083. On or about 18 August 1992, 20 men in uniforms of Serbian nationality arrested five men and a girl and took them to the house of Nusret Karaman. After spending a night there, they were taken to the Miljevina police station where the girl was questioned and released. The men spent 15 days at the police station when they were transferred to the KP Dom. 1450/

1084. Elementary School in Donje epče: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) On 16 April 1992, Serbs ambushed a truck carrying 45 soldiers committed to the defence of Foča near the village of Donje epče. Three Muslims were wounded; the others taken prisoner and placed in the elementary school in Donje epče. The wounded were taken to

the Foča hospital. Eight prisoners were immediately released. Later, the Serb captors released another two Muslim prisoners because they looked exhausted. Those who remained in custody were reportedly beaten by three identified men. Upon request of the Muslim defence forces it was agreed to release the remaining prisoners on 18 April 1992. At the time of the release two prisoners were accidentally killed crossing the Muslim barricades. 1451/

1085. Foča Police Headquarters: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One man claims to have been captured by Serbian irregular forces in the village of Zubovići and detained from 14 April to 3 May 1992 when he was paroled. According to this man, two other men repeatedly interrogated him and other prisoners at police headquarters in Foča. He states that he was not maltreated but claims that a number of inmates lost weight because they were not given enough to eat. 1452/

1086. Bug/Buk Bijelo Workers Barracks/Construction Site: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) On or about 3 July 1992, some local Serbs and some Montenegrins reportedly held some women from the village of Mesaje for one night in the workers' barracks. They were interrogated about possession of weapons. 1453/

1087. Various Houses and Apartments in Foča: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) After arrest by a group of 26 Serbian soldiers claiming to be Šešeljovci from Trebinje, a group of women and children were separated into four groups at the police station and taken to separate houses confiscated from Muslim owners. A soldier told one of the women that women, children and old people were being taken to these homes because they were not worth a bullet. 1454/

1088. This woman was placed in a group of 28 women and kept in a house for 27 days. The prisoners ranged in age from 12 to 60 years-old. Four to five local Serbs stood guard at all times. Soldiers came to the house day and night to select women and girls for beating and rape. Frequently, the soldiers sought mother-daughter combinations. The captors also forced some of the prisoners to drink alcohol and eat pork. Many women threw up and were then beaten for getting sick. On 18 August 1992, the women were allowed to leave on a convoy evacuating Muslims from Foča. 1455/

1089. A woman who had been imprisoned for one month at the Kalinovik High School was allegedly taken from there by two Montenegrins to a house in Foča occupied by an individual from Trnovača. She was held there five days then taken to the Miljevina Bordello by the same two men. 1456/

1090. In Miljevina, the apartments of Zoran Samardić and Nedo Samardić were reported to be places where women and girls were detained for the purpose of rape. Each holding two or three women or girls and including at least one transfer of a prisoner from Zoran's apartment to Nedo's apartment. In fact, a number of apartments seem to have been maintained by a group of soldiers and paramilitaries led by Pero Elez. 1457/

1091. Gymnasium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report claimed that the women and children of Miljevina were imprisoned in a gymnasium for about three days. In that time, the report alleges that all of the females between the ages of 12 and 35 were taken out every evening and raped. After three days, the women and children were taken to Gorade and left there. 1458/

1092. Another source reported the story of a woman who claimed to have been held in a gymnasium in Foča with 30 women and children. She and her daughter were allegedly raped there, her daughter several times. After 10 days at the

gymnasium the witness reported being moved to a school in Kalinovik. 1459/

1093. Foča High School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) A woman from the village of Mesaje describes the typical roundup and separation of Muslim men, women and children by Serbian forces around 15 April 1992. Taking the men to prison in Foča and leaving the women and children behind. On or about 3 July, 500 "Četniks" surrounded the forest near Mesaje, where the remaining Muslims had fled, and killed and captured those within. Approximately 70 women and children and five old men were taken to a collection camp located in the High School in Foča. 1460/

1094. The witness describes the school as a woman's transit camp at the high school, Ahmeda Fetahovića Street, Foča-Aladja. All 70 were kept there from 3 July to 17 July 1992. All were forced forced to stay in a former classroom 10 metres by 10 metres. They were able to use mattresses and blankets left behind by Serbian soldiers who had occupied the school earlier. Toilets and water were available. The food was very bad. The first week they received no warm food. Twice a day a loaf of bread was given to 10 persons. A warm soup of potatoes or peas was occasionally received later in the day. Believed soup a mixture of leftovers from a military mess hall. The military guard consisting of two soldiers standing outside was changed every eight hours. All women between ages 15 and 45 were continuously raped by Serbian military members. 1461/ This happened in other rooms at the school or outside in empty formerly Muslim homes in the town. 1462/

1095. On 8 July 1992, the source and seven other women were raped by 10 "Četniks" in another room in the building. She resisted and therefore struck on her back with the butt of a rifle. A former acquaintance ("etnik") interferred on her behalf and rescued her from rape and any further abuse, escorting her back to the detention room. The guards frequently raped the women they guarded. 1463/

1096. Partizan Sports Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) On 17 July all those detained at the high school were transferred to the Partizan Sports Hall in the centre of Foča on Samoborska Street. 1464/ There the above witness and her relatives were detained until 13 August 1992 when all were transferred by bus to Roaj, Montenegro where they lived with local Muslim families until 9 May 1993. Almost all of the prisoners were from Mesaje with a few from Foča. They stayed in the former gym which was 15 metres by eight metres in size. They slept on the floor without mattresses or blankets. Toilets and water were available inside the building. They were unable to take a bath or shower. They had no soap or other hygienic utensils. The food situation was as bad as at the school. Children received no milk, fruit, or vegetables, and everyone was always hungry. They were forbidden to leave their billets or receive visitors. "Četniks" continued to rape women as they did earlier at the school. 1465/ As there were no other rooms available in the building, women were occasionally raped in the gym in front of all the detainees, including children, or outside the building on the meadow. Most of the time, however, women were taken out and driven in a car to empty, former Moslem, apartments or houses in town. Each time they were kept all night. On several occasions, several women were kept several days and nights at one place and raped every night by a different group of "Četniks". 1466/

1097. As far as this witness knew, no women or children were killed at either place. Women were not tortured but were beaten if they refused sex. Often, especially at the beginning, women who resisted returned in the morning with bloody faces. Many women became pregnant. Several weeks later many aborted the fetuses in Rozaj. Three Muslim girls from Mesaje were not released on 13 August. They were forced to stay in a brothel in Foča as objects of pleasure for Serbian soldiers. These women were identified by name in the report. 1467/

1098. Velečevo Women's Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) Serb forces allegedly used the Velečevo Women's Prison in Foča as a concentration camp for Muslim women. 1468/ Women were reportedly held there as late as April 1993. 1469/

1099. According to one source, the prison contained approximately 500 female inmates prior to the conflict; another source indicates 50. 1470/ The first source claims that younger Muslims were imprisoned with the criminals there after the Serb attack and round-up of Muslims in the area. The same source believed that most of the criminal inmates were later killed, leaving 120 females from Velečevo's original prison population surviving. 1471/ The second source reported that the 50 female inmates who had been housed in the prison before April 1992 were moved to an unidentified facility in Puz on 12 April 1992. 1472/

1100. Velečevo prison is four kilometres south of the KP Dom in Foča. It is a multi-storied building surrounded by wire fencing covering an area of about 200 by 200 metres. 1473/

1101. BiH Government authorities claimed that the girls and young women held there were tortured, raped, often killed, and otherwise maltreated. 1474/

1102. Sources reported that the mobilized Serbs of Foča set up their headquarters in or next to the Velečevo Women's Prison. 1475/ Radovan Karadžić said that he was unaware of any such headquarters. He also said he had not known that Velečevo was the site of a women's prison. 1476/

1103. Miljevina Motel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One girl describes being captured by three men dressed in camouflage uniforms with the insignia of Serbian Voluntary Guard. They brought her to a place she described as Serb headquarters at a motel in Miljevina where she spent one night. She was then taken to Ismet Bašić's apartment. 1477/

1104. Ismet Bašić's Apartment: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The girl mentioned above was kept in Ismet Bašić's apartment from about 10 June 1992 to November 1992. After two months of detention, Pero Elez reportedly raped her. She alleges he raped her continually until he was killed in December of 1992 when she was transferred to Nedo Samardić's apartment. 1478/

1105. Miljevina Bordello: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Several sources described a bordello in Miljevina which could be the same place described as the Miljevina Motel or Serb Headquarters in Miljevina. 1479/ According to one woman, Pero Elez was the "main etnik" in Miljevina. According to her, he knew everyone in the village and therefore did no harm; however, his soldiers were criminal, and among them the Montenegrins were supposedly the worst. She stated, though, that it was understood that Elez took five 12 year old girls from Kalinovik and brought them to what the witness reported as Elez's bordello in Miljevina where they were kept as concubines. 1480/

1106. Another woman describes being taken to a Nusret Karaman's house and held there six months with other young women and raped. 1481/ According to another woman, the Miljevina Bordello was located in a three story white house with an orange tile roof, owned by Nusret Karaman, a Muslim who worked in Germany. The bordello was 50 metres from her window across the Bistrica River. 1482/ Another woman confirmed the existence of the bordello. She, too, could see it from her home. 1483/ According to another source, by 3 September 1992, the only Muslims left in Miljevina were bordello girls. 1484/

1107. Another source reported that on or about 2 September 1992, 10 girls 12 years-old or less were being held in the brothel in Miljevina. 1485/

1108. Former Prison for Underage Delinquents: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One source reported 131 Muslims held in the former prison for under-age delinquents in Foča on or about 2 September 1992. According to the report there had been as many as 600 prisoners held there in June and July of 1992. Many had purportedly died as a result of beatings and abuse. Many were allegedly shot or taken away to the mines of Miljevina, Gacko, Montenegro, Serbia or to unknown locations. 1486/

1109. Identification of Perpetrators: The perpetrators were identified by name in the source materials.

## 26. Fojnica

1110. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the county of Fojnica had a population of 16,227, of which 40.9 per cent were Croats, 49.4 per cent were Muslims, .9 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining 8.8 per cent were described as "others".

1111. Fojnica is located in the southern region of BiH, approximately 50 miles south of Sarajevo. One report received from this area described a Muslim controlled facility in or about which several Croatian soldiers and civilians are buried. 1487/

1112. According to the report, Croatian civilians are presently living and detained in the community, however the conditions of their detention were not specified. 1488/

1113. On 29 September 1993, a prisoner exchange between Fojnica and Kiseljak was arranged. Additional information regarding future prisoner of war exchanges suggested that five Croats would be released for Kiseljak and a team would be permitted to exhume the bodies of the buried Croats. 1489/

1114. Fojnica Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) One report alleges the existence of a camp in Fojnica. There are no details provided in the report. 1490/

1115. Fojnica School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a school in Fojnica. The ICRC first visited the camp on 3 August 1993. 1491/

## 27. Gacko

1116. The municipality of Gacko is located in south-eastern BiH, bordered by the municipalities of Bileća, Nevesinje, Kalinovik, Foča and FRY. According to the 1991 census, Gacko had a prewar population of 10,844. Serbs comprised the majority of the population at 62.4 per cent, Muslims comprised 35.3 per cent, and Croats 2.3 per cent. In 1992, 37 per cent of the region's 10,000 population was Muslim who formed the middle classes and constituted a majority inside the town of Gacko. 1492/ Serbian forces began arresting young men in the Gacko area in early June and July of 1992 and began to incarcerate the civilian population in camps. Approximately 136 people were killed in the town and many were sent to a camp in Bileća. 1493/ One source provided a list of all prisoners transferred from the municipality of Gacko to Bileća. 1494/

1117. According to one source, a witness from Bileća reported that over 200 refugees who had escaped from Bileća to Gacko. In Gacko, the refugees were imprisoned by commanding officers Popović and alasan. 1495/ The report did not indicate the exact location in Gacko the refugees were held. The witness also recounted an incident in which a female prisoner was pushed while alive into a fire. 1496/

1118. According to one source, former detainees from Gacko and Bileća fled to the Dubrovnik area. One man, an employee of the thermoelectric power station of Gacko, was reportedly arrested on 1 June 1992 because of his ethnicity as a Muslim. 1497/ He was imprisoned for 15 days, released, and then arrested again seven days later. He was then transferred to a camp in Bileća. 1498/

1119. Military Casern Avtovac: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Department of State.) It was reported that a Serbian controlled concentration camp was located 4 miles south-east of the town of Gacko in Avtovac. 1499/ One hundred and ten Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Muslim males were captured by Bosnian Serb forces and imprisoned from 1-5 June 1992 at the military casern in Avtovac. 1500/ On 5 June 1992, the prisoners were transferred to a processing centre in the basement of the Samački Hotel. 1501/ It was reported that 1,000 people were held at this camp as of November 1992. 1502/

1120. A separate report described the ethnic cleansing and imprisonment of Muslim civilians in the city of Gacko in March through July 1992. 1503/ A Muslim witness reported that the Serbian Army initially entered Gacko in March 1992 on the way to the front in Mostar. 1504/ Local members of the "White Eagles" paramilitary group allegedly destroyed Muslim owned cafes, apartments and shops. In the middle of May the "White Eagles" began shooting into homes and making arrests. 1505/

1121. According to an eyewitness, on 1 June, Serbian soldiers arrested Muslim men at the Gacko Power Plant as they finished their shift. One hundred prisoners were placed in military transport and taken to the military prison in Avtovac, five kilometres from Gacko. 1506/ Serbian soldiers then moved from house to house arresting more Muslim men and taking them to Avtovac and then to Hotel Terma, outside Gacko. 1507/ On 4 July, Serbian forces reportedly went from house to house for any remaining Muslims. The soldiers entered the home of the reporting witness and told her that she had two minutes to leave the house. The witness and 980 Muslim residents were taken by bus and train to the Serbian-Macedonian border. A Muslim relief organization took them to Skopje. 1508/

1122. Hotel Terma: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Government.) Male Muslim prisoners from the city of Gacko were transferred from Avtovac to the hotel. The report provided no other information concerning a camp at this location. 1509/

1123. Gacko Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) In the beginning of June 1992, Serbian forces in Gacko arrested 200 Muslims that had been held (the report is unclear about this point) on the ground floor of the hotel. 1510/ Fifteen Muslim male prisoners were killed by the Serbian captors which caused the rest of the prisoners to panic. The witness reported that the Serbians began robbing and torturing the prisoners, extorting money and seizing property and cars. 1511/ The prisoners were mistreated the entire month of June. The prisoners were reportedly beaten if they refused the demands of the soldiers. Beginning of 18 June, all the Muslim villages near Gacko were set on fire. The burning and looting continued until 1 July. Some of the Muslim inhabitants, older men and women, were brought to Gacko. 1512/ Some of them were allegedly killed at Kula. 1513/ On 4 July, all prisoners held

at the hotel were taken to the TE Hotel. 1514/

1124. TE Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the National Organization for Victim Assistance.) According to one report, one hundred male civilians were separated from their families and transferred to the TE Hotel from the Gacko Hotel on 4 July 1992. 1515/ Women and children were put onto 11 buses and driven to Macedonia via Montenegro. 1516/

1125. TPP Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In April 1992, the city of Gacko and surrounding Muslim villages were attacked by Serbian forces. According to one report, some of the Muslim residents were held in this hotel before being transferred to a concentration camp in Bileća. 1517/ Bosnian Muslim women and children were allegedly transported to a camp in Kalinovik where they were reportedly subjected to physical mistreatment and rape. 1518/ The report stated that 10 minor women were transferred to a bordello in Miljevina. 1519/

1126. The report provided the names of Serbians who allegedly took part in the crimes committed against Muslims in Gacko. 1520/

1127. Samački Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Samački Hotel was located in the south-east end of town of Gacko. 1521/ On 5 June 1992, prisoners from the military casern in Avtovac were transferred to a processing centre in the basement of the Samački Hotel in Gacko. 1522/ The conditions in the basement were poor as a significant amount of water had reportedly leaked in. 1523/

1128. Male Bosnian Muslim prisoners who were captured by Serbian "White Eagles" paramilitary forces near the Košuta Motel on 18 June 1992, and imprisoned at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) building in Gacko were transferred to the basement of the Samački Hotel sometime after 18 June. At least six prisoners were killed at the hotel before 136 prisoners were transferred on 1 July 1992 to a prison in Bileća. Four prisoners were shot and killed by Serbian forces as they were being loaded into trucks for transport. 1524/

1129. Another report stated that the Serbian offensive in the city of Gacko began in the beginning of June 1992. The "Četniks" reportedly captured as many Muslim males as they could. Those residents of Gacko who were not captured escaped with their families into the mountains and Borovina woods on the east side of the city. The male prisoners were then reportedly taken to a "prison in the basement of a hotel in a Gacko suburb". 1525/

1130. A separate witness statement stated that Serbian forces shelled the villages around the town of Gacko on 18 or 19 June 1992. 1526/ The reporting witness fled to Basici west of Gacko after leaving Gacko. Those who survived the shelling on 18-19 June were captured by Serbian forces and taken to a prison in "a hotel in the suburbs of Gacko". 1527/ This appears to be consistent with previous descriptions of the Samački Hotel. 1528/

1131. Another witness reported that sometime in early June 1992, "Četniks" took 320 men prisoners to a prison in the basement of a hotel in a Gacko suburb. 1529/ Eleven men reportedly died within 15 days of confinement after being subjected to interrogation, physical abuse and deprivation of food and water. 1530/ The prisoners were transferred to the town of Bileća, between Gacko and Trebinje to the military camp which was converted into a concentration camp and to the police station. 1531/ On 28 June 1992 the Muslim village Patorci was destroyed.

1132. Gacko Police Station: (The existence of this detention facility has been

corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) Serbian forces attacking the city of Gacko in June 1992 positioned themselves approximately two kilometres from the city on a small hill called Glavice, in a house belonging to Zejnil Tanović. The Serbian forces reportedly positioned an anti-aircraft machine-gun at the top of the hill and launched attacks on the refugees who had fled into the mountains east of the city. 1532/ The leader of the Serbian forces at Glavice reportedly also worked at the Steam Power Plant in Gacko. He was appointed by the Serbs after the former plant director, Branko Grk, refused to give Serbian forces a list of employed Muslim males born in 1973 and 1974 during the JNA mobilization of new recruits in June 1992. Those who resisted conscription were reportedly imprisoned. 1533/

1133. The reporting witness and family were part of a group of 200 Muslim and Croatian refugees who surrendered to Serbian forces on 12 July 1992. The refugees were loaded into trucks and taken off the mountain. At Bohuša near the city of Gacko the refugees were taken out of the trucks and detained for three or four hours. The Serbs interrogated the refugees about the location of the men from the city. One group of civilians were sent back to the mountain and the other group of refugees were taken to the Gacko police station. 1534/

1134. The refugees were held at the police station until 4:00 p.m. on 12 July. The witness stated that the police station was filled with items that had been plundered from Muslim homes. 1535/ The younger women were reportedly questioned by Vitomir Popić. 1536/ The reporting witness and her cousin were interrogated regarding the whereabouts of their fathers, brothers and neighbours. 1537/ The prisoners were then loaded into trucks and transported to Trebinje and then Bileća. 1538/

1135. Another witness reported a Serbian assault on the city of Gacko in April 1992. 1539/ Inhabitants of the city fled into the mountains near the village of Meduljići where they remained for 22 days. The witness and her children were captured along with 100 civilians and taken to the Gacko police station. 1540/ At the police station, the prisoners were reportedly interrogated for several hours. 1541/ The report did not indicate how long the prisoners were held at the police station before they were transported by truck to Trebinje. 1542/

1136. Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Commission has received a report from the U.S. Department of State that Bosnian Muslim males were held prisoner by Bosnian Serb forces at the Secretariat of Internal Affairs building in the town of Gacko. 1543/ The report stated that on 18 June 1992, the Bosnian Serbs controlling Gacko announced that all Bosnian Muslim and Croat residents could leave town. One hundred men, women and children left Gacko in a convoy heading towards Montenegro. Serbian paramilitary member of the "White Eagles" intercepted the convoy approximately seven kilometres south of Gacko near the Košuta Motel in Zborna Gomila. 1544/ All able-bodied male prisoners were taken from the convoy, forced to lie down on the road, and searched by the paramilitary members. 1545/ The men were stripped of their valuables, and the women and children were forced into several military trucks and taken back to Gacko. 1546/ An identified Serbian soldier from Gacko was allegedly responsible for the shooting death of at least one prisoner. 1547/ The male prisoners were transported by military truck to the Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) building in Gacko. 1548/

1137. An identified Serbian was reportedly in charge of the SUP in Gacko. 1549/ The prisoners were interrogated and tortured by two inspectors who were identified in the materials, both from Gacko. 1550/ After the prisoners had been tortured, the Serb leader transferred the prisoners to the basement of the Samački Hotel. 1551/

1138. The BiH War Crimes Commission published the names of men accused of committing war crimes in Gacko. Their identities are available in the source materials. 1552/

1139. Gacko Electric Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A Serb-controlled camp was located at the Gacko Electric Plant in the city of Gacko. 1553/ The camp was reportedly established under the direction of the SDS (Serbian Democratic Party) Commander in Eastern Hercegovina. 1554/ The report stated that Muslim and Croatian prisoners were held at the camp. 1555/

1140. Gacko Power Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UN Economic and Social Council.) Muslim and Croat men were reportedly imprisoned by Serbian forces in the Gacko Power Plant in June 1992. 1556/ The prisoners were allegedly beaten repeatedly, especially at night, to prevent them from sleeping. Ten of these prisoners have reportedly disappeared after guards called them by name. One former prisoner is reported to have witnessed the arbitrary executions of five prisoners on separate occasions. 1557/

1141. Fazlagić Tower: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) According to one report, a Bosnian Muslim witness described the "ethnic cleansing" of a cluster of villages referred to as Fazlagića Kula in the Gacko area. 1558/ On 19 June 1992 Serbian forces from the villages Miholjače, Srdjevići and Medjulić entered Fazlagić Kula, reportedly looted the homes and stole livestock. Approximately 200 to 300 village residents fled into the surrounding mountains and remained there for 27 days. 1559/ Serbian forces allegedly bombed the mountain in an attempt to force the villagers out. On 25 July, the Serbian forces communicated with the villagers by megaphone demanding that they give themselves up and promising them protection. Approximately 200 to 300 women and children reportedly responded and came out of the mountains. 1560/ The women were taken to Gacko by Serbian forces and then loaded in four military convoys and transported through Bileća to Trebinje. The transport was rejected at Trebinje so they were dropped off at Bileća. 1561/ After 15 days in Bileća, the witness fled to Montenegro. 1562/ A Serbian controlled camp was located at the Fazlagić Tower. The report did not indicate which city in the municipality of Gacko the camp was located. 1563/

1142. Hotel Košuta: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Government.) Hotel Košuta was located 10 kilometres south of Gacko, 500 kilometres from the road. 1564/ Part of the Serbian headquarters were reportedly located at the hotel, and the other part were located at the Gacko police station. 1565/ According to one source, Muslim residents who had remained in the city of Gacko during the Serbian shelling of the city had been issued written passes from Serbian authorities which permitted them to leave the city. As a group of the Muslims attempted to leave the city, they were intercepted by members of the "White Eagles" paramilitary group. 1566/ The Muslim males were beaten and "dragged by hands, heads or legs all over the parking lot" in front of the hotel before being taken back to prison in Gacko. 1567/ The men and women were robbed of personal possessions, and their cars were stolen. 1568/ The Serbian forces set prisoners on fire after dousing them with gas and beat prisoners on their heads with rifle butts. 1569/ The women and children were forced to watch the incident from the cars. 1570/ The Muslim women were raped at the hotel and then taken into the woods a few kilometres from the hotel and murdered. 1571/

1143. One female Muslim prisoner who was among the group of Muslim prisoners ambushed by the "White Eagles" near the Hotel Košuta. 1572/ The soldiers reportedly entered the cars of the prisoners and drove the women to the hotel. The witness stated that some of the men who had been arrested by the Serbs were

at the hotel when the women arrived, and that they were so bloody and beaten that they were unrecognizable. The witness stated that the soldiers began beating the men again forcing the women and children to watch. 1573/ After conducting the beatings, the soldiers began to search the women. The women were reportedly taken to a large room in the hotel and robbed of jewelry and any other valuables in their possession. 1574/ After being robbed, some of the female prisoners were reportedly taken into various hotel rooms and raped. 1575/ The men were taken to the Gacko prison for 10 days and the women were sent back to Gacko. 1576/

1144. Unidentified Hotel in Gacko: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the US Government.) Another witness was reportedly arrested at his home by one identified individual and two unidentified Serbians. According to the witness, he and his wife were beaten and robbed before being taken to a hotel in Gacko. 1577/ One of the perpetrators was an unidentified Montenegrin who threatened to kill those who had not responded to the draft. 1578/ The male and female prisoners were separated and the men were taken to the basement of the hotel and the women were sent to Macedonia. 1579/ Several prisoners were allegedly killed in the basement of the prison. 1580/ After what appears from the report to be a brief detention, the male prisoners were transported to Bileća in two trucks by military police. 1581/

1145. A separate report stated that the witness was confined in the basement of a hotel in Gacko. 1582/ A Bosnian Muslim male from south of Banja Luka reported that in late April and early May 1992 Serbian infantry forces attacked Mostar. 1583/ The city residents reportedly fled into the hills surrounding the city. Serbian forces captured 15 refugees and transported them by truck convoy to a hotel in Gacko on 1 June. 1584/ The prisoners were reportedly beaten by the Serbian soldiers before being imprisoned in the basement of the hotel. 1585/

1146. When the prisoners arrived at the hotel, 100 prominent Bosnian Muslim citizens of Gacko were imprisoned in the basement of the hotel. 1586/ These included wealthy businessmen, civic leaders and teachers. One Croat citizen was among the prisoners. Each night, eight or nine prisoners were taken upstairs and interrogated about military information and beaten for two to three hours. Fifteen prisoners disappeared. It was alleged that those who disappeared were buried in a mass grave in Gacko's World War II Partisan Cemetery. 1587/

1147. During the night of 28 June, a Serbian guard from Gacko reportedly fired into the basement killing one Muslim prisoner and wounding another. 1588/ In July, 1,100 prisoners were taken out of the basement in groups of 10 and beaten as they passed through a gauntlet of Serbian guards. The prisoners were told that they were being taken for exchange. Three prisoners were shot as guards loaded the prisoners into a large truck. 1589/ Instead of being exchanged, the prisoners were taken to a former JNA Reserve Officer training academy in Bileća commanded by a Serb from the Sarajevo area. 1590/

1148. Hotel Rudnik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) One report indicated that the Gacko prison was located in the Hotel Rudnik Basement and the Gacko Power Plant. 1591/ Muslim and Croat men were reportedly imprisoned by Serbian forces in the Gacko Power Plant in June 1992. 1592/ The prisoners were allegedly beaten repeatedly, especially at night, to prevent them from sleeping. Ten of these prisoners have reportedly disappeared after guards called them by name. One former prisoner is reported to have witnessed the arbitrary executions of five prisoners on separate occasions. 1593/

1149. One male Muslim prisoner who had been captured by the Serbs at Hotel Košuta was among male prisoners taken to the part of the Gacko prison located at Hotel Rudnik. The witness reported that the prisoners were beaten continuously and

that the worst period of the day was from 5:00 p.m. until midnight because the soldiers beat the prisoners to prevent them from sleeping. 1594/

1150. In the rooms of Hotel Rudnik the "Interviewing Platoons" which reportedly guarded the prisoners. 1595/ Their commander was an active duty officer who the reporting witness was unable to identify. His deputy was identified. 1596/ The head officers or main soldiers in the platoon were also identified. 1597/ It was reported that they acted on the orders of the Ministry of the Interior (SUP) in Gacko. 1598/ Those in charge at the SUP were an individual identified as the Chief of Police, another described as the Commander, a third who was said to be the Inspector, and one simply described as a policeman. 1599/ The witness stated that those men and another man also identified were ideological leaders of the Serbian population.

1151. A male Muslim prisoner reported that members of the "White Eagles" and JNA soldiers reportedly conducted most of the beatings at the prison. 1600/ The witness stated that the prisoners were beaten until the soldiers tired. 1601/ Prisoners reportedly began to disappear from the hotel. Some were beaten by soldiers and returned to the prison, while others disappeared permanently. 1602/ The witness reported that one evening a drunk Serbian soldier entered an area where prisoners were being held and demanded that the prisoners identify persons whose pictures he was carrying. When none of the prisoners identified these people, Sušić took out his gun and began firing at the prisoners randomly. One prisoner was shot in the head and died from his wounds and one prisoner was shot in the colon and survived. 1603/

1152. The prisoners were taken from the cellar of the hotel, loaded into trucks and transported to a camp in Bileća. Serbian soldiers beat the prisoners as they entered the truck. 1604/

1153. Gacko Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) On 19 July 1992, Serbian forces shelled the mountains east of Gacko where the Muslim and Croatian residents of Gacko had fled. 1605/ Six Muslim women were arrested and taken to the Gacko prison, interrogated and then released. The report did not provide any other identifying information concerning the Gacko prison or its location. Another report stated that the Gacko Prison was located at the Hotel Rudnik and the Gacko Power Plant. 1606/ The Serbians who had detained the women demanded that the women give the men a message to surrender. 1607/

## 28. Glamoč

1154. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, the municipality of Glamoč had a population of 12,421. Of that number 79.3 per cent were Serbs, 18.1 per cent were Muslims, 1.5 per cent were Croats, and the remaining 1.1 per cent were described as "others".

1155. Stadium: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The one report available from this area suggests that members of Serbian and Montenegrin paramilitary units and nationalist members of the Serbian Democratic Party were responsible for the creation and control of a concentration camp in Glamoč. 1608/ The report states that some 400 of the areas most respected Muslims were imprisoned in the camp established at the stadium. 1609/

1156. The above-mentioned extremists were reportedly also responsible for abuses suffered by the Muslim detainees. 1610/ The author noted that included among the examples of atrocities committed against the Muslim people was the drawing of vital quantities of blood from detainees for use in Serbian hospitals in the

treatment of Serbs. No regard was given to the fact that this loss of blood necessarily resulted in loss of life to the donors. 1611/

#### 29. Gorade

1157. The village of Gorade is a strategically and pragmatically important village for Serbs. It is located adjacent to a highway linking the Serbian capital of Belgrade with Serb held villages to the south-east. The village of Gorade has a population of approximately 65,000. Its status currently is that of a UN protected area and is safe haven for hundreds of refugees from some eight surrounding villages. Gorade is also one of the few remaining Muslim enclaves along the Drina river valley. 1612/

1158. In Gorade, there allegedly are four camps for detaining mainly Serb civilians, 1613/ but the evidence only provides names for three of the four detention facilities. BiH Government or Muslim forces reportedly operated the three named facilities. Reports indicate that at least 480 Serbs were detained in these camps. However, the report from the ICRC's visit to Gorade on 2 August 1993 states that the Government of BiH held 24 prisoners. 1614/ Additionally, previous Red Cross reports from 6 May 1993 and 22 June 1993 indicate that the BiH Government held 29 prisoners in Gorade. 1615/

1159. Caves de Ville: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Muslim forces allegedly operated a prison for Serbs at Caves de Ville in Gorade. 1616/ No additional information was provided regarding the location, operation or conditions at this facility.

1160. Šašići Village: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Reports indicate that BiH Government forces detained as many as 100 Serbs in the village of Šašići. 1617/ No additional information was provided regarding the location, operation or conditions at this facility.

1161. Vitkovići: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) Reports indicate that BiH Government forces detained as many as 380 Serbs in the village of Vitkovići. 1618/ One report also alleges that Serbs detained at Vitkovići were tortured. 1619/ Additionally, between 3 and 5 May 1992, Muslim "Green Berets" from Gorade, a former waiter among them, reportedly killed several Serbs from Vitkovići. 1620/ The report also alleges that Serbian women were raped and Serbian children were killed. 1621/

#### 30. Gornji Vakuf

1162. Gornji Vakuf is located in west-central BiH. The pre-war population of the city and province of Gornji Vakuf was about 25,130. Approximately 56.1 per cent Muslim, 42.6 per cent Croat, and 1.3 per cent others. 1622/

1163. On 17 May 1993, UNPROFOR reported that the continued detention of 45 Muslim prisoners in Gornji Vakuf illustrated the direct control of HVO military police within brigades by the OZ commander. Apparently the MP commander refused to obey the orders of the brigade commander in Gornji Vakuf. He only took orders from the OZ Commander. 1623/

1164. After intervention by UN and ECMM teams, the above-mentioned 45 Muslim prisoners were reportedly released. 1624/

1165. The ECMM actively monitored the situation in relation to prisoners of war

in Gornji Vakuf. On 26 July 1993, BiH forces reported to an ECMM team that it held 300 to 500 POWs from Bugojno. 1625/

1166. On 10 September 1993, an ECMM team reported that after clashes between BiH troops and HVO troops, there were about 500 POWs and at that time more than 300 had been released. The Croats however claimed that there were more than 300 POWs still being held by BiH authorities at the time. ECMM personnel expected more POWs to be released within seven days. 1626/

1167. On 10 September 1993, the "Civil Police" reported to an ECMM team that 70 Muslim POWs were being held in Trnovača. It seems that the same "civil police" admitted that they let Croat POWs dig trenches. 1627/

1168. On 16 September 1993, the ECMM reported that BiH forces continued to use POWs to build earth works on the front lines. In fact, on 15 September 1993, one HVO prisoner was wounded while digging trenches at BiH positions near Gornji Vakuf. He was evacuated to the hospital in Bugojno. 1628/

1169. Private House: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reported the existence of a detention facility in a private home in Gornji Vakuf. Their first visit to this facility was reported to have been on 12 March 1994. No additional details were made available regarding the operation, control nor conditions of this facility. 1629/

1170. Military Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) ICRC representatives reported the existence of a detention facility in a private home in Gornji Vakuf. Their first visit to this facility was reported to have been on 29 March 1994. No additional details were made available regarding the operation, control, nor conditions of this facility. 1630/

1171. On 22 March 1994, the ICRC announced that BiH forces handed over six Croat captives at a camp in Gornji Vakuf. 1631/

### 31. Gradačac

1172. The municipality of Gradačac is located in northern Bosnia and bordered by Modriča to the west, Bosanski Šamac to the north, Brčko to the east and Srebrenik to the south. According to the 1991 Yugoslavian census, Gradač had a population of 56,378; of that 60.2 per cent were Muslim, 19.8 per cent were Serb, 15.1 per cent were Croat and the remaining 4.9 per cent were described as "other".

1173. Srnice Sports Hall: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Srnice was the only Serbian village in the vicinity of Gradačac. After the HVO forces surrounded the village, most of the Serb inhabitants were evacuated. Approximately 94 Serbs remained. These individuals were taken to the Sports Hall. They remained there for a few days. 1632/

1174. Gradačac Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) A number of Serbs were arrested in July 1992 and held in the prison in Gradačac. The detainees were never charged with an offence. 1633/

1175. They were released only to labour for the Croats, for example, agriculture, wood-cutting, and digging trenches. If the detainees refuse to work they were sent back to the prison. 1634/

1176. According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established at a prison in Gradačac on 17 July 1993. No additional information was made available regarding the conditions or the length of the facility's existence. 1635/

1177. House Arrest: (The existence of this type of detention has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Different groups of Serbian detainees were held in homes. At first, the detainees were held in the homes under guard. Later, the detainees were placed without a guard but with certain families that kept watch over them. 1636/

1178. Gornja Tramošnjica School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) Area Serbians were arrested and detained in a school building in Gornja Tramošnjica. The detainees were forced to work in the fields. 1637/

### 32. Grude

1179. The municipality of Grude is located in south-western BiH, on the Croatian border. It bounds Posušje to the north and Ljubuški to the south. Grude's prewar population was 15,976, of which 99.8 per cent were Croats, .1 per cent were Serbs, and the remaining .1 per cent were described as "others".

1180. Farm: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) According to reports, a farm in Grude was used as a camp to detain male and female individuals from the region. 1638/

1181. No additional information regarding this facility was made available, consequently, the identity of witnesses, victims and perpetrators as well as conditions existing during detention remain unknown.

1182. Garage: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the ICRC.) The Commission has received reports that approximately 300 Serbs were detained in a garage in Grude. 1639/ The camp was operated by members of the Croatian-Muslim armed forces. 1640/ The ICRC visited the Grude camp on 16 September 1993 and reported that no POWs were found. 1641/

1183. At least one Serbian man, Aleksa Janjić 1642/, reportedly died as a result of injuries incurred while detained at this camp.

### 33. Han Pijesak

1184. Han Pijesak is located north-east of Sarajevo. According to 1991 census data, the population was 6,346. At that time, the population was reportedly 58.3 per cent Serb, 40.1 per cent Muslim, and 1.6 per cent were described as "other". 1643/

1185. Unidentified Detention Facility: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the UK Defence Debriefing Team.) Reportedly, there was a detention facility in Han Pijesak where men were killed and women and young children raped. It has been previously reported that many people are also buried there. 1644/ The reports, however, did not provide information regarding the operation, control nor the length of the facility's existence.

34. Jablanica

1186. This county is in the south-west quarter of BiH, south-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, Jablanica had a population of 12,664, of which 72.1 per cent were Muslims, 17.8 per cent were Croats, 6.1 per cent were described as "other", and 4 per cent were Serbs.

1187. As a result of Muslim military aggression, the HVO or Croatian forces lost a great deal of territory. 1645/ Reportedly, after 14 April 1993, telephone lines were cut and the Croats of Jablanica were not permitted to work. 1646/ They were reportedly assigned to "work brigades" and used as forced labour to cut wood and dig trenches. 1647/

1188. Museum of the Revolution: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Defence Debriefing Team.) According to sources, 800 Croats reportedly were, and may still be, interned in this Muslim-run detention centre. 1648/ All the prisoners slept on concrete floors, without blankets, were insufficiently clothed and were reportedly kept in appalling hygienic conditions. 1649/

1189. According to another report, as of 28 June 1993, some 200 Croatian civilians have been imprisoned in the museum. 1650/ The new detainees are, reportedly, in addition to the 500 civilians already said to have been detained here by members of the BiH Army. 1651/

1190. One report was offered by an employee of the power plant in Grabavica who was detained in the area for several days. The witness was transported to this location in the afternoon of 11 May 1993. 1652/ The witness was interrogated and reportedly not physically mistreated. By 9:00 p.m. that evening, he was allowed to leave. 1653/ Reportedly, because he was unable to return to his home, he remained overnight in the prison. Throughout the night, he heard others being beaten. It was his opinion that the individuals being beaten were members of the HVO. He recalled that the people administering the beatings were from Sandak. 1654/

1191. According to one source, 500 Croats have reportedly been interned at Jablanica since March 1993. 1655/ There is strong evidence of a food shortage in the area which brings into question the fate of those detained. There are also reports of the detainees being used as human shields and forced labour. 1656/ One source suggests that Croatian prisoners are made to dig trenches in mine fields in the immediate vicinity of the front lines. 1657/

1192. Jablanica Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is only one report which refers to a detention facility at this location. 1658/ According to the report, two of four HVO soldiers, who were in Doljani at the time of the Armija attack, were reportedly incarcerated in the Jablanica prison. 1659/

1193. Jablanica Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a factory in Jablanica. The ICRC first visited the camp on 21 April 1993. 1660/

1194. House in Doljani: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely Helsinki Watch.) It was reported that during a battle between Muslim and Croatian soldiers in the village of Doljani on 27 July 1993, about five armed and uniformed HVO soldiers, an armed male civilian and five unarmed civilians fled the village. Upon reaching a meadow they were shouted at to lie on the ground and as the group dropped they were shot at from two opposite directions. They were then approached by about 20 Muslim

soldiers. The wounded and an HVO soldier were ordered to remain behind 1661/ while the two women and a civilian man were taken to a house by two of the Muslim soldiers, where they were imprisoned on the ground floor. A wounded HVO soldier was already being detained in the house when the three civilians arrived and the four remained incarcerated in the same room. 1662/

1195. Unknown Jablanica Camp(s): (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including an official UN source.) The Special Rapporteur, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, reported being aware of appalling conditions in a detention camp in Jablanica where many civilians are held. Reportedly, among the detainees are a number suffering from psychiatric illness. There is no specific location given and no details are provided. 1663/ Several other reports also refer to the existence of a camp in Jablanica. 1664/

### 35. Jajce

1196. Jajce is located in west-central BiH. The pre-war population of the city and province of Jajce was 44,903. Approximately 38.8 per cent Muslim, 35.1 per cent Croat, 19.3 per cent Serb, and 6.8 per cent were described as "others". 1665/

1197. Old Town Fortress: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) There were reports that Muslim forces ran a camp holding about 500 Serbs in the old fortress or Old Town Fortress in Jajce. 1666/

1198. The ICRC reported a place of detention in Jajce under common Bosnian Croat control as of 1 October 1992. 1667/

1199. On 11 August 1993, the President of the LRC Jajce met with an ECMM team in Livno and asked for assistance in relation to a group of Croats probably being held prisoner by Serbs, who occupied Jajce, in the Berta Kučar School in Jajce. 1668/

### 36. Kakanj

1200. This county is located in central BiH, north-west of Sarajevo. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the county had a population of 55,847. Muslims constituted 54.5 per cent of the population, Croats were 29.8 per cent, Serbs were 8.8 per cent, and the remaining 6.9 per cent were described as "other".

1201. House in Kakanj: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A number of sources refer to an incident involving a young woman from Kakanj who was detained for almost a month in her grandmother's home by two Muslim soldiers. The soldiers reportedly raped her on a daily basis, eventually impregnating her. 1669/

1202. Power Plant in Katići-Termoelektrana: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) According to one report, more than 500 Croatian men are being detained at this location just outside of Kakanj. The report suggested that the location was being monitored by UNPROFOR, but that the detainees were not permitted to leave the facility. 1670/

1203. Kakanj Factory: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) The ICRC reported the existence of a camp in a factory in Kakanj. The ICRC first visited this camp on

28 September 1993. 1671/

37. Kalesija

1204. The county of Kalesija is located in north-eastern BiH. According to the 1991 census, the population was 41,795, of which 79.5 per cent were Muslim, 18.3 per cent were Serb, and 2.2 per cent were described as "other". 1672/

1205. Caparde "Bordello": (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including Amnesty International.) It is reported that 40 young Muslim women from the town of Brezovo Polje were held and systematically raped in a makeshift bordello in a furniture warehouse in Caparde following the capture of the town by Serb forces in early summer 1992. 1673/ On 17 June 1992 1674/, about 1,000 women, children and old people were taken away from the village by Serbian forces, arriving in the town of Caparde several days later. 1675/ At Caparde, the older women were separated from the younger women (15-25) 1676/. The younger women were then held for several nights in a furniture warehouse and repeatedly raped before rejoining the older women and later being released. 1677/

1206. Warehouse, Gornje Vukovinje: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely an official UN source.) A woman 1678/ was beaten and raped in her home on 18 May 1992 by two Muslim men. 1679/ She was then taken to Gornje Vukovinje where she was detained for seven days, without toilet or washing facilities and without bedding. 1680/ She was questioned about having a radio station in her house to contact the Serbian Army and was threatened but was not mistreated. 1681/ There is no indication that there were others held here.

1207. Osmaci Village Camp: 1682/ (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) A camp is reported to exist or have existed in Osmaci Village in Kalesija. 1683/ No additional information was provided regarding operation, control nor the duration of the facility's existence.

1208. Camp at Unknown Location in Kalesija: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) A Muslim woman 1684/ from Zvornik reported being taken by Serbs on Sunday, 31 May 1685/ with about 150 women and children in two buses in the direction of Tuzla. 1686/ The woman and two others were sent to Tuzla and Kalesija while other women and children were kept to be exchanged for captured Serbs. 1687/

1209. Camp at Unknown Location in Kalesija: 1688/ (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It is reported that between 17 and 19 June, "extremists" bussed non-Serbian civilians in 12 buses from Brčko to Bijeljina. These people were allegedly tortured for several days at Majevisa, and then some of them returned to Bijeljina, while some were taken to Caparde in Kalesija county, where after two days of torture, they were released and managed to flee to Kladanj and Tuzla. 1689/

38. Kalinovik

1210. The municipality of Kalinovik is located in south-eastern BiH and is bordered by the municipalities of Trnovo, Foča, Gacko, Nevesinje and Konjic. According to the 1991 census, the population of Kalinovik was 4,657. The ethnic majority in the municipality were Serbs at 60.6 per cent, Muslims comprised 37.1 per cent, and Croats 2.3 per cent.

1211. Kalinovik Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) It was reported that a concentration camp was located in the city village of Kalinovik. The Serbian controlled camp reportedly held 60 civilian prisoners. The prisoners were men and women of all ages. 1690/

1212. A refugee from the town of Gacko reported that 1,000 Bosnian Muslims fled Gacko when Serbian soldiers entered Kalinovik and began destroying Muslim homes. 1691/ The refugees stayed at an unidentified location on Zelengora Mountain until "Četniks" began shelling the area on 1 July 1992. Some of the refugees were killed immediately and others were reportedly pushed down the "Previla Cliff" by Serbian soldiers. One hundred eighty-seven of the refugees were captured by the soldiers and taken to the Kalinovik Elementary School. 1692/

1213. All prisoners were allegedly physically and psychologically mistreated by the Serbian soldiers. 1693/ One former prisoner reported that he and his family were imprisoned in the school without food for one month. 1694/ before being transferred from the school to a Muslim house in the town of Foča where he was held for three days. 1695/ One former prisoner stated that women of all ages were raped in front of their relatives, and many disappeared. 1696/ On 1 August 1992, 12 young women age 12-19 were taken from the school and were never seen again. 1697/ Another former prisoner reported that young girls were subjected to severe torture at the camp and many were repeatedly raped. 1698/

1214. Two Serbian perpetrators were identified in the report. The first was identified as Pero Elez, and the second was also identified in the source materials. 1699/ This report identified a Montenegrin perpetrator who wore a camouflage uniform. 1700/ A Bosnian Muslim female from Gacko, arrested in a nearby village, along with her family, by Serbian forces at the end of June 1992, was reportedly held at the school for one month. 1701/ She reported that two armed Montenegrins dressed in camouflage uniforms came to the school at the end of July. 1702/ The witness identified one of the men by both his name and his nickname. 1703/ The second man was identified only by his nickname. 1704/ The witness stated that she and her family were taken to a house in the town of Miljevina in the municipality of Foča by the two men. 1705/

1215. Yet another report refers to a concentration camp located in a school in Kalinovik. 1706/ A Bosnian Muslim family from Jeleč was reportedly taken prisoner by "Četniks" from Miljevina. The family was detained in the police station for two hours and then taken by truck to Foča. 1707/ They were imprisoned in "Partizan Hall" in Foča for 10 days and then loaded into trucks with several other families and brought to the Kalinovik School. The former prisoner's wife and daughter were allegedly raped at the Kalinovik School. 1708/

1216. According to a female victim from the village of Berač, she and her family attempted to escape the aggression in the area by going in the direction of Konjic. 1709/ They were allegedly arrested by the Serbian army and detained for a few days in Ulog, just outside of Konjic, after which, they were taken to and detained at this school in Kalinovik for a month. 1710/

1217. The witness reported that she and others received very little food over the course of the month. The witness was reportedly then taken by two Montenegrins to a private home in Foča where she was raped repeatedly. 1711/

1218. Barutni Magazin: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Commission has received one report of a concentration camp located in Jelašačko Polje where 150 civilians were held at the a gunpowder store called "Baratni Magazin". 1712/ One witness reported that on 2 August 1992, four prisoners were taken out of the camp. The report stated that their bodies were discovered 10

days later in the town of Rugoj. 1713/ The report stated that the bodies had been mutilated and the hands of the victims were tied together. It is unclear from the report who found the bodies. The bodies were reportedly buried in the village of Dujmovići. 1714/ On 5 August 1992, 14 prisoners disappeared from the camp and never returned. 1715/

1219. On 5 August 1992, 23 prisoners were taken from the camp to the village of Ratine to a stable owned by Mustafa Tuzlak where they were shot by soldiers. 1716/ A witness who survived the killings stated that the victims were brought in to the stable, doused in gasoline and set on fire. 1717/

1220. Camp Kalinovik: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources however none among them are neutral.) The Commission received one brief report concerning the location of a Serbian run camp in the village of Kalinovik where Muslim women were allegedly subjected to rape and torture. Local "Četniks" and members of local Serbian paramilitary reportedly controlled the camp. The female Muslim prisoners were from the municipality of Kalinovik, and from Nevesinje, Gacko, Podrinje and the Drina River valley region. 1718/ According to the report, a former 12 year old female prisoner from the village of Jeleč near Foča stated on video tape that she had been raped by Serbian soldiers on nine occasions, and on each occasion she was raped multiple times. 1719/

1221. The Serbian soldiers released male prisoners from the camp and detained 50 female prisoners. 1720/

1222. Kalinovik Powder Plant: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the BBC.) The Commission of Experts has received one report of a concentration camp located at the Kalinovik Powder Plant where 10 Muslim prisoners were held. 1721/ The report mentions two "local Četniks" responsible for taking male and female prisoners from the camp.

1223. Kalinovik Hotel: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely The Independent). The only hotel in Kalinovik was used as a rape camp for Muslim women being held at the Kalinovik camp. Various reports use the names "Kalinovik camp" the Kalinovik Elementary School," the "Kalinovik School" and the "school gymnasium" interchangeably so that it appears that all refer to the same camp. The witness was among Muslim refugees from the town of Gacko and other towns in the area who fled to the Zelengora Mountains after Serbian forces began arresting and murdering Muslim inhabitants. 1722/ The Serbs captured 105 Muslim women and transported them in open trucks to Kalinovik where they were imprisoned in the gymnasium. 1723/

1224. The reporting witness stated that initially the women were not mistreated by the Serbian guards. However, in early August those guards were replaced by Šešelj's "White Eagles" paramilitary forces. 1724/ The witness described the men as "filthy" and stated that they shouted obscenities at the female prisoners. 1725/ A woman with long brown hair who identified herself as a member of the "White Eagles" ordered the female prisoners to examine their babies to see if they had been circumcised. 1726/

1225. On 2 August 1992 the reporting witness and 11 other young women being detained in the Kalinovik Elementary School with 100 young Muslim women were taken by Serbian militiamen from the camp to the only hotel in Kalinovik where they were subjected to systematic rape. 1727/ The women were allegedly chosen based upon their child bearing potential and those who were already pregnant were left alone. 1728/ The witness reported that she was raped by two "Četniks" who told her she would be killed if she did not comply with their demands. She stated that she was repeatedly raped by Serbian soldiers for one month. 1729/

1226. A former prisoner who escaped being raped by convincing the Serbian militiamen that she was pregnant reported that the Serbs came to the gymnasium each night and took several young women by force to the hotel to be raped. Many of the women were in their early teens, and the militiamen selected certain girls repeatedly. 1730/ The witness identified three of the militiamen responsible for the rapes. The first, who she described as the worst of the three men, was named Pero Elez from Miljevina. 1731/ The second was also identified. 1732/ The women held at the gymnasium were released on 28 August 1992 for Serbian prisoners in Croatian hands. 1733/ At least 15 of the women who became pregnant as a result of being raped by the militiamen obtained abortions in Mostar and Jablanica. 1734/

1227. During the day, the women were forced to clean the hotel, after which they were returned to the camp. Rapes began on 2 August 1992 and by 28 August. All but 10 of the 105 female Muslim prisoners held at the Kalinovik camp had allegedly been gang-raped by Serbian soldiers. 1735/ The women identified the perpetrators as Serbian members of Vojislav Šešelj's "White Eagles" paramilitary group. 1736/ Several of the victims stated that Serbian militiamen placed four and five year old children on a table with knives held to their throats to persuade the mothers to relinquish jewelry and money. 1737/

### 39. Kiseljak

1228. The county of Kiseljak is located in central BiH. According to the 1991 census, the pre-war population of Kiseljak was 24,081. At the time, the population was 51.7 per cent Croatian, 40.9 per cent Muslim, and 7.4 per cent were referred to as "other". 1738/

1229. Kiseljak Prison: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) It was reported that ICRC has been denied access to the prison in Kiseljak. 1739/ The ICRC provided a list of camps visited including a camp in a prison which was first visited on 28 February 1994. 1740/

1230. Barracks, Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established in a barracks on 25 April 1993. The report was silent as to the identity of both the detainees and the controlling party as well as the conditions at the facility. 1741/

1231. Hospital, Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) According to one report, ICRC representatives visited a detention facility established in a hospital on 20 July 1993. The report was silent as to the identity of both the detainees and the controlling party as well as the conditions at the facility. 1742/

1232. Duhri Camp: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) It is reported that all males are detained by the HVO in the Muslim village of Duhri near Kiseljak. They were taken to a municipal building in Kiseljak on 7 July 1743/ where they are forced to dig ditches at night. 1744/

1233. Concrete Hangar: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) The Deputy Commander of 3 Corps in BiH, Ramiz Dugalić, reported a camp holding 150 Muslims in a concrete hangar in the HVO barracks in Kiseljak. 1745/

1234. Unknown Camp in Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ICRC.) Five people are reported to be detained by Croatian forces in an unidentified camp in the area of Kiseljak. 1746/

1235. On 10 June 1993, an "Agreement among the parties to halt the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina" was signed. Article II concerned the release of prisoners/detainees and displaced persons. A Joint Humanitarian Commission (JHC) was established on 14 June. The JHC agreed to release all prisoners and displaced persons step by step, and it was agreed that BiH should start to release all prisoners from the prison in the Zenica area, presuming that HVO would release all prisoners from Kiseljak, Busovača, and Vitez. 1747/

1236. Town Jail, Kiseljak: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the ECMM.) It was reported that on 20 June 1993, a total of 66 prisoners were released from the town jail. 1748/

1237. It was reported that on 23 June 1993, a convoy of 19 buses was observed crossing from Serb-held territory to Kiseljak. It is felt that the most likely explanation is that they were prisoners being released in the latest example of BSA/HVO liaison. 1749/

#### 40. Kladanj

1238. The municipality of Kladanj is located in eastern Bosnia. The pre-war population of Kladanj was 16,028. Muslims comprised the majority of the population at 73.3 per cent, Serbs comprised 23.9 per cent, and 2.8 per cent were listed as "other".

1239. The Commission received a report that stated that 95 Serbian civilians and one child were imprisoned since May 1992 in the village of Stupari, eight kilometres north of the town of Kladanj. 1750/ The report quoted the Mayor of Kladanj, stating that the prisoners were being held "for their own security, to protect them from retaliation by the Muslim population." 1751/ A team from the ECMM reported that they visited the three buildings in the town of Stupari where the prisoners were held. 1752/

1240. According to the report, the prisoner's homes had been burned by Muslim forces. The prisoners were guarded by five armed soldiers who allowed them to go outside for one hour a day. The prisoners sometimes were not given anything to eat for three days. The prisoners reported that guards were frequently violent toward them and that no medical care was provided. The ICRC reported that the prisoners appeared to be "psychologically worn out and very weak". 1753/

1241. Stupari Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) In early August 1992, Serbian prisoners who had been exchanged in Malinjak, reported that approximately 1,000 Serbs from the villages of Lupoglava, Matijevići, Majdan, and Kočajeviči were detained in the Stupari Elementary School. 1754/ Conditions in the camp were reportedly very poor. According to the report, an identified physician forcibly took blood from the Serbian prisoners for wounded Muslims and Croats. 1755/

#### 41. Ključ

1242. Ključ is a province in north-west BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a total population of 37,233, of whom 49.5 per cent were Serbian, 47.6 per cent Muslim, and 2.9 per cent were described as "other".

1243. There are reports of four Serb-run camps in the region: the sports hall at Ključ, the Jedinstvo School in Tomina, Jezerce, and the Sanica Elementary School. Many of the prisoners from these camps were ultimately sent on to the Manjača Camp in Banja Luka. Others were sent to Sanski Most and Stara Gradiška, Croatia. 1756/

1244. There is also one report of a camp controlled by the BiH government in Ključ, but no precise information about where it is located or who it holds. 1757/

1245. Sports Hall at Ključ: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by multiple sources, including the Defence Debriefing Team.) The sports hall located in the centre of Ključ was established by Serbian forces. The prisoners kept there are Muslim villagers from the region who were arrested upon the siege of their villages. In particular, there are reports that men, women and children from Velagići and Vukovska Brda were taken to the sports hall in May and June 1992. 1758/ It appears that the camp was first founded somewhere near this time. 1759/

1246. These reports describe the sports hall as a sort of "collecting centre" where prisoners were interrogated and stripped of their valuables before being sent off to another camp. 1760/ Apparently, men between the ages of 16 and 60 were to be taken to Manjača. 1761/ The ex-prisoners of the reports here describe being detained for only one or two days before they were sent somewhere else.

1247. One report describes the shelling of the village of Velagići and the arrest of its inhabitants on 27 May 1992. 1762/ At this time, many women and children escaped by foot to the nearby village of Pastajre. Those that remained were arrested and taken to the sports hall at Ključ. Approximately 70 men and a number of women, children and the elderly were captured. According to the witness, the men were interrogated at the sports hall during the evening of 28 May and the morning of 29 May. They were asked about the locations of weapons and positions of Croatian and Muslim special forces. During these interrogations, they received harsh beatings with wooden and rubber sticks. They were also beaten and kicked by a group of civilians and soldiers who lined the corridor leading to the interrogation room. 1763/

1248. The Serbs in charge of the camp are not named, but it is reported that the local Serbs responsible for the attack of Velagići itself were assigned to the Sixth Krajina Brigade based two kilometres north of Velagici along the Sanica River. 1764/

1249. In this case, the male prisoners were transferred to the prison at Stara Gradiška in Croatia after interrogation. 1765/ In the late afternoon of 28 May 1992, about 400 of them were put on three buses and left for the camp. The women and children remained at the sports hall for another two days and were then released. 1766/ Apparently, those that remained at the camp were forced to work in the fields. 1767/ The exact character of their duties is not explained.

1250. A second report about the camp at the Ključ sports hall comes from a man who was arrested on 26 June 1992. 1768/ He was arrested with 14 other men and brought to the sports hall. There, he and the others were interrogated and beaten. Three men died as a result of these beatings.

1251. The witness does not mention precisely who ran the camp but claims that the men who arrested him were either members of the Serbian police or army. 1769/ They wore camouflage or olive uniforms and were accompanied by men in civilian clothes with beards.

1252. After one day at the sports hall, the witness was transferred with 120 other prisoners to the Manjača Camp in Banja Luka. 1770/

1253. Jedinstvo School: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) The Jedinstvo School is in Tomina. Tomina is in between Sanica Donja and Sanski Most in the Ključ province. Apparently, this school held Muslims who had been defending the towns of Tomina, Vrhpolje, and Hrustovo, yet it is also described mentioned in some detail in a report about the Muslim prisoners of Sanica Donja. 1771/

1254. Apparently, the 6th Krajina Brigade of the JNA started shelling the village of Sanica Donja on 29 May 1992. The Muslim villagers successfully defended themselves for about a month, but were ultimately defeated in late June. They were arrested and taken to Jezerce. 1772/ From there, they were sent on to Sanski Most by truck. En route, they stopped at the Jedinstvo School. Here, the driver of the truck talked to a camp guard and told him that he was bringing more prisoners. The guard told him that they should be taken to Sanski Most.

1255. Before continuing on their journey, the prisoners waited outside the camp. During this time, they witnessed the decapitation of nearly 100 prisoners in front of the school. Male prisoners were brought out of the school three at a time. They were walked over to three soldiers who laid them down and cut their heads off with a curved knife about 30 centimetres in length. Four men in civilian clothes, presumably prisoners, then loaded the heads onto one truck and put the decapitated corpses onto another. 1773/

1256. The prisoners in the truck described Jedinstvo School as a three-story building with all of the windows covered over or opaqued. Two livestock transport trucks were parked on the square at the time that they were there. 1774/

1257. Jezerce: (The existence of this detention facility has been corroborated by a neutral source, namely the US Department of State.) Jezerce is a village near Sanica Donja. Villagers of Sanica Donja were initially detained at Jezerce upon their arrest in late June 1992. They were accounted for by name and loaded onto a truck heading for Sanski Most. 1775/ They stopped en route at Jedinstvo School as described above.

1258. Sanica Elementary School: (The existence of this detention facility has not been corroborated by multiple sources.) There is also a report of a camp at the Sanica Elementary School. 1776/ From the report, it appears that the school is somewhere in the Ključ region, but there is no indication of its exact whereabouts. Apparently, villagers from Batonjići, Crnolići, and Gornji Budelj were held there. The witness explains that sometime near the end of June 1992, every man from the village of Gornja Sanica was arrested by "Serbian soldiers" and taken to Sanica Elementary School. There, they were held for two nights. During this time, they were not given any food and were beaten and tortured. Then, he and 250 other men held at the school were transferred to Manjača. 1777/

#### 42. Konjic

1259. The county of Konjic is located the central part of BiH. According to the 1991 Yugoslav census, the population of Konjic was 43,636. Of that number, 54.5 per cent were Muslim, 26 per cent were Croatian, 15.2 per cent were Serbs and the remaining 4.3 per cent described themselves as "other". While the Serbs comprised a minority of the total population in the district, they made up the majority in the following villages: Bjelovčina, Blace, Borci, Bradina, Ceriči