

On the northern side of the building, south from the wing demolished by the bombing, there is a terrace. A body lying face down with legs hanging over the railing towards the ground, was found on the terrace.

On the same terrace there was a woman's body, covered with rubble. It will be identified subsequently, together with other bodies. In the damaged building wing, on the second floor facing north, there was a male body suspended, probably from a concrete slab reinforcement, exposed when it collapsed from the bombing. After the removal of the body and clearing of the ground by the Municipal Civil Defense Headquarters, this body will be examined by the team of pathologists and by the investigative judge for identification.

The remaining part of the building which has not been demolished is heavily damaged. The roof is damaged on the entire surface, with roof cladding removed altogether. All openings on the building – windows and skylights – are damaged, some blown out of place or twisted. All window panes are broken.

From the described building westwards there is another ground-level structure used as a storehouse of the Special Hospital. The two buildings are connected by a roadway, with stone cube surface. The storehouse is also heavily damaged: all window panes are broken and roof tiles are also greatly damaged and broken.

North of the storehouse there is a separate building serving as the hospital kitchen. The roof of this building is totally demolished, with fallen roof tiles, damaged doors and windows and all window panes broken.

Within the Special Hospital complex, north of the kitchen, there is a building used as a Home for the Aged and Homeless, as written on the signboard by the entrance door on the east side of the building, consisting of a basement, ground and first floor.

This building was also hit by several missiles on its south-western side. As the consequence, the upper floor of the building collapsed on the south-western side and some of the building material fell inside the building on the structure between the ground floor and the upper floor. Three female bodies have been found in this rubble and removed by the clearing crew and members of the Civil Defense Headquarters of Surdulica. The bodies will be separately described by the pathologists and identified during the investigation procedure.

The other part of this building has not been completely demolished, though its sides facing south and north are severely damaged by the bombing. The roof covering, made of interlocking roof tiles, is heavily damaged. Due to enormous material damage this building is no longer fit for use and the same is true of the previously described building, used as a collective refugee shelter.

North of the entrance door of the Home for the Aged and Homeless a Mercedes passenger car, license plate NI 330-060, has been found almost completely buried under the debris of this building, dust and fragments of building material. This car has also been damaged: its windows and windshield have been broken, while the roof, hood, trunk and other metal sheet parts are dented.

East of the Home for the Aged and Homeless and north of the building which served as a collective refugee shelter and where some rooms have been used by hospitalized patients, there is the main hospital building, with doctors' offices and laboratories (biochemical and microbiological), consisting of a ground floor and the upper floor, which is also badly damaged - all windows and doors inside the building are blown out of place, window frames are broken and heavily damaged. Inside doors are also broken and severely damaged. Laboratory equipment in the laboratories is also

damaged. Floors in the rooms of this building, doctors' offices and laboratories are covered with fragments of building material thrown by the explosion from the nearby building (refugee shelter) which was hit by missiles.

The roof of this building is almost completely demolished, because most roof tiles are broken. Therefore, this building is no longer fit for use either.

Other facilities within the grounds of the Special Lung Hospital situated on the north side and used by the hospital management are damaged, but to a lesser extent than the buildings described earlier in this report. In addition, the grounds of the special hospital are full of tall pine, fir and birch trees. Some of these trees have been damaged by missiles before they hit the buildings. Therefore, damaged trees on the eastern side of the building used as a refugee shelter suggest that the missile which struck this building came from the eastern side. The other missile, which hit the Home for the Aged and Homeless, came from the western or south-western direction.

During the investigation by the competent team, the ground was cleared and victims' bodies were pulled out from the rubble. All bodies, including those that have been thrown out of the building by the explosion, were placed at a specified area and marked by police authorities from Surdulica as sets numbered from 1 to 21. Some of the sets are complete bodies, while some sets are body parts that could not be attributed to any particular body. These sets of body parts are marked by Nos. 14, 15, 13, 20 and 21.

Since these body parts, marked in the above manner, were torn, crushed and turned into shapeless mass and as such could not be attributed to any particular body, at the order of the investigative judge these body parts were buried on the Masurica cemetery. Identified refugees were also buried on the same cemetery. After identification, the remains of the persons killed in the Home for the Aged and Homeless, as well as those of a patient of the Special Lung Hospital, were taken over by their relatives to be buried, with the exception of one identified person killed in the Nursing Home, who was also buried on the Masurica cemetery, because no relatives came to claim the body. All the identified bodies will be described hereinafter.

After the bodies and sets of body parts had been marked by authorized persons of the Department of the Interior in Surdulica, photographed and videotaped for official documentation, at the order of the investigative judge all the remains have been transported to the mortuary of the hospital in Surdulica, where they have been examined by the team of pathologists for the purpose of identification.

All personal effects found in the buildings hit and demolished by the bombing have also been transferred to the mortuary of the Health Center in Surdulica to be used in the identification procedure. These things have been given to the persons who came to claim the bodies for burial. Personal effects found on killed refugees have been turned to the members of the Civil Defense Headquarters, who arranged their burial, to deliver them through the Social Center to the persons who might come to inquire about their relatives killed in the collective refugee shelter.

After the bodies were pulled out from the ruins, marked and transported to the mortuary of the Health Center in Surdulica, the investigative judge turned them over to Dr. Dragan Trajković, pathologist of the Health Center in Vranje, Hospital in Vranje, Department of Pathology and Forensic Medicine, and to assistant autopsist Ljubomir Arsić, for a detailed examination of all bodies and parts of bodies of the victims, description and identification.

The mentioned team of pathologists examined and described the bodies and sets of body parts marked from No. 1 to No. 21. The description of bodies and body parts made by

Dr. Dragan Trajković, pathologist, is an integral part of this report. Therefore, the investigative judge will not be separately describing the bodies and body parts in this report.

During the investigation on the site and after detailed description of the bodies, as well as on the basis of data provided by police officials, representatives of the Home for the Aged and Homeless, the Special Hospital and the person in charge of caring for refugees who were provided collective shelter in the facilities within the grounds of the Special Hospital, it was established that 19 (nineteen) persons who will be identified hereafter were killed in the bombing: 15 (fifteen) refugees, 3 (three) residents of the Nursing Home and one patient of the Special Hospital. The investigative judge has also been informed by the police and medical authorities in Surdulica that 38 persons sustained severe or minor injuries. The list of the injured, as well as the list of the persons who were staying in the refugee shelter and in the Home for the Aged and Homeless will be attached to this report.

Technical, photographic and video evidence taken on the site will also constitute an integral part of this report.

After the examination of bodies, parts of bodies and identification by the persons who had been in frequent contact with the victims, during the identification procedure conducted by the team for identification, headed by the investigative judge, it has been established that three bodies could not be identified due to their severe damage. At the same time, the investigative judge has been informed by the authorised officials that they had established that three refugees: Rade Malobabić, Milenko Malobabić and Milica Manojlović perished in the bombing and that the parts of their bodies have been buried unidentified on the mentioned cemetery.

Upon a detailed examination and description of the bodies by the pathologist, and on the basis of identification by Petar Madarić and Đuro Todorić, refugees who were staying in the same facility, as well as with the help of documentation found on the site, the investigative judge, as the head of the team for identification hereby states that the following persons were killed in the bombing:

1. A woman's body marked No. 1 has been identified as Milena Malobabić, born on 11 October 1979 in Karlovac, Municipality of Karlovac, mother's name Bosiljka.
2. A woman's body marked No. 2 has been identified as Bosiljka Malobabić, born in 1946 in the village of Ključ, Municipality of Bosanski Petrovac, father's name Milan.
3. A man's body marked No. 3 has been identified as Đorđe Pavković, born on 10 July 1954 in the village of Pavković, Municipality of Krnjan, father's name Žarko.
4. A man's body marked No. 4 has been identified as Rade Žigić, born on 7 March 1947 in the village of Tuk, Municipality of Korenica, father's name Nikola.
5. A woman's body marked No. 5 has been identified as Mila Slijepčević, born on 1 October 1909 in the village of G. Sijenčak, Municipality of Karlovac, father's name Nikola.
6. A woman's body marked No. 6 has been identified as Danica Malešević, born on 5 September 1931 in the village of Tuš Carevac, Municipality of Krnjan, no data available about parents.
7. A woman's body marked No. 7 has been identified as Milanka Vučković, born on 17 February 1934 in the village of Kosijersko, Municipality of Duga Resa, father's name Milan.
8. A man's body marked No. 8 has been identified as the body of Dušan Manojlović, born on 6 April 1927 in the village of G. Sijenčak, Municipality of Karlovac, father's name Petar.
9. A woman's body marked No. 9 has been identified as Stana Rašić, born on 4 June 1933 in Kriva Feja, Municipality of Vranje.
10. A woman's body marked No. 10 has been identified as Bosna Miladinović, born on 15 August 1931 in the village of Vlasina Okruglica, Municipality of Surdulica.

11. A woman's body marked No. 11 has been identified as Desanka Veličković, born on 23 June 1932 in the village of Kalimance, Municipality of Vladičin Han.

12. A man's body marked No. 12 has been identified as Stamen Randelov, born in 1938 in the village of Božica, Municipality of Surdulica, father's name Krum.

13. A man's body marked No. 16 on the basis of description and identification has been established to be Dragić Napijalo, born on 5 December 1929 in Vojnić, Municipality of Vojnić, father's name Mihajlo.

14. A woman's body marked No. 17 on the basis of description and identification has been established to be Bogdanka Janjanin, born on 13 February 1925 in the village of Malička, Municipality of Vrgin Most, father's name Simo.

15. A man's body marked No. 18 on the basis of description and identification has been established to be Slavko Popović, born on 14 June 1939 in the village of Donji Skrad, Municipality of Krnjak, father's name Dragan.

16. A man's body marked No. 19 on the basis of description and identification has been established to be Petar Budisavljević, born on 16 July 1939 in Vrhovine, Municipality of Vrhovina.

As previously stated in this report, prior to identification, police officials from Surdulica Department of the Interior marked certain sets of body parts with numbers 13, 14, 15, 20, 21. These remains could not be identified due to heavy destruction. Furthermore, on the basis of the data acquired from police authorities and authorized persons in the Refugee Care Center, as well as from the statement of Dragoslav Hadžić, employee of the Municipality of Surdulica, who was in charge of caring for and providing food for the refugees, it was ascertained that in addition to persons identified in this report under numbers 1 through 16, another three persons who have not been identified in this report have perished in this bombing:

1. Rade Malobabić, born on 1 November 1980 in the village of Gornji Sijenčak, Municipality of Vojnić, mother's name Bosiljka.

2. Milenko Malobabić, born on 14 April 1983 in the village of Gornji Sijenčak, Municipality of Vojnić, mother's name Bosiljka.

3. Milica Manojlović, born on 15 May 1922 in the village of Lasinjski Sejeničak, Municipality of Karlovac.

Since parts of bodies which have been destroyed, crushed and constitute shapeless mass, marked as sets with numbers 13, 14, 15, 20 and 21, during their description for the purpose of identification, could not be attached to any identified body of persons who perished in the bombing, these unidentified body parts were buried on 3 June 1999 on the Masurica cemetery, on the same day when the late Dušan Manojlović and Petar Budisavljević were buried.

On 1 June 1999, after the established identity, the investigative judge turned over the remains of the late Stamen Randelov, formerly from Božica, to Dragan Rangelov and Toma Rangelov, both from Božica, sons of the late Stamen Randelov, to be buried on the cemetery in Božica. Dragan and Toma confirmed the identity of their father formerly established by the investigative judge.

On 1 June 1999, after the established identity, the body of the late Bosna Miladinović formerly from Vlasina Okruglica, was turned over to Stojan Pavlović from the village of Alakince (the victim was the aunt of Pavlović's wife) and to Boža Pavlović from Surdulica who is the son-in-law of the late Bosna's sister, to be buried on the cemetery in Vlasina Okruglica. These relatives confirmed the identity of the late Bosna Miladinović, formerly established by the investigative judge.

On 1 June 1999, after the established identity, the body of the late Desanka Veličković, formerly from the village of Kalimance, Municipality of Vladičin Han, was turned over to her son, Goran Janjić from Vranje, Beogradska St. No. 25/a for burial. Goran Janjić confirmed the identity of the late Desanka formerly established by the investigative judge.

The late Milena Malobabić, Bosiljka Malobabić, Đorđe Pavković, Rade Žigić, Mila Slijepčević, Danica Malešević, Milanka Vučković, Dragić Napijalo, Bogdanka Janjanin and Slavko Pavković have been identified by Dragoslav Hadžić, employee of the Municipality of Surdulica in charge of caring for the refugees (providing food). Therefore, after identification, on 1 June 1999 their bodies were turned over to the members of the Civil Defense Headquarters of Surdulica who buried them on the Masurica cemetery the same day.

After the burial of the above mentioned persons on 1 June, another two bodies were recovered from the ruins. They were identified by the investigative judge on the basis of the statement of Petar Madarić, a refugee who lived in the same shelter and who recognized these two victims as Petar Budisavljević and Dušan Manojlović. The identification was established on 3 June 1999, when these two bodies were turned over to the members of the Civil Defense Headquarters and buried on the Masurica cemetery the same day. In addition, parts of unidentified bodies marked as sets No. 13, 14, 15, 20 and 21 were also handed over to the members of the Civil Defense Headquarters on 3 June 1999 and buried at a separate place on the Masurica cemetery as unidentified bodies. Since no one came after the identification to claim the body of the late Stana Rašić, resident of the Nursing Home, this body was also buried by the members of the Civil Defense Headquarters on the Masurica cemetery.

As for the things recovered by the crew which cleared the rubble and pulled out the bodies and which were brought to the mortuary of the Health Center in Surdulica, after identification the investigative judge delivered the following items: an electric light-brown hot plate with one burner with a cable to Ljubica Vujičić from Vrgin Most; one small hot plate with a cable was handed over to Dragica Tepšić, various clothes in a sack to Savo Krljaš, several ballpoint-pens to Petar Madarić, and 10 skeins of black wool in a bag to Mica Pjevač. These things have been thrown out of the rooms by the explosion and the mentioned persons recognized them as theirs.

Other clothing items and other personal belongings described and marked as sets when describing bodies Nos. 6, 9, 18, 5 and 17 (money, gold chains, pendants and medallions, a wrist watch and a ladies' handbag) were turned over on 3 June 1999 to Dragoslav Hadžić, employee of the Municipality of Surdulica, with the task of returning them to the owners, with the help of the authorities in the Welfare Center, as soon as they have been identified by surviving refugees.

Photographic documentation, video recordings made by the Department of the Interior in Surdulica, report of the Health Center in Surdulica about the type and the extent of injuries and names of the injured in the bombing, the list of persons who resided in the Home for the Aged and Homeless and the list of refugees will constitute an integral part of this report.

Concluded on 3 June 1999, at 10:20 a.m.

Investigative judge
(sgd) Milica Todorov

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on 7 June 1999 before the investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Surdulica, in connection with the bombing of the town of Surdulica on 31 May 1999, in which many persons were killed in the Special Hospital "Sanatorium" in Surdulica.

Investigative judge
Milča Todorov

Witness
Milica Božić

Court clerk
Olga Vukašinić

Also present at the testimony are:
Public Prosecutor

The Accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 10:00 a.m.

It was brought to the attention of the witness that it is her duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything; she was warned of the consequences of giving false testimony. She was also warned that she is under no obligation to answer specific questions which might expose herself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage, or prosecution. The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Name and family name | Milica Božić |
| 2) Father's name | Stevan |
| 3) Occupation | housewife |
| 4) Address | Refugee Center, Surdulica |
| 5) Place of birth | village of Gornje Jezero, Municipality of Plaški |
| 6) Age | 78 |
| 7) Relation to the accused
or the wronged party | able, said: |

With regard to the case, the witness stated the following:

As a refugee I have been staying for quite some time in the refugee center in Surdulica. It is a collective shelter located in the building within a hospital, which I later learned is the special hospital for treatment of lung diseases, known as Sanatorium. The Refugee Commissariat - Center provided our lodging in some rooms of this building on the first and the second floors, while the hospital used the ground floor for its regular activity.

Before the hospital was bombed, there were some sixty-odd refugees staying in this shelter.

I remember that the hospital and the building in which we were staying were bombed on the night of 31 May 1999; as far as I remember it was around midnight.

I was staying with some refugees on the second floor in room No. 13. By the time I heard the sound of overflying planes I had not gone to bed yet, though other refugees had already been sleeping. Because of earlier overflying and bombing of Surdulica, some refugees were afraid to sleep in that building and went out of the hospital grounds, to the woods, where they used to spend nights when the weather permitted. The night when the Special Hospital "Sanatorium" was bombed (31 May 1999) was rather warm.

Since I was dressed, when I heard the first plane fly over, I only put on my winter boots as I intended to get out of the building and go to the woods, because I was afraid and suspected that this hospital might be bombed. When I went out, I saw nobody else outside. I proceeded outside the hospital complex towards the woods. When I was about 100 meters away from the building, I heard the second plane fly over. Soon afterwards I heard a very strong detonation and I saw that the building where we were staying as refugees was hit in the wing that runs north from the part of the building where my room on the second floor was.

I was aware that the detonation came from bombing, because Surdulica had been bombed before, and so were other cities in Serbia and Yugoslavia. A short while after the first detonation, perhaps not more than two minutes later, there was another detonation, also very strong and loud. It was the explosion of a bomb that struck the Nursing Home building, also situated within the hospital complex, not far westwards from the building where refugees lived.

After the second detonation I saw a large cloud of dust rising up, while fragments of building struck by the bomb were hurled around. I was hidden behind a pine tree, one of many such trees on the hospital grounds. This tree perhaps saved me from being hit by shrapnel or fragments of building material scattered by the explosion.

Fragments of material from buildings demolished by the bombing flew at a large distance.

The air raid alarm was on at the time of the bombing. Therefore, all lights were off in the building used by us, refugees, in the Nursing Home, in other parts of the hospital complex as well as the street lights.

I did not see nor could see from which direction came the missiles which hit these two buildings.

As soon as I heard the sound of planes, I heard a loud hissing sound and then the detonation. In spite of that, I cannot tell by the sound I heard which direction the missiles or bombs which hit these two buildings came from. I can only assume that they came from the western side.

Soon after the bombing stopped, surviving refugees and other persons who were in the hospital came out. Since we, refugees, have been living together for quite some time, we know each other and we got together. Immediately after the bombing, rescue teams came to the site to help the injured. Soon afterwards came a Red Cross team to care about us. They took us to the hotel in Surdulica where we were accommodated and where we spent the night.

That is all I had to say in connection with the foregoing.

I was advised of my right to read the minutes, but since I heard them being dictated aloud and since they contain everything I said in my statement, I sign them without objection.

Concluded at 10:25 a.m.

Certified by:

Court clerk:

(sgd) O. Vukašinović

(signed by witness)

Investigative judge:

(sgd) Milča Todorov

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on 7 June 1999 before the investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Surdulica, in connection with the bombing of the town of Surdulica on 31 May 1999, in which many persons were killed in the Special Hospital "Sanatorium" in Surdulica.

Investigative judge
Milča Todorov

Witness
Mile Rakic

Court clerk
Olga Vukašinović

Also present at the testimony are:
Public Prosecutor

The Accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 10:30 a.m.

It was brought to the attention of the witness that it is his duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything; he was warned of the consequences of giving false testimony. He was also warned that he is under no obligation to answer specific questions which might expose himself or next of kin to disgrace, considerable material damage, or prosecution. The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Name and family name | Mile Rakic |
| 2) Father's name | Velja |
| 3) Occupation | employee of the Special Hospital for Lung Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Surdulica |
| 4) Address | Surdulica, Surduličkih mučenika No. 11a |
| 5) Place of birth | Vlasina Okruglica |
| 6) Age | 45 |
| 7) Relation to the accused or the wronged party: | able, said: |

With regard to the case, the witness stated the following:

I am a full-time employee of the Special Hospital "Sanatorium" in Surdulica, where I work as a doorman. There are three doormen in this hospital, including myself, and we alternate shifts.

The doorman's booth is situated at the entrance to the hospital complex, at a distance of some 150-200 meters from the hospital buildings. These hospital buildings lay south-east from the doorman's booth.

Since this is a specialized hospital for treatment of tuberculosis, there are a lot of trees planted on the hospital grounds. These trees are quite grown and block the view from the booth to the hospital building.

As an employee of the special hospital I can ascertain that some refugees are accommodated in one of the buildings within the complex, while another building serves as the nursing home and shelter for the homeless. At the time of bombing, and before, since the beginning of war, solely civilian persons stayed at the hospital: hospital staff, refugees and old and infirm people. No military personnel ever stayed at the hospital.

I was at my workplace also on 29 May 1999, I remember it was Saturday, when Surdulica was bombed. Two missiles struck not far from the hospital ground: one struck some 200 meters from the hospital ground and the other one somewhat farther.

On the critical night, 31 May 1999, I was at my workplace. At the time of bombing I stood in front of the doorman's booth. Since the air raid alarm was on, all lights in all rooms and all facilities of the special hospital were off, including the light in the doorman's booth. Therefore, the whole complex was in dark, and so was the entire area of the town of Surdulica.

Somewhere around midnight, while I was in front of the booth listening to the news on the transistor radio, I heard airplanes flying over, followed immediately by the sound of explosion. I realized that Surdulica was being bombed, and since detonations were very strong and loud, I assumed that the special hospital was hit as well. Several missiles were fired.

I could not see right away which buildings were hit but judging by the intensity of detonation and the cracking sound of buildings falling down it was obvious that some buildings within the hospital complex were struck. I tried to find shelter to save myself from bombing. Since another doorman came in the meantime, we went away from this spot to look for cover.

The time between detonations was very short.

After the detonations stopped, planes continued to fly over. I urged my colleague that, if he had a flashlight, we go to the building where refugees have been staying and to the nursing home and check which buildings exactly had been hit. As soon as we started towards the buildings, planes flew over again and we had to seek cover. After about ten minutes some people - refugees and residents of the nursing home - came towards us from the direction of the refugee shelter and the nursing home. We heard from them that these two buildings were hit. Soon afterwards came rescue teams of the Civil Defense and other rescue crews, who immediately started to clear the rubble in order to pull out the survivors.

I did not see nor have any idea of the direction from which came the missiles that hit these two buildings, because tall pine trees blocked my view.

That is all I can say about this matter. I might add that on the ground floor of the building where refugees resided, on the premises used for hospital purposes, a medical technician, Staniša Nikolić, was on duty that night. He might have seen something more and probably can give more details about the direction from which came the missiles which hit the two buildings within the complex of the Special Hospital "Sanatorium" in Surdulica.

I was advised of my right to read the minutes. Since I listened to them being dictated aloud and they contain everything I said, I sign the minutes without objection.

Concluded at 10:50 a.m.

(signed by witness)

Court clerk:
(sgd) O. Vukašinović

Certified by:

Investigative judge:
(sgd) M. Todorov

REPORT

1. Victims of the NATO bombing of the hospital in Surdulica on 31 May 1999
 - the external examination of 21 groups containing bodily remains;
2. Final report

Made by Dr. Dragan Trajković
(sgd) Pathology specialist

GROUP NO. 1

Female corpse, about 17 years old, 160 cm long.

Description of the clothes:

A grey - red checked women's shirt. There are no other clothes on the upper part of the body. It has black trousers with holes at the knees, and white panties. It also has black socks torn on the soles.

External Findings:

1. Both parietal bones are completely missing. The occipital bone is also missing, as well as parts of the temporal bone. The brain tissue is completely missing and there is only dust and sand in the cranial cavity.
2. There are many irregular-shaped grazed and bruised patches on the skin. Certain quantities of dark red blood have flown in the region behind the right ear.
3. The face is smeared with blood and it has pieces of glass and pine twigs over it.
4. Larger quantities of blood have flown out of both nostrils and the mouth.
5. The ribs on the left side of the rib cage, from the 3rd to the 7th rib, are fractured at the cartilage region. When pressed the fractured ends crumble into the thoracic cavity during which a fluctuating sound of the disturbed released liquid in it can be heard.
6. The abdomen is below the chest plane and it has a lacerated and concussed wound on its left side and its size is 30 x 20. Larger quantities of blood have flown out of it.
7. There is another horizontal laceration above the left pelvic bone ridge and it extends into the abdominal cavity. Its size is 50 x 20.
8. The right arm has no injuries.
9. There is a round concussed and torn wound in the left arm shoulder region with a 3 cm diameter skin defect and with the upper arm muscles on its bottom. Below it, in the medial upper arm region, there is another concussed and torn wound, which is horizontal, 20 mm long and 15 mm wide, with the upper arm muscles on its bottom.
10. There is another torn and concussed wound in the left armpit. It is 60 mm long and 40 mm wide with missing skin.
11. The skin in the superior region of the right thigh has many irregular-shaped bruised and abraded patches.
12. The skin on the calf and in the anterior-inferior region of the right lower leg has many irregular-shaped bruised and abraded patches.

13. There are many irregular-shaped and bruised abraded patches in the right buttocks and superior-exterior thigh region.

14. There is a triangular-shaped destructive wound above the left knee. Its size is 60 x 40 x 40 with torn muscles and torn superficial blood vessels in its mouth.

15. There is a laceration with a torn surface on the left lower leg, medially. The skin is ragged with discernible barren shinbones, torn muscle tendon, torn muscles, and torn blood vessels in its mouth.

16. No other injuries were found. No identification of the body is required since the name and surname of the corpse in group 1 is known. It is the body of MILENA MALOBABIĆ.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 2

Female corpse of Bosiljka Malobabić.

Description of the clothes:

There is only the right sleeve, as well as some pieces from the back of a beige sweater. There are also pieces of a beige slip.

There are no other clothes on the body.

External findings:

1. The bones that form the top and sides of the skull are missing; there is only a piece of the frontal bone, right side, and a very small piece of the occipital bone, as well as both eyeballs. The brain tissue is completely missing and it has flown out through the torn dura mater. Only the alveolar end of the mandible bones is preserved and present. The skin on the right side of the forehead and on the posterior part of the skull is completely missing. The skin on the right side of the face, in the mouth cavity and on the nostrils is present. The nasal bones below the nostrils are completely missing.

2. The skin is also missing on the left side of the neck, down to the right side of the larynx. The larynx and its cartilage are completely missing and the muscles and major blood vessels in the neck flanks are torn.

3. The laceration extends to the left shoulder and the thoracic cavity completely communicates with the wound on the neck. The cavity internal organs are missing, i.e. the lungs, heart, and major blood vessels.

4. The rib cage and sternum are completely and irregularly fractured. The omentum is torn and the abdominal organs (colon, intestine, and torn liver and spleen) are protruding into the thoracic cavity.

5. The stomach is quite swollen and a whizzing noise is produced when pressed. However, no other injuries are found.

6. The right forearm below the elbow is completely torn and destructed. These bones have multiple and irregular fractures and the skin, muscles and tendon are torn. All this forms an amorphous mass. This stump has parts of the fingers on it, with the nails and the skin. The bones in them have multiple and complete irregular fractures.

7. The left arm is ripped away from the shoulder joint and it is completely missing. There are ragged pieces of skin, as well as pieces of the joint surfaces, muscles and blood vessels in this region. This surface is smeared with blood, dust, sand and pieces of stone.

8. The right thigh has a wound with torn and concussed skin and muscles. The wound is 20 mm deep and it has been bleeding.

9. There are three fractures on the right lower leg, one in its superior, one in its medial and one in its inferior region. The fractures have penetrated the skin and a lot of blood has flown from the wound.

10. The entire left leg from its joint with the pelvic bone down to the tip of the toes is destructed. The skin, muscles and blood vessels in some regions are missing. The femur, both shinbones and the bones in the feet have multiple fractures. This region is completely without skin, except for the region at the knee and at the tip of the toes with the nails. The blood vessels in the thigh and a large part of the muscles, blood vessels and skin in the lower leg, exterior, are torn, ripped off and are missing.

No other injuries were found. No identification of the body is required since the name and surname of the corpse is known. It is the body of Bosiljka Malobabić.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 3

Male corpse, about 60 years old, 170 cm long.

Description of the clothes:

It has a torn blue synthetic sweater, knitted with a white pattern, torn especially on the sleeves. It also has a blue shirt. There is a green towel around the waist and it has pyjamas on with long blue and pink-striped pants.

External findings:

1. The bones on the top and the sides of the head that form the cranial cavity, as well as the facial bones, are completely missing. Only the mandible is present. The brain tissue and a part of the occipital bone are completely missing. The cranial cavity is filled with sand, dust and blood. Pieces of torn skin hang like fringes. There is grey hair not longer than 40 mm on the remaining hairy part of the scalp.

2. The sternum, both clavicles and ribs in the anterior, lateral and posterior region of the rib cage have multiple and irregular fractures, and because of this it looks like an amorphous mass. The ribs crack when pressed and fall into the thoracic cavity and fluctuation of the released liquid can be heard. The spinal column between the 3rd and 4th thoracic vertebrae is completely broken and the skin is torn.

3. The abdomen is above the chest plane, the skin on it is bruised and abraded, and it looks like an amorphous mass. When pressed one can hear the fluctuation of the released liquid.

4. The right humerus has two fractures, in the capitulum at the shoulder joint, and in its middle. The fractures have torn the skin

5. The right hand is almost ripped off in the medial region and the thumb, index and ring finger are dangling on the ligaments. The small finger and the middle are missing.

6. The left shoulder joint is destructed and with no skin. It presents a large gaping wound from which the fractured process of the shoulder blade and the major blood vessels from under the shoulder blade are protruding. The superior end of the humerus is completely missing and pieces of skin are hanging from the edge of this wound. There has been massive bleeding in this gaping wound and the blood in it is mixed with earth, pieces of stone, and sand.

7. There is a torn and concussed wound above the left elbow joint. It is 80 mm long and 40 mm wide with torn muscle tendon and major blood vessels in its mouth.

8. The left hand inferior end is completely crushed and the ends of both forearm bones can be seen in its mouth.

9. The back of the left hand has a torn and concussed wound, which goes from the thumb base to the tip of the small finger. It is 30 mm wide and the tendon of the ring, small, middle finger and forefinger, as well as other tendon and muscles are exposed.

10. There is a laceration on the right thigh, medially. It has no skin and its mouth is rectangular shaped, its size is 15 x 15 x 10 x 10. It has torn muscles, both the vein and artery blood vessels, and the fractured end of the femur in it.

11. There is a torn and concussed wound on the left foot, which goes from its medial region and in the form of a curve reaches the exterior ankle and goes down to the bottom of the heel. It is 90 mm long and the fractured end of the fibula is protruding from it.

No other injuries were found. No identification of the body is required since the name and surname of the corpse in group 3 is known. It is the body of Djuro Pavković.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 4

Male corpse, about 50 years old, 180 cm long.

Description of the clothes:

A blue sweater and a sky blue shirt, a white long-sleeved vest, black trousers, blue underpants, and torn blue socks.

External findings:

1. Black greying hair up to 60 mm long, with prominent sideburns, and a moustache up to 20 mm long. The bones in the occipital region, i.e. the occipital bone and the posterior parts of the parietal bone, are completely fractured and there is a wound in this region. The skin is torn and there are pieces of torn dura mater and the remaining brain tissue in its mouth. Most of the brain tissue has flown out.

2. The bones that form the skull base and sides are completely and irregularly fractured. Crepitating of the bones is heard when they are pressed.

3. Both temporal bones, the zygomatic bone, the maxilla, and both mandible processes are completely fractured.

4. The thorax has many irregular abrasions and one can palpate broken ribs on its both sides, from the 3rd to the 7th rib, and a broken sternum. When pressed the fractures fall into the thoracic cavity producing fluctuation of the released liquid.

5. The abdomen is in the level of the chest and it has no injuries.

6. The superior end of the right lower leg is completely fractured and the skin on its interior part is damaged. Some blood flows out when the wound is pressed. The skin in the medial-inferior part of the right lower leg, on the calf, has a circular defect 30 mm in diameter, which is full of earth, sand and blood.

7. The ankle and lower leg ends are completely fractured.

8. There is a wound on the foot, posterior, and the skin in the size of a 10 x 10 x 8 cm triangle is missing. The fractured end of the fibula and all the metatarsal bones are protruding from its mouth.

9. The left upper arm and superior region of the forearm, in the elbow region, are torn and lacerated. The anterior and posterior muscles and the major blood vessels in the upper arm are missing.

10. There is a cone shaped laceration above the left hip in the size of 9 x 4 cm.

11. The left femur is completely fractured at its joint with the pelvic bone.

12. There is a huge gaping wound in the posterior-medial region of the thigh. Its size is 18 x 10 cm with torn muscles and blood vessels in its mouth.

13. Both bones in the left lower leg are broken medially, and there is a huge laceration on the calf in the size of 20 x 10 cm, with parts of the muscles ripped away and with torn skin, muscles, and blood vessels hanging on stems.

14. There is a 50 x 20 mm laceration on the upper side of the foot at the base of the 4th toe.

No other injuries were found. No identification of the body is required since the name and surname of the corpse in group 4 is known. It is the body of RADE ŽIKIĆ.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 5

Female corpse, age not known.

Description of the clothes:

Brown woollen sweater, which is torn and smeared with blood. A blue shirt and a blue synthetic sweater, a grey vest soaked with blood, and a white undershirt soaked with blood. There are no other clothes on the body. Four 20 Dinar banknotes had been found in one of the pockets and were handed to the police officer.

External findings:

1. The entire head to the level of the 2nd cervical vertebra is missing, as well as the brain tissue. Only a part of the skin with the right eyelid, and a hairy piece of the scalp with grey hair, which isn't longer than 8 cm, are present. The eyeballs, all facial bones and muscles in the neck are missing.

2. The rib cage and sternum and their cartilage parts are missing. Only the lateral parts of the ribs are present, which have multiple and irregular fractures and are found at the broken spinal column. The spine is fractured between the 3rd and 4th vertebrae. Both lung wings, the heart and all major blood vessels in the thoracic cavity are missing.

The cavity is open and it communicates with the laceration on the neck from which a 10 cm long colon convolution is protruding.

Since the thoracic organs are missing the thoracic cavity looks like an amorphous mass.

The abdominal cavity communicates with the thoracic cavity because the omentum is completely torn. The colon convolution, parts of the intestine, the torn stomach, liver and spleen, and both kidneys are protruding from it.

3. The left shoulder joint is completely torn and the skin is completely missing. It is found by palpation that the entire humerus is missing. The major blood vessels below the fractured shoulder blade and the muscles in the region of the shoulder are missing.

4. The elbow is completely crushed. A large part of the skin, the ulna, radius, and the blood vessels are missing. A part of the hand is hanging on a strip of skin.

5. The skin and bones in the right hand are completely torn and destructed. Its medial part is missing.

6. The left hand is completely ripped away from the shoulder and it is missing. There is only a stump of the fractured left humerus, which is 10 cm long, with no muscles or skin on it. The fracture end is rugged and some crushed fragments are attached to it.

7. The right pelvic bone has multiple and irregular fractures in the region of the femur joint.

8. The right knee joint is completely fractured and there is a horizontal 10 cm long wound, with cartilage and femur end pieces in its mouth.

9. There is a gaping wound 60 mm long and 30 mm wide in the level of the left hip. It is found by palpation that the superior end of the pelvic bone is not fractured.

10. The left ankle is swollen and completely fractured and it crepitates when pressed.

No other injuries were found. No identification of the body is required since the identity of the corpse is known.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 6

Female corpse, about 60-65 years old, or even older, 165 cm long.

Description of the clothes:

Golden chain with a trefoil pendant.

It has a ladies' wristwatch, make Zarija.

White nightgown with blue flowers and a white blouse with green and yellow horizontal stripes. A white bra, white panties with red and blue flowers, brown tights.

External findings:

1. There is a torn and concussed wound 8 mm long on the frontal tuber, which has been bleeding.

2. There is a triangular shaped, torn and concussed wound on the forehead, in the size of 4 x 2 x 3. Pieces of the frontal bone are in its mouth and it has been bleeding.

3. Both nasal bones are fractured.

4. The skin and bones of the neck and thorax, i.e. the ribs, the sternum, and the spine column, have no signs of injuries.

5. The abdomen is above the chest plane with no signs of injuries.

6. There is a torn and concussed wound on the right hand above the ring and small finger base. It is 20 mm long and 3 mm wide and some blood has been flowing from it.

7. There are many irregular and bruised abrasions on the left upper arm and forearm, in the region of the elbow.

8. There is a huge laceration with missing skin on the right lower leg, in its inferior region, which extends onto the ankle. Its size is 30 cm x 10 cm and it consists of torn blood vessels and muscles, and of the tibia and fibula stumps. The tibia is exposed and protruding outward in the length of 10 cm. It is an irregular fracture with many fragments. The nail and last phalange of the big toe are missing.

9. The left lower leg is completely fractured and the muscles and blood vessels in it are completely torn. Its foot is holding to it only by a strip of skin. All the soft tissue and bones in this region are destructed.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 7

Female corpse, about 60 years old.

Description of the clothes:

A ladies' wristwatch, make Delon. A ladies' silver ring on the ring finger, golden earrings. It is dressed in a white nightgown, a green slip, and grey bra with a blue pattern.

External findings:

1. Normal head with grey hair, not longer than 40 mm, which is covered with dust and sand. The iris is brown. There is a torn and concussed wound on the left side of the vertex extending to the exterior corner of the eye. Its size is 160 mm x 60 mm, with blood, dust and sand in its mouth. There is an irregular-shaped piece of the fractured parietal bone and a piece of the frontal bone in the middle of this gaping wound.

2. The sternum and ribs have multiple fractures.

3. There is a torn and concussed wound on the right hip, anterior. It goes down into the abdomen up to the spinal column, which has many irregular fractures in this region. The pelvic bones are completely crushed and they are missing. The colon, part of the stomach, intestine, and right kidney are torn, and they are protruding from the wound on the back. There is a large laceration on the left side with crushed and fractured pelvic bones and a part of the femur in it. There are parts of the intestine and colon protruding also from this wound. The left kidney is completely missing. The region of the left femur joint is completely missing and there is a wound instead, with no skin, and with muscles, large blood vessels, and the fractured superior end of the left femur, protruding.

4. There is a torn and concussed wound on the right foot posterior. Its size is 60 x 40 mm and it has blood and torn muscles, mixed with sand, in its mouth.

5. The left ankle, inferior, has a bruise in the size of an egg.

No other injuries were found. No identification of the body is required since the name and surname of the corpse in group 7 is known. It is the body of MILANKA VUČKOVIĆ.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 8

The head of a male corpse, about 65-70 years old, which was brought together with a femur.

The clothes are missing.

External findings:

1. The head is normal with grey hair and deep sideburns. The face is chubby and swollen smeared with sand, blood, and soot.

The head is amputated from the body in the plane between the 1st and 2nd cervical vertebrae and brain tissue is exposed from the gaping wound.

The eyelids are swollen and the nose is somewhat flattened. No fractures or other injuries are palpated on the skull. The mandible is dislocated bilaterally.

The mandible has 3 teeth and the maxilla has 5 teeth, which are wide apart and some with cavities. This indicates that it is an old person. The tongue is thick, cut in its middle and it has been bleeding.

2. There are practically no muscles on the femur, which is fractured in its inferior capitulum. The superior capitulum is fractured in the region of the neck. The femur stump is 30 cm long.

It has been found by the external examination that it is an elderly person. A witness recognized it to be DUŠAN MANOJLOVIĆ.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 9

Female corpse, about 65 years old, 160 cm long, well nourished and built.

Description of the clothes:

Black sweater, and another black sweater under it, and a blue and black checked sweater under them. A blue undershirt and another one under it in cinnabar colour, and a skirt. Socks, peasant shoes, and paper tied around the right foot.

External findings:

1. Normal head with grey hair not longer than 10 cm. Larger quantities of dark red blood have flown from the ears, nose, and mouth.
2. The right upper and lower eyelids are very bruised.
3. There are no other injuries found on the head.
4. The neck is flexible in all directions and when it is pressed the crepitation from the fractured first vertebrae process is heard.
5. The thorax is normal with a blunt epigastric angle. There are no signs of injuries on the skin, soft tissue, and bones, nor on the rib cage and spinal column.
6. The abdomen is above the chest plane, soft when palpated, and with no signs of injuries.
7. There are no signs of injuries on the limbs. However, the lower legs are very red, especially the right leg, which is the result of poor blood circulation prior to the accident.

Verified with a stamp

GROUP NO. 10

Female corpse, about 70 years old, 165 cm long.

Description of the clothes:

Red and pink sweater, white slip, black skirt, brown hand knit woollen socks with weaving in red thread at the top.

External findings:

1. Regular shape of head with completely grey hair, not longer than 60 mm. Some liquid with traces of blood has flown out of the nose. There is a bruised laceration on the occipital bone from which larger quantities of light red blood have flown out.
2. Pieces of the occipital bone are palpated under the torn skin, and they fall into the cranial cavity when pressed. Both parietal bones in that posterior region have been broken.
3. The left clavicle is fractured at its exterior end, in the region of its joint with the shoulder blade.

4. The rib cage is the shape of a barrel with blunt epigastric angle. There are no signs of injuries on the soft tissue and bones in this region, namely on the sternum, ribs and spinal column.

5. The abdomen is above the chest plane and swollen, most likely because of initial putrefaction.

6. The left shoulder joint is fractured and it has the mentioned clavicle and shoulder blade capitulum fractures.

7. There are no signs of injuries on the limbs.

Verified with a stamp

GROUP NO. 11

Female corpse, about 60-65 years old, 165 cm long.

Description of the clothes:

Red sweater, white pullover, white bra, white slip, white band, cinnabar petticoat with a white pattern.

External findings:

1. Regular shape of head with grey hair not longer than 60 mm. Normal face. There are no signs of injuries on the soft tissue and bones of the head and face.

2. The neck is flexible in all directions. The crepitation and friction of the cervical vertebrae process is heard when the head is turned passively. This passive flexibility is the result of a fracture between the 1st and 2nd cervical vertebrae, which must have damaged the spinal cord and caused instant death.

3. The rib cage is the shape of a barrel with blunt epigastric angle. There are no signs of injuries on the soft tissue and bones in this region, namely on the sternum, ribs and spinal column.

4. The abdomen is above the chest plane, soft when palpated, with no fluctuation or signs of injuries.

5. There are no signs of injuries on the limbs.

Verified with a stamp

GROUP NO. 12

Male corpse, about 60 years old, 170 cm long.

Description of the clothes:

It is in a cinnabar home-knit sweater, beige shirt with small squares, blue undershirt, olive-grey military trousers, white pyjama pants with blue stripes, grey socks and slippers.

External findings:

1. The hair is grey, not longer than 40 mm, with deep sideburns. There is a horizontal bruised laceration on the forehead above the right eyebrow. It is 20 mm long and 2 mm wide and larger quantities of blood have flown from it.

2. There is a bruised laceration on the nose, in the region where the nasal bone ends. It is 8 mm long, 2 mm wide, horizontal, and larger quantities of blood have flown from it.

3. Both earlobes, as well as the face, neck and superior part of the chest are very blue.

4. Both nostrils and the mouth cavity are stuffed with yellow plywood, and the death is most likely the result of choking.

5. The skin and the bones of the thorax show no signs of injuries.

6. There are no signs of injuries on the abdomen and spinal column in that region.

7. There are no signs of injuries on the limbs.

No other injuries were found. No identification of the body is required since the name and surname of the corpse in group 12 is known. It is the body of STAMEN RANDJELOV.

Verified with a stamp

GROUP NO. 13

This group consists of a left forearm, which has been ripped off below the elbow joint and is completely crushed in the region of the wrist.

The appearance and length of the forearm, as well as the epiphysis, indicate that it is the arm of a 16-17 years old boy.

Verified with a stamp

GROUP NO. 14

This group consists of a right forearm, which has been ripped off at the elbow joint. The fingers on the hand as well as the wrist are crushed.

The appearance and length of the forearm and hand and the skin on them indicate that it is the arm of a person not older than 20.

Verified with a stamp

GROUP NO. 15

This group consists of a right lower leg, which is ripped off below the knee joint. Partly barren ends of the tibia and fibula are protruding through the calf. Most of the foot is crushed. The nails and the insteps are missing and this crushed region is amorphous.

The appearance of the skin, bones and tissue indicate that they belong to a person above 50.

This group has been delivered with some brain tissue and pieces of the dura mater, which are torn. The size and shape of the brain cannot be determined by a reconstruction.

Verified with a stamp

GROUP NO. 16

Male corpse, about 70 years old, 180 cm long.

Description of the clothes:

It is in a beige sweater with vertical stripes, a white T-shirt and pyjamas. There are no other clothes on it.

External findings:

1. Regularly shaped head, with grey hair not longer than 70 mm. There are no signs of injuries in the hairy parts of the head.

2. Both nasal bones are fractured, as well as the zygomatic bones and the mandible process. Larger quantities of blood have flown from the nose and ears, which have completely smeared the severely deformed face. The eyeballs and eyelids are very swollen.

3. The chest is completely penetrated with a yellow bar. It has entered the chest on its left side, under the armpit and towards the shoulder blade, and it has fractured the 6th rib. The bar has been pulled out and a lot of blood has poured out. The wound communicates with the thoracic cavity. The sternum and the thoracic spinal column are not injured.

4. There is a laceration with missing skin in the region of the right armpit. Its size is 20 x 10 mm with torn muscles and two fractured ribs (2nd and 3rd ribs) in its mouth, and with raised lung parenchyma.

5. There is a bruised laceration on the right upper arm, posterior. It is 30 mm long and 15 mm wide with posterior muscles in its mouth.

6. The left forearm is destructed in its entire length with many fractures on the radius and ulna. The skin is torn and destructed and in some regions it is missing. The anterior and posterior forearm muscles are completely torn, as well as the blood vessels and nerves.

7. There is a pierce wound on the left thigh with an exit wound on its anterior. The muscles and blood vessels in the canal are torn but the femur is intact.

8. The right leg is completely ripped off at the superior region of the thigh and its remaining part is hanging on a strip of skin. This wound has all the characteristics of destructed and torn tissue.

Verified with a stamp

GROUP NO. 17

Female corpse, about 70 years old, 165 cm long. It is the body of Bogdanka Janjanin.

Description of the clothes:

It has a golden ring of the left ring finger, a gold chain, and gold earrings, which were removed. The chain with the pendant has been taken off. It is in a black sweater, a white slip, and in black stockings.

External findings:

1. There is grey hair on the head, not longer than 80 mm. The face and head are swollen and smeared with blood. Blood has been flowing from the nose and ears. No other injuries have been found.

2. Cylindrical neck, flexible in all directions. Crepitating is heard when the region between the scull base and cervical vertebrae is palpated. This indicates that the cervical spine has been fractured.

3. The skin of the thorax, as well as the ribs, sternum and spinal column have no injuries.

4. The abdomen is above the chest plane. It is soft when palpated with no fluctuation.

5. There are no injuries on the limbs.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 18

Male corpse, about 65-70 years old, 180 cm long.

Description of the clothes:

Blue shirt, white T-shirt, greyish-green pyjamas, wristwatch on the left arm, make Quartz.

External findings:

1. Regular-shaped head, with grey hair around a normal face, and a grey moustache.
2. There are 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree burns on the forehead, face, neck, and superior part of the thorax.
3. Most of the burn blisters on the thorax have burst and there is a major peeling of the skin.
4. There are also 1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree burns on the anterior of the thighs and on the genitals.
5. Burns of 1st and 2nd degree are found on the upper arms and partly on the forearms as well.
6. Larger quantities of blood have flown out of the nose and ears.
7. No injuries are found on the soft tissue and bones of the head.
8. The neck is flexible in all directions and the crepitating of the fractured cervical vertebrae is heard.
9. There are no fractures in the thorax, i.e. of the sternum, ribs and spinal column, but there are burns of the skin in this region.
10. The abdomen is below the chest plane, and there are 1st and 2nd degree burns on it.
11. The limbs have the mentioned burns and there are no fractures found in the limbs.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 19

Male corpse, about 70-75 years old, 160 cm long.

Description of the clothes:

Brownish yellow shirt, white undershirt, underpants, socks, and blue trousers.

External findings:

1. The hair is balding and it is grey on the top and back of the head.
2. There is a round impressed fracture between the occipital and both parietal bones. The skin is perforated and the defect is 20 mm in diameter. The bone is also perforated and the cranial cavity is exposed.
3. The skin on the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, and on both limbs has 1st and 2nd degree burns and is peeling off in thick layers. In some regions there are diffuse or patchy 3rd degree burns which vary in size.
4. There are no fractures on the sternum, ribs and spinal column.
5. The abdomen is above the chest plane and has no injuries except for the burns.
6. There is a huge gaping wound on the thigh, inferior, with the fractured femur, torn muscles and torn blood vessels protruding from it.
7. The skin on the left foot sole is very thin and separated from its underlying structures. It presents a huge blister produced by heat.

8. The right lower leg has many irregular and complete fractures in its medial region, and the external examination has found a major deformity in the region of the fracture.

9. There is a bruised semicircular laceration on the heel, below the Achilles' tendon. It is 70 mm long and 30 mm wide and the anklebone structures are exposed in its mouth.

No other injuries or changes were found. It has been established that it is the body of PETAR BUDISAVLJEVIĆ.

Verified by a signature and with a stamp

GROUP NO. 20

This group consists of a severely destructed anatomical structure of soft and hard tissues. One cannot reconstruct it nor can one attach it to the other delivered bodies.

The only structures which are distinct are a part of the femur, a part of the shoulder blade, one cannot tell whether it is from the right or left shoulder blade because its anatomical structure has been completely destructed, a joint, a part of a severely destructed abdominal wall, pieces of the intestine and colon, several pieces of pelvic bones, which are separate, and rib fragments. All this is mixed with sand, pieces of stone, and a spring from a bed. Further identification is impossible.

According to the appearance of the pelvic bones' fragments, of the colon, rib fragments, and shoulder blade pieces it most likely belonged to an elderly person who had been sleeping in the bed at the time of the bombing. The tissue is crushed and mixed and it has been gathered together with the mattress springs and with sand.

The sex of the body cannot be established on grounds of these fragments.

Verified with a stamp

GROUP NO. 21

This group consists of a left foot without a heel and without the last phalanges. The shape of the bones, and the width and shape of the foot indicate that it is most likely the foot of a middle-aged man.

This group also contains crushed soft tissue and mostly crushed bone fragments. The only larger pieces are a part of the knee joint, with pieces of the tibia and fibula, and parts of the ribs (which aren't longer than 50 mm). The skin represents the soft tissue and it indicates that it belonged to an adult. There are also pieces of the colon and intestine and torn pieces of the peritoneum, which also indicate that it was an adult. These structures have pieces of mattress spring wire in them so it was probably an elderly person who was sleeping at the time of the bombing.

The body fragments do not indicate whether these are remains of one or several persons. One can be sure that the foot belonged to a middle-aged male. However, the remaining fragments such as the skin, colon, and bone pieces do not tell whether they belong to a male or female. This group most likely consists of tissue from several persons.

Verified with a stamp

FINAL REPORT

On 30 May 1999, at 12:05 a.m. (after midnight), the NATO aggressor bombed the hospital buildings in Surdulica.

On that occasion two separate buildings were bombed, which are departments of the Specialized Clinic for Treatment of Pulmonary Diseases.

Only civilians were killed in this bombing of the hospital buildings since there were no police or military troops in them.

The NATO warplanes released 4 highly destructive missiles from the air.

The bombing took place within a very short time and many people were killed.

The destructive missiles almost completely tore down several floors, burying many corpses and body parts, since the destructive explosions tore bodies into pieces.

Due to the intensity of the explosions, pieces of clothes, construction material, and crushed body pieces were hurled onto the surrounding branches and the site looks horrific. One cannot grasp that the allegedly civilized western countries can commit such brutality. Unfortunately, it is a reality.

The crews from many TV networks shot these dreadful scenes (French, Greek, Chinese, and others, as well as CNN).

It took three days to pull out the bodies and body parts from the debris since the strong blasts buried some of the bodies and body parts and they couldn't be pulled out in a short time. Because of this the identification took more time to complete.

The bodies that had been relatively close to the explosions have been mostly preserved and were first identified.

All the available corpse identification procedures were applied.

The identification of body parts was postponed until all or almost all tissue is found and grouped for identification.

The identification was difficult because most of the victims were asleep at the time and had no IDs on them, and because the bodies were destructed and with many wounds on the head which change one's appearance.

The identification of the corpses and groups, which were marked with numbers, started with the description of the clothes.

The bodies that had been pulled out from under the rubble, as well as body parts found on different locations, were marked as groups.

The sex, age, description of the body, and description of the injured regions were given for the relatively preserved bodies.

I made sure that all the injuries on the head, thorax, abdomen and limbs, be described and that the whole body, as well as the larger and characteristic lethal wounds, be photographed.

After the clothes had been shown to the relatives and hospital staff, and the characteristics on the bodies described, the bodies were shown. On the basis of this the identity was established and identification was finished.

The following 16 corpses have been recognized in this manner:

1. Milena Malobabić, 19 years old; pieces of the parietal bones and occipital bone are missing; the brain tissue has leaked out; fractured bones in the thoracic cavity.
2. Bosiljka Malobabić, about 45 years old; the bones on the top of the head are missing; the brain tissue is missing; the left arm is missing.
3. Djordje Pavković, about 60 years old; the bones on the top and sides of the cranial cavity are missing.

4. Rade Žigic, about 50 years old; the superior region of the occipital bone is missing, as well as most of the brain tissue.

5. Mila Slijepčević, about 65 years old; parts of the parietal bone are missing as well as a superior part of the occipital bone.

6. Danica Malešević, about 65-70 years old; the whole body is present.

7. Milanka Vučković, about 60 years old; a part of the left femur is missing as well as the pelvic bones which form this joint.

8. Dušan Manojlović, 70 years old; only the head was identified because it is separated from the body which hasn't been found.

9. Stana Rašić, 65-67 years old; the whole body is present.

10. Bosna Miladinović, 69 years old; the whole body is present.

11. Desanka Veličković, 60 - 65 years old; the whole body is present.

12. Stamen Rangelov, about 60 years old; the whole body is present.

13. The left arm of a younger person.

14. The right forearm of a younger person.

15. The right lower leg, parts of the dura mater and brain.

16. Dragić Napijalo, 70 years old; the whole body is present.

17. Bogdanka Janjanin, about 70 years old; the whole body is present.

18. Slavko Popović, about 70 years old: the whole body is present; burns; broken spinal column.

19. Petar Budisavljević, about 75 years old; burns; piercing wound on the head; destructed leg.

20. This group consists of destructed and torn body pieces belonging to one or several persons. The parts belong to one or more males of younger age.

21. This group contains destructed and torn body pieces of both young and elderly persons.

The corpse groups ranging from 9-12 have been pulled out from the rubble on the right side of the path leading to the building of this special hospital department.

The corpse groups ranging from 1-8 and from 16-19 have been pulled out from the building to the left of the path.

The groups marked with Nos. 13, 14, 15, 20 and 21 represent destructed and torn body parts.

Group No. 13 is an arm of a young male, who was not older than 20, completely torn.

Group No. 14 consists of a right forearm that didn't match with any of the remaining corpses.

Group No. 15 represents a destructed and torn right lower leg, as well as pieces of the dura mater and brain tissue. None of them match with the already described corpses. They all belong to elderly persons. The groups marked with Nos. 20 and 21 consist of torn and crushed soft and hard tissue belonging to 3-4 persons; two younger and two elderly.

These groups consist of hard and soft tissue which couldn't be identified using methods such as photographing, taking fingerprints, or showing them.

It was even difficult to establish the sex of these groups because the soft tissue is very torn and amorphous, there is not only no intact skeleton, but not even any intact bones. They are all torn and destructed.

There are no male or female breasts in these groups which could tell the sex of the person whose torn and destructed skin were found. The sex was established on grounds of the hairiness and appearance of the skin.

It was difficult to establish the age even in cases of intact bodies because of the pressure they were exposed to and from the concussions, which significantly change a person's appearance. The lacerations and destructions of the soft and hard tissue made the whole procedure even more difficult. In the cases with lacerated and destructed tissue the age was determined on grounds of the bone pieces, the artery blood vessels, width of the lumen, and changes on the inferior calf. The lumen in the blood vessels of young persons is normal and the vessels are flexible, and in the elderly persons they are less flexible, with rough and yellowish inner wall surfaces. The reduced flexibility tells us that it is a vessel of an elderly person.

Among the bone pieces were pieces of the flat bones with involutive changes on them, which indicate that they belong to elderly persons. The bone length could not be used as a parameter because the bones in the groups 20 and 21 were very destructed and fractured. The cartilage boundaries also couldn't be used as a parameter in some groups. In such cases the age of a group was determined by other parameters and it was found whether a group contains bones of a person or persons younger than 20 or over.

The methods for identification of bodies and body parts have been used to establish the number of people killed in the bombing. There were difficulties in doing this, such as those mentioned in establishing the sex and age of a body, especially in cases where the soft and hard tissue were severely torn and destructed. After this the bodies and clothes were described, they were shown, and photographed both in their entire length, the major injuries and the regions with destructed soft and hard tissue within the groups 13, 14, 15, 20, and 21 were also photographed.

All the injuries are mechanical, in the form of wounds and injuries, or physical, in the form of burns.

In this destructive bombing all body parts were injured, in particular the head, thorax, pelvis and limbs, and the injuries were usually in form of lacerations, torn off tissue, and ripped off of limbs.

The destructed and torn off tissue cannot be attached to other corpses nor can they be reconstructed.

Sixteen victims of the NATO bombing of the hospital have been identified, but there are three or four that cannot be identified because the explosions had been so strong that the anatomic structure of the soft and hard tissue has been completely destructed.

Specialist in pathology
(sgd) Dr. Dragan Trajkovic

LIST OF THE INJURED IN THE NATO BOMBING OF SURDULICA ON 31 MAY 1999

1. Milica Slijepčević, from Karlovac, born in 1950.
Dg. *Vulnus lacero contusum reg. frontalis lat.sin, reg. nasi et reg. barbae. Vulnus lacero contusum reg. cruris et geni bil. et reg. femoris lat.sin. Fractura claviculae lat.dex. Fractura aperta phalangae distalis dig. V mani lat.dex.*
(Concussed laceration on the head, in the left temporal region, on the nose and chin. Concussed laceration on both lower legs, knees and left thigh. Fractured right clavicle. Open fracture of the distal digit in the right hand small finger.)
2. Darinka Vranković, from Benkovac, born in 1922.
Dg. *Luxatio art cubiti lat.dex. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.*
(Dislocation of the right elbow. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
3. Mile Tepšić, from Karlovac, born in 1929.
Dg. *Vulnera lacero contusa reg. fronto zygomatici lat.sin, reg. nasi et reg. barbae et reg. parietotemporalis lat.sin. Contusio thoracis. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.*
(Concussed laceration in the left frontal-zygomatic region, parietal-temporal region, on the nose, and chin. Concussed thorax. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
4. Maljuš Ajvazović, from Bujanovac, born in 1932.
Dg. *Vulnus scissum capitis reg. frontoparietalis lat.dex. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.*
(A cut on the right frontal-parietal region. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
5. Milica Pjevač, from Gospić, born in 1921.
Dg. *Vulnera lacerocontusa mani lat.dex. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.*
(Concussed laceration on the right hand. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
6. Mladenka Mihajlović, from Vlasotince.
Dg. *Excoriatio faciei lat.sin. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.*
(Abraded left side of the face. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
7. Stana Bajramović, from Vranje.
Dg. *Contusio reg. femoris lat.dex cum excoriatio cutis.*
(Concussed and abraded skin on the right thigh.)
8. Stoimenka Trojanović, from Vlasina.
Dg. *Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.*
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
9. Slobodanka Stanojević, from Vlasotince.
Dg. *Contusio reg. cruris bil. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.*
(Concussion of both lower legs. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
10. Dragica Atanasijević, from Vlasina.
Dg. *Contusio corporis. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.*
(Concussed trunk. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)

11. Mileva Babic, from Plaški, born in 1925.
Dg. Contusio reg. geni lat.dex. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Concussed right knee. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
12. Pera Tomasović, from Djeversko, born in 1920.
Dg. Vulnus lacero contusum capitis reg. frontalis lat.dex et faciei lat.dex.
(Concussed laceration on the right frontal region and on the right side of the face.)
13. Dušan Nakić, from Bujanovac, born in 1919.
Dg. Contusio corporis. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Concussed trunk. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
14. Svetozar Ćuk, from Zrmanja, mun. Knin, born in 1919.
Dg. Contusio corporis. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Concussed trunk. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
15. Dragan Kitanović, from Vranje, born in 1937.
Dg. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
16. Djuro Pjevač, from Gospić, born in 1924.
Dg. Vulnus lacero contusum capitis reg. parieto occipitatis et mani lat.sin.
(Concussed laceration in the parietal-occipital region and on the left hand.)
17. Srdjan Cvetković, from Donje Vrtogoše, mun. Vranje, born in 1977.
Dg. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
18. Čedomir Stanković, from Vlasina, born in 1934.
Dg. Contusio corporis. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Concussed trunk. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
19. Stojanča Stojiljković, from Buštranje, mun. Preševo, born in 1953.
Dg. Excoriatio cutis faciei reg. buccae lat.sin.
(Abraded skin on the left cheek.)
20. Ljubica Cvetanović, from Vlasina, born in 1950.
Dg. Contusio corporis.
(Concussed trunk.)
21. Ratka Miljković, from Vlasina, born in 1941.
Dg. Contusio corporis.
(Concussed trunk.)
22. Nada Pavlović, from Vranje.
Dg. Contusio corporis.
(Concussed trunk.)
23. Božana Zdravković, from Ravna Reka, mun. Vladičin Han, born in 1922.
Dg. Vulnus lacero contusum cruris lat.dex.
(Concussed laceration in the region of the right lower leg.)

24. Boris Eremijev, from Klisura.
Dg. Shock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
25. Petar Vranjković, from Benkovac, born in 1918.
Dg. Contusio corporis. Shock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Concussed trunk. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
26. Zorica Novković, from Tibužde, mun. Vranje, born in 1955.
Dg. Shock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
27. Živojin Stojanović, from Vranje.
Dg. Shock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
28. Zorica Kostić, from Vranje.
Dg. Shock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
29. Ruža Stanković, from Vlasotince, born in 1930.
Dg. Contusio corporis. Shock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Concussed trunk. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
30. Stojna Stošić, from Vranje, born in 1929.
Dg. Contusio corporis.
(Concussed trunk.)
31. Bjelisavka Piljak, from Donji Vakuf.
Dg. Contusio corporis. Shock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Concussed trunk. Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
32. Vera Mladenović, from Polom, Vladičin Han, born in 1922.
Dg. Contusio capitis et corporis.
(Concussed trunk and head.)
33. Milica Mihailović, from Vojnić, born in 1944.
Dg. Shock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
34. Stanka Mihailović, from Vojnić, born in 1916.
Dg. Shock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)
35. Dimitar Cvetanović, from Vranje, born in 1986.
Dg. Vulnus lacero contusum capitis reg. frontalis.
(Concussed laceration on the forehead.)
36. Rumena Stamenković, from Vranje, born in 1928.
Dg. Shock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)

37. Dragan Pešić, from Surdulica, born in 1953.
Dg. Vulnus lacero contusum reg. nasi.
(Concussed laceration on the nose.)

38. Josif Kostić, from Surdulica.
Dg. Schock psychogenis posttraumaticum.
(Posttraumatic stress disorder.)

MUNICIPAL COURT

SUBJECT: List of persons accommodated in the collective center "Special Hospital for TB" Sanatorium

	Date of birth	Identification No.
1. Dušan, father's name Petar, Manojlović (M)	06 April 1927	7113700006
2. Milica, father's name Stojan, Manojlović (F)	15 May 1922	7113700007
3. Slavko, father's name Dragan, Popović (M)	14 June 1939	7113700008
4. Bogdanka, father's name Simo, Janjanin (F)	13 February 1925	7113700015
5. Mirko, father's name Vaso, Mihailović (M)	29 November 1936	7113700024
6. Dragica, father's name Gliša, Mihailović (F)	05 September 1936	7113700025
7. Ljubomir, father's name Mirko, Mihailović (M)	01 January 1962	7113700026
8. Anka, father's name Milan, Mihailović (F)	01 June 1967	7113700027
9. Milana, father's name Ljubomir, Mihailović (F)	10 October 1988	7113700028
10. Mirko, father's name Ljubomir, Mihailović (M)	02 March 1992	7113700029
11. Stanka, father's name Miloš, Mihailović (F)	1916	7113700030
12. Milica, father's name Vaso, Mihailović (F)	10 May 1944	7113700031
13. Ljubica, father's name Vujo, Vujčić (F)	10 October 1035	7113700040
14. Milanka, father's name Milan, Vučković (F)	17 February 1934	7113700041
15. Mile, father's name Matija, Tepšić (M)	15 October 1929	7113700042
16. Miljka, father's name Adam, Tepšić (F)	14 August 1932	7113700043
17. Ranko, father's name Mileta, Tepšić (M)	18 March 1961	7113700044
18. Pavle, father's name Đuro, Divić (M)	02 October 1938	7113700045
19. Srboljub, father's name Pavle, Divić (M)	22 September 1971	7113700046
20. Milan, father's name Boško, Štula (M)	10 October 1948	7113700049
21. Branka, father's name Gojko, Kostrić (F)	25 September 1952	7113700050
22. Daniela, mother's name Branka, Kostrić (F)	09 June 1973	7113700051
23. Stanko, father's name Stanko, Drobnjak (M)	14 January 1949	7113700058
24. Aleksandra, father's name Stanko, Drobnjak (F)	22 March 1976	7113700059
25. Đuro, father's name Petar, Todorović (M)	19 February 1954	7113700054
26. Nikola, father's name Petar, Todorović (M)	21 January 1956	7113700055
27. Milan, father's name Petar, Tepšić (M)	10 September 1924	7113700056
28. Dragica, father's name Rade, Tepšić (F)	1933	7113700057
29. Pera, father's name Toma, Tomasović (F)	02 September 1919	7113700060
30. Ljubica, father's name Mile, Maderčić (F)	15 September 1949	7113700068
31. Petar, father's name Pavao, Maderčić (M)	11 July 1970	7113700069
32. Evica, father's name Miloš, Maderčić (F)	29 August 1910	7113700070
33. Milica, father's name Stevan, Božić (F)	20 May 1921	7113700079
34. Milica, father's name Marko, Slijepčević (F)	25 May 1950	7113700080

35. Mila, father's name Nikola, Slijepčević (F)	01 October 1909	7113700081
36. Sava, father's name Đuro, Pećanac (F)	05 May 1948	7113700082
37. Marina, father's name Paja, Pećanac (F)	04 February 1974	7113700083
38. Petar, father's name Jovan, Vranković (M)	14 October 1914	7113700114
39. Darinka, father's name Mihailo, Vranković (F)	22 October 1922	7113700115
40. Dušan (M) (illegible)	01 January 1936	7113700143
41. Natalija (F) (illegible)	17 May 1942	7113700144
42. Zoran, father's name Dušan, (M) illegible	15 December 1976	7113700145
43. Danica Malešević (F)	05 September 1931	7113700159
44. Đorđe, father's name Žarko, Pavković (M)	10 July 1954	7113700164
45. Sava Krkljaš (F)	07 May 1923	7113700167
46. Zorka Krkljaš (F)	25 July 1928	7113700168
47. Petar Budisavljević (M)	16 July 1939	7113700179
48. Dragić, father's name Mihajlo, Napijalo (M)	05 December 1929	7113700047
49. Rade, father's name Nikola, Žigic (M)	07 March 1947	7113700085
50. Bosiljka, father's name Milan, Malobabić (F)	1946	7113700099
51. Milena, mother's name Bosiljka, Malobabić (F)	11 October 1979	7113700100
52. Rade, mother's name Bosiljka, Malobabic (M)	01 November 1980	7113700101
53. Milenko, mother's name Bosiljka, Malobabić (M)	13 April 1983	7113700102
54. Đuro Pjevač (M)	03 February 1924	7113700150
55. Milica Pjevač (F)	18 March 1922	7113700180
56. Duško Gagić (M)	29 March 1960	7113700169
57. Sena Gagić (F)	14 September 1959	7113700170
58. Zvezdana, father's name Duško, Gagić (F)	05 November 1982	7113700171
59. Tamara, father's name Duško, Gagić (F)	05 May 1988	7113700172
60. Nikolina, father's name Duško, Gagić (F)	16 March 1992	7113700173

REFUGEE RECEPTION HEADQUARTERS

Person in charge:
L.S. (sgd) Suzana Stamenković

Belgrade

THE "UŠĆE" BUSINESS CENTER – The building was bombed for the second time in the early hours of 27 April 1999, at which time the transmitter, roof structure and the interior of the building were destroyed. Window panes of the surrounding buildings were broken from the force of the detonations, as was the building of the Museum of Modern Art.

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART – the building is located in Novi Beograd, on the left bank of the river Sava, in the immediate vicinity of the confluence of the Sava and the Danube.

According to the Director of the Museum, strong detonations on 27 April shook the entire building; about 400 square meters of glass were broken, while free-standing sculptures, exhibited in the park adjoining the building were partially damaged by shrapnel.

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

11071 Novi Beograd

No. bb Ušće Save Street

Telephone Number: 011 – 145 – 900

Telefax: 2222 – 955

ENDANGERED ART TREASURE

The building of the Museum of Modern Art has sustained substantial material damage, as a result of the bombing of the "Ušće" Business Center in Novi Beograd on 27 April 1999. In addition, some of the Museum's exhibits have also been damaged, however some larger or smaller restoration interventions can be performed. A detailed inventory procedure of damaged exhibits and evaluation of artistic and material damage is in progress.

A few gypsum sculptures by Matija Vuković have been damaged.

Sculptures by Petar Palavicini from the Legacy of Mrs. Nora Palavicini have been damaged the most, because these pieces are made of gypsum. First estimates indicate that at least 10 sculptures have been extremely damaged or completely destroyed. Most of these pieces have never been cast in metal. It is not possible to submit a complete inventory list at this time, however a detailed evaluation of the sustained damage is in progress. Due to the fact that the Museum's depots have been partially damaged or jeopardized in the said bombing, measures have to be taken to protect the other exhibits which still remain in the damaged building (protection from the rain, damp, wind, possible new impacts and so forth). The said measures will be taken in accord with established priority. We note that this Legacy has only recently been received from the donor, so there was no sufficient time for the standard museological procedure which would have eased the damage evaluation procedure of art pieces in the museum.

L.S.

Director
(sgd) Radislav Trkulja

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART
11071 Novi Beograd
No.bb Ušće Save Street
Telephone Number: 011 – 145 – 900
Telefax: 2222 – 955

ENDANGERED ART TREASURE

The building of the Museum of Modern Art is located in the immediate vicinity of the "Ušće" Business Center in Novi Beograd and has sustained severe damage, due to the bombing of the latter building in the early hours of 27 April 1999, just after 1:00 a.m.

Nearly all the Museum's glass surfaces were broken. Bearing in mind the fact that the entire facade is made of glass, the interior of the Museum is now completely exposed. That means that all the exhibits which have not been relocated for technical reasons are now jeopardized. Pieces which are now "left in the open" are large sculptures by, among others, Ivan Meštrović, Toma Rosandić, Petar Palavicini, Sreten Stojanović, as well as other works which fall into the first category of the evaluation of this type of cultural heritage.

The glass on the museum depots was shattered even during the first attack on the "Ušće" Business Center. Numerous paintings, sculptures, drawings and graphics, meticulously collected for decades are stored in the museum depots for a transparent presentation of artistic phenomena, artists and works from the beginning of the 20th century to the present day.

The Museum of Modern Art was the only institution of its kind in the former Yugoslavia, which systematically researched, gathered and presented (in permanent and individual exhibitions) works of modern art from the whole territory of the former Yugoslav state. Thus, the Museum holds many key works of artists from the former Yugoslav republics. Works of the most prominent modern artists are included in the graphics collection. As it is known, research undertaken by experts has elaborated similarities, comparability, and differences (spiritual, poetic, etc.) which make the European and international cultural heritage unique. Undoubtedly, on the example of the Museum of Modern Art, it is possible to draw conclusions on this country's openness to all contemporary European cultural values and those of the rest of the world.

Museum of Modern Art in Belgrade:
signature illegible

LIST OF BROKEN AND SHATTERED GLASS SURFACES IN THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART ON 27 APRIL 1999

Extensive material damage has been caused in the Museum of Modern Art at 1:10 a.m., due to the bombing of the "Ušće" Business Center.

Glass surfaces on the Museum, mainly of large dimensions, have been broken.

An internal 3-member commission has been formed, based on the decision of the Director, with the task of compiling a list of damage on the building.

The Commission has ascertained that the following glass surfaces have been broken:

MUSEUM SERVICE ENTRANCE

250 x 140 cm = 1 piece of glass

EXHIBITION SPACE LEVEL I

250 x 140 cm = 5 pieces of exterior glass

250 x 140 cm = 4 pieces of interior glass

300 x 250 cm = 8 pieces of exterior glass

300 x 250 cm = 8 pieces of interior glass

250 x 0.80 cm = 1 piece of exterior glass

EXHIBITION SPACE LEVEL II

300 x 250 cm = 7 pieces of exterior glass

300 x 250 cm = 7 pieces of interior glass

250 x 140 cm = 1 piece of exterior glass

EXHIBITION SPACE LEVEL III

300 x 250 cm = 1 piece of interior glass

EXHIBITION SPACE LEVEL IV

220 x 145 cm = 1 piece of exterior glass

220 x 145 cm = 1 piece of interior glass

250 x 0.80 cm = 1 piece of exterior glass

LIBRARY

250 x 120 cm = 1 piece of exterior glass

VISITORS' ENTRANCE

250 x 140 cm = 3 pieces of exterior glass

250 x 0.90 = 1 piece of exterior glass

DEPOT GLASS SURFACES

133 x 102 cm = 20 pieces of exterior glass

133 x 102 cm = 8 pieces of interior glass

Apart from the above damage of the glass surfaces, the following damage has also been ascertained:

Damaged plastic blinds – 12 pieces of glass surface 300 x 250 cm and 6 pieces of glass surface 250 x 140 cm

Broken plexiglass above-door openings for light – 1 piece, 0.65 x 0.65 cm

One piece of reinforced glass, 142.5 x 92.5 cm.

COMMISSION MEMBERS:

Business Manager
(sgd) DRAGUTIN STANKOVIĆ

Janitor
(sgd) VELJKO VIDA KOVIĆ

Carpenter
(sgd) VOJISLAV SOMBORAC

THE BELGRADE FORTRESS – Based on the report of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the City of Belgrade, the inner facade of the northeastern wall of the Upper Town of the Belgrade Fortress collapsed in the lower part from the detonations of 27 April 1999. In all, about 3 square meters of stone covering, collapsed from the right-hand side of the Despot Gate. Further inspection will establish whether a large-scale support works will be necessary, because the existing damage to the lower part of the covering could trigger-off the collapse of the upper parts of the wall.

. TOPČIDER, PRINCE MILOŠ'S PALACE, HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF SERBIA – Historical Museum of Serbia built between 1831 and 1833.

Seven detonations in the early morning of 28 April induced numerous cracks in the building and damaged the ceiling.

MINUTES OF TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Made on 18 May 1999 before the investigative judge of the District Court in Belgrade, in the criminal proceedings against unknown perpetrators for the criminal act from Art. 141 of the Penal Law of FRY.

Investigative judge:
Ilija Simić

Witness:
Borislav Korica

Court clerk:
Stana Mitric

Also present at the testimony were:

Public Prosecutor:

The Accused:

Defense Counsel:

Proceedings began at 9:00 a.m.

The attention of the witness was drawn to his duty to tell the truth and not to withhold anything; he was warned of the consequences of giving false testimony. He was also warned that he is under no obligation to answer any questions likely to expose himself or a close relative to disgrace, considerable material damage or prosecution (Art. 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Name and family name: | Borislav Korica |
| 2. Father's name: | Miloš |
| 3. Occupation: | Curator of the Historical Museum of Serbia |
| 4. Domicile: | No.46 Cvijićeve Street, Belgrade |
| 5. Place of birth: | Gospić |
| 6. Date of birth: | 22 May 1955 |
| 7. Relationship to the accused
or injured or wronged party: | / |

With regard to the case, the witness stated the following:

The witness has been cautioned that he is obliged to tell the truth, and he answered the questions posed to him as follows.

I am employed as a curator in the Historical Museum of Serbia, however my office is in the Milošev konak building (Prince Miloš's Palace), which houses a permanent exhibition of the Historical Museum, dedicated to the Serbian Revolution of 1804.

Our museum is located in the Konak Kneza Miloša (Prince Miloš's Palace) which is one of the oldest preserved buildings in Belgrade. The building was erected between 1831 and 1834 by Prince Miloš Obrenović and served as his residence. Prince Miloš lived and received guests in that building, so it served both as a palace and residence at the same time. After Prince Miloš's death the palace was used by various other members of the Obrenović dynasty, and after the changeover in Serbia the Karadordević dynasty also used the Palace for its needs.

Thus, the palace represents a place of outstanding cultural interest. In addition, a museum collection of great importance to the history of the Serbian people is also exhibited in the palace. The museum holds weapons and personal items of Miloš Obrenović, Karadorde, Hajduk Veljko and various other important historical figures. The Museum's collection includes correspondence of the above and other prominent figures, as well as various other written documents, paintings, etc.

Before the beginning of the Second World War, the palace was turned into a museum and has been used for the same purpose to this day.

The NATO bombing on 28 April 1999, between 1:00 a.m. and 1:15 a.m., considerably damaged the Museum building. As far as I know, buildings targeted in the said attack were those within the Military Guard complex. As far as I can estimate, the nearest building targeted at the time is located about 300-400m away from the museum. I was informed by Security Guard Luka Živanic that the museum was damaged in the attack.

Our newly formed internal commission has so far ascertained that visible horizontal and vertical fissures have appeared on all four walls of the facade and that the main entrance door and five windows have been damaged.

Due to the bombing, wooden ceilings have been shaken; damage has been caused by the shifting of the beams, and plaster has fallen off inside the building.

The museum building has been thoroughly reconstructed during a 21 year-long period, spanning from 1972-1993 and was thus restored to its original condition. The walls and beams have been reinforced.

The damage sustained by the Museum building on 28 April is extensive. However, I cannot as yet comment on the effects of the bombing because there are big cracks on all the walls, both on the outside and on the inside, as well as on the ceilings. Later on, experts will probably be able to give an estimate of the amount of money necessary to restore the building to its original condition, and whether restoration will be possible.

All I can say at present is that the museum has been closed since the bombing.

That is all I had to state.

The minutes have been dictated aloud, I do not wish to read them and sign them as my own without objection.

The testimony was concluded at 9:30 a.m.

Clerk:
(sgd) Stana Mitric

Witness:
(sgd) Borislav Korica

Investigative Judge:
(sgd) Ilija Simic

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND THE COMPLEX OF BUILDINGS OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY – The buildings were targeted on the night of 29/30 April, and were directly struck and demolished.

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUILDING, Nemanjina Street – The building is located in the immediate vicinity of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army building and was extremely damaged during the bombing of the latter building on the night of 29/30 April.

THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA GOVERNMENT BUILDING, No.11 Nemanjina Street – The building is presently the seat of the government of the Republic of Serbia. Due to its architectural style and cultural-historic values, the building is currently the object of an evaluation procedure, necessary for the granting of the status of an immovable cultural asset – cultural monument.

The building is located in the immediate vicinity of the General Staff complex, and was also severely damaged in the bombing during the night of 29/30 April.

THE TELEVISION TOWER ON MT. AVALA – The tower was directly struck and completely destroyed during the night of 29/30 April.

RAKOVICA – On 3 May 1999, at about 10:00 p.m., the Straževica hill above the Rakovica Monastery was bombed again. The detonations also endangered the Monastery.

The Straževica hill was bombed yet again during the night of 22/23 May 1999; the bombing caused a further loosening of the walls of the monastery complex.

The Straževica hill was bombed with 5 missiles during the night of 29/30 May, and the detonations certainly affected the monastery.

Fierce bombardment of the Straževica hill throughout 30 May additionally endangered the monastery, however reliable data are not available as yet.

THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUILDING; THE GENERAL STAFF BUILDING; THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUILDING – The buildings were directly struck again and destroyed in the bombing during the night of 7/8 May. A number of buildings in the immediate vicinity were also damaged during the attack; window panes were broken and the facades bear distinct damage marks made by shrapnel and bits of stone blocks which flew from the buildings.

The site is located in the very heart of the old part of the city.

THE SERBIAN GOVERNMENT BUILDING, No. 11 Nemanjina Street – The facade of the building was first damaged during the attack on the General Staff building. However, during the night of 7 May, the Serbian Government Building was directly hit and partially demolished.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMY BARRACKS are located on the corner of the new General Staff building, designed by the architect Nikola Dobrović, onto which one side of the barracks lean. The inner facades were damaged, windows and doors were blown out of place, while all the window panes were broken.

THE OLD GENERAL STAFF BUILDING, No.17 Kneza Miloša Street – The old General Staff was considerably damaged by the bombing of the new General Staff building, designed by the architect Nikola Dobrović. The facades, pillars and sculptures were damaged by shrapnel and bits of stone which flew from the demolished building in the immediate vicinity. All window and door frames in the building were blown out of place, while all the glass was shattered.

HOTEL "JUGOSLAVIJA"– on the left bank of the Danube in New Belgrade. The building was directly hit by 2 missiles, during the night of 7/8 May, and the west wing of the hotel was totally destroyed.

THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL POLICY AND NATIONAL HEALTH (presently the building of the Commissariat for Refugees), No.101 Kneza Miloša Street – The building was considerably damaged in the bombing during the night of 7–8 May. The prime target of the attack was the building of the Republic Ministry of Internal Affairs which is close by. The building was damaged by shrapnel and bits of stone and concrete, blasted off the demolished buildings in the immediate vicinity; facades, pillars and sculptures were damaged; window and door frames were blown out of place, while all the glass was shattered.

THE BUILDING at No.6 Kneza Miloša Street – Since it is located next to the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the building was damaged and shaken through, during the bombing of the surrounding buildings on Nemanjina and Kneza Miloša Streets (on 7 April, during the night of 29/30 April, and during the night of 7/8 May). The building has been shaken, all the doors and windows have been blown out of place, while all the glass has been shattered.

THE BUILDING ON GENERALA ŽDANOVA STREET – the oldest part of the building is at the corner of No.3 Birčaninova Street and Generala Ždanova Street.

It was severely damaged during the bombing of the New building of the General Staff, designed by the architect Nikola Dobrović, onto which one of the sides leans. First during the night of 29/30 April and later on, during the night of 7/8 May the building was thoroughly shaken, while the window and door frames were blown out of place, shattering all the glass.

THE BUILDING ON THE CORNER OF No.20 KNEZA MILOŠA STREET AND ADMIRALA GEPRATA STREET – The house was shaken as a result of two attacks on the Serbian Government Building located in the immediate vicinity; first during the night of 29/30 April and then during the night of 7/8 May; window and door frames were blown out of place, while all the glass was shattered.

THE SUGARPLANT COMPLEX ON RADNIČKA STREET – Buildings in this complex were shaken and all the window panes were shattered from the detonations caused by the explosion of missiles on 18 May at 10:30 p.m. and on 20 May at 8:25 p.m. In addition a number of villas and residences on the neighboring Senjak Hill were also damaged in the attack.

THE COMPLEX OF THE OLD RAILWAY HOSPITAL BUILDINGS (presently part of the "DR DRAGIŠA MIŠOVIĆ" CLINICAL AND HOSPITAL CENTER) – Until the beginning of the nineties the complex was owned by the Railway, after which it was added to the "Dr. Dragiša Mišović" Clinical Center.

In the course of the two air attacks on the night of 19 May, the Neurology Ward was directly struck and destroyed, while the Maternity Building and the Children's Lung Disorders Ward were severely damaged.

THE ETNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM – After reconstruction, the building currently houses a large ethnographic collection and a permanent museum exhibition.

Large glass surfaces in the basement of the museum were shattered by the vibration of the ground, induced by strong detonations caused by the bombing of Zvezdara on the night of 30/31 May.

Niš

EARLY BYZANTINE TOMB IN JAGODNA MALA – located within the large late-antique necropolis, presently a part of a densely populated part of the city

This extremely important tomb was damaged during the fierce aerial bombardment on the night of 23/24 April 1999.

THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF TOWN – the industrial zone was bombed again on the night of 2/3 May 1999.

On 11 May 1999, the city's industrial zone was repeatedly bombed, in particular the area surrounding the oil refinery. As yet there are no data regarding the condition of the monuments in that part of the town. On the following day, 12 May, during the 23rd attack on the town, 1300 bombs fell on the northwestern residential part of the town (Duvanište and Lenin Boulevard areas).

The northwestern part of the town was bombed during the night of 17/18 May 1999 and once more during the course of 18 May. The village of Trupale was also hit. No data are available regarding the condition of the body of monuments.

THE "12 FEBRUARY" MEMORIAL MUSEUM (THE RED CROSS PRISON CAMP) – As a result of the bombing, the main building which houses the museum exhibition has sustained extensive damage, particularly to the roof structure. In addition, the door and window frames have been blown out of place; there are numerous cracks in the walls and some of the ceilings have collapsed.

ĆELE TOWER – which in Turkish means Tower of Skulls, was literally built of the skulls of Serbian fighters in the Battle of Čegar, fought on 31 May 1809, near Niš.

Bearing in mind the fact that the site is presently an integral part of the Military Hospital complex in Niš, the tower was shaken by detonations caused by the bombing and destruction of some of the hospital pavilions located in the immediate vicinity. In addition, the roof structure of the Chapel and glass-fitted openings have been shattered.

DONJI MATEJEVAC, THE CHURCH OF ST. ARCHANGEL MICHAEL – north of Niš. The church enjoys state protection as a cultural monument.

On the night of 5 May, during the bombing of Niš and the vicinity, when a missile landed in the village, the walls of the church were shattered by the detonations.

THE TOWN CENTER AROUND THE MARKET – on 7 May, around noon, allegedly by accident, NATO forces attacked the very center of the town around the market, using cluster bombs. Four extremely strong detonations on Šumatovačka Street increased the existing damage on the walls of the fortress, as well as the damage sustained by buildings within the fortress; the main, Stambol Gate and Belgrade Gate. A number of buildings in the vicinity were severely damaged. The town center was bombed again on 8 May, the prime target of the attack being the bridge. The bridge was damaged, while the surrounding buildings in the urban core were jeopardized once more.

THE OLD DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (presently the RECTORATE BUILDING) – in the center of the town, No.20 Mike Paligorića Quay, near the Fortress.

Apart from the Rectorate, the building also houses the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the city of Niš.

Three impacts caused the collapse of some parts of the walls facing Šumatovačka Street. The attic on the southwestern side, facing Mike Paligorića Quay, was destroyed, window frames overlooking the courtyard side were blown out of place, while all the windows were shattered.

BUILDINGS OF ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY COMPLEX

The University complex consists of about ten buildings granted the status of preliminary protection, and stretches between 12 February Street, Šumatovačka and Dobrička Streets and Mike Paligorića Quay. The said complex was considerably damaged by shrapnel. Since the complex is still inaccessible because unexploded cluster bombs have not yet been removed, at present it is only known that some of the buildings have been destroyed while some others are greatly damaged (facades, roof structures, windows, doors).

THE MUSEUM BUILDING – No.14 Stanka Paunovića Street – The building houses a part of the museum collection as well as the museum's administration. (GM)

The building has been extensively damaged, due to the bombing of the immediate vicinity and the use of cluster bombs. The force of the detonations destroyed the doors and windows and damaged the facades.

THE NIŠ STOCK SAVINGS COMPANY (presently the SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA BUILDING) – As a result of the bombing in the immediate vicinity and the effect of a large number of dropped cluster bombs, the building has been severely damaged. The detonations shattered the doors and windows and damaged the facades.

LIBERATION SQUARE – A number of buildings have been damaged as a result of the bombing of the surrounding area on 7 May. Doors, windows and shop windows have been shattered by detonations, while the facades have also been damaged.

BLOCK OF BUILDINGS ON ŽIVOTA ĆOSIĆ QUAY – This block of buildings is a part of a protected cultural-historical whole and includes the buildings of the Symphony Orchestra, the National Museum, the Synagogue, etc.

As a result of the bombing in the immediate vicinity on 7 and 8 May 1999, a number of buildings have been extensively damaged; the detonations shattered the doors and windows, while the facades were also damaged.

THE COMMERCE CLUB BUILDING – No.39 Stanka Paunovića Street – The building is a cultural monument.

The facades of the building were damaged as a result of the bombing of the bridge on 8 May 1999. The detonations also shattered all window panes.

THE HRANT MUMDŽIJAN BUILDING (presently the Greek Consulate) – Due to its architectural and historical-artistic features, this house is of great cultural-historical interest. The building currently houses the Greek Consulate, which moved in after extensive conservation work had been performed.

As a result of the bombing on 7 May, during which cluster bombs were used, as well as of the destruction of the Concrete Bridge in the immediate vicinity (8 May), the building has been extensively damaged. All doors and windows have been blown out of place, while the roof structure and facades were also damaged.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE BUILDING – Detonations induced by the bombing of the Clinical Center compound on 7 May 1999, thoroughly shook the entire structure and shattered all the windows.

ORLJANE – ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, located on the Komiga Hill. On 11 May 1999, during an attack on Niš, a missile landed in the area of the village, killing one person. It is presumed that the detonations could also have endangered the remains of the church in the vicinity of the village.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY, THE STEVAN SINĐELIĆ ARMY BARRACKS, THE RED CROSS PRISON CAMP – In the fierce aerial bombardment throughout the night of 29/30 May, as well as the following night of 30/31 May, buildings in this complex, devastated in previous attacks were repeatedly targeted. This time the administrative building was completely destroyed. The force of the detonations additionally damaged the above buildings. This information has been confirmed by the Institute of the City of Niš for the Protection of Cultural Monuments.

MEDIANA – The Mediana archeological site was a suburb of the Roman town of Naissus in ancient times.

According to a report furnished by the Institute of the City of Niš for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of 8 June, "during the repeated bombing of the eastern part of the city with cluster bombs, the bombs fell in the eastern zone of the city, more specifically partly in the protected zone of the Mediana archeological park. It is impossible to give a more accurate account, because the process of eliminating the extremely dangerous cluster bombs from the indicated area has not yet been completed."

THE SYNAGOGUE – The building is presently used as an art gallery.

It has been thoroughly shaken due to the bombing of the immediate vicinity on 7 May with cluster bombs, and on 8 May with various other destructive missiles. Missile impacts induced static deformations, while the detonations shattered the glass and damaged the facade.

Novopazarska Banja Spa

The town of Novopazarska Banja Spa, located on the northern border of the protected cultural whole of Stari Ras and Sopoćani, was bombed during the night of 23/24 April 1999. The said protected whole is included in the UNESCO list of world cultural heritage.

On 30 April 1999 this area was repeatedly targeted.

THE OLD TURKISH BATHS – As a cultural monument, the Turkish Baths enjoy protection.

The broader area of the town of Novi Pazar was bombed during 1 May 1999. Two destructive detonations could be felt in the area of Novopazarska Banja Spa. However, due to the constant air-raid alert it is impossible to verify the condition of the monument.

Novi Pazar

The center of the town was bombed during the night of 23/24 April 1999. During the attack buildings within the protected complex of the Stari Ras and Sopoćani monumental whole were damaged. The monumental whole is included in the UNESCO list of world cultural heritage.

St. PETER's CHURCH, ĐURĐEVI STUPOVI – According to information furnished by the Novi Pazar town museum, in the bombing on the night of 26/27 April 1999, missiles landed as close as 500 meters away from the church. There is no visible damage as yet. The same applies to Đurđevi Stupovi.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH – On the night of 23/24 April 1999, when the center of Novi Pazar and Novopazarska Banja Spa were bombed, the missiles also fell in the vicinity of St. Peter's Church, causing the loosening of the church walls. It is worth noting that the church is the oldest building within the protected whole of Stari Ras and Sopoćani, included in the UNESCO list of world cultural heritage.

The Church of St. Peter was endangered again on 21 May 1999, during the bombing of the northern part of the town.

ĐURĐEVI STUPOVI – In the bombing of the center of the towns of Novi Pazar and Novopazarska Banja Spa on the night of 23/24 April 1999, bombs also fell in the vicinity of the Đurđevi Stupovi Monastery, causing the walls of the building to shake. It should be noted that the monastery is a part of the protected monumental whole of Stari Ras and Sopoćani, which is included in UNESCO's list of world cultural heritage.

Gučevo

The Charnel House Memorial on Mt. Gučevo was thoroughly shaken on the night of 23/24 April 1999, during the repeated bombing of the Transmitter on Mt. Maljen. The attack was repeated the following night, 24/25 April, during another bombing raid on the Transmitter on Mt. Maljen.

Novi Sad

THE ŽEŽELJ BRIDGE – The last remaining bridge connecting Novi Sad with the Srem side of the city was finally sunken in the bombing raid during the night of 25/26 April 1999.

THE OLD TELEVISION STATION BUILDING ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE DANUBE, THE SREM SIDE OF THE CITY – The old building which housed the Novi Sad Television Station was destroyed on 3 May 1999, at about 10:00 p.m.

Vrdnik

THE COAL MINE POWER STATION – According to data furnished by the associates in the Institute in Sremska Mitrovica, this power station was destroyed on the night of 1/2 May 1999, during an overall attack on the power system in the Republic of Serbia.

VRDNIČKA KULA – is first mentioned in historical sources dating back to 1315 as Rednak, Rednuk and Regnicz.

This settlement was bombed again on 24 May 1999. According to a phone report from the local Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica, the existing cracks in the monastery walls have spread further, while luckily there are no new ones.

The vicinity of Vrdnik (the village of Dubočani) was bombed again on the night of 29/30 April.

MONASTERY – according to a report received from the commission of the local Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica of 25 May, the following damage was caused by aerial bombardment throughout the period 15-23 May:

- church – fissures, stretching from the under-roof wreath to the pavement, appeared on the south facade, at the point where the church and tower connect; on the inside this fissure is visible in the choir area; another fissure is located in the under-roof wreath above the southern entrance; window panes on the northern and western openings are broken;

- dining room – as a result of the detonations, the door frame was dislocated from the wall and the window panes were broken;

- monastery residence building – cracks have appeared throughout the entire length of the south facade and have spread from the basement to the first floor. The cracks cut across fissures which run in the opposite direction, so estimates indicate that the monastery residence building is in a critical condition.

ŠIŠATOVAC – According to the report of 19 April, sent by the commission of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica, which toured the monastery after the bombing of 17 April, the ascertained damage is as follows:

- church: window panes on the eastern and northern sides were shattered;
- monastery residence building: window panes have been broken and the flat-tile roof covering has fallen off.

Vršac

FORTIFICATION – The remains of a small medieval fortification are located on the eastern side of the town of Vršac, on a hill known as Kula, approximately 400 meters above sea level. It is a rectangular-shaped fortification with its walls adjusted to the shape of the 18 meter-wide and 46 meter-long plateau.

A repeater located near the fortification was bombed on the night of 29/30 April 1999. Due to the effect of the bombing, the foundations of this architectural whole, classified as a cultural monument of great importance, were considerably shaken.

The repeater at the foot of the fortification was bombed again on the night of 11/12 May 1999, which caused a further loosening of the walls.

Mt. Kopaonik

THE JOSIF PANČIĆ MEMORIAL – The Memorial was bombed again during the night of 29/30 April 1999 and on 30 April 1999.

Kuršumlija

ST. NICOLAS', MONASTERY OF THE MOTHER OF GOD, THE CHURCH OF ST. MARK – The repeated bombing of the town of Kuršumlija was carried out on the night of 29/30 April, and the churches were again jeopardized by the detonations.

The bridges were repeatedly bombed on 14 May. There is no information for the time being as to the condition of the monuments. The bridges in the vicinity of the town of Kuršumlija were bombed again on 16 May, and the concern for the monuments has grown, because telephone lines have been out of order for some time.

Balajnac

The remains of a fortification with supporting walls, belonging to a complex of fortifications from the Justinian and post-Justinian period are located on a dominant plateau. The village of Balajnac was bombed on 14 May, however there is no information concerning the condition of the site classified as an archeological site of great importance.

Samaila

The repeated bombing of this village on 30 April 1999 endangered a group of roadside gravestones known as "krajputaši".

The bombing of the village of Samaila was carried out on 10 May, at which time the gravestones were shaken again. The church of St. Prokopije was also damaged during this particularly severe attack.

Zablaće

A church dedicated to the Archangels Michael and Gabriel is located in the village of Zablaće, along the old Čačak-Kraljevo road.

This environmental whole enjoys preliminary legal protection.

The village was bombed on 10 May, and the walls of the church and the head stones were severely loosened and thus endangered.

Cvetke

A wooden church dedicated to archistratig Michael was built in the first half of the 18th century in the village of Cvetke in the Rudnik District. The church was destroyed during the struggle for liberation from the Turkish rule. However, a new church was erected in 1824, the church of the Holy Mother, which was given a completely new exterior during the reconstruction carried out in 1880. Apart from the icons, the church's treasury contains

various other valuable objects, as well as a triodion manuscript from 1561. Beside the church is a monument dedicated to the fallen fighters in the First Serbian Uprising (1804).

The village was bombed on the night of 10/11 May and the detonations brought on by the raid endangered the church.

Prilike

The transmitter in this village was bombed again on 30 April, endangering the village church.

Trstenik

THE OLD BRIDGE ON THE MORAVA RIVER is a part of the cultural-historical whole of the old Trstenik town center (19th and 20th centuries). The bridge was built in 1899. The complex enjoys preliminary protection within the monumental whole of the old Trstenik town center.

THE OLD TRSTENIK TOWN CENTRE (ČARŠIJA) – a monumental whole which enjoys preliminary protection. It was first formed during the 19th century and significantly enlarged with new buildings at the beginning of the 20th century.

The bridge which leads from the town to the Monastery of Ljubostinja was bombed again on 1 May. The bridge was destroyed in the attack, along with the water pumping station. Many houses within the old part of the town have been thoroughly shaken by the detonations; window panes have been shattered and roof structure and ceilings have been severely damaged or completely demolished. The detonations have again jeopardized the Ljubostinja Monastery.

Đunis

The Monastery of St. Roman is located at the foot of Mt. Poslonska, near the village of Praskovče, on the road to Đunis. The monastery is one of the oldest Serbian shrines and was first mentioned in a Charter which the Byzantine emperor Vassiliy II granted to the Ohrid Archbishopric.

The bridge near Đunis was bombed on the night of 1/2 May 1999, and the detonations endangered the church.

Krčmar

The village of Krčmar is located in the Valjevo area, about 14 kilometers from the village of Mionica. The parish church dedicated to St. Nicolas is located in the village. It was first mentioned as a monastery church in sources dating back to 1736.

The area of the village was bombed on the night of 29/30 April, and the church was endangered by the detonations produced by the raid.

Pančevo

THE SQUARE NEAR THE HOSPITAL AND THE OLD ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING
THE OLD HOSPITAL BUILDING – was erected in 1838, at the time when the first master plan of the town of Pančevo was prepared. The building is located on a small, grass-covered square in the strict center of the town. This is a multi-storeyed classicist-

style building. The building was granted the status of a cultural monument, due to its artistic qualities and historical interest. (IPR)

The buildings bombed during the night of 30 April/1 May were the objects of an evaluation procedure, pending the granting of the status of cultural monument. During the raid the windows of the building were shattered, the foundations were shaken and the facade was markedly damaged.

According to the report of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments from Pančevo, received on 12 May, the damage to the cultural monuments ascertained so far is as follows:

1. THE VOJLOVICA MONASTERY – enjoys the status of a cultural monument of exceptional importance. The following damage has been ascertained: northern windows in the choir area (facing the Refinery), Pajsije's portal and the tower were shattered, while vertical fissures appeared on the window parapets on both choirs. Window panes on the Monastery residence building have been broken, while the upper parts of the northern corridor windows have also been broken. The monastery residence's roof structure (laths) and covering (flat-tiles) have been cracked and loosened.

2. THE OLD HOSPITAL BUILDING – is currently in the process of being established as a cultural asset – cultural monument. Effects of the bombing during the night of 30 April/1 May 1999 are as follows: about 6 square meters of damaged roof structure (tiles); damaged facade; damaged wooden main entrance door and three glazed doors; glass on 44 windows broken.

3. CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION is a monument of exceptional importance. The following damage, brought on by the bombing on the night of 22/23 April, has been ascertained; damage on the ceiling-windshield of the northern entrance, which was used for the sale of candles. An ornament-pattern, preserved for future reconstruction so that it could be restored to its original form, had been painted on a 5 mm thick layer of mortar, which fell off one half of the ceiling.

Gračanica

The village of Gračanica has been the target of countless attacks since the beginning of the war. It was once again targeted on 1 May. The missiles landed about 500m from the monastery, causing the loosening of the walls.

Draganac

The monastery and church of St. Gabriel are located in the village of Draganac, near the town of Gnjilane. The church was designed in the spirit of romanticism and built between 1868-1870 on an old cult location. As one of the finest examples of romanticism in sacral architecture at the close of the 19th century in Kosovo and Metohija, this whole is in the process of being granted the status of a cultural monument – immovable cultural property.

The village of Draganac was bombed during the night of 2/3 May 1999.

Kragujevac

THE OLD BUILDING OF THE FOUNDRY WITH THE SMITHY was erected on the right bank of the Lepenica river between 1851-1853. In time, it grew to become the Military Technical Institution – Cannon Factory. At the time it was built, it was the most important industrial facility in Serbia.

The frontal side of the foundry has been adapted and turned into a museum, after conservation works had been completed in 1953.

On the basis of a report furnished by associates from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Kragujevac, this unique building of technical culture, categorized as a monument of great value has been damaged by detonations induced by the direct bombing of the new Smithy, within the "Zastava" Automobile Factory complex.

THE ARMY BARRACKS, HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, CHURCH AND BOTH PALACES – The town of Kragujevac was bombed for the fifth time on 8 May, the Army Barracks located in the strict center of town, were directly struck. As a result of the raid existing cracks on these protected buildings spread even further, while the roofs were also damaged.

A report by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Kragujevac, received on 12 May 1999, depicts the degree of damage that the body of monuments has sustained, as a result of the bombing of the old core of the town, a spatial whole called "Milošev venac", during the afternoon of 8 May. The "Radomir Putnik" Army Barracks were directly struck, while the main building of that complex, a late 19th century structure was completely destroyed. Nine other buildings in the immediate vicinity were also damaged and they are:

1. The "Joakim Vujić" Theatre Building – enjoys the status of preliminary protection; windshields have been damaged, and about 20 window panes of the frontal facade were shattered;

2. The Music School Building – located within the protected zone was completely demolished; all doors and windows have been blown out of place, even the inside doors;

3. The High School Building – as a result of this raid the existing cracks on the flank facades, caused by previous bombings, spread even more; the ceiling in several premises collapsed; about 100 square meters of roof covering in one section of the roof was dislocated, while about 100 window panes of the frontal and flank facades were shattered;

4. Prince Michael's Palace – about 20 square meters of tiles slid from the roof of this previously damaged monument, while the detonation caused 50 square meters of flat tiles to also slide off the roof. Due to the bombing the window panes and the skylight above the entrance door have been shattered, while the door-posts of the service entrance have been blown out of place;

5. The Uncle's Residence – minimal cracks on the facade are visible, panes of two porch windows have been shattered, while about 50 square meters of tiles have slid off the roof;

6. The Art Gallery Building – is not a significant cultural monument, however it is located in the immediate vicinity of the protected area of the old Palace. The Gallery's windows have been shattered;

7. The Old Assembly Building – due to the fact that previously damaged part of the roof has not been repaired, tiles from both sides of the roof have slid off, while window and door frames of the side entrances have been blown out of place.

During the bombing of the Army Barracks, throughout 14 May 1999, the Museum building again sustained damage, particularly the facade, windows and lanterns. The detonations and the shattering of glass have damaged the permanent exhibition. The Šumadija Archive building has also been damaged, along with some of the documents.

THE MUSEUM BUILDING IN ŠUMARICE AND THE ŠUMADIJA ARCHIVE BUILDING – A report from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Kragujevac of 18 May 1999 describes the damage sustained by buildings which enjoy the status of cultural monuments. The damaged buildings are:

The "21 October" Memorial Museum, designed by the renowned architect Ivan Antić is exceptionally significant; 26 out of the total of 33 (260x260cm in diameter) double-layer plexiglass domes have been damaged; 63 square meters of 5mm thick and 10 square meters of 3mm thick facade windows have been shattered;

The Šumadija Archive Building has been registered as a cultural monument, erected in the first half of the 20th century for the purpose of a Military Prison, however, after the bombing the building is not fit for use. The sizable damage to the building is as follows: cracks are visible on the structural walls and ceilings; the roof structure has been damaged, along with about 300 square meters of covering; the lowered gypsum-block ceilings of the ground and first floors have been totally destroyed (a total of 1520 square meters); doors and windows have been blown out of place; plaster has fallen off the interior walls and ceiling (about 100 square meters) and about 70 square meters from the facade; window panes and glass from the doors have also been shattered.

Dečani

The Monastery of Dečani was endangered during the fierce bombing on the night of 2/3 May 1999.

The bordering area in the vicinity of the Monastery was bombed again on 21 May 1999.

The vicinity of the village of Dečani was fiercely bombed on 29 May, at which time the village of Streoce was particularly affected.

Goraždevac

The wooden church of St. Jeremiah located in this village, in the vicinity of the town of Peć, is the oldest of its kind in the country.

Čačak

THE OLD COURT BUILDING (presently the Museum Building) – construction began in 1835 according to designs made by the Ministry of Construction with the purpose of housing the District Administration and the District Court. The building has been categorized as a cultural monument due to its historical and architectural values and the fact that it is located in the very heart of the town. GM

Due to the fact that the southwestern industrial zone of the town of Čačak was intensively bombed on a number of occasions, detonations induced by the bombing endangered some of the old buildings in the center of town. According to the Director of the town Museum, Nevenka Bojović, the Museum building has sustained damage particularly to the facade; numerous cracks have appeared over the entire height of the walls. Ceilings within the building have also cracked.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST – the present church was built on the remains of the late 12th century Church of the Holy Mother of Gradac, a memorial church of Župan (head of a tribal state) Stracimir, the brother of Stefan Nemanja. The early 13th century Studenica Typic bears witness to the prestige enjoyed by the Monastery and church, dedicated to the Assumption of the Holy Mother. According to the Typic, the Gradac Prior took part in the election of the Studenica Father Superior.

According to information received from the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia, the church was damaged by detonations caused by the bombing on 14 April. Its windows were broken and the church sustained various other forms of damage.

THE OLD PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING was erected in 1902-1903.

The building has been thoroughly shaken and the windows have been shattered by strong detonations induced by the bombing throughout April.

Valjevo

THE OLD HOSPITAL BUILDING (currently the Inter-Municipal Historical Archive) on Pop Lukina Street. The building was erected in 1905 and served as a Surgical Pavilion of the District Hospital, founded in 1867.

The building has sustained extensive damage as a result of two bombings. After the first bombing the building was thoroughly shaken and all the windows had been broken, while the second attack on 10 May damaged the roof structure and roof covering (tiles). All the doors and windows have been blown out of place. The latter attack also damaged the facade.

Kadinjača

The vicinity of Kadinjača was bombed during the night of 4/5 May. The monument on Kadinjača was once more thoroughly shaken and jeopardized.

Velika Hoča

The village of Velika Hoča is located in a pleasant vine-growing region, south of the town of Orahovac in Metohija. Its 12 churches are mentioned in written sources: St. Nicolas', St. John's, St. Stephen's, the Church of the Holy Sunday, St. Petka's, reconstructed in the 20th century, St. Anne's, reconstructed in 1912; St Luke's, the ruins of the latter were reconstructed in 1985, the Church of the Holy Archangels, St. Peter's; the Church of the Holy Mother the Pure and St. Elias', while according to local tradition there is another church in the village of Dugi Rid.

Information that this extremely important complex of monuments had been bombed was received during the night of 11/12 May 1999.

Srećkovac

The village of Srećkovac is located near the town of Pirot. The village was founded during the period of Turkish rule in the Balkans. Namely, the Turks populated the area with Circassians who called their new settlement Čorin Dol. It was only after the liberation from Turkish rule that the settlement became known under the name of Srećkovac. The Church of St. Elias is located at the edge of the village. Judging by the numerous stone engravings dated from 1871, the church was most certainly built in the middle of the 19th century. The Church has not been researched and it enjoys preliminary protection.

The fourth bombing of the vicinity of the town of Pirot occurred on 12 May 1999. The attack again targeted the villages of Izvor (damage to the local church had already been recorded) and Srećkovac. The prime target in the latter village was a Repeater Station, which was targeted, but not hit. Since the installation is located near the church, the shrine was damaged to a great extent.

Buštranje

The Church of St. Dimitri is located in the village of Buštranje, 18 kilometers south of the town of Vranje.

As a cultural monument, this church enjoys preliminary protection under the law.

The area south of Vranje, up to the Macedonian border was bombed on 12 May 1999, in the afternoon. The village of Buštranje was mentioned in the news as one of the targets.

Vinča, Belo Brdo

The Vinča archeological site has been categorized as a site of outstanding importance. It is located in the village of Vinča, on the right bank of the river Danube, in the immediate vicinity of the confluence of the river Bolečica and the Danube.

According to reports received from the site on 13 May 1999, an unexploded bomb fell about 50 meters from the protected zone. This is the most important neolithic site in the world, thus the concern for it is justifiable, despite the fact that no damage has been ascertained on the site so far.

Gornje Nerodimlje

A number of sacral buildings are located in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje: the Monastery of the Holy Archangels; the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Mother also known as the Monastery of St. Uroš – where, according to tradition, king Uroš died; a Byzantine palace, the Mali and Veliki Petrič Fortresses; the Monastery of the Holy Archangels;

On the night of 13/14 May the village of Gornje Nerodimlje was bombed.

The surrounding area, all of it except the Army Barracks in the center of town, was bombed on 23 May and the attack was repeated during the night of 23/24 May. The complex of monuments in Nerodimlje was endangered by both bombings.

Žitorada

The church in the village of Žitorada was damaged in the NATO attack on 13 May 1999.

Smederevo

On 17 May 1999 the "Jugopetrol" oil storage depot near Smederevo was bombed again. Even though the facility is not located in the protected town zone, the force of the detonations and the burning of highly inflammable substances once again endangered the body of monuments. The Refinery Installations were bombed for the seventh time on 21 May. The strong detonations induced by the bombing caused the further shaking of the walls of the old town core and Fortress.

Palić

Palić is a spatial cultural-historical whole, which has been under protection since 1993.

The Palić Resort, beside Lake Palić, stretches along the northern Yugoslav-Hungarian border, 10 kilometers from the town of Subotica. A spa located on the north shore of the Lake, was founded in the first half of the 20th century due to the exceptional curative characteristics of the water and mud. The first buildings were erected in 1845.

JOSZEF SIGETI'S VILLA (presently the Meteorological Station) – at No.12 Lajosz Vermesz Quay. The villa has housed the Meteorological Station since 1946, one of the first of its kind in Serbia.

According to a report of the Commission of the Inter-Municipal Institute in Subotica, the eastern shoreline, part of the protected Palić zone, was bombed during the night of 19/20 May. Three missiles made large craters, 20 meters in diameter and about 6 meters deep, the Meteorological Station was completely destroyed along with the buildings which housed the Relay Station of Radio Subotica. Damage has also been recorded on villas along the Split arbored promenade and other villas in the immediate vicinity of the Meteorological Station. Various other buildings within the protected area have also been damaged:

- The Great Terrace – a cultural monument under protection since 1997 – window panes broken along the arched central passage;
- The Ladies Promenade – the roof covering has been damaged;
- Fisherman's Inn – the doors and windows have been damaged;
- Bagoljvar – the Stone Terrace on the southern side of the building has collapsed;
- Small Inn – part of the terrace ceiling has collapsed; all windows have been shattered;
- "Eco Center" Conference Building – the roof covering has been damaged;
- Abazija – the roof covering and windows have been damaged.

The destroyed Meteorological Station was yet again the prime target of the bombing on 30 May, whereas the surrounding buildings were even more damaged.

Šabac

THE FORTRESS – The old name of the town, Zaslon, was first mentioned in various written sources in the middle of the 15th century.

The old part of the town was fiercely bombed on the night of 21/22 May, as well as on the night of 22/23 May. During those two attacks, a number of buildings were damaged, including the old Railway Station, another old building which housed the Municipal Assembly, as well as the suburbs of Baira and Kamičak.

Visible damage on the walls of the Fortress and cracks in the arches, were caused by detonations induced by explosions of destructive missiles in the vicinity of the Fortress and the effect of the bomb carpet on 25 May 1999.

THE OLD URBAN CORE – a settlement on the Sava river dates back to 1454. After the liberation from the Turks, a new town was built, which flourished under Governor Jevrem Obrenović, Prince Miloš's brother. A number of new houses designed in the traditional Balkan style were built along the newly-formed streets. The Church of St. Peter and Paul was also built at the time (1827-1831). At the close of the 19th century, the town became the cultural, commercial and economic center, thus a number of representative buildings, designed in accord with the academic concept of eclectic architecture, were erected in the urbanized center of town (the Bishop's Palace in 1854, the Junior High School in 1857, District Hospital in 1865, house of the Arambašić family – presently the seat of the Šabac-Valjevo Eparchy, the house of the Krsmanović family in 1892, etc.). Construction continued at the same pace throughout the first half of the 20th century (District Administration Building in 1906, the Courthouse in 1907, The Šabac Bank in 1930, Sokolana 1931, the "Zeleni Venac" Hotel in 1931, etc.).

Due to strong detonations caused by explosions of destructive missiles and the effect of carpet-bombing in the immediate vicinity on 22, 23 and 25 May 1999, buildings in the center of the town were shaken and glass on almost all the houses in apartment blocks on Maršala Tita Street, Masarikova Street, Jevremova Street, Karadordeva Street, Janka Veselinovića and Mike Mitrovića Street were shattered.

Gazimestan

During the night of 22/23 May two missiles fell near the monument dedicated to the heroes of the Battle of Kosovo. However, the area of Gazimestan was once again targeted by NATO bombers on the night of 29/30 May.

Tekeriš (Charnel House Memorial on Mt. Cer)

The Battle of Cer was fought on 15-19 August 1914, on the south-eastern slopes of Mt. Cer between the Serbian and Austro-Hungarian Armies. The subsequent Serb victory over the enemy represents one of the most glorious ones. The famous site of the Battle of Cer, with a memorial dedicated to the first victory of the Entente forces in World War One, is located in the village of Tekeriš. The memorial was designed by the architect Bojić and unveiled on 28 June 1928. A pyramid-shaped monument, topped by an eagle with spread wings, holding a laurel wreath in its beak, rises above the charnel house in which the remains of 3500 Serb warriors and soldiers of the 28th Prague Regiment were laid to rest.

Due to a number of previous bombings in the nearby area, the Monument was shaken on 25 May, and cracks appeared on the Chapel walls, while the permanent museum exhibition was damaged by plaster which fell off from the ceiling. The busts of various Serb Commanders-in-Chief in front of the Charnel House were damaged by pieces of rock and earth which flew around as a result of the bombing.

Villages in the vicinity of Kraljevo

VILLAGES OF JARČUJAK AND SOVLJAK

Original forms of traditional architecture which presently enjoy preliminary protection have been preserved in these two villages, as is the case with so many other bombed villages across Serbia. The most valuable examples are estate houses of wealthy country squires and their large family groups from the 19th century, with inscriptions regarding ownership, the date of construction, name of mason and cost; as well as guest houses, especially built for receiving guests and family celebrations which illustrate a developed custom of hospitality. Group gravestones known as "krajputaši", are frequently cenotaphs, erected alongside roads to honor soldiers who died in the wars for the liberation of Serbia during the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries, and were buried far away from home.

The above villages were bombed on 29 May.

Ćuprija

THE OLD ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING OF THE "DOBRIČEVO" AGRICULTURAL FARM is located in the central part of the large agricultural cooperative complex, to the left of the Ćuprija-Senje road.

The building has been damaged as a result of a number of aerial bombings of the agricultural cooperative complex, undertaken at the end of May and the beginning of June.

Dobričevo was yet again bombed on 7 June, this time with 7 missiles.

Drsnik

THE CHURCH OF ST. PETKA – The Church was destroyed on 3 June.

Mrsać

The village of Mrsać in the vicinity of Kraljevo was bombed with 4 missiles on 7 June, and the wooden church was jeopardized again.

Bombing of Penal–Correctional Institutions

Dubrava Correctional Facility near Istok – Peć (*photos 1–15*)



Photo 1 *Broad view of the KPD "Dubrava" Penal Correctional Facility, Istok – Peć, on 19 and 21 May 1999, where 95 inmates were killed and 196 were injured*



Photo 2 Entrance to the KPD "Dubrava". The destroyed registration office



Photo 3 One of the damaged buildings within the KPD "Dubrava" complex



Photo 4 Destroyed section of the KPD "Dubrava" surrounding wall



Photo 5 Bombed Administration Building of the KPD "Dubrava"



Photo 6 Point of missile impact on one of the KPD "Dubrava" pavilions



Photo 7 Close-up of the point of missile impact on one of the KPD "Dubrava" pavilions



Photo 8 Location of missile impact within a KPD "Dubrava" pavilion



Photo 9 Pavilion in which a number of inmates were killed



Photo 10 Corridor with prison cells



Photo 11 Bodies in one of the KPD "Dubrava" cells



Photo 12 The body of one of the prisoners



Photo 13 A killed prisoner



Photo 14 A body buried under the rubble



Photo 15 A killed prisoner in the rubble of the KPD "Dubrava"

The Žeželj Bridge in Novi Sad (*photos 1-2*)



*Photo 1 Demolished Žeželj Bridge on the Danube – Novi Sad, 26 April 1999
(Second attack)*



Photo 2 View of the sunken Žeželj Bridge from the direction of Novi Sad

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
DISTRICT COURT IN NOVI SAD
Investigative Judge
Detach. No.: Kri-447/99
Date: 26 April 1999
NOVI SAD

ON - SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

Made on 26 April 1999, regarding the bombing of the Žeželj Bridge in Novi Sad, which crosses the Danube, connecting the Novi Sad and Petrovaradin side of the city. The on-site investigation is being conducted on the right bank of the Danube, on the Petrovaradin side, on the remains of the said bridge destroyed in the NATO bombing.

PRESENT

On behalf of the Court:

Investigative Judge

Jadranka Buljević

Deputy District Public Prosecutor

Zvezdan Živanov

On behalf of the Ministry of the Interior
(Security Station) in Novi Sad:

Operative workers

Željko Marjanović

Radovan Danilovac

Miroslav Laić

Crime Technicians

Kostadin Radovanović

Dorde Nikolić

On-site investigation began at 9:15 a.m.

The scene of the investigation is the right bank of the Danube in Novi Sad, beside the Žeželj Bridge on the Petrovaradin side.

The Žeželj Bridge was completely destroyed as a result of NATO bombing on the night of 26 April 1999. Two teams are conducting the investigation; the second team is conducting the investigation on the left bank of the Danube, on the Novi Sad side.

Viewed from the Petrovaradin side, the bridge has been severed at the point where the structure and the access asphalt strip along the embankment connect. One section of the bridge, located about 10 meters from the bank protrudes 12-15 meters from the water. The entire remaining bridge structure, in the direction of the Novi Sad side, that is the left bank, from the central support pillar in the middle of the Danube, which has also been destroyed, is entirely submerged in the water. The water pipe and gas pipe, both of which extended along the bridge structure, have been completely destroyed and sunken - only a portion of the pipes, along the very edge of the river bank is visible, while the remainder has sunk.

There are no buildings in the vicinity of the bridge on the Petrovaradin side, within a radius of about 500m. There is no material damage on the houses, some distance away, nor are there any injured persons or casualties.

Small bits of concrete and missile fragments are scattered on the grass, within a radius of about 100m from the bridge.

Due to the fact that the bridge structure has fallen into the river, strong whirlpools and water vortex have been created along the right bank downstream from the bridge, while the water has also created wastal lakes along the left bank. Due to these circumstances, sailing across the Danube in smaller vessels has been greatly impeded. Thus, the remains of the bridge alongside the right bank and the central pillar were photographed from the "Jelica" boat, anchored at a safe distance of 30-40m from the bridge.

Other damage to the bridge on the Petrovaradin side was photographed and video-taped from the bank. The footage and photographs constitute an integral part of this report. The bank alongside the bridge where cement-block and missile fragments are visible has also been photographed and video-taped.

On-site investigation was completed at 11:00 a.m.

L.S. Investigative Judge
 (sgd) Jadranka Buljević

That the photostat copy is true to the original, claims and certifies:

President of the District Court in Novi Sad
(sgd) Žikica Dronjak
L.S.

"Ostružnica" Bridge (photos 3-6)



Photo 3 Broad view of the left side of the demolished "Ostružnica" road bridge across the Sava River, 29 April 1999



Photo 4 Broad view of the right side side of the demolished "Ostružnica" bridge



Photo 5 Broad view of the demolished bridge on the Surčin side and a tumbled passenger car with the body of the driver, Nebojša Arsić, photographed from the direction of Ostružnica



Photo 6 Close-up of the tumbled passenger car with the body of the driver Nebojša Arsić

ON-SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

Drawn up by the Investigative Judge of the District Court in Belgrade on call at the time, on 29 April 1999, regarding the destruction of the new Ostružnica bridge still under construction, located on the 13th kilometer of the left bank of the river Sava, during the aerial bombardment by NATO forces

PRESENT AT THE INVESTIGATION:

Investigative Judge:
Dušan Slijepčević

Deputy Chief of the 8th Division
Criminal Police Department:
Dragan Ćosić

Deputy District Public
Prosecutor in
Belgrade:
Miroslav Vlajić

Chief of the Service on Duty:
Dragan Milovanović

On 25 April 1999, at about 9:00 a.m., I received a telephone call from the Belgrade Police Department in which I was informed that the new bridge on the Sava in Ostružnica had been bombed by NATO forces.

I visited the scene at about 10:00 a.m. that same day, together with members of the Police Department, for the purpose of conducting an investigation.

We did not find members of the Investigation and Operations Division on the scene at the time of our arrival, because they had already completed their work. Thus the investigation team of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia had already compiled its on-scene investigation report, photographed and videotaped the scene. With this on-site investigation report I enclose the report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, drawn up by Sergeant Major First Class Mileta Ščekić, together with report No. 1313/99 of 29 April 1999.

At the scene we only found Deputy Chief of the 8th Division of the Criminal Police Department, Dragan Ćosić, and Chief of the On-duty Service, Dragan Milovanović, who informed me that the bridge in question was located on the 13th kilometer from the confluence, on the left bank of the Sava and was still under construction. The bridge was 1870m long and 14.40m wide. According to the oral report I received from the mentioned police officers, a yellow VW "Jetta" passenger car, driven by the owner accompanied by one passenger, was traveling along the bridge from the direction of Surčin towards Ostružnica. At the time of impact which caused the bridge to collapse into the water, the passenger car had proceeded on the bridge as far as the first support pillar attached to the river bed. The driver sustained severe injuries and is presently being treated in the Belgrade Emergency Center, while the passenger died on the spot. With this investigation report I enclose the investigation report of the Investigation and Operations Division, drawn up by Sergeant Major First Class Mileta Ščekić on 29 April 1999, which reveals the identity of the passengers in question.

Based on visual observation the investigative judge has ascertained that the bridge in question is new, that it has a steel structure and that the roadway and the entire bridge

in fact has been paved with asphalt. The only procedure left to be done before putting the bridge into operation was to paint it. A 200 meter-long section of the bridge which stretches from the first to the second support pillars, both of which were attached to the river bed on the Surčin side, collapsed into the water. This section is in fact the longest span on the bridge between two concrete pillars. Damage of the steel structure and metal fence located between the third and fourth support pillars on the right hand-side of the bridge is clearly visible. Two irregularly-shaped holes, 90x70cm in diameter are visible on the bridge, between the third and fourth support pillars, as well as damage to the asphalt base, that is the roadway about 10m long. Damaged green and yellow missile fragments have been found near the two holes, on the section of the bridge which is still suspended above the river.

The scene has been photographed and videotaped. Photo-documentation and the above reports are an integral part of this on-site investigation report.

On-site investigation was completed at 10:20 a.m.

Investigative Judge:
(sgd) Dušan Slijepčević

Republic of Serbia
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
Secretariat of the Interior in Belgrade
CRIMINAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
Investigation and Operations Division
No.: 1313/99
Date: 29 April 1999
B E L G R A D E

REPORT

On 29 April 1999, at about 2:30 a.m. in Ostružnica, Belgrade, NATO forces bombed the new Ostružnica bridge, causing a 200 meter-long section of the structure to collapse into the river. The destroyed section spanned between the first and second pillars, both of which were attached to the river bed on the Surčin side. At the time of the attack a VW "Jetta" passenger car with Banja Luka registration plates No. 799-M-690 was proceeding along the bridge. The passenger car was driven by the owner, Nikola Vranjković, father's name Dušan, born 18 January 1963 in Grahovo, with residence in Obrenovac, No.2 Grobljanska Street, who was accompanied by a passenger, Nebojša Arsić, father's name Radomir, born 23 January 1964 in Turjane, Municipality of Bojnik, with residence in Obrenovac, No.2 Crvenog Krsta Street, Identification No. 2301964714018. Nebojša Arsić died on the spot from the injuries he had sustained during the attack. His death was established on the scene at 6:30 a.m. by Emergency Service physician Dr. Aleksandar Marinkovic. The physician issued a written confirmation regarding the incident which is enclosed to this report. By order of the investigative judge on duty of the District Court in Belgrade, Dušan Slijepčević, the body of the deceased Arsić was transported to the Institute for Forensic Medicine where an autopsy will be performed. The driver Nikola Vranjković was transported in an ambulance van to the Emergency Center where Dr. Zečević ascertained severe bodily injuries: fractured ribs, fracture of the right leg, right side of the pelvic bone, left arm and injuries to the head. After medical aid had been administered, Vranjković was remanded in the "B" Shock Ward for further treatment. The above passenger car has been completely destroyed, however the material damage has not yet been established. A number of items have been found on the deceased Arsić's person, among which are: an "Ericsson" cell phone; Identification Card and drivers license in his name; traffic license for a VW "Golf" passenger car, Reg. No. BG 351-814; 165 liters-worth of diesel fuel coupons as well as 570.00 Dinars in cash, which will all be handed over to his next of kin.

An interview with the injured Nikola Vranjković was conducted on 29 April 1999 in the "B" Shock Ward. During the interview Mr. Vranjković stated that on the night in question, he was returning from Surčin to Obrenovac with his friend Nebojša Arsić. As they were proceeding along the bridge at about 2:30 a.m., Mr. Vranjković stated that he suddenly heard a loud explosion and saw light immediately afterwards, at which point his vehicle fell on the bank of the Sava river, together with a section of the bridge. That was when he lost consciousness and he cannot remember anything after that point.

Crime Technician Marko Pejović photographed the body and the scene in the condition in which they were found.

ENCLOSURE:
On-site Investigation Report

Sergeant Major First Class
(sgd) Mileta Šćekić

Republic of Serbia
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
Secretariat of the Interior
CRIMINAL POLICE DEPARTMENT HQ
Investigation and Operations Division
No.: /
Date: 29 April 1999
B E L G R A D E

REPORT

On 29 April 1999, at about 2:30 a.m. in Ostružnica, Belgrade, NATO forces bombed the new Ostružnica bridge, located on the 13th kilometer of the left bank of the river Sava. The 1870 meter-long and 14.40 meter-wide bridge was still under construction. The bridge was struck with a number of missiles.

The attack damaged the bridge and caused a 200 meter-long section of the metal structure to fall into the water. The said section was located between the first and second support pillars, both of which were attached to the river bed, on the Surčin side. The bombing also damaged the steel structure and metal fence on the right hand-side of the bridge, between the third and fourth support pillars. Two irregularly-shaped holes 90x70cm in diameter are also visible on the bridge, along with damage to the asphalt base, that is the roadway, stretching for 10m. The said metal fence and steel structure under it are severely damaged and torn.

At the time the bridge collapsed into the water, a yellow VW "Jetta" passenger car, with Banja Luka license plates No. 799-M-690 appeared on the bridge, at the first support pillar, attached to the Sava river bed. Two people rode in the car; the driver and owner, Nikola Vranjković, father's name Dušan, born 18 January 1963 in the village of Stožište, Municipality of Grahovo, residing in Obrenovac at No.2 Grobljanska Street; and a passenger, Nebojša Arsić, father's name Radomir, born 23 January 1964 in Bojnik, residing in Obrenovac, No.2 Crvenog Krsta Street. The passenger car, together with a section of the bridge fell from a height of about 20m on the left bank of the Sava, at which time Nebojša Arsić died on the spot, while Vranjković sustained severe bodily injuries. Vranjković later remained at the Emergency Center "B" Shock Ward for further treatment.

Crime technician Marko Pejović photographed the scene in the condition in which it was found.

ENCLOSURE:
On-site Investigation Report

Sergeant Major First Class
(sgd) Mileta Šćekić

MINUTES OF ON-SITE INVESTIGATION

Drawn up on behalf of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, Secretariat of the Interior in Belgrade, based on Art. 154, paragraph 2. in connection with Art. 238 of the Law on Criminal Procedure

Belgrade-Ostružnica, new Ostružnica bridge. Date: 29 April 1999
(location of the on-site investigation)

Investigation undertaken by authorized official:
Mileta Šćekić and Crime Technician Marko Pejović

Before the investigation commences, the following is ascertained:

Visit to the scene conducted on received information that: NATO forces bombed the new Ostružnica bridge Date: 29 April 1999, at 2:30 a.m.

Present at the on-site investigation: /

On-site investigation began at 7:00 a.m.

On-site investigation ascertained the following:

The bridge in question is located on the 13th kilometer from the confluence, on the left bank of the river Sava and is still under construction. The bridge is 1870m long and 14.40m wide. A 200 meter-long section of the bridge which spanned between the first and second support pillars, attached to the riverbed, has fallen into the water. Damage on the steel structure and metal fence, located on the right-hand side of the bridge between the third and fourth support pillars attached to the riverbed is also clearly visible. The section between the third and fourth pillars is also the location of two irregularly shaped holes 90x70cm in diameter and damage to the asphalt base, that is the roadway 10m long. Damaged green and yellow missile fragments were found on the bridge in the vicinity of the two mentioned holes. One of the missile fragments has an inscription and number on it which read: BRUCE ON MK-84, WING ASSEMBLY, 96214 ASSU 872129-1, Serial No. 78-402 792, 75/78.

A tumbled yellow VW "Jetta" passenger car with Banjaluka license plates No. 799-M-690 was found in the rubble of a section of the bridge which collapsed onto the asphalt strip, on the left bank of the Sava. Damage to the roof and frontal part is visible. The body of Nebojša Arsić was found beside the wreck.

Sergeant Major First Class:
(sgd) Mileta Šćekić

"Sarajevo" Bridge in the Grdelica Gorge (photos 7-8)



Photo 7 View of the demolished "Sarajevo" bridge in the Grdelica Gorge, on the Leskovac-Vranje road, photographed on 29 April 1999 (Fourth attack)



Photo 8 Close-up of the demolished "Sarajevo" bridge

**Road Bridge and Railway Bridge on the Toplica River
near the Village of Podina** *(photos 9-11)*



Photo 9 *Demolished road bridge on the river Toplica in the village of Podina – Žitorada – Prokuplje, 29 April 1999 (Three attacks at 8:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m. and 11:00 p.m.)*

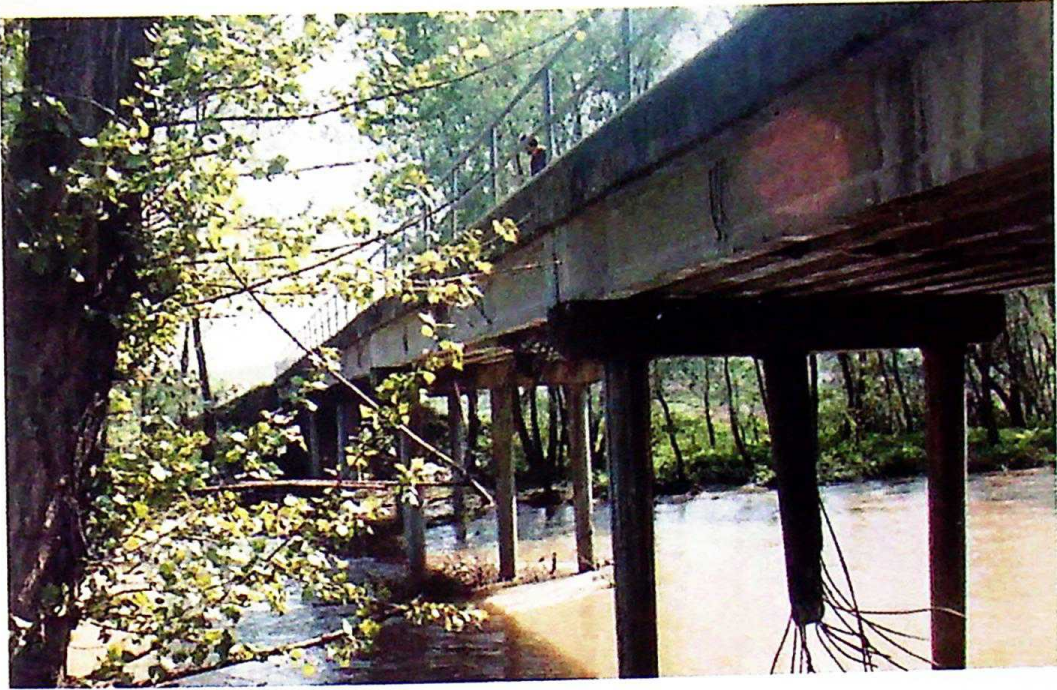


Photo 10 Damage on the road bridge across the river Toplica in the village of Podina – Žitorada – Prokuplje, 29 April 1999 at 12:00 noon (First attack)



Photo 11 Damaged railway bridge on the river Toplica in the village of Podina, Žitorada – Prokuplje, 29 April 1999 (First attack)

The Bridge on the Western Morava near Trstenik (photos 12–13)



Photo 12 View of the demolished old bridge on the Zapadna Morava River in Trstenik, 30 April 1999



Photo 13 Body of Nadežda Petričković from the village of Grabovac – Trstenik, who happened to be on the bridge at the time of the attack

The Bridge near the Village of Lužani

A bridge across the river Lab on the main Priština-Niš road, near the village of Lužani, municipality of Podujevo, was bombed on 1 May 1999, at 1:40 p.m. At the time of the attack a "Nišekspres" coach, full of passengers, among whom were women and children, was proceeding along the bridge. The coach was directly struck and cut in two. At the time 39 passengers were killed, while 13 passengers sustained severe bodily injuries. (photos 14–24)



Photo 14 *Broad view of the "Nišekspres" coach, registration plate No. NI 297-75, on the bridge in the village of Lužani – Priština, 1 May 1999*



Photo 15 Part of the destroyed coach which remained on the bridge



Photo 16 Second part of the coach which was blasted off the bridge



Photo 17 Carbonized bodies in the destroyed coach



Photo 18 Scattered carbonized bodies beside the coach which was blasted off the bridge



Photo 19 Bodies burning down



Photo 20 Carbonized bodies



Photo 21 Close-up of carbonized bodies



Photo 22 Carbonized male body



Photo 23 Scattered, mutilated bodies



Photo 24 Mutilated male body

The Bridge on the Rasina in the Village of Dedina (*photo 25–26*)



Photo 25 Destroyed bridge across the Rasina River on the Kruševac–Dedina road, in the village of Dedina–Kruševac, 2 May 1999



Photo 26 Close-up of the destroyed bridge in the village of Dedina

The Bridge on the Toplica near Podina – Second Attack (*photos 27–28*)



Photo 27 Demolished railway bridge on the Toplica River in the village of Podina – Žitorada – Prokuplje, 2 May 1999



Photo 28

Savine Vode

The regional road Peć-Kula-Rožaje was targeted on 3 May 1999, between 11:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. with three cruise missiles and a number of cluster bombs. At the time of the attack a "Đakovica prevoz" coach full of passengers was travelling along the said road on the Đakovica-Podgorica line. On that occasion 17 people were killed and 44 passengers sustained light and severe bodily injuries. (photos 29-36)



Photo 29 Targeted "Đakovica prevoz" coach, registration plates DJ 115-61, on the Peć-Rožaje road, at the "Savine Vode" location, where 17 passengers were killed on 3 May 1999



Photo 30 Body of the coach conductor killed in the attack



Photo 31 Body of a girl passenger



Photo 32 Body of Faza Andonović, killed in the attack



Photo 33 Body of an unidentified female coach passenger



Photo 34 VW "Golf Jetta" passenger car, registration plates PE 999-119, in which Milovan Ceklić and Milijana Ceklić were killed

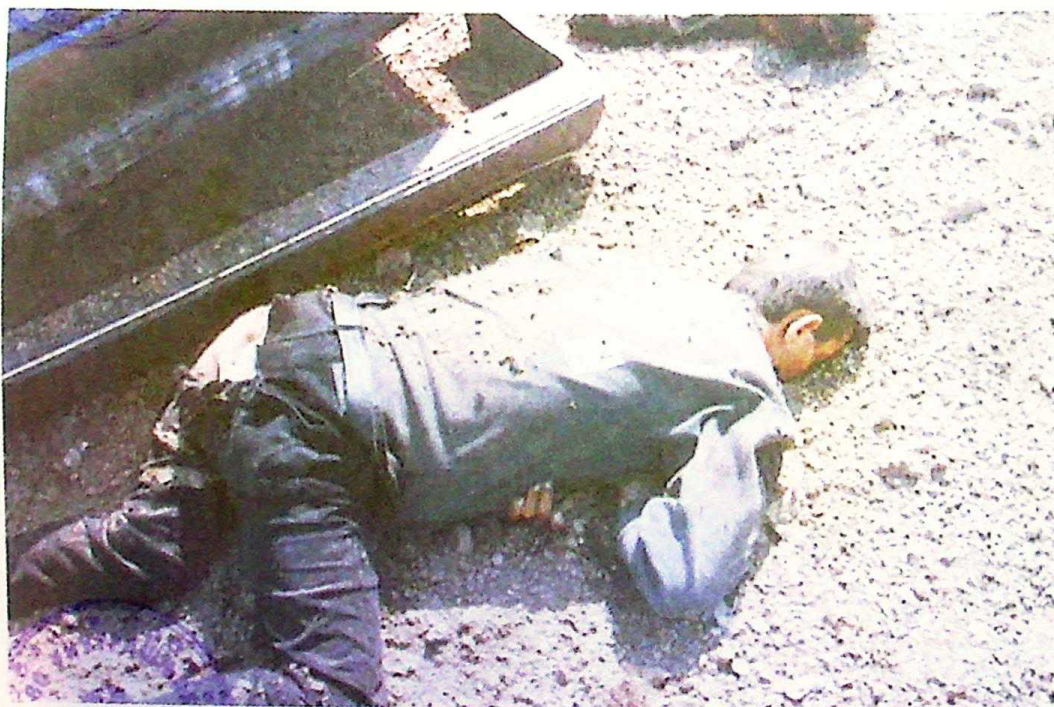


Photo 35 Body of Milovan Ceklić



Photo 36 Body of Milijana Ceklic

The Railway Bridge near Vatin

On 6 May 1999, at 11:20 p.m., the railway bridge across the Moravica River in the vicinity of Vatin and the border crossing towards Romania was struck with two missiles. The bridge was struck directly and collapsed into the river. The railway track on that section was completely destroyed, as well as the power and telephone lines along the railway track. Family houses in the town of Vatin were also damaged. *(photos 37-38)*



Photo 37 Destroyed railway bridge across the Moravica River at Vatin – Vršac, on the Belgrade-Bucarest railway line, 6 May 1999



Photo 38 Close-up of the sunken railway bridge in Vatin

The Railway Bridge near Bogutovac

On 8 May 1999, at 2:30 a.m., the metal railway bridge across the Lopatnica river at Bogutovac, municipality of Kraljevo, on the Kraljevo-Kosovo Polje railway line, was struck with two missiles and destroyed. The road bridge across the said river, on the Kraljevo-Raška road was also damaged at the time. Due to the detonations a number of buildings in the center of the town of Bogutovac were damaged, among which were a few private restaurants, shops and the "Studenica" Health Center Outpatient Clinic, the Cultural Center and a number of family houses. *(photos 39-40)*



Photo 39 Destroyed railway bridge across the Lopatnica River in the village of Bogutovac – Kraljevo, on the Kraljevo–Kosovo Polje railway line, photographed on 8 May 1999



Photo 40 Damaged railway bridge across the Ibar in the village of Bogutovac – Kraljevo, on the Kraljevo–Kosovo Polje railway line, photographed on 8 May 1999

INVESTIGATION REPORT

Made on May 9, 1999 by Jagoda Radosavljević, investigative judge on duty from Kraljevo District Court, concerning two missile attacks by the NATO Alliance forces on the village of Bogutovac, Kraljevo municipality, launched on May 8, 1999

INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE,

Jagoda Radosavljević

Authorized police officers of the Ministry of the
Interior, Kraljevo Secretariat
Mirko Markovic
Dragan Vićentijević

Crim.inv. technicians of Kraljevo
Secretariat
Miloš Vojinović
Dušan Bradarić
Miodrag Djordjević

The investigation began at 8:00 a.m., May 9, 1999.

In the course of the attack by NATO Alliance forces on May 8, 1999, at 2:30 a.m., a railway bridge on the Belgrade-Kraljevo-Kosovo Polje railway line was hit by three missiles. The bridge is located in the village of Bogutovac, Kraljevo municipality, by the kilometre marker post 101 + 498, over the river Lopatnica, immediately before its confluence with the river Ibar. The bridge is 60 metres long and made of metal structure. The impact broke the bridge in two places - on the northern and southern parts - and the tracks are severed from the bridge. Most part of the structure is in the water, whereas its southern section collapsed on the right river bank of the Lopatnica. The railway tracks are totally wrecked and unusable. The buttresses on both northern and southern parts of the bridge were torn down.

A road bridge runs parallel with the railway bridge over the same river as part of the Kraljevo-Raška highway. The bridge has a concrete fence the largest part of which is demolished on the left-hand side facing Raška, while visible circular and rectangular traces of damage are visible on the right-hand side. Rock fragments and other materials are scattered all over the driving lanes of the highway, as a result of the bombing of the bridge.

MILAN KOVAČEVIĆ from Bogutovac eye-witnessed the event.

On May 8, 1999, at 2:25 p.m., NATO forces attacked the village of Bogutovac, Kraljevo municipality, again. Two missiles hit the Bogutovac railway station. The railway station is built of solid material and its southern wing is completely destroyed. In the southern wing were the flats of the Railway Company workers employed at the Bogutovac railway station: Stojan Antović, the station master, and Milovan Nikolić, the train dispatcher. The remaining part of business premises is damaged to such an extent that the railway station has been rendered unserviceable. A crater made by the missile can be seen to the south of the demolished residential part of the railway station, which is partly covered with rocks, bricks and other construction material. There is a fragment of the exploded missile in the close proximity of the crater.

MIROSLAV MATOVIĆ from Bogutovac eye-witnessed the event.