

Notes (continued)

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**Alleged Activity:**

251. Milan Martić became the most prominent organizer of Serbian militia forces in the Krajina region of Croatia. When the armed conflict between Croats and Serbs began in the Serb strong-hold of Knin in August 1990, Martić served as the local Serb police chief and military organizer. Martić apparently continued as the leader of the Krajina militia when Croats declared the autonomous region of "SAO Krajina" in March 1991 and when the Republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK) was established. Martić served for a long period as the Interior Minister of the RSK and was elected president of the RSK in January 1994.

252. It is difficult to establish Martić's role in particular military and paramilitary activities. The reports submitted to the Commission of Experts do not clearly delineate Martić's authority over the various paramilitary groups which operated in the Serbian-controlled regions of Croatia and do not clearly signify how Martić's authority may have expanded or diminished as his own role within the rump RSK government changed. While Martić, as the Knin police chief and RSK Interior Minister, clearly controlled a large force of police and police reservists, it is not clear how this force was related to the "SAO Krajina Militia", which has also been closely identified with Martić. A number of reports mention both Martić and a Krajina militia, suggesting that they may have been different forces. 506 The organization of a RSK army separate from Krajina militia and police forces is not well understood, but by October 1993, the Politika newspaper reported that the RSK military supported RSK President Goran Hadžić, while the police backed Interior Minister Martić in their political disputes. 507 For these reasons, this report summarizes only the activities of groups clearly identified as Martić forces.

253. Most of the reports on which this summary is based do not describe the personal involvement of Martić in planning or executing actions attributed to Martić forces. They are connected to him only because reports describe the groups involved as Martićevci, Martić Police or Martić Militia. An exception is the report from Croatian authorities, stating that Martić met with Komazec Ozren and Adam Davor on 10 April 1991 and instructed them to ignite explosives in Zadar, which they allegedly did. 508

254. Serbs in Croatia began to organize paramilitary forces in 1990, prior to the declaration of an independent Serbian Krajina within the borders of Croatia. By mid-July 1990, the paramilitary forces reportedly had an estimated 12,000 members. 509 The forces commanded by or loyal to Milan Martić were known as Martićevci. In an interview reported in July 1991, Martić claimed that the Krajina forces he commanded had 7,000 police regulars and 20,000 reservists. 510 Several reports indicate that Captain Dragan commanded one of the Martićevci forces, 511 but the links between Captain Dragan and Martić are not clear.

255. When the Serbs in Knin declared the autonomous region of "SAO Krajina",

Notes (continued)

Martić headed the Secretariat of Internal Affairs (SUP) of the government led by Milan Babić. 512 As Interior Minister and military organizer, Martić was widely regarded as effective in building the strength of the Krajina militia.

513 Initially, the Martićevci was comprised largely of ethnic Serbian members of the existing Croatian police forces. Serbian members of Territorial Defence Forces and volunteers from other parts of Yugoslavia also joined the militia loyal to Martić. 514

256. In the early stage of the conflict, Martićevci police forces attacked Croatian police stations and clashed with Croatian police forces in several villages. Federal army units were deployed to separate the Croatian and Serbian police after the battle for control of the Plitvice National Park, during which two people were killed. 515

257. Following the fighting in the Plitvice region, the Serb authorities in Knin announced that they were uniting with the Republic of Serbia. Martić claimed that Serbian President Milošević had promised weapons and assistance to the Krajina Serbs if they came under attack. Officials in Serbia did not comment on his remarks. 516

258. The Republic of Serbia and the Serb-dominated federal army reportedly backed the Martićevci and other Serb insurgents in Croatia. The Martićevci had access to federal uniforms, maps, vehicles, and weapons. 517 The federal army also fought with the militias against Croatian forces, even as federal army officials continued to insist that the army was only acting as a buffer between Croatian and rebel Serb forces. 518

259. Following the Croatian declaration of independence on 25 June 1991, the Serbian rebels attacked the Croatian police station in Glina. Three policemen were killed and seven injured. On 2 July Krajina militia forces attacked Croatian police in Lički Osik, and, according to Martić, 10 people were killed. 519 Other Croatian villages were reportedly attacked as well. The federal army moved to separate the Croatian and Serbian fighters; Croatian sources claimed that the army was protecting the rebels. 520

260. Martićevci forces and Croatian forces clashed often during the summer and fall of 1991. Fighting erupted in the regions of Krajina, Banija, Kordun and Western and Eastern Slavonia. Numerous cities and villages were engulfed in the conflict, including Gospić, Zadar, 521 Vinkovci, Mirkovci, Josipdol, 522 Dvor na Uni, 523 Plaski, 524 Selo Plastovo, Šibenik, Otočac, 525 Beli Manastir, Borovo Selo, Borovo Naselje, Topusko, 526 Pakrac, and Okučani. 527

261. Federal army and Serbian rebel forces jointly attacked Croatian towns and villages on several occasions. On 21 August 1991, the combined forces shelled Osijek, killing three civilians and damaging a cathedral and apartment buildings. 528 The army did not deny taking part in the shelling but claimed that it was responding to an attack by the Croatian National Guard on a federal army installation near the city. 529 On 28 August 1991, the village of Korana in Slunj County was allegedly attacked by army tankfire and Martić forces. Women and children reportedly fled from the village, while the fate of 20 remaining Croatian men is unknown. The village was allegedly destroyed. 530

262. The federal army also allegedly followed a pattern of occupying Croatian towns and villages after attacks by Martićevci and other rebel forces. Therefore, even when the army did not directly participate in the fighting, it

Notes (continued)

helped rebel Serb forces gain control of a large portion of Croatia. 531

263. In addition to fighting other armed forces, the Martićevci and other Serb rebels have been accused of attacking civilians, "ethnic cleansing", and abuses in detention.

264. "Ethnic Cleansing" and Attacks on Civilians: Members of the Martić Police and Yugoslav Army allegedly killed civilians, burned houses, and looted property in Saborsko from 1 August to 12 November 1991. During this period, 40 civilians were killed and 34 people were reported missing in Saborsko. 532

265. In the village of Široka Kula during August to October 1991, Martić police forces based in Lički Osik allegedly restricted the movement of Croatian villagers, cut off telephone links, and subjected prisoners to forced labour. Citizens of Široka Kula were allegedly tortured and killed, but it is unclear whether Martić police or other paramilitaries were responsible. 533

266. Approximately 70 members of Martić's group, along with other paramilitaries, were responsible for "ethnic cleansing" in the area of Donji Vakuf. 534

267. In December 1991, a named man and other members of Martić's police killed civilians, burned houses and evicted people from their homes in the Croatian villages of Smilčić, Sopot and Paljuv. 535

268. In December 1991, about 22 Croatian citizens were killed in their homes by Martić's militia, reportedly in retaliation for 19 Martić members allegedly killed while fighting against the Croatian Army. 536

269. A named member of Martić's Militia, along with members of the Territorial Defence of SAO Krajina, allegedly attacked civilians in Čatrnja on several occasions. On 1 June 1992, he reportedly killed a civilian man from Čatrnja; on another occasion, he killed three women from the village and then burned their bodies. 537

270. Abuses in Detention: Martić's militia and other paramilitary groups allegedly organized camps and prisons in Croatia at Beli Manastir, Knin, Stara Gradiška, Glina, Titova Korenica, Željava, and Bučje. 538 In these camps, civilians, Croatian Army troops, and Croatian Ministry of Interior troops were mistreated and executed. 539

271. Martić and his forces imprisoned Croatian policemen in several cities. Croatian authorities alleged that two Croatian policemen from Šibenik were arrested by Martić in Civljane on 1 April 1991, and detained for 15 days. According to one account, 120 Croatian policemen were being held in Knin on 26 June 1991, and Martić threatened to capture more. 540 According to a Belgrade radio report, eight Croatian policemen from Dvor na Uni were imprisoned in Knin in July 1991, at which time the Knin prison contained 42 members of Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP) forces. 541

272. In September 1991, six members of Martić's militia were accused of torturing and terrorizing imprisoned civilians and members of the Croatian Army held at the fortress in Knin. 542

273. On 31 December 1991, three Croatian soldiers travelling from Podgradina

Notes (continued)

to Novigrad were captured in Paljuv by members of the ex-Yugoslav army and handed over to members of the Martić police forces. Martić's men allegedly killed one of the soldiers with a bullet to the head; the fate of the other two is unknown. 543

274. Martić police allegedly arrested a Catholic priest from Drežnik in the Kordun region and imprisoned him in Titova Korenica. 544

275. Martićevci Activity in BiH: In addition to the widespread involvement of the Martićevci in the conflict in Croatia, Martić forces also operated in BiH. On 8 June 1991, a special battalion of the SUP staged a one-day exercise in Titov Drvar to gauge combat-readiness. The exercise was reportedly commanded by Martić, who stated that there would be further exercises in BiH and that the exercise had erased the border between Krajina and BiH. 545

276. In October 1991, a group of Martićevci allegedly stormed a polling station in Hadžići near Sarajevo, to stop voting on a referendum on Sandžak autonomy. 546

277. Martić forces from Bosanska Krajina were allegedly the last Serbian forces to hold Brčko following the Serbian attack which began on 1 May 1992. 547

278. Martić forces were allegedly involved in the Serbian attack on Doboј, which began on 3 May 1992. A husband and wife were attacked and robbed by Serbian soldiers, identified by the victims as the "Martić gang". The man was beaten and cut with a knife; his wife was raped. 548

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Montenegro Guard  
**Ethnicity:** Serbian  
**Uniform:** Camouflage with white cloth tied around the left shoulder  
**Number of Troops:** N/A  
**Origin:** N/A  
**Area(s) of Operation:** Foča County, BiH  
**Political Affiliation:** N/A  
**Leader(s):** N/A  
**Alleged Members:** N/A  
**Source(s):** US Department of State, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 62612-62877, at 62782-62786.

**Alleged Activity:**

279. According to the US Government, the Montenegro Guard participated in "ethnic cleansing" operations in Jeleč, a village near Miljevina in south-eastern BiH. Allegedly, the Montenegro Guard and members of other paramilitary units, including the White Eagles and the Vukovar Unit, shelled the town and killed remaining Muslim civilians after 23 April 1992. The raid on Jeleč began on 18 April 1992, when paramilitary forces blocked the roads to the town and ordered Muslims to surrender their weapons by 22 April to a Bosnian Serb delegation at the military complex in Miljevina. On 23 April Serb forces began shelling Jeleč and the surrounding villages, forcing the residents into hiding in the surrounding hills. The Montenegro Guard and other ground forces moved into Jeleč on 4 May. They arrived in seven military buses and were given orders to search the area for Muslims. At least 16 Muslims were allegedly shot and buried in two graves in a potato field one kilometre west of Jeleč. 549

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Radoja Nikolić's Paramilitary Groups

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** N/A

**Area(s) of Operation:** Zvornik County, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** Radoja Nikolić

**Alleged Members:** N/A

**Source(s):** US Department of State, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 56879.

**Alleged Activity:**

280. Radoja Nikolić allegedly led Serbian paramilitary groups in Grbavci near Zvornik. 550



Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Special Forces from Nikšić  
**Ethnicity:** Montenegro Serbs  
**Uniform:** N/A  
**Number of Troops:** N/A  
**Origin:** Nikšić, Montenegro, FRY  
**Area(s) of Operation:** Gacko County, BiH  
**Political Affiliation:** N/A  
**Leader(s):** N/A  
**Alleged Members:** N/A  
**Source(s):** Submission from David Hepburn, ECMM Liason Officer, UK Mission, to the Commission of Experts, 29 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 20269-20546, at 20271-20285.

**Alleged Activity:**

281. Witnesses from the villages around Gacko, BiH, stated that in June 1992, their villages were destroyed and Muslim civilians were tortured and killed by Nikšić paramilitary forces, White Eagles, local Serbs and JNA soldiers. On 18 and 19 June, the villages in the area allegedly were shelled, and Muslims were rounded up for interrogation and transported to Trebinje. Many of the civilians fled into the forests in the nearby mountains from where they could see the paramilitary forces moving through the villages and burning the homes. 551

282. According to one witness, many of the civilians hiding in the forests surrendered on 12 July 1992. They were taken in military trucks to Gacko and interrogated at the police station, where witnesses reported many village possessions were stored. The civilians were asked where their male relatives could be found. The male Muslim prisoners were reportedly held in the basement of a hotel in the suburbs of Gacko. 552

283. Eventually, in late July, the women and children were deposited at the front-line near Berkovići, where Serb forces were fighting members of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO). The civilians were forced to cross the battle lines over minefields towards the HVO who fed them and transferred them to Mostar, Čapljina, or Ljubuški, BiH. 553

284. Witnesses from the Gacko region alleged that the Serbian forces, including the forces from Nikšić, destroyed and looted villages, blew up at least one bridge, shot and burned some civilians and mutilated others. Witnesses stated that almost none of the Muslim males from the area survived. 554

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Paramilitary Forces from Padinska Skela

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** Large, black cowboy hats with ribbons

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** Padinska Skela, FRY

**Area(s) of Operation:** Zvornik County, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** N/A

**Alleged Members:** N/A

**Source(s):** Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on 'Ethnic Cleansing Operations' in the North-Eastern Bosnian City of Zvornik, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63984-64023, at 63996.

**Alleged Activity:**

285. According to the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, paramilitary forces from Padinska Skela participated in the April 1992 attack on Zvornik in north-eastern BiH, along with other paramilitary units including Arkanovci, Šešeljovci, Dušan the Great, Antičevci, the White Eagles, Captain Dragan's men, the Vukovar Unit, and others. 555

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Paramilitary forces under Risto Perišić  
**Ethnicity:** Serbian  
**Uniform:** N/A  
**Number of Troops:** N/A  
**Origin:** N/A  
**Area(s) of Operation:** Višegrad County, BiH  
**Political Affiliation:** N/A  
**Leader(s):** Risto Perišić  
**Alleged Members:** N/A  
**Source(s):** Statement of Hidajeta Omerović, Security Department,  
Ministry of Interior, Republic of BiH, Case File 353/1992 (5  
July 1992) IHRLI Doc. No. 34732-759, at 34734.

**Alleged Activity:**

286. Risto Perišić, President of the Serbian community, was one of the organizers of "ethnic cleansing" in the Višegrad region. He was formerly a teacher of Serbo-Croatian. 556

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Popović Group

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** N/A

**Area(s) of Operation:** Višegrad, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** Srpko Popović

**Alleged Members:** An identified man, whose name is not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons

**Source(s):** Zdravko Grebo, Report Sent to Tadeusz Mazowiecki, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49201, at 49192-49193.

**Alleged Activity:**

287. The Popović Group was reportedly involved in the deaths of 22 Muslims in Višegrad on 18 June 1992. The Popović unit worked with forces under Milan Lukić to kill Muslim civilians. A report also states that the Popović Group killed many Muslims at the Višegrad Electric Plant and threw the corpses into the Drina river. The Popović Group burned a group of 60 civilians in a house, drowned victims by tying them up and throwing them into the river, and looted Muslim homes in Višegrad. According to the report, Popović once killed 17 civilians in a single day. 557

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Radosavljević/Lukić Unit  
**Ethnicity:** Serbian  
**Uniform:** N/A  
**Number of Troops:** N/A  
**Origin:** N/A  
**Area(s) of Operation:** Podravska Slatina County, Croatia  
**Political Affiliation:** Serbian Democratic Party (SDS)  
**Leader(s):** Borivoje Lukić and Borivoje Radosavljević  
**Alleged Members:** N/A  
**Source(s):** Republic of Croatia, Report to the Commission of Experts, IHRLI Doc. No. 2794-2984, at 2810.  
  
Amnesty International, Yugoslavia: Further Report on the Deliberate Killings in the War Zone, 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 3538-3565, at 3544.

**Alleged Activity:**

288. During June 1990, the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) was established in Podravska Slatina, led by lawyer Ilija Sašić. Party members armed themselves and established "camps for the education of terrorists" 558 in Voćin, Sekulinci, Bučje, Zvečevo and Čeralije. On 19 August 1991, a "terroristic unit" under the command of Borivoje Lukić and Borivoje Radosavljević disarmed and mistreated Croatian policemen at the police station in Voćin. 559 On the same day, "Četniks" 560 harassed Croatians in the "Prevenda" quarter of the city, searching their homes and confiscating their weapons. While Serbians remained in control of Voćin, Croatians were tortured and arrested, and suffered forced labour and property confiscation. When the "Četniks" retreated on 12-13 December 1991, they killed Croatian civilians in Voćin, Hum, Krašković and Bokane. Public and private buildings were destroyed, including the Catholic church in Voćin.

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Radulović Irregulars<sup>561</sup>

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** Zecovi (county unknown), BiH

**Area(s) of Operation:** Prijedor County, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** N/A

**Alleged Members:** Three identified men, whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons

**Source(s):** US Department of State, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 56883.

**Alleged Activity:**

289. Several members of this group were identified for their alleged violations in locations not identified for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. <sup>562</sup>

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Forces under Braco Rakanović  
**Ethnicity:** Serbian  
**Uniform:** N/A  
**Number of Troops:** 3  
**Origin:** Goražde County, BiH  
**Area(s) of Operation:** Goražde County, BiH  
**Political Affiliation:** N/A  
**Leader(s):** Braco Rakanović  
**Alleged Members:** Two identified people, whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons  
**Source(s):** State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of BiH, Bulletin, No. 3, March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29841-29884, at 29875.

**Alleged Activity:**

290. Several members of this group were identified for their alleged violations in locations not identified for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons. 563

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Rambos  
**Ethnicity:** Serbian  
**Uniform:** Webbed masks, black gloves, and black ribbons tied around their foreheads  
**Number of Troops:** N/A  
**Origin:** N/A  
**Area(s) of Operation:** Prijedor County, BiH  
**Political Affiliation:** N/A  
**Leader(s):** N/A  
**Alleged Members:** N/A  
**Source(s):** Croatian Information Centre, Genocide: Ethnic Cleansing in Northwestern Bosnia (Ante Beljo ed. , 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 39889-40025, at 39953.

**Alleged Activity:**

291. According to one witness, the Rambos carved the Četnik insignia (four cyrillic S's) into a victim's chest, cut the sinews in one individual's leg and the spine of another so that he was instantly paralysed. <sup>564</sup> The witness noted that the Rambos were sexually aggressive and assaulted both men and women interned in the camp. On one occasion, the men allegedly took five 13 year-old girls to a private home and returned them the following day, bearing obvious signs of abuse. A resident physician managed to suture two of the victims, but the others had to be sent to the hospital in Prijedor. <sup>565</sup> In another incident, the Rambos chopped off the testicles and gouged out the eyes of a Czechoslovakian medic. <sup>566</sup>



Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Red Berets

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** Niš, Serbia, FRY

**Area(s) of Operation:** Brčko, Doboј, Prijedor and Teslić Counties, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** N/A<sup>567</sup>

**Alleged Members:** N/A

**Source(s):** US Department of State, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-57229, at 56328-56329, 57050.

Victim Testimonies submitted by Dr. Christina Doctare, WHO (Jan. 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 39240A-39265A, at 39242A.

Zdravko Grebo, Report Sent to Tadeusz Mazowiecki, 19 November 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 49183-49201, at 49197.

UNPROFOR Daily Situation Report, 30 December 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 8275-8276, at 8276.

**Alleged Activity:**

292. In late December 1992, UNCIVPOL and local police authorities inspected a Red Beret camp near Bapska village. The UNPROFOR report, which described the inspection, did not specify the incident under investigation or the nature of the camp. <sup>568</sup>

293. On 1 May 1992, Red Berets from Niš arrested two Bosnian Muslim brothers at the railway station in Brčko, while trying to escape from the city. The men were taken to the Luka prison camp, where they were mistreated and witnessed many atrocities. <sup>569</sup>

294. In May 1992, Red Berets participated in the attack on Gornja Puharska, a village of about 300 Muslim families and six Croatian families. On 17 May regular JNA forces surrounded and attacked the village. On 29 May, Red Berets entered the village in tanks, accompanied by some non-uniformed Bosnian Serb irregular forces. <sup>570</sup> The village surrendered and all the men were taken 23 kilometres south-east to Omarska on two buses and a cattle truck. Women and children remained in the village. At Omarska, Red Berets, JNA, and police provided security and coordinated guard shifts. <sup>571</sup>

295. Red Beret troops allegedly raped women at the Secondary School Centre in Doboј. One victim reported that three Red Berets (whom she believed were part of the Knin Corps) raped her simultaneously after she had been taken to the school by other "Četniks". <sup>572</sup>

Notes (continued)

296. Red Beret formations from Banja Luka participated in the "ethnic cleansing" of the Teslić region, along with the Serbian Militia and the Armada

Notes (continued)

Forces of the Serbian Republic of BiH. These groups also mistreated 600 prisoners in four prisons in the region, particularly in Banja Vrućica where 300 Muslims were imprisoned. 573

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** SAO Krajina Militia

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** N/A

**Area(s) of Operation:** Dragović, Pakrac County, Croatia

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** N/A

**Alleged Members:** N/A

**Source(s):** Croatian Information Centre, Weekly Bulletin, No. 2, 16 August 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34954-34957, at 34955.

**Alleged Activity:**

297. On 12 April 1993, five armed members of the SAO Krajina Militia robbed a Croatian family of money, valuables and a vehicle in the village of Dragović, 400 metres from an UNPROFOR checkpoint. The family was released with the assistance of UNPROFOR and local police. According to witnesses, the SAO Krajina militia wore uniforms which were different from the regular army. 574

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Momir Savić's Četniks  
**Ethnicity:** Serbian  
**Uniform:** N/A  
**Number of Troops:** N/A  
**Origin:** N/A  
**Area(s) of Operation:** Višegrad County, BiH  
**Political Affiliation:** N/A  
**Leader(s):** Momir Savić  
**Alleged Members:** Six identified men, whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons  
**Source(s):** Statement of Hidajeta Omerović, Security Department, Ministry of Interior, Republic of BiH, Case File 353/1992 (5 July 1992), IHRLI Doc. No. 34732-34759, at 34734.

**Alleged Activity:**

298. Momir Savić, an independent toolmaker, allegedly organized "ethnic cleansing" in the Višegrad region. On 13 April 1992, he and his Četniks reportedly set fire to the villages of Repuševići, Jarci, Brezje, Šip, Bodežnik, Bluž and Moremeslje. They reportedly stole humanitarian aid, but their actions worsened after the Užice corps left Višegrad on 18 June 1992. They then harassed and arrested Muslims, defaced a mosque, and destroyed the property of Muslims. 575

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Serbian Democratic Party Forces (Srpska Demokratska Stranka) (SDS)

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** Vukovar County and the Crna Gora Region, Croatia

**Area(s) of Operation:** Gacko and Sarajevo Counties, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** Serbian Democratic Party

**Leader(s):** Mišo Radulović, Vojin Popović

**Alleged Members:** Five identified men, whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons

**Source(s):** US Department of State, 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 62693, 62711, 62712, 62713.

**Alleged Activity:**

299. The State Department reported that the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS), along with members of the Banja Luka Corps, attacked the village of Kozarac on 23 May 1992. 576 The strength of their combined force was approximately 3,000 men, 70 T-84 and T-55 tanks, and an unknown number of armoured personnel carriers. Mišo Radulović, commander of the SDS troops, and a large number of his troops were reportedly from Vukovar and the Crna Gora region in Croatia.

300. Seven hundred Muslim villagers defended Kozarac for three days. Approximately 4,500 residents of the village were killed in direct fighting and by artillery and tank shelling. Once the Serbian force had taken the village, hundreds of Muslims fled to the forest. The SDS and Banja Luka Corps forces mined the perimeter of the forest to prevent Muslims from finding refuge there. As a result, many Muslims were killed or badly wounded.

301. A named member of the SDS Central Committee was located in Pale where he worked for the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina". He helped arm local Serbs with weapons obtained from the JNA and actively participated in the arrest of Muslim intellectuals outside Sarajevo by providing lists with their names and addresses for Serbian paramilitary units. 577

302. Another identified member was the former Deputy Commander of the District Highway Patrol Police in Sarajevo. 578 He joined the SDS in early 1992 and was a commander of troops in Stari Grad in April 1993. He worked with JNA officers to coordinate an attack on an army depot at Feletići in May 1992, during which over 20,000 weapons were taken. He and a man named Drago Scur also participated in ethnic cleansing in the area around Stari Grad. 579

303. Another identified member headed the police department in Gacko county and the SDS in Gacko. 580 Popović came to Gacko from Serbia in early 1992.

Notes (continued)

He ordered a named man to rid Gacko County of its non-Serbian population. Within two or three weeks, all Muslims were killed, sent to Macedonia, or to camps in Serb-held areas.

304. Another identified member was a former chief inspector in the Sarajevo Internal Affairs Department and a member of the SDS. 581 Before the war, he was a prominent Communist. As of mid-April 1993, he was the main political advisor to the commander of the Kolacki Battalion near Sokolac. During mid-July 1992, this battalion participated in attacks on a number of refugee settlements, including the village of Sahbegovići, where 60 Muslim women and children were killed. 582

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Six Districts (Šesta Krajiška)

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** Banja Luka County, BiH

**Area(s) of Operation:** Sanski Most County, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** N/A

**Alleged Members:** N/A

**Source(s):** US Department of State, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 56320-56816, at 56632-56633.

**Alleged Activity:**

305. According to the US Government, on 9 May 1992, the Šesta Krajiška, or Six Districts paramilitary unit, attacked Sanski Most, occupying the police station and other municipal buildings there. Seventeen days after the Šešta Krajiška attack, Sanski Most was invaded by the Serbian Regular army. The Šesta Krajiška allegedly was from Banja Luka and regularly conducted small-scale military operations in support of the Serbian troops in BiH. 583



Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** SOS (Srpske Oružane Snage)

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** Red berets and arm patches depicting white wolves

**Number of Troops:** Approximately 12 members

**Origin:** Belgrade, Pančevo, and Valjevo, Serbia; many had come from Serbia as part of Arkan's Forces.

**Area(s) of Operation:** Area from Brčko County to Banja Luka County, including Bosanski Šamac, Modriča, Odžak, Derвента, and Bosanski Brod Counties, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** Crni (Blackie), Lugar (Ranger)

**Alleged Members:** An identified man, whose name is not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons

**Source(s):** US Department of State, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 62684.

**Alleged Activity:**

306. Members of the Srpske Oružane Snage (SOS) came to BiH as part of Arkan's Forces, but later operated independently. The SOS were reportedly extremely violent, looted property, and killed Serbs, Muslims and Croats.

307. The two leaders of the SOS, Crni and Lugar, allegedly killed about 5,000 people in the Brčko area with firearms and knives. <sup>584</sup> They were reportedly criminals before the war and were incarcerated in the Kaznenopopravni Dom Prison in Raška. <sup>585</sup> Crni and Lugar both are described by the witness. <sup>586</sup>

308. A witness alleged that the 12 SOS members were finally charged with looting and killing and locked up in Stara Gradiška Prison only because of the international community's awareness. <sup>587</sup> Witnesses claimed that the SOS members were allowed to wander freely through the prison and repeatedly beat other inmates. No dates are indicated in relation to SOS activities.

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Paramilitary forces under Joja Tintor

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** Over 1, 000

**Origin:** N/A

**Area(s) of Operation:** Pale and Vogošća Counties, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** Eighty members were affiliated with the SDS.

**Leader(s):** Joja Tintor and four men, whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons

**Alleged Members:** Twelve identified men, whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons

**Source(s):** BiH Bulletin No. 3, March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29841-29884, at 29868-29870.

**Alleged Activity:**

309. According to a witness, over 1, 000 Serbian irregular forces, 150 soldiers from Rajlovac and Butile barracks, and 80 SDS extremists, entered Ahatovići and Dobroševići in south-east BiH on 1 June 1992 and killed approximately 20 Muslim men. The Serb forces also wounded several others and looted and set fire to Muslim homes. On 2 June 1992, Serb extremists mined and destroyed the mosque in Ahatovići. During the Serb attack, Serbian irregulars, under the command of Joja Tintor, also captured 400 women and children and 80 men. 588

310. Previously, Serb forces captured 150 people from the villages Dobroševići, Bojnik, and Mihaljevići in Vogošća, BiH. The Serb forces beat 15 of the men, and eventually transferred them to Rajlovac, where they were held for 12 days. In Rajlovac, Serb guards beat and killed one of the prisoners. A named guard took 55 prisoners by bus to a supposed prisoner exchange. However, when the bus reached Sokolina, near Srednje, the Serb guards left the bus. Serbs troops in the surrounding hills then fired on the bus with rocket launchers, bazookas, and infantry weapons. Forty-seven of the prisoners reportedly died in the attack. 589

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Commander Turtle's Units  
**Ethnicity:** Serbian  
**Uniform:** N/A  
**Number of Troops:** N/A  
**Origin:** N/A  
**Area(s) of Operation:** Foča, Višegrad and Čajniče Counties, BiH  
**Political Affiliation:** N/A  
**Leader(s):** A man identified by the pseudonym of Duško Kornjača ("Commander Turtle")  
**Alleged Members:** N/A  
**Source(s):** Peter Maas, "In Bosnia War, A Serb Doctor Becomes `Commander Turtle, '" Washington Post, 12 September 1992, available in LEXIS News Library, Curnws File.

**Alleged Activity:**

311. "Duško Kornjača", 590 a doctor, is allegedly a Bosnian Serb warlord who fought under the name of "Commander Turtle". He also held the titles of "Defence Minister of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Hercegovina" and "Commander of the Čajniče War Committee". As of September 1992, he was the boss of portions of eastern BiH, including Foča and Višegrad. 591

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Užice Corps

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** Stocking masks

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** Užice, Serbia, FRY

**Area(s) of Operation:** Gorazde County, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** N/A

**Alleged Members:** N/A

**Source(s):** Supplemental US Submission of Information to the Commission of Experts, 12 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11912-11946, at 11921.

**Alleged Activity:**

312. A witness stated that in May 1992, the Užice Corps shelled the Hotel Drina in Gorazde, which housed refugees, including women and children. According to the witness, masked paramilitary forces harassed the Muslim citizens of Gorazde for months. In mid-June, the witness saw Serbian forces in a settlement at the base of the Površnica mountain killing Muslims and throwing the corpses into the Drina River. 592

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Velebit Unit (Velebitska Jedinica)

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** N/A

**Area(s) of Operation:** Gračac County, Croatia

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** N/A

**Alleged Members:** An identified man, whose name is not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons

**Source(s):** Report of the Republic of Croatia Pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 780 of 5 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2794-2984, at 2894.

**Alleged Activity:**

313. On 20 July 1991, a named man and nine other members of the Velebit Unit allegedly shelled Lovinac in the municipality of Gračac, killing one local woman. According to a report of the Republic of Croatia, they attacked Lovinac again on 5 August. One civilian was killed, and a reserve policeman and a civilian were wounded. The perpetrators also caused significant property damage in the attack. The members of the Velebit Unit kidnapped five villagers from their houses and killed them about two kilometres from Lovinac, in the direction of Raduča. 593

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Višegrad Militia

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** White ribbons tied around the arms.

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** Serbia and Višegrad County, BiH

**Area(s) of Operation:** Višegrad County, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** N/A

**Alleged Members:** N/A

**Source(s):** State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in the Republic of BiH, Bulletin, No. 3, March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29841-29884, at 29864.

**Alleged Activity:**

314. A witness stated that he narrowly escaped when the house where he was detained was set afire by Višegrad Militia guards. The witness stated that many other prisoners died in the fire. On 13 June 1992, Radomir Djurić reportedly came to Koritnik and told the Muslims there that they would be evicted. The next day, men in camouflage with white ribbons tied to their upper arms entered the village and loaded 57 civilians onto buses which headed towards Višegrad. At a Serbian checkpoint on a bridge outside Višegrad, the civilians were searched and forced to surrender their money and jewelry. The prisoners were then transferred to a house where the women were taken for what the guards called "interrogations". 594

315. The witness claimed that there were already five prisoners in the house near the checkpoint where the villagers were detained. At 10:30 a. m. , one of the guards threw a torch into the house and fired his machine-gun into the rooms holding prisoners. The witness escaped through a window and ran. In the field behind the house, he was fired upon, pretended he was shot, and lay as if dead. Throughout the night, he heard machine-guns firing and suspects that none of the other prisoners survived. 595

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** The Visors

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** N/A

**Area(s) of Operation:** Glina County, Croatia

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** An identified man, whose name is not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons

**Alleged Members:** N/A

**Source(s):** Report of the Republic of Croatia Pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 780 of 5 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2794-2984, at 2886.

**Alleged Activity:**

316. According to a report from the Republic of Croatia, 22 Croatians, mostly elderly people, were killed in Glinska Joševica village on 16 December 1993, by a special Territorial Defence unit, the Visors. The victims were killed in their own homes with guns fitted with silencers. The Croatian report claims that Serbian authorities in Glina initiated that attack as revenge for the death of 19 members of Territorial Defence units, killed in battle with the Croatian Army. 596

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Weekenders (Vikendaši)

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** Bijeljina County, BiH

**Area(s) of Operation:** Brčko County, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** N/A

**Alleged Members:** N/A

**Source(s):** US Department of State, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 34165-34203, at 34186.

**Alleged Activity:**

317. According to the US Government, the Weekenders are a group of Serbian men from Bijeljina who went to Brčko each weekend to plunder and vandalize. Apparently, they began raiding Brčko in May 1992, after the Arkanovci and the JNA attacked the town. They continued their raids during the entire time that the JNA occupied Brčko. 597



Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** White Eagles (Beli Orlovi)

**Ethnicity:** Serbian

**Uniform:** Camouflage with white eagle patches or white bands on the shoulders; also military and civilian clothes with headbands and hats bearing Kokarda insignia; former JNA Young Officer and Squad Leader uniforms

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** N/A

**Areas of Operation:** Vukovar County, Croatia and Bileća, Gacko, Višegrad, Bosanska Krupa, Banja Luka, and Prijedor Counties, BiH

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** Nine identified men, whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons

**Alleged Members:** Nineteen identified men, whose names are not disclosed for confidentiality and prosecutorial reasons

**Source(s):**

Republic of BiH, Letter from President Alija Izetbegović to U. N. Security Council, 4 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 91.

Republic of BiH, Report from Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Service Centre, 22 September 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 35683.

Republic of BiH, Report from Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Department, 7 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 33299, 33248.

Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Report on 'Ethnic Cleansing Operations' in the North-Eastern Bosnian City of Zvornik, 6 April 1994, IHRLI Doc. No. 63984-64023, at 63996.

Republic of Croatia, Report Submitted to the Commission of Experts, 5 October 1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 2842.

US State Department, Supplemental US Submission to U. N. Security Council, 12 April 1993, IHRLI Doc. Nos. 11915, 11916, 11922, 11923, 11925, 11945.

Croatian Information Centre, Croatia-BiH: War Crimes Committed by the Yugoslav Army, 1991-1992, IHRLI Doc. No. 15123.

Croatian Information Centre, Written Statement, 3 November 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 11663, 11679.

State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in Republic of BiH, Bulletin, February 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29819.

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State Commission for Gathering Facts on War Crimes in Republic of BiH, Bulletin, March 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 29843.

Canadian Croatian Information Congress (Ontario), Undated Report, IHRLI Doc. No. 43864, 43892.

European Community Monitoring Mission, Report on Inter-Ethnic Violence in Vitez, Busovača, and Zenica - April 1993, 17 May 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 20271-20512.

European Community Monitoring Mission, Report of Gacko Region, 27 January 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 5892-95, 6594-6595.

An official source, IHRLI Doc. No. 29762.

Letter from Danny Hynes, DHRC Belgrade, to Kim Steendahl, HQ ECMM Info Section, in Submission from Kim Steendahl to the Commission of Experts (1 July 1993), IHRLI Doc. No. 25124-25164, at 25126.

Department of State, Submission to the U. N. Commission of Experts, IHRLI Doc. No. 54458-62864.

**Alleged Activity:**

318. A named man allegedly gathered and trained forces called the White Eagles to operate in BiH as the paramilitary wing of the Serbian Peoples' Renewal Party (SNO). Apparently, the SNO volunteer troops never fought in BiH or Croatia. However, paramilitary groups with no formal link to the SNO co-opted the name "White Eagles" and operated independently during the conflict.

598 White Eagles groups allegedly operated in Bileća, Gacko, Višegrad, Bosanska Krupa, Banja Luka, Prijedor, and Zvornik Counties in BiH. White Eagles also allegedly participated in attacks in Vukovar County, Croatia.

319. White Eagles reportedly worked with the JNA, Užice Territorial Defence Forces, Dušan the Great, Arkanovci, Martićevci, Šešeljovci, Nikšić Special Forces, Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) forces, SUP, and local police. In Vukovar, the White Eagles and other groups reportedly received weapons from the JNA. 599 White Eagles units reportedly targeted Muslim and Croatian civilians and rarely engaged enemy soldiers. 600 The White Eagles allegedly beat, raped, and killed Muslims and Croats on the roads, in villages, and in camps.

320. White Eagles units allegedly entered Gacko in March 1992 with the JNA, SUP, Nikšić Special Forces, an "Interviewing Platoon", and local police. 601 The Serbian forces blockaded the city, detained civilians at the Hotel Rudnik or at the Gacko power plant, and destroyed Muslim cafes, shops, homes, and cars. 602 Members of the paramilitary units searched the hills around Gacko on foot 603 and pounded the forests with artillery. 604

321. In late June, the paramilitary forces told the Muslim civilians that they were free to leave Gacko. 605 However, approximately six kilometres outside the town, the White Eagles robbed and beat the fleeing Muslims. One of the Muslim men was reportedly burned alive. 606 The Serbs then returned the civilians to the Gacko "prisons" where, according to witnesses, some were tortured, disfigured, and killed by the guards. 607 Muslim women and girls

Notes (continued)

were allegedly killed in the woods or raped at the Košuta Motel. 608

322. According to the European Community Monitoring Mission, the Interviewing Platoon and the White Eagles, who together ran operations in Gacko, maintained headquarters at the Hotel Rudnik, 609 the Košuta Motel, and the Gacko police station. 610 Paramilitary leaders in Gacko were reportedly Veljo Lojević (Deputy), Vojin Popović (Chief of Police), Milan Vuković (Inspector), Ranko Vujović (Policeman), and Ozren Govedarica (leader of the White Eagles). 611

323. White Eagles allegedly participated in "ethnic cleansing" in Rodić Brdo near Višegrad. 612 They worked as part of the Užice Corps from early April until the end of May 1992 with the JNA, Užice Territorial Defence Forces, and other Serb reservists. 613 In April, the Užice Corps set up roadblocks and surrounded the village. Working from a list, they arrested the prominent Muslim civilians of the town and took them away. 614 The village fell under full control of the White Eagles on 25 May 1992.

324. White Eagles arrested, interrogated, and killed Muslims in the villages of Grbavica and Kremaluša. 615 They came to these villages in early April and May 1992. 616 In Grbavica, the White Eagles reportedly killed the villagers and burned the corpses with the houses. 617 In Kremaluša, they surrounded the village, opened fire on the people with machine-guns and mortars, and burned the houses. 618 White Eagles units allegedly performed similar operations in Banja Luka, Bosanska Krupa, Novo Brčko, Filipovići, and Lovas. 619

325. According to the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute, White Eagles participated in an attack on Zvornik in April 1992 as part of a paramilitary force consisting of Arkanovci, Šešeljovci, Dušan the Great, Draganovci, the Vukovar Unit, and others. 620 The troops reportedly stayed in the Alhos and Jezero hotels. The White Eagles allegedly participated in the second wave of the attack and concentrated on the city of Zvornik and the later assault on Kulagrad. They were involved in the shelling, siege, and occupation and primarily responsible for arrests, deportation and looting. The report states that the White Eagles were often drunk and "provocative" and that they drew white eagles on houses and storage buildings. 621

326. Allegedly the White Eagles' attack on Zvornik originated from nearby villages, across the BiH border with Serbia. Witnesses stated that the White Eagles wore mixed and matched JNA uniforms, which they modified by sewing white eagle badges on the caps and upper-arms. 622

327. At Prnjavor Camp in Krajina, members of a White Eagles paramilitary unit beat and killed two prisoners, one on 17 May and the other on 6 June 1992. 623 At a detention camp in Bileća, White Eagles beat a Serb guard severely after he threw away the keys to the prison cells to prevent the White Eagles from beating the prisoners. Because they could not enter the cells, the White Eagles reportedly bombarded the prison with tear gas for five hours. 624 White Eagles also reportedly operated at the Keraterm and Stara Gradiška camps. 625

328. Reports submitted to the Commission of Experts document White Eagles operations in the following locations: Banja Luka, Bileća, Bosanska Krupa, Bravnice, Brčko, Dušče, Gacko, Grbavica, Jeleč, Kotor Varoš, Kozarac, Kremaluša, Lovas, Paklenica, Filipovići, Prijedor, Rodić Brdo, Teslić, Trnopolje, Trošanjski, Vukovar, and Žepa.

Notes (continued)

329. Documents report White Eagle activity in the following camps: Prnjavor Camp, Keraterm Camp, Stajićevo Camp, Stara Gradiška Camp.

330. The White Eagles also allegedly operated at the Hotel Rudnik and the Motel Košuta.

Notes (continued)

D. Paramilitary groups from outside the former Yugoslavia

**Name of Unit:** Garibaldi Unit

**Ethnicity:** Italian

**Uniform:** N/A

**Number of Troops:** N/A

**Origin:** Italy

**Area(s) of Operation:** Zadar County, Croatia

**Political Affiliation:** N/A

**Leader(s):** N/A

**Alleged Members:** N/A

**Source(s):** "Croatian Serbs `Recruit Italian Fighters'", The Independent, 21 October 1993, at 12.

**Alleged Activity:**

331. An uncertain number of Italians fought in Croatia on behalf of Serbian paramilitary commanders. 626 Captain Dragan, a Serbian commander, claimed that he deployed the Italian unit in the Velebit mountains north of Zadar, Croatia. The Belgrade news agency, Tanjug, reported that the unit carried out reconnaissance and sabotage missions behind enemy lines. 627

Notes (continued)

**Name of Unit:** Russian Mercenaries  
**Ethnicity:** Russian  
**Uniform:** Black uniforms with black berets or flight caps  
**Number of Troops:** 150  
**Origin:** Russia  
**Area(s) of Operation:** Eastern BiH, including Bijeljina County  
**Political Affiliation:** N/A  
**Leader(s):** N/A  
**Alleged Members:** N/A  
**Source(s):** US Department of State, 1993, IHRLI Doc. No. 62612-877, at 62735-62737.

**Alleged Activity:**

332. Croatian prisoners in Serb-run detention camps reported the presence of Russian troops in eastern BiH in February 1993. The prisoners were working as forced labourers for the Bosnian Serb army on the front line on Majevisa Mountain. Sometime between 15 February and 3 March 1993, prisoners from the Batković detention camp were allegedly told not to go near the radio and television relay tower on the mountain because it was the headquarters for Russian soldiers aiding the Bosnian Serbs. A Serb guard reportedly said that the Russians, none below the rank of captain, deserted the Russian military when Boris Yeltsin came to power and belonged to a special unit of the Soviet Ministry of Defence. 628

333. One morning between 20 February and 23 February, Croatian prisoners working on Majevisa Mountain observed about 17 of the Russian soldiers, carrying AK weapons, returning to their base from the direction of Tuzla. The Russians were reportedly dressed in all-black, one-piece uniforms, and some wore black berets or flight caps. Serb guards said that the Russians had volunteered and received 200 Deutsche Marks monthly. 629

334. Russian soldiers were also allegedly present at the Stepa Stepanovic barracks and prison in Bijeljina in February 1993. A prisoner questioned one of the guards about Russian voices outside his cell. The guard indicated that 150 Russians had arrived in BiH to help the Serbs and that more were on the way. The guard also allegedly told the prisoner that the Russians were veterans of the fighting in Afghanistan, and that they had volunteered but were paid based on the territory they captured. According to the guard, one group of the Russian soldiers was to go to Maslenica, Croatia, with the forces of Arkan and Šešelj, while another group would remain in BiH. 630

Notes (continued)

IV. ANALYSIS OF REPORTED PARAMILITARY  
ACTIVITY BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

A. BiH

1. Banja Luka County<sup>631</sup>

335. Banja Luka county is in the north-west quarter of BiH. According to the 1991 census, the county had a population of 195, 139, of which 54. 8 per cent were Serbian, 14. 9 per cent Croatian, 14. 6 per cent Muslim, 12 per cent described themselves as "Yugoslavs", and 3. 7 per cent as "other". <sup>632</sup>

336. During January and February 1993, while Serbs were seeking international relief to feed their people and rebuild ravaged towns in northern BiH, a campaign of violence was renewed against Muslims and Croats in that area. Leaders of both the Muslims and Croats have placed blame for these attacks on Šešelj and Arkan, whose units had been moving into the Banja Luka area in large numbers. <sup>633</sup> The SOS (Srpske Oružane Snage) paramilitary group, whose members had originally come to BiH as Arkanovci, was also reported to be present in Banja Luka. <sup>634</sup>

337. In early February, 11 Muslims were killed and several others were choked to death by cables. Muslim homes were under attack and many people were fired from their jobs. <sup>635</sup>

338. Croats were also being pressured to leave the Banja Luka area. Homes were being blown up and robbed by unidentified armed men who told the Croat residents to "go away". Like the Muslims, many Croats were dismissed from their jobs. Four Croats were killed in early February, six homes were burned down, and one woman was raped. <sup>636</sup>

339. The nearby village of Čelinac experienced a similar fate. Muslims in that village were subjected to numerous restrictions forbidding them to drive, patronize businesses, make out-of-town phone calls or leave their homes between 4:00 p.m. and sunrise. Serb forces broke into Muslim homes each night, took away the men, and demanded that all money be turned over. Others were dismissed from their jobs. <sup>637</sup>

340. In March of 1993, Šešelj allegedly visited Banja Luka with his private guard force, the White Eagles. He stated in local media interviews that he intended to geographically unite the Serbian populations of Knin, Banja Luka, the Baranja region, and Montenegro. The visit was part of Šešelj's failed attempt to wrest power from the local SDS leader, Radovan Brdjanin. <sup>638</sup>

341. During the first week of May 1993, two of Banja Luka's mosques, Ferhad Paša and Arnaudija, both built in the 16th Century, were reduced to ruins by Serb gunfire and dynamite. Two weeks before the explosions, while standing before the two mosques, Šešelj was reported to have said, "Is it possible that they are still standing?"<sup>639</sup>

2. Bihać County<sup>640</sup>

342. Bihać County is in the north-west corner of BiH. According to the 1991 census, Bihać had a population of 70, 896. The population was 66. 6 per cent Muslim, 17. 8 per cent Serb, 7. 7 per cent Croat, 6 per cent "Yugoslav", 1. 9

Notes (continued)

per cent "other".

343. UNPROFOR reported the presence of Muslim paramilitary units called the White Pumas in Bihać in December 1992. 641

3. Bijeljina County642

344. This county is in the north-east quarter of BiH with Serbia on its eastern border. According to the 1991 census, of its population of 96, 796, 59. 4 per cent was Serbian, 31. 3 per cent Muslim, 4. 4 per cent "Yugoslav", and 4. 9 per cent "other".

345. Arkan was reportedly in the town of Bijeljina for about one month preparing his battle plans before the April 1992 attack. The attack began when a grenade was thrown into a Muslim-owned cafe. 643

346. In the first week of April 1992, approximately 1, 000 soldiers from Arkan's units crossed the Drina River from Serbia and entered the town of Bijeljina. The soldiers wore black uniforms and stocking caps and had unidentified small arms, at least one anti-aircraft gun, light armoured and regular transport vehicles. They were supported by an unknown, large number of local Serbs drawn from the area's Serbian population of approximately 45, 000. 644 Other reports indicate that in April 1992 Arkan bombarded Bijeljina with mortars supplied by the Yugoslav army. 645 Another report confirmed that the units which attacked Bijeljina in April 1992 belonged to Arkan and referred to his men as the best trained and equipped Serbian force. 646

347. Muslim defence units in Bijeljina fought back. The battles engulfed the town for three days and nights. Arkan captured the radio station and reportedly broadcast calls for Muslims to surrender their weapons. 647

348. On 2 April 1992, Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network reported that most of Bijeljina had been "liberated" that afternoon by members of the Serbian National Guard of Semberija and Majeвица, in cooperation with Serbian volunteers, Arkan's men, and the Serbian "radicals". A curfew had been imposed, and hold-outs were encouraged to surrender arms. Shooting could still be heard, according to the report, because "the last Muslim strongholds [were] being mopped up". 648

349. According to a Zagreb Radio Croatia Network report, on the night of 2 April 1992, a delegation of the BiH Presidency and Government managed to approach Bijeljina but was unable to enter the town. Presidency member Fikret Abdić, Deputy Prime Minister Miodrag Simović, and Defence Minister Jerko Doko met near Bijeljina with Arkan but returned afterward to Sarajevo. Reportedly, the SDS crisis committee for Bijeljina said that the guard of the "Serbian Autonomous Region of Semberia" was controlling Bijeljina with the help of Arkan's units. 649

350. A number of reports stated that Arkan's troops harmed residents and property after capturing the town. According to one report, Arkan's men roamed Bijeljina after it fell, shooting young men suspected of carrying arms. Yugoslav army troops at the local barracks did not intervene. They later issued a statement that they had received no orders from Belgrade to do so. 650 One report says that citizens of Bijeljina phoned Sarajevo radio to say that Arkan's people were terrorizing the town, breaking into apartments, searching for arms and robbing and harassing citizens. 651 In another report,



Notes (continued)

residents of Bijeljina said that in the first week of April 1992 Serbian paramilitary troops belonging to Arkan and Jović harassed the town's population. 652

351. It was reported that sporadic gunfire continued on 4 April 1992. 653

Notes (continued)

352. A local newspaper reportedly published photographs of Arkan in war-torn Bijeljina. 654 It is alleged that Arkan warned local Muslim defence units in other towns that if they did not surrender they would suffer "the same fate as the people in Bijeljina". 655

353. Reportedly thousands of refugees fled from Bijeljina into Serbia. 656 A May 1992 report describes a Bijeljina of bloodstained walls, families huddled in basements, dwindling food supplies, and the sounds of mortar explosions. 657 The SDS crisis committee for Bijeljina reportedly placed the death toll at 20 and claimed scores of wounded. 658 However, at least 42 bodies were recovered and identified in the town, 40 of which were described as Muslim. 659

354. For approximately one month after the initial takeover of Bijeljina, there was an internal dispute between Arkan and the leader of the local Serbian paramilitary led by Mirko, the owner of the Serbia Cafe near the bus station. Apparently Arkan had promised control of the town to Mirko but did not turn it over quickly enough. Arkan's and Mirko's men worked separately in the town for this month. According to this report, it was Mirko's men, not Arkan's that were primarily responsible for the killing, raping and looting in Bijeljina. 660

355. It was reported that Bosnian Serb citizens from Brčko and Tuzla began moving into Bijeljina and occupying Muslim homes vacated in the attack on the city. Reportedly, these moves were arranged to minimize Serbian civilian casualties in the military activities in Brčko and Tuzla in late April and May of 1992. To obtain exit permits from the area, Bosnian Muslims were forced to sign documents deeding their property to Bosnian Serbs. In mid-June 1992, the Serbian authorities stopped issuing these permits, and approximately 2, 000 elderly Muslims remained in the town. 661

356. As of 23 September 1992, Arkan and Mirko had turned Bijeljina over to the SDS. 662

357. In a December 1992 interview, Arkan said that he was "invited" by local Serbs to put down a Muslim uprising before it began in Bijeljina. 663

358. A May 1993 report described Bijeljina as under Serb control, with few signs of the "massacre", which had taken place over a year earlier. The report says that mosques had been blasted and trees planted in their place. 664

359. In October of 1993, however, the reports of expulsions of non-Serbs continued. Those remaining Muslims and Croats in Bijeljina (estimates put the number at around 5, 000) were still being harassed by the "population exchange commission", headed by Major Vojkan Djurković of the Arkan forces. Those who were able to arrange for passage out of the city have provided accounts of their forced evictions. Some were given less than 15 minutes to pack their bags. They were then transported to the agricultural school on the edge of Bijeljina, where they were forced to hand over all possessions, including their house keys. From there, the displaced civilians were taken to BiH territory and forced to cross a minefield on the front lines of Tuzla in order to reach safety. One report notes that every few nights nearly 40 Muslims were taken away by Serbs in this manner. 665

360. Another technique to eject Croats and Muslims reportedly employed by the

Notes (continued)

exchange commission is the movement of Serb refugees into Muslim and Croat homes. 666 This process is called "cuckoo's nesting". Officials set the maximum amount of living room allotted to each civilian. This is called the "rationalization of living space". Any non-Serb found to exceed their specified amount must accept Serb refugees into their homes. The resulting tension between the two cultural groups often compels the non-Serbs to leave their own homes. 667 Those individuals who are not "exported" in one of these ways are often duped into paying up to 500 DM to phony travel agencies who arrange for individuals to be left at the Serbian-Hungarian border. 668

361. Major Djurković has responded to the charges that these activities constitute "ethnic cleansing". Although he states that Muslims are leaving their homes voluntarily, he further notes that Bijeljina is situated on "sacred Serbian land". Djurković claims to have "thousands of Muslims separated by the conflict". 669 Furthermore, the Belgrade-based Humanitarian Law Fund reveals that Bosnian Serb leadership has set a quota for the Bijeljina area, whereby only 5 per cent of the region's 22, 000 Muslims will be permitted to remain. 670

4. Bileća County671

362. Bileća county is in southern BiH. In 1991, it had a population of 13, 269 with 80. 3 per cent Serb, 14. 7 per cent Muslim and 5 per cent "other".

363. The White Eagles, or Beli Orlovi, is a Serbian paramilitary group which reportedly operated at the Bileća camp between August and October 1992. One particular incident involving the White Eagles occurred on 5 September between 9:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m. Here, members of the group shot and threw tear gas in the windows of a cell holding Muslims for nearly five hours because they could not get inside. Apparently, the Serb prison guard had thrown away the key to prevent the White Eagles from entering and was severely beaten for doing so. 672

5. Bosanska Krupa County673

364. Bosanska Krupa is a county in the north-west of BiH. In 1991, it had a population of 58, 212. Of this population, 74. 5 per cent were Muslim, 23. 6 per cent Serb, and 1. 9 per cent "other".

365. Two Croatians report that they were severely beaten with sticks, baseball bats, metal rods, and a thick rope soaked in water by five members of the White Eagles. This beating occurred in June 1992, while the witnesses were in custody of "the Serbs" in Bosanska Krupa, and lasted for approximately two hours. 674

6. Bosanska Rača (county unknown)

366. Arkan's men controlled the bridge over the Sava River in Bosanska Rača. Every Bosnian who wanted to cross the bridge into Serbia was forced to pay 500 to 800 DM. These operations were also practised across the Drina River. Serbs operated small boats for a fee of up to 1, 000 DM per person to cross the river. Serbs would rob Muslims under the guise of aiding their "voluntary resettlement". 675

Notes (continued)

7. Bosanski Brod<sup>676</sup>

367. Bosanski Brod is in the northern region of BiH, bordering Croatia at the county of Slavonski Brod. Its population in 1991 was 33, 962, with 41 per cent Croat, 33. 8 per cent Serb, 12. 2 per cent Muslim, 10. 6 per cent "Yugoslav", and 2. 4 per cent "other". There are reports of both Serb and Croatian paramilitary activity in this region.

(a) Serbian paramilitary activity

368. The SOS (Srpske Oružane Snage) came to BiH from Serbia as part of Arkanovci but later separated from them and operated as an independent entity in Bosanski Brod and the surrounding region. 677

(b) Croatian paramilitary activity

369. There are reports of the HOS (Hrvatske Oružane Snage) and the forces of the CDU (Croatian Democratic Union) operating in the Bosanski Brod area.

370. The HOS was formed in 1991 as the paramilitary wing of the Croatian Party of the Right (HSP) and later combined with the Croatian Defence Council (HVO) under the HVO banner. 678 The HOS had both Croatian and Muslim members who acted together against Serbian civilians and paramilitaries. They are reported to have acted in the Bosanski Brod region. 679

371. The CDU is a Croatian paramilitary group which allegedly killed, raped, and tortured prisoners at the detention camp of Tulek in Bosanski Brod. Apparently, prisoners were used for digging trenches, clearing minefields, and other war operations. 680

8. Bosanski Novi County

372. Bosanski Novi is in the north-west corner of BiH. According to the 1991 census, it had a population of 41, 541. The population was 60. 4 per cent Serb, 33. 9 per cent Muslim, 3. 7 per cent "Yugoslav", and 2 per cent "other".

(a) Serbian paramilitary activity

373. The Fifth Kozarac Brigade from Prijedor and the 6th Krajina Brigade from Sanski Most are two Serbian organizations alleged to have operated together in the Ljubija region. The Croatian Information Centre reports that these forces attacked the villages of Stara Rijeka, Briševo, Raljaš and Čarakovo. Over 3, 000 Serbs participated in this large-scale attack, in which 73 Croatian civilians were killed. 681

(b) Croatian paramilitary activity

374. The Croatian Defence Forces (HOS) headquarters are said to have been formally located at Ljubuški. 682

Notes (continued)

9. Bosanski Šamac County683

375. Bosanski Šamac is in the north-east quarter of BiH with Croatia on its northern border. As of 1991, the county's population was 32, 835 of which 41. 5 per cent was Serbian, 44. 7 per cent Croatian, 6. 5 per cent Muslim, and 7 per cent "other".

376. On 19 March 1992, Arkan's forces surrounded a police station in Bosanski Šamac. They allegedly demanded as an ultimatum that the police return the automatic pistols with silencers which had been confiscated the day before from members of the Yugoslav Army and "Četnik formations". Apparently, the "Četnik formations" had been walking around the city in civilian clothing armed "to the teeth". 684

377. Reportedly, a top-level Serbian army military plan of attack for this county, prepared in several versions, with the classification "NATIONAL DEFENCE-STATE SECRET" and the code name "MOST", was found on a high-level Yugoslav army officer. The plan established two possible courses of action for capturing villages in the region. On the one hand, Serbs could organize a wedding in a town and try to enter the town by making use of false documents and vehicles with Mostar license plates. The vehicles would contain coolers in which weapons would be hidden. On the other hand, Serbs could make use of officially custom-sealed truck cabs containing Serbian "commandos". Military analysts allegedly associated these plans with the tactics involving plain clothes which have been implemented by Arkan and his troops. 685

378. On 17 April 1992, regular Serbian soldiers and Šešelj's men occupied Bosanski Šamac and imprisoned wealthy and politically involved Muslims. The prisoners were beaten with wooden sticks, truncheons, and shovels. At least seven died and seven others are still missing. 686

379. It was reported that the SOS paramilitary group, led by Crni and Lugař, was also in Bosanski Šamac. The report, however, did not specifically provide the dates they were there nor did it describe their activities. 687

10. Bratunac County688

380. Bratunac County is located in eastern BiH, bordered by Serbia. In 1991, the population was 33, 575, of which 41. 5 per cent were Serbian, 44. 7 per cent Croatian, 6. 8 per cent Muslim, and 7 per cent "other".

381. On 5 May 1992, Arkan's and Šešelj's troops surrounded the entire village of Bratunac and upon their attack, 10, 000 Muslims reportedly fled small towns along the Drina River. 689 The villages of Hraća, Glogovo, and Mihaljevići were burned. During the attacks, an estimated 500 Muslim houses were burned, and 50 people killed. The bodies of the villagers were found on the banks of the Drina. 690 Two thousand Muslims were arrested on 9 May 1992. 691 Some were taken to the police station, which was then allegedly under the control of Arkan and Šešelj, aided by the army. 692

382. On 10 May, Serbian troops placed 4, 000 to 5, 000 civilians in a newly established concentration camp at the FC "Bratstvo" stadium. Others were taken to the playground. Civilians were separated by gender, and the male Muslims were transported to the elementary school Vuk Karadžić, where a number

Notes (continued)

of men were beaten. One report states that between 600 and 700 male Muslims were moved to Vuk Karadžić Primary School Sports Centre. <sup>693</sup> Arkan's and Šešelj's military troops and local "Četniks" tortured and killed scores of them. The torture included beatings with iron rods and wooden poles. Some prisoners were taken to an "investigation room" where they were forced to trample over their fellow inmates' dead bodies. Mutilation also occurred; ears, noses and genitals were cut off, and the sign of the cross was cut into prisoners' flesh. While being tortured, the prisoners were made to sing Četnik songs. Most were killed by gunfire, but in one day it is alleged that up to 150 people were killed from beatings. Reportedly, individual perpetrators were responsible for the deaths of 20 or more people. The corpses were eventually thrown into the Drina River. <sup>694</sup>

Notes (continued)

383. Eventually the remaining Muslims were brought to the playground, where Arkan and Šešelj's men stripped them of all personal property. 695 They were then separated by gender and the women were taken to Kladanj by bus, while the men were returned to the elementary school to be beaten and tortured. Between 30 and 50 of the men were killed. A Muslim priest was stabbed to death in front of 600 other prisoners for refusing to accept the Christian faith and make a Serbian sign. The surviving prisoners were then transported to Pale, where the prisoners were forced to watch the bodies of dead prisoners being burned. One estimate put the death count at 300. Other killings took place near the River Križevica-Podgorac and in the quarry near the Drina. Eventually, prisoners were released as part of an exchange at Vratnica and Visoko. 696

384. Reportedly, on 23 May 1992, local paramilitary forces commanded by an identified man killed 70 Muslims in front of the mosque in the village of Glogova. 697

11. Brčko County698

385. This county is located in north-eastern BiH, bordered to the north-east by Serbia. According to the 1991 census, Brčko had a population of 87, 332, of which 20 per cent was Serbian, 25 per cent Croatian, and 45 per cent Muslim.

386. Brčko was overrun by JNA forces in late April and May of 1992. Some reports hold an identified officer of the JNA responsible for heading up the offensive, 699 while other reports note that Arkan was in charge of the operation. 700 Explosions destroyed both bridges in Brčko over the Sava River causing the death of 30 to 50 civilians.

387. After the shelling, troops under an identified commander as well as local mobilized Serbs occupied the town. Successive waves of military and paramilitary groups came to the city, and it appeared that a different group, including Šešelj's men, was in control every few days. Martić's units from Bosanska Krajina were the last to hold the city. 701

388. During this time, a Serbian group called the Weekenders (Vikendaši) went to Brčko each weekend, plundering and vandalizing. They began arriving via Bijeljina in May 1992 and continued to come during the entire time that the JNA occupied the town. 702

389. During the first 15 days of May, the Muslim males were put under house arrest and subjected to weapons searches and registration. The actual rounding up of the Muslim population began in the village of Gluhaković, close to Brčko. Survivors were taken to one of two collection points, the "Bimal" factory or the "Autoprevoz" complex. These prisoners were then taken to Luka Camp. 703

390. One witness statement noted that between 150 and 200 men were detained at a mosque for two days before being taken to Luka Camp. 704 At the mosque, a man identified all SDA party members, and those individuals were killed by Arkan's men on the spot. 705 The witness also reported that he saw between 300 to 400 persons executed in the town square, under the order of the head of police and the deputy head of police.

Notes (continued)

391. One witness reported that reservists from Bijeljina killed 150 unarmed Muslim and Croat civilians on 2-4 May 1992. They found the civilians on the street, interrogated them, and then shot them. At the same time, a JNA commander allegedly told the group not to kill people in the centre of town, only on the front line. One reservist was also reported to have participated in the tortures and killings at Luka Camp. 706

392. A Muslim man from the Meraja-Rosulja section of Brčko had allowed 35 people to take refuge in his basement during the onslaught. Eventually they surrendered and were taken to the local medical clinic. The men were then taken to the mosque, and the women and children were later dispersed to predominantly Muslim villages in the Brčko municipality. The 50 remaining men were taken to the JNA military barracks gym and beaten by Arkan's and Šešelj's units at about 11:00 p.m. on 1 May. Approximately 10 men were beaten in the hallway of the gym and never seen again. 707

393. In one instance, the Serbians living in an apartment complex rounded up the Croats and Muslims living there and put them in the basement. After six days in the basement of the complex, these prisoners were turned over to Arkanovci. The Arkanovci transported the prisoners to the military casern in the centre of town. Here, the women and children were separated from the men and transported to the nearby town of Brezovo Polje. The men were held in the casern's movie hall. 708

394. Thereafter, approximately 5, 000 civilians from Brčko were taken by the JNA forces and Serb paramilitaries to the detention camps at Luka. The main camp facilities consisted of an old brick factory and pig farm. 709 There may have been a total of 10 to 12 warehouses at the camp. 710 The soldiers responsible for the camp, identified as Arkan's, used metal objects for beating prisoners and cut crosses into people's foreheads to indicate they should be beaten. 711 One account stated that these men wore black berets. However, responsibility for the camp's administration was said to have changed every month. 712

395. One witness reports being placed in a room of one of the camp warehouses, where 200 other prisoners were being interrogated and beaten by several individuals. 713 In another account, 100 prisoners were said to be warehoused in one room. This witness related that none of the prisoners received food or water for the first four days of detention. All prisoners were beaten and mistreated, and some simply disappeared. Most of the abuses occurred near a manhole. The witness personally observed four people being killed and was himself interrogated and beaten by several Serbian individuals, one of whom was identified by nickname and was a member of Arkan's units. 714 Another inmate corroborated the allegations of abuse, stating that 24 men were shot, including two of his friends. However, another prisoner stated that no one in his warehouse was killed, and inmates were only beaten if they had been accused of something. 715

396. Some witnesses relate that up to 50 prisoners at a time were killed at the camp. 716 Many of the killings were carried out in front of the detainees in the third hangar. 717 The bodies were stacked behind the hangar and then taken away at night to be either dumped in the nearby Sava River or buried in a mass grave. The mass grave is said to consist of four sites situated 50 metres east of and behind a tavern called "Westfalia". It is on the road between Brčko and Brezovo Polje, in a wooded area across from the agricultural complex "Bimex". 718 Still others were destroyed at a rendering plant which



Notes (continued)

boiled animal remains to manufacture lard. 719 Estimates put the death count at the Luka camp at 3, 000, all of which occurred between 1 May and 7 June. Another source said that between 3, 000 and 5, 000 people were killed at Brčko in the month of July alone. Many of those who were not killed at Brčko were taken to a facility at Batkovič where the prisoners slept outside on concrete slabs and were forced to work in the nearby fields. A number of American news reports place the responsibility for these killings upon Arkan, his forces, and Šešelj. 720

397. Cvijetin Maksimović was a brick-factory worker who served as a prison guard at the Luka Camp and is being held in a prison camp at Orošje for the crimes he committed during May and June of 1992 against Luka camp inmates. Maksimović substantiated the terrible conditions the prisoners at the camp underwent. He said 500 to 600 Croats and Muslims slept on concrete floors and were fed one meal a day. He observed prisoners, classified by "Četniks" as "suspects", driven away for interrogation, and truckloads of as many as 90 dead bodies each shipped from the camp. Maksimović reported that Arkan's and Šešelj's forces, along with local Serb leaders, had free reign in the operation of the camp. As a mere guard, he was not allowed to enter the camp until he survived the Četnik "initiation rite". 721

398. Slobodan Panić related similar experiences in the same news report. He was forced to rape five women or be killed. He was then ordered to shoot two men in the chest and slay two others with a knife. As with Maksimović, when Panić protested, a knife was placed in his hand and it was forced across one of the victim's throats by a Četnik. Both Panić and Maksimović fled the prison camp and were captured by Croatian patrol. They are now awaiting sentencing. 722

399. The camp itself measured 230 by 150 metres and was surrounded by an electrified fence, fortified by mines. Prisoners were placed into one of three hangers: the first was 20 by 28 metres and housed up to 180 men, the second was 20 by 40 metres and housed up to 180 men, and the third was 20 by 40 metres and housed 300 men, women, and children. In the first hangers the detainees slept standing up. All detainees were permitted to use the washroom only once a day for no longer than a minute. In June, goats were brought into the hangers and lived with the detainees. 723

400. During the same time period, 500 additional civilians were taken to the garrison that housed Arkan's and Šešelj's military formations. These prisoners were robbed and segregated by nationality and gender. Of these civilians, 474 were reportedly forced to beat each other to death. 724 A major, identified by name, cut off the ear of one prisoner and forced another to lick the blood. In all, the prisoners were tortured for two days, which included placing a pistol in prisoners' mouths and using a bloodied comb to comb their hair. At the end of the two days, only 26 Muslims survived, and they were taken to Bijeljina and the Luka camp.

401. On 17 May 1992, Serb soldiers, wearing army uniforms and masks, entered the town of Brezovo Polje in Brčko County and rounded up all Bosnian Muslims. The able-bodied men were loaded onto buses and sent to Luka "for interrogation". One thousand women, children and elderly were packed into eight buses and driven around the countryside for two days. Arriving at the town of Ban Brdo, the group was held under armed guard in a parking lot for another four days without food or water. The Serbs invaded the buses each night and led women and girls off at gunpoint to be raped. The group was then

Notes (continued)

taken to Caparde in Zvornik County, where 50 Serb irregulars, reportedly followers of Arkan, robbed the mothers and forcibly separated them from their daughters. The daughters were transported to the Osnovo furniture warehouse in Caparde, while the mothers were taken on another journey through the war zone. At the warehouse, the men selected the 40 "prettiest" young women and raped them in groups of ten. 725 One of the perpetrators told his victim that Šešelj's men would have raped them "10 men to one woman". 726

402. Meanwhile, the mothers had arrived in Tuzla on 23 June, their journey ending only after they were made to walk 12 miles through the war zone, where the path was littered with human corpses and animal carcasses. The daughters arrived four days later, after they were allegedly forced to walk across a mined road. 727

403. In March 1993, Sarajevo Radio Correspondent Salih Brkić reported that Serbian forces were "trying to take over the Vlasenica-Zvornik road" near Brčko and Gradačac, using multiple rocket launchers, mortars, and anti-aircraft guns. He noted that the Serbian forces were still holding up a humanitarian convoy that was meant to take wounded from Konjević Polje to Tuzla. Enormous losses sustained by Serbian forces prompted another 1, 500 of Arkan's paramilitary troops to be mobilized to fight against the Bosnians. 728

12. Čajniče County729

404. Čajniče is in eastern BiH, bordering Serbia. Of its 1991 population of 8, 919, 52. 9 per cent were Serb, 44. 9 per cent Muslim, and 2. 2 per cent "other".

405. Commander "Turtle's" units make up a Serbian paramilitary organization, which allegedly acted in Čajniče and other parts of eastern BiH. 730 This group is under the command of a Bosnian Serb doctor, Duško Kornjača, who calls himself Commander Turtle. 731 There are no details reported about their activities.

13. Derвента County732

406. Derventa is located in north-eastern BiH, bordered on the north by Croatia. Its 1991 population was 56, 328, of which 40. 8 per cent were Serbian, 39 per cent were Croatian, 12. 6 per cent Muslim, and 7. 6 per cent "other".

407. A man was arrested in mid-May 1992 in Derventa by one of Šešelj's men while trying to escort civilians over the Ukrajina River. Šešelj's men surrounded the party of 10 and they surrendered. This group was taken to an abandoned grain mill that held 50 other prisoners, male and female. Šešelj's men interrogated and beat the prisoners with heavy electric cable, truncheons, and the flat side of a sword. At least two prisoners died as a result. The man was held for 60 days in the mill, which did not have bathroom facilities and released through a prisoner exchange. 733

408. The SOS paramilitary group was also alleged to have been active in Derventa, although the report did not provide any specific dates or incidents. 734