



Photo 91

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Made on June 18, 1999 before the investigative judge of Belgrade District Court in the criminal proceedings against unknown perpetrators for the criminal act under Article 141 of the Penal Code of FRY.

Investigative judge
Ilija Simić

Court clerk
Stana Mitrić

Witness:
Danijel Ivić

Also present at the hearing:

Public Prosecutor

The Accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 10:00 a.m.

The witness was warned of his/her duty to tell the truth, not to withhold anything, and of the consequences of perjury. He/she was also warned that he/she was under no obligation to answer specific questions likely to expose himself/herself or next-of-kin to disgrace, considerable material damage or criminal prosecution. The witness answered general questions as follows:

- 1) Name and family name: Danijel Ivić
- 2) Father's name: Djordje
- 3) Occupation: 4th grade student of elementary school
- 4) Domicile: Vrbovac village, Kosovska Vitina municipality
- 5) Place of birth: K. Vitina
- 6) Date of birth: April 26, 1986
- 7) Relationship with the accused
or the injured party.....

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

It is noted that the witness has been questioned in the Belgrade Military Hospital, where he is undergoing treatment at the plastic surgery ward.

Prior to the hearing, the investigative judge interviewed the underage Danijel Ivić and came to a conclusion that he was capable of communicating and giving logical answers and description of events.

The witness responded to the investigative judge's questions as follows:

I live in the village of Vrbovac, near Kosovska Vitina, with my father Djordje, mother Kruna, a 13-year old sister Violeta, and grandfather Danilo. I am a 4th grade student of the elementary school in our village.

On May 16, 1999, around 3:00 p.m., I set off towards a field of ours where my father was working. The field is 2 km from our house, in the direction of the village of Mogila. I was supposed to take water to my father. On the way I crossed a field overgrown with grass. Suddenly, black smoke appeared before me and I heard a bang. Fragments started to fly. I felt that I was injured and started crying for help.

I realized that I had been injured by one of the cluster bombs dropped from planes in the vicinity of our village in the past few days. I have seen the bombs before. They were 40 cm long, resembling a yellow bottle. An elderly man was injured by a cluster bomb some days before that. I do not know his name, but I do know that he is a pensioner who had worked in Germany. He was injured close to the eye.

I do not know how the bomb was triggered off. All I know is that I heard a bang in front of me, I saw the smoke and was hit by fragments.

The first person who came running in response to my cries for help was Milica Dajić who was working in a nearby field together with her husband. She called out and my brother Trajče and my father came running to us. He and my father took me to hospital in Gnjlane where I spent the night. The following day I was brought here, to the Military Hospital in Belgrade. I lost both my legs. At first I was blind, but the vision of my left eye has been restored, while I still cannot see anything with my right eye.

My father has been visiting me here at the hospital, but I am very much worried about my family because I heard that the situation down there is bad.

That is all I have to say about the incident.

The minutes have been read to me, they contain my full account, and I have no objections thereto.

The hearing ended at 11:30 a.m.

(sgd) Danijel Ivić

Recording clerk
(sgd) Stana Mitrić

Investigative judge
(sgd) Ilija Simić

EXPERT HEARING RECORD

Made on June 17, 1999 at the Military Hospital.

Expert: Dr. Branislav Pišćević, a plastic surgery specialist from Belgrade, No. 16 Koste Racina Street, born on December 29, 1957 in Belgrade, father's name Stanislav, unrelated to the witness. After having been warned, he made the following statement:

Danijel Ivić was admitted on May 18, 1999, to the Belgrade Military Hospital as an emergency case. He was transported from the hospital in Gnjlane the day before. He had been injured by a cluster bomb in his village. His right lower leg and a part of his left leg, from the upper leg downward, had been amputated in the hospital in Gnjlane. Both his eyes were injured and his eardrum ruptured. He had wounds inflicted by bomb fragments all over his body.

The necessary interventions have been made and he will have to rest in bed for several months during treatment. When his condition allows it, he will have to have prostheses implanted. He had suffered extremely grave injuries that had put his life in danger. This is my report and opinion.

I have read the record and sign it as my own accordingly.

(sgd) Dr. Branislav Pišćević

Recording clerk
(sgd) Stana Mitrić

Investigative judge
(sgd) Ilija Simić



Photo 92 The destroyed household, house and auxiliary buildings in the village of Jasenica – Valjevo, belonging to Mileta Krunić, whose wife Milka Krunić was killed on 18 May 1999



Photo 93 The site where Milka Krunić (born in 1927) was killed and where her son Miroljub Krunić was seriously injured on 18 May 1999

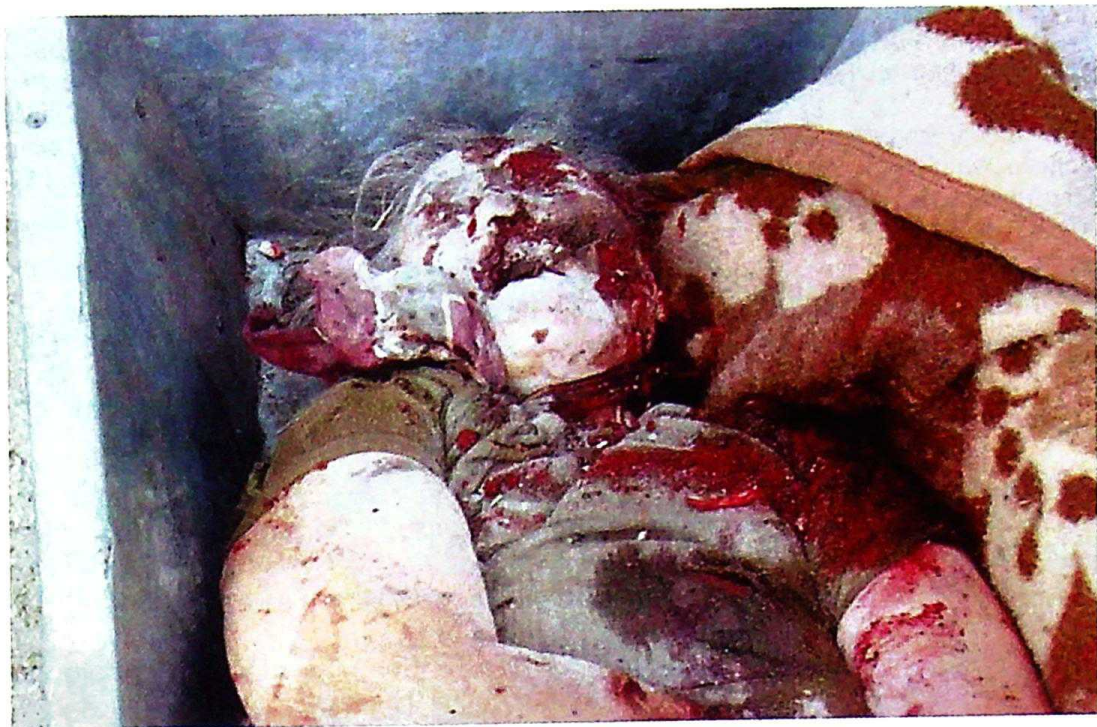


Photo 94 The body of Milka Krunić from the village of Jasenica, Valjevo

REPORT

On the investigation after the NATO bombing of the village of Jasenica near Valjevo, which took place on 18 May 1999. The investigation was conducted on 18 and 19 May 1999 by the investigative judge of the District Court in Valjevo

P r e s e n t:

Investigative judge:
Dragan Obradović

Crime inspectors of the Valjevo
Secretariat of the Interior:
Milenko Krstić
Desimir Obradović

Crime technicians:
Željko Nenezic
Predrag Ilić

The investigation began on 18 May 1999 at 3:00 p.m.

After the police inspectors informed the investigative judge at 1:30 p.m. that one person had been killed, several persons injured, and that huge material damage was inflicted in the NATO bombing of the village of Jasenica, which took place at 12:42 p.m., the investigative judge accepted the oral proposal of the Valjevo District Public Prosecutor and proceeded to the site to carry out investigation.

SITUATION ON THE SITE

The investigation on the site started after the sirens sounded the end of the air raid threat, which on 18 May 1999 lasted from 12:40 p.m. to 2:50 p.m. During the air raid, besides bombing the village of Jasenica, the NATO forces bombed the villages of Donja Grabovica and Gornja Grabovica. However, most of the missiles were fired at the chemical complex "Krušik" Holding company in Valjevo, and at the surrounding residential area.

The site of the investigation is in the of village Jasenica, at the household of Mileta Krunić, from Jasenica, whose house is located on the left side of the asphalt road which passes through the village.

On arrival at the site the investigative judge was informed that the corpse of the late Milka Krunić had been pulled out of the rubble and that it had already been put in the hearse of the firm "Vidrak" to be transported to the hospital in Valjevo. After the crime technician had photographed the body the investigative judge ordered it to be taken for autopsy to the mortuary of the hospital in Valjevo.

The investigative judge was informed on the site that in the bombing of the village of Jasenica Miroljub Krunić, the son of the late Milka Krunić, had been injured and was admitted to the Valjevo Emergency Medical Center because of a fractured leg.

Vladan Krunić, from Jasenica, who pulled the body out of the debris of the house, can serve as a witness.

At the time when the investigation was about to begin, at 3:45 p.m., the air raid sirens went on again and the investigation had to be suspended. It was agreed that the procedure be continued the following day.

The investigation judge and the investigation team went to the emergency medical center in Valjevo to obtain data on the kind and degree of Miroljub Krunic's injuries, as well as the data on other persons that had been injured the same day in the bombing of Valjevo and surrounding villages.

The investigative judge was given the following data at the emergency medical center:

a) Admitted for treatment:

1. Miroljub (father's name Mileta) Krunic, born in 1956, from Jasenica, sustained major injuries, i.e. fractures of the right shin;
2. Slavoljub Simic, born in 1966, from Valjevo, living at No. 85/5 Oslobodioci Valjeva St., operated on because of a left upper arm fracture;
3. Milica (father's name Novak) Maksimovic, born in 1928, from Valjevo, living at No. 78 Oslobodioci Valjeva St., sustained a brain concussion;
4. Vladimir (father's name Milan) Milutinovic, born in 1977, from Valjevo, living at No. 66 Oslobodioci Valjeva St., sustained an open fracture of the right forearm;
5. Jovanka (father's name Radomir) Vujic, born in 1936, from Valjevo, living at No. 9 Milana Drakulica St.;
6. Radmila (Tanasije) Nestorovic, born in 1927, from Valjevo, living at No. 11/2 Zbratimljeni gradovi, whose left hip is fractured.

b) Examined and discharged for treatment at home:

1. Draga (father's name Radoje) Krunic, born in 1952, from Valjevo, living at No. 48/6 Oslobodioci Valjeva St., whose left shin is bruised, including abrasions;
2. Zlatija (father's name Tihomir) Djordjevic, born in 1957, from Valjevo, living at No. 4 Vojina Sofronica St., whose nasal bones and both hands are bruised, including abrasions;
3. Darko (father's name Trajanko) Krstic, born in 1978, from Valjevo, living at No. 81/6 Oslobodioci Valjeva St., whose left wrist is concussed;
4. Mirko (father's name Marjan) Tufegdžic, born in 1963, from Valjevo, living at n.n. Kosjericka St., whose left side of the thorax has been bruised;
5. Petar (father's name Milorad) Ninic, born in 1927, living at No. 1 Pasterova St., whose right side of the thorax has been bruised and is swollen;
6. Veselinka (father's name Vojislav) Simic, born in 1929, from Valjevo, living at No. 35 Zdravka Jovanovica St., whose right knee is sprained and the ligaments in the left knee are broken;
7. Milena (father's name Dragomir) Ilic, born in 1952, from Valjevo, living at No. 79/5 Oslobodioci Valjeva St., whose left shin is with abrasions;
8. Marija (father's name Radosav) Markovic, born in 1984, from Valjevo, living at No. 8 Prešernova St., whose right knee is bruised, combined with abrasions on the right leg;
9. Mila (father's name Radoje) Peric, born in 1968, from Radjevo Selo, whose right ankle is sprained;
10. Ankica (father's name Boško) Lazarevic, employee of the District Court in Valjevo, whose thorax and right ankle are concussed;
11. Ljubica (father's name Dragan) Grujicic, born in 1968, from the village of Popučak, whose head is bruised and who has scratches on her face and knees;
12. Stanimir (father's name Milojko) Mijailovic, born in 1963, from the village of Strmovi, near Lajkovac, whose right hand ulna is fractured.

Concluded on 18 May 1999 at 4:30 p.m.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUED

On 19 May at 9.00 a.m.

PRESENT:

The previously listed officials, except for inspector Milenko Krstić.

SITUATION ON THE SITE

The household of Mileta Krunić is located in the village of Jasenica, about 3 km northeast of the Krušik Holding Company - Valjevo grounds.

His house is located next to the asphalt road that passes through Jasenica in the direction of Gornja Grabovica, on its left side.

There is no fence on the side of the house facing the road. There is a two-winged metal gate at the wooden fence that separates M. Krunić's backyard from the backyard of his neighbor, Ljiljana Reljić.

In the first part of the backyard, next to the wooden fence on the right, when observing from the road, there is a foundation of a house under construction.

When observing from the road, there is a wooden fence to the left which goes to the far end of the backyard separating the vegetable garden from the fenced backyard of Mileta Krunić. In the front part of the backyard, viewed from the road, next to the mentioned foundation, which is on the right side, there is a car, make Lada 1500. It has license plate VA 101-06, and it is parked on the left side of the backyard, before the wooden fence, parallel with both the asphalt road and the part of the backyard separated by the fence.

The windshield on this vehicle is broken, as well as its windows on the right side. The trunk of the car is deformed.

TRACES ON THE SITE

The distance from the left side of the asphalt road, when observing from the direction from which the investigative judge from Valjevo arrived in Jasenica, to the wooden fence, where most of the buildings belonging to the household of Mileta Krunić are located, is 32 meters.

There had once been a ground-floor house within the fence and it is now destroyed. That house was 5 meters far from the described fence, and according to the visible traces it was the size of 16 x 8 meters. This ground-floor house is completely destroyed and it is turned into a pile of building blocks and bricks, wooden beams, and pieces of a concrete slab, all crushed, broken and smashed. To the right of this debris, towards the buildings on the right side, there is a broken chimney, and in the ruins one can recognize a bathroom tub, a brown carpet, ceramic tiles, forks and spoons. There is nothing else left of the house. The right wall of the house, when observing from the road, was 25 meters to the right from the mentioned fence that divides the backyard of Mileta Krunić's household from his vegetable garden.

To the left of the once left corner of the destroyed house, quite close to the fence, is a wooden shed, which is destroyed, as well as the coarse-grain grinder that had been in it. The shed was the size of 2.50 x 2.50 meters. The wooden shed continues into a wooden corn shed and then a shack for firewood. All three structures are under the same roof. The overall size of both wooden structures is 6 x 1.2 meters and their roof was covered with flat tiles. A large number of cement bags, which are piled in this shed, are damaged. The wooden structures are badly damaged or better to say completely ruined.

In the far end of Mileta Krunic's backyard, 10 meters behind the rear left corner of the house, i.e. behind the rubble of the house, down the hill and towards the backyard with the fence around it, is a built furnace which is also damaged. There are construction blocks, bricks, and a wooden structure scattered around in this part of the backyard. The trees are pulled out and there is also a burnt oil stove in the backyard.

Behind the fence, in the vegetable garden, behind the former wooden storage building is a damaged outhouse, which is covered with the same flat tiles as the corn shed and shack for wood.

Four meters to the once right rear corner of the house, in the part of the backyard without the fence, there is a workshop made of bricks, i.e. a garage, which to the right, in the form of the capital letter L, continues as a barn. Both ends of this building are covered with tiles. The garage, i.e. workshop, is the size of 5 x 5 m while the barn is the size of 9 x 4 meters.

The windows on the front and the rear sides of the workshop are broken, the rear window frames are dislocated, and the welding set inside the workshop is destroyed. The tiles on both the workshop and on the barn are damaged, on the latter on both sides of the roof, on the one facing the road and the other towards the rubbish dumps under the barn, on top of which is a pile of shattered tiles.

According to the owner of the house, Mileta Krunic, who was present during the investigation, the house consisted of a large dining room for guests, a sitting room and a niche kitchen, an anteroom, a room, a storeroom, and a bathroom.

He said that the house was equipped with all necessary furnishings, which were completely destroyed (a fridge, an electric cooker, a stove for wood, kitchen elements, a German made color TV set and another black-and-white one, four beds, one boiler, one bathtub, and one toilet bowl. The owner also said that a fire broke out after the missile had directly struck his house, but it was quickly extinguished.

No crater was found during the investigation. It is possible that there is one, it may be covered with the heap of rubble.

According to Mileta Krunic, the owner of the house, his wife was in the house at the time when the missile struck, as well as his severely injured son, who managed to get out, but not without injuries. He himself was near the barn and that is why he was not injured.

The site was photographed and filmed with a video camera by the Valjevo police crime technicians, and the photo file will constitute an integral part of this Report.

Concluded at 10:00 a.m.

Investigative judge
(sgd) Dragan Obradovic

AUTOPSY REPORT

On the now late Milka Krunić, from Jasenica. The autopsy was performed on 19 May 1999 in the Mortuary of the Valjevo Hospital on request of Dragan Obradović, the investigative judge of the District Court in Valjevo

Pathologists:

Dr. I. Jiljana Vujčić

Dr. Vesna Krstevski

Assistant pathologist:

Tomislav Tanasić

EXTERNAL FINDINGS

1. Female corpse about 165 cm long, age about 70. The skeleton and muscles are moderately developed. A well nourished person. Rigor mortis present in all joints. Atonia on the back of the trunk in the form of dark purple single and merged patches. The skin is pale-gray.

2. Graying hair 30 cm long. The eyelids are closed, the conjunctiva is smooth and anemic, the cornea is slightly dull, the iris is yellowish-brown, and the pupils are round 4 mm in diameter. The lips are missing and this is described in the following passage 3. The neck is cylindrical, with limited flexibility. The thorax is cylindrical and normal. Female breasts. The abdomen is above the level of the chest. Female pubic eminence.

3. The skin and the subcutaneous tissue in the central forehead region are damaged in the size of 3 x 2.5 cm and the facial bones are exposed. The sides and edges are torn and bruised. There is another defect with the same characteristics. It is 1 cm from the former one towards the nose tissue and its size is 1 x 0.5 cm. The skin and the subcutaneous tissue at the base of the nose are damaged in the size of 2 x 1 cm and the bone is exposed. The sides and edges are torn and bruised. There is an irregular vertical wound on the septum, medially. Its size is 1.5 x 1 cm. Its canal enters the nasal cavity and the septum tissue is fragmented. There is a bruise, the size of 1 x 1 cm on the tip of the nose. The upper and the lower lips are torn and bruised. There is a 1.8 cm long horizontal wound under the right eyebrow, exterior with soft tissue on its bottom, and its edges and sides are bruised. The inferior part of the right eyelid is torn and partly missing. The skin on the right half of the face has numerous dark red dots, patches, and lines with grazed and dry cuticle. The largest patch is 1.8 x 1 cm. The left mandible corner has a wound on it, in the size of 5 x 1 cm, which extends upwards and interior. There are completely fractured facial bones on its bottom and its sides and edges are torn and bruised. The wound has coagulated blood, pieces of tissue, earth, pieces of glass, and metal pieces in it, which are not larger than a wheat grain. There is an irregular wound extending upwards and interior from the left corner of the lips. It encompasses the nostrils, its inferior, and medial part. Its edges and sides are torn and bruised and there are pieces of tissue and bone fragments from the maxilla, face, and nose. The medial part of the left earlobe is missing and the remaining parts are torn and bruised. There is a wound 2 cm right above the place where the left earlobe links to the head. It extends upwards and interior, into the hairy part of the head. The wound is 8 x 3 cm, it has a completely fractured bone with dislocations on its bottom, and its edges and sides are torn and bruised. Fragments of the fractured bones are protruding from it. The skin on the left part of the forehead has 8 total defects with bones on their bottoms. The largest such defect is 1.5 x 1 cm. At the top of the forehead on the left side, where the hair starts, there is a total defect of the cuticle and subcutaneous tissue in the size of 3 x 1 cm with a bone at its bottom. There are 4

more cuticle and subcutaneous tissue defects in the hairy region, on the left side of the top of the head, which have the same characteristics as the former ones but are somewhat smaller. The entire head is deformed and it has layers of earth, gravel, pieces of glass and metal on it. There is a wound on the left side of the neck, at its base. It is the size of 5 x 4.5 cm and its edges are torn and bruised. It extends downwards and oblique, in the form of a 15.5 cm long canal entering the thoracic cavity. The canal contains coagulated blood, torn tissue, as well as foreign bodies, such as sand, pieces of glass and metal the size of a pea. There is another wound 1 cm from this one, in the exterior direction. It is the size of 3 x 1 cm. It is similar to the previous wound but it is only 1 cm deep and has soft tissue on its bottom. There is yet another wound at a distance of 0.5 cm from the latter one, in the exterior direction. It is similar, with soft tissue inside, about 1 cm deep and almost of the same size. On both sides of the thorax the skin has many dark red patchy and grazed bruises. They are arranged irregularly and there are too many to describe the location of each one. There are 5 separate wounds in the region of the left breast, in its upper exterior quarter. The largest one is the size of 5 x 3.5 cm. The breast tissue is in the bottom of all these wounds and their edges are torn and bruised. There is a wound the size of 2 x 1 cm in the inferior- interior quarter of the same breast, near the nipple. It has the same characteristics as the previous wounds. The skin on the right breast, inferior-interior quarter, is with abrasions in the size of 3 x 0.7 cm. There is a wound the size of 4 x 2 cm, which is 10 cm above the left hip. Its edges are torn and bruised and there is torn muscle tissue on its bottom. There are two smaller wounds with the same characteristics right above this one. On the left upper arm, both inferior and exterior, there are many dark red single and merged grazed and dry patches. The top of the right shoulder has a bruise the size of 4.5 x 2.3 cm. The right forearm, inferior, has three irregular wounds with torn and bruised edges. The largest one is 3.5 x 2 cm and torn blood vessels, nerves, and muscle tissue are protruding from all of them. There is a wound 2 cm above the right knee, which is the size of 2 x 0.5 cm. Its edges are torn and bruised, and it has torn muscle tissue on its bottom. There is a bruise the size of 3.5 x 3.5 cm at the ankle of the same leg. There are bruises on both thighs 8 cm from the groin pits.

4. She was dressed in a gray woollen-cloth skirt, red T-shirt, men's socks, and she had a kerchief tied around her neck.

5. There is earth, dust, as well as pieces of glass and metal in the mouth and nasal cavities. There is no foreign content in the ear canal, genital hole, and anus.

6. There are no other changes or wounds on the corpse except for those described.

INTERNAL FINDINGS

a) The scalp tissue has the defects described under 3. There is a bruise the size of 8 x 5 cm. There are many impressed fractures with loose pieces on the top of the head, left side, of which three are impressed into the left lobe brain tissue. The dura mater, which is pearly and has dark blood coloration, is torn at these fractures. No foreign content is found in the fossae Sylvius. The tissue of the cerebellum, pons, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord is moist and anemic. The arteries in the brain base have reduced flexibility and have grayish yellow growths on the endothelium. There is no foreign content in the cranial cavities and they have smooth and anemic ependyma. There is a small quantity of dark red blood in the cavities of the frontal, sphenoid and ethmoid bones, and there is no content in the middle ear. There are many irregular complete fractures with dislocations on the skull base, especially on the left side.

8. The tongue is in the mouth cavity and it is covered with sand and mud. There is no foreign content in the pharynx and esophagus and their mucosa is smooth and anemic. There is a small quantity of liquid dark red blood in the bronchi and bronchiole with foreign sand-like particles in it. The lymph glands below the bronchi trachea are dark and are the size of a bean. The thyroid gland lobes are of normal size and are distinct in the section. The thymus is replaced by fat tissue. The hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage are intact.

9. There is about 300 ml of both semi liquid and coagulated dark red blood in both thoracic cavities. Both lung wings have completely grown to the pleura, pericardium and omentum. The pleura and some of the grown in pieces of lungs in the upper left lobe and the upper and lower right lung lobes are torn and bruised. Most of the tissue at the top of the left upper lung lobe is destructed. A bloody and foamy content flows out of the sections when they are pressed.

10. There is no foreign content in the cardiac sac. The pericardium and epicardium are moderately colored by blood and smooth. The endocard is smooth and clear. The artery and vein mouths are passable and with thin and normal valves. The thickness of the right ventricle wall is 5 mm and 15 mm in the left one. The heart muscle has a distinct structure in its section and it is moderately colored by blood. The artery and vein mouths are passable and their walls, as well as the aorta walls, are flexible and with a smooth endothelium. The oval hole is closed.

11. There is no foreign content in the abdominal cavity. The parietal and visceral peritoneum is smooth and moderately colored by blood. The spleen is free with a smooth capsule, with crushed edges and yellowish in the section. There is about 4 ccm of gall in the gall bladder. Its mucosa is like velvet and colored with gall. The pancreas is of normal size and partly degenerated by fat. The suprarenal glands correspond in size and they have a distinct structure in the section. The kidneys are tough, with capsules that rub off easily, smooth, and moderately colored with blood. They have a distinct structure in the sections. The mucosa in the pielon is smooth and moderately colored with blood.

12. There is a larger quantity of human excreta in the colon, where the mucosa is smooth and moderately colored with blood. There is about 100 ccm of urine in the urine bladder and the mucosa is anemic and with normal creases. The internal genital organs correspond to the age.

13. There is about 300 ccm of grayish mushy content in the stomach with pieces of undigested food in it. The mucosa in it has dark blood coloration and normal creases. The appendix is free, about 11 cm long. There is standard content in the intestine and colon, and the mucosa is moderately colored and smooth.

14. The left clavicle is fractured across its middle and the fractures are dislocated and fragmented. The first left rib is completely fractured 5.5 cm from the sternum, the second at a distance of 8.5 cm, the third at a distance of 5 cm, the fourth at a distance of 3.2 cm, the fifth at a distance of 3 cm, the seventh at a distance of 2 cm, and the eighth, ninth and tenth are fractured at a distance of 6 cm. All these fractured ribs are on the left side of the thoracic cavity, they are total fractures, and the values represent the distance from the fracture to where the rib links with the sternum. The ribs on the right side of the thoracic cavity are also completely fractured and the distances from the fractures to the sternum are: the second at a distance of 3 cm, the third at a distance of 6 cm, the fourth at a distance of 6.5 cm and 4.5 cm. The 6th thoracic vertebra is completely fractured. The edges of the fracture are rough and pieces of metal, the size of a wheat grain, are found with tweezers. There are no fractures on the remaining bones in the trunk, nor in the limbs. The facial bone fractures have been described under 3. It should be added that all

the bones on the left side of the face are completely fractured without the skin being damaged, except for those parts that have been mentioned. The injuries on the body were photographed prior and during the autopsy.

CONCLUSION

I It is a case of violent death. The death is the result of massive destruction of the brain (cerebrum), of broken spinal cord, and of massive external bleeding. The complete and impressed fractures on the skull have damaged the cerebrum tissue. The broken spinal cord is the result of the 6th thoracic vertebra complete fracture. The damaged major blood vessels in the neck resulted in massive bleeding. The bone fractures, vertebra fracture, and the damage, i.e. tearing of the major blood vessels are the result of a blast thrust, which is created by exploding bombs.

(sgd) Dr. Vesna Krstevski

L.S.

(sgd) Dr. Ljiljana Vujic

Verified as true copy of the original
(sgd) Dragan Obradović
Investigative Judge

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

made on 26 May 1999 before the investigative judge of the District Court in Valjevo during the urgent investigation after the NATO bombing of the village Jasenica on 18 May 1999

Investigative Judge
Dragan Obradović

Witness
The wronged party - Mileta Krunic

Court Clerk
Svetlana Milutinović

Also present at the testimony were:

Public Prosecutor

The Accused

Defense Counsel

Proceedings began at 11:05 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 specific questions likely to expose him or a close relative to disgrace, considerable material damage, or prosecution. The witness answered the general questions as follows:

1. Name and family name	MILETA KRUNIĆ
2. Father's name	Dragiša
3. Occupation	farmer
4. Domicile	Jasenica
5. Place of birth	Jasenica
6. Date of birth	22 February 1937
7. Relationship to the accused or wronged party:	the wronged

With regard to the case the witness stated the following:

Attention of the witness was brought to Articles 231 and 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure, after which he gave the following

STATEMENT

Until 18 May 1999 I was living with my now late wife, Milka, and with my son, Miroljub, in my family household in the village Jasenica near Valjevo.

We had a ground-floor house, which consisted of the following premises: a large dining room, a sitting room and a niche kitchen, an anteroom, a room, a storeroom and a

bathroom. The foundations of the house were 16 x 8 meters. We had a wooden storeroom in our back yard, as well as a corn shed and a shack for firewood, all three under the same roof. We also had a built furnace for baking bread. All these were in one part of the backyard. In the other part of the backyard, near the house, there was a brick workshop and a brick barn, which were under the same roof. The household covered an area of 3200 square meters.

On 18 May 1999 my son and I had been in Valjevo and we returned home about noon. My now late wife prepared some meal for us after which all three of us were to do our chores. I had left the house and I remember having heard the air raid siren. It was at about 12:40 p.m.

After I had left the house I noticed something like a white glare - in the shape of a soccer ball. I could hear the noise of a plane but I couldn't see it. I looked in the direction of the ball in the sky and it seemed as if it were heading towards our house, so I shouted out to my son and wife to run, and I ran to the other side of the backyard, towards the barn.

Our village was not targeted before in the bombings so my son and wife didn't leave the house quickly enough. I know that my son had run out first and I think he saw this ball in the air approaching our house, so he rushed and reached the small gate in front of the house, which is about 5 meters from the house and which leads to the upper part of the backyard. My late wife had left the house and she was at the doorstep when the missile struck our house. At that moment I was in shelter between the barn and the workshop, some 10 meters away from the two of them.

My wife was killed at that site instantly after the explosion when a concrete slab fell on her head. I had approached her and saw she was dead, and then I went to my son, who had crawled to an apple tree in the upper part of the backyard. He had first told me he was all right, but I noticed he had pain in his legs, so I touched them and noticed they were cold. Because of this I called my neighbors to help me and they really arrived very quickly and drove my son to the emergency health center in Valjevo. He is still being treated in the hospital for fractures of the right leg.

My wife's body was partly covered with the rubble and my neighbors, Vladan Krunić, from Jasenica, being one of them helped me pull her out. I could see injuries on her head, but I don't know whether she had injuries elsewhere.

We managed to pull her out from the debris, after which she was transferred to the emergency health center in Valjevo for autopsy on order of the investigative judge.

The missile razed my house to the ground and a small fire broke out, but I don't know what caused it, whether it was the very missile or the explosion of our color TV. Anyhow, firemen came soon afterwards and they extinguished the fire.

In this event I not only lost my wife, but my house too, which we had been investing in since we married in 1959. Practically everything that we had is in the rubble of the house that the investigative judge saw; a fridge, electric cooker, stove for wood, kitchen sink, four beds in the rooms, one German made color TV, but I don't know its make, one black and white TV, the entire bathroom with a boiler, bathtub, and toilet bowl, tables, i.e. a large dining table for guests, chairs, cupboards. I had all the household items - bed linen, three dining services, cutlery, a sewing machine, a radio, a cassette player, a vacuum cleaner, a freezer. All my late wife's, my son's and my own clothes have been destroyed, as well as carpets, chandelier, and curtains, but I can't tell you the exact quantities since my late wife knew better about such things.

The other buildings within my household have been damaged too, such as the wooden storage room in which there was a coarse-grain grinder. In the wooden corn shed

and the shack for firewood, which have also been damaged, I had about 20 bags of cement, which were prepared for the construction of our new house up in the backyard. My workshop and barn have also been damaged and the investigative judge established that when investigating the site. My welding set which was in the workshop is also destroyed, as well as the built furnace for baking bread, which has to be rebuilt. Four quince trees that had been in my backyard were pulled out. My whole backyard was covered with grass, which is completely destroyed, and that whole fenced part of the backyard is destroyed too.

The wooden fence is also partly damaged. I do not know whether some municipal commission came to assess the war damage, however, they didn't give me any report.

The windshield and the right side windows on my son's car, make Lada 1500, license plates VA 101-06, which had been in the backyard, were broken. The trunk is dented and it cannot be locked any more.

Since this event I have no home and for the time being I am temporarily staying in my next door neighbor's summer cottage. Her name is Ljiljana Reljić and her property in Jasenica is next to mine.

Some civil defense representatives came to the site and they brought a camp trailer and a tent, which I am using now during the day.

The electricity lines had been broken by the bombing but they were repaired. The civil defense representatives also brought me tiles and they covered my barn and workshop.

The windows on the barn and the garage, which were destroyed, have not been repaired yet.

On behalf of my son, who is still in hospital, and in my name, I am submitting a claim for the intangible damage, i.e. the death of my wife, to which I am entitled. I am also claiming compensation for the material damage, i.e. for the destroyed household property. I cannot state the amount in either case, since I am not an expert in the matter to, so I leave it to the experts to assess.

I forgot to mention that my small gas stove with two plates, which was in the house, and an oil stove, which was in the backyard, were also destroyed.

My son told me that he had DM 200 in one of his winter-coat pockets. I tried to find this coat in the rubble but I didn't manage to find anything.

We had no gold, so these 200 DM is the only valuable I claim compensation for.

That is all that I had to say. The Minutes have been dictated aloud so I sign them without any objection or reading.

Concluded at 11:35 a.m.

Court Clerk

Investigative judge

Verified as true copy of the original
(sgd) Dragan Obradović
Investigative Judge

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

made on 27 May 1999 before the investigative judge of the District Court in Valjevo during the urgent investigation after the NATO bombing of the village Jasenica on 18 May 1999

Investigative Judge
Dragan Obradović

Witness
Miroljub Krunić

Court Clerk
Dragica Šestović

Also present at the testimony were:

Public Prosecutor

The Accused

Defense Counsel

Proceedings began at 12:45 p.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 specific 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 | Miroljub Krunić |
| 2. Father's name | Mileta |
| 3. Occupation | Driver for the road maintenance enterprise in Valjevo |
| 4. Domicile | Jasenica |
| 5. Place of birth | Valjevo |
| 6. Date of birth | 15 February 1965 |
| 7. Relationship to the accused or the wronged party: | wronged party |

With regard to the case the witness stated the following:

The wronged party gave his testimony in the Orthopedics Ward, hospital in Valjevo.

Attention of the witness was brought to Articles 231 and 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure, after which he gave the following

STATEMENT

On 18 May 1999 in the morning hours I went to the Emergency Center in Valjevo to get an injection because of my right hand, which had been injured before. After that my father and I returned home in my car, which has license plates VA 101-06. When we

arrived I parked the car near the fence that separates the part of the backyard where the house was situated. The front of the vehicle was turned towards the vegetable garden.

After that my father and I went into the house and we had lunch. Then we went out, since we had some chores to do. I remember I heard the air raid siren go on and I remember hearing three nearby detonations. Till then the NATO forces never targeted our village, though they flew over it very often, almost every day.

I remember my father had gone to the other end of the backyard, between the barn and the workshop, while I was very near the house and my mother was practically at its front door, near me, when the house began to crumble. Personally, I didn't hear the missile that hit our house.

The house collapsed on my mother after it had been hit. I was partly covered by the falling material. However, I managed to pull myself out of the rubble and to crawl 20 - 30 meters away from it, to the other end of the backyard towards the village road.

I can't say who organized the rescue. Anyhow the people from the civil defense arrived soon after and I was quickly transferred to the Emergency Center Ward of the Valjevo Hospital, where I am still being treated. What I know is that my right ankle was fractured and I now have a plaster cast above my knee. My cervical vertebrae have also been injured and my kidneys were concussed.

Our entire property is left under the rubble of our house. My mother was killed, our house destroyed, and I told my father to look for and take the 200 DM which I had in one of the pockets of my coat. All my civilian papers as well as my military booklet are under the rubble.

I am submitting a claim for the intangible damage, i.e. the death of my mother, to which I am lawfully entitled. I am also claiming compensation for the material damage and for the injuries I have suffered. I cannot state the amount since I am still under treatment.

This is all that I had to say. The Minutes were dictated aloud, so I sign them without any objection or reading.

signature

Finished at 1:00 p.m.

Court Clerk

Investigative Judge
(sgd) Dragan Obradovic

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

made on 27 May 1999 before the investigative judge of the District Court in Valjevo during the urgent investigation after the NATO bombing of the village Jasenica on 18 May 1999

Investigative Judge
Dragan Obradović

Witness
Forensic expert Dr. Dragan Jeremić

Court clerk
Dragica Šestović

Also present at the testimony were:

Public Prosecutor

The Accused

Defense Counsel

Proceedings began at 1:30 p.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 specific 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 | Dr. Dragan Jeremić |
| 2. Father's name | Djordje |
| 3. Occupation | orthopedics & traumatology spec. |
| 4. Domicile | No.5/11 Naselje Oslobođioci Valjeva St., Valjevo |
| 5. Place of birth | Ljig |
| 6. Date of birth | 1950 |
| 7. Relationship to the accused
or the wronged party: | none |

With regard to the case the witness stated the following:

Attention of the witness was brought to Articles 231 and 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure, after which he presented the following

FINDINGS

I am acquainted with the case for which forensic opinion is required, and I wish to state the following:

The name of Miroljub Krunic has been entered in the Emergency Ward Protocol under No. 934, on 18 May 1999 and he was immediately given medical assistance. X-rays were made after which he was admitted to the Orthopedics Ward of the Health Center in Valjevo. During the examination the following was found:

Fracture of both malleoluses of the right ankle, verified by an X-ray, which shows fractures on both the internal and external malleolus bone structures. During the clinical examination painful reactions were found in the right lumbar region, as well as skin abrasions on the back. An X-ray was made of the lumbar spine and the following was found on the bone structures:

There is a fracture line on the transverse process of the first, second, third and fourth lumbar vertebrae on the right side combined with dislocation of the bone structures. Because of the pain and traces of blood found in the urine an urologist was consulted, whose opinion was that the lumbar region was concussed. An abrasion on the right side of the forehead was found during the clinical examination.

On grounds of all this I hereby give the following

OPINION

The injuries of the bone structures in the right ankle constitute a grave injury, as well as the injury of the lumbar spine transverse process. The other injuries, such as the concussions and abrasions are minor bodily injuries. Altogether the injuries of Miroljub Krunić are qualified as grave bodily injuries.

That is all that I have to state. The Minutes were dictated aloud, so I sign them without objection or reading.

The forensic expert was paid 200 Dinars for the expertise.

Concluded at 1:45 p.m.

Court Clerk

Investigative Judge
(sgd.) Dragan Obradović



Photo 95 Destroyed houses on Vuka Karadžića Street, Sombor; one person was killed and several were injured. About 50 houses were destroyed or damaged on 21 May 1999



Photo 96 Destroyed house, No. 60 Vuka Karadžića St., Sombor, in which its owner, Nikola Hinić, born in 1940, was killed on 21 May 1999



*Photo 97 Destroyed and completely burnt house of Slobodan Knežević, No. 58
Vuka Karadžića St., Sombor, 21 May 1999*



*Photo 98 The interior of Slobodan
Knežević's burnt house in
Sombor, 21 May 1999*



Photo 99 The yard of Miroslav Velimirović's household, No.64 Prizrenska St., Sombor, with the destroyed house and kennels for breeding thoroughbred dogs (Dogo Argentino), where 5 dogs with pedigree, as well as Šarplaninac watchdogs were killed, 22 May 1999



Photo 100 Destroyed household of Djuro Grujić, No.44 Sveti Sava St., Sombor. The house and farm were destroyed, ten pigs and more than 100 chicken were killed, 22 May 1999

Djakovica (photos 101-102)



Photo 101 Damaged house in Djakovica in which its owner, Ibrahim Djoši, was killed, 21 May 1999

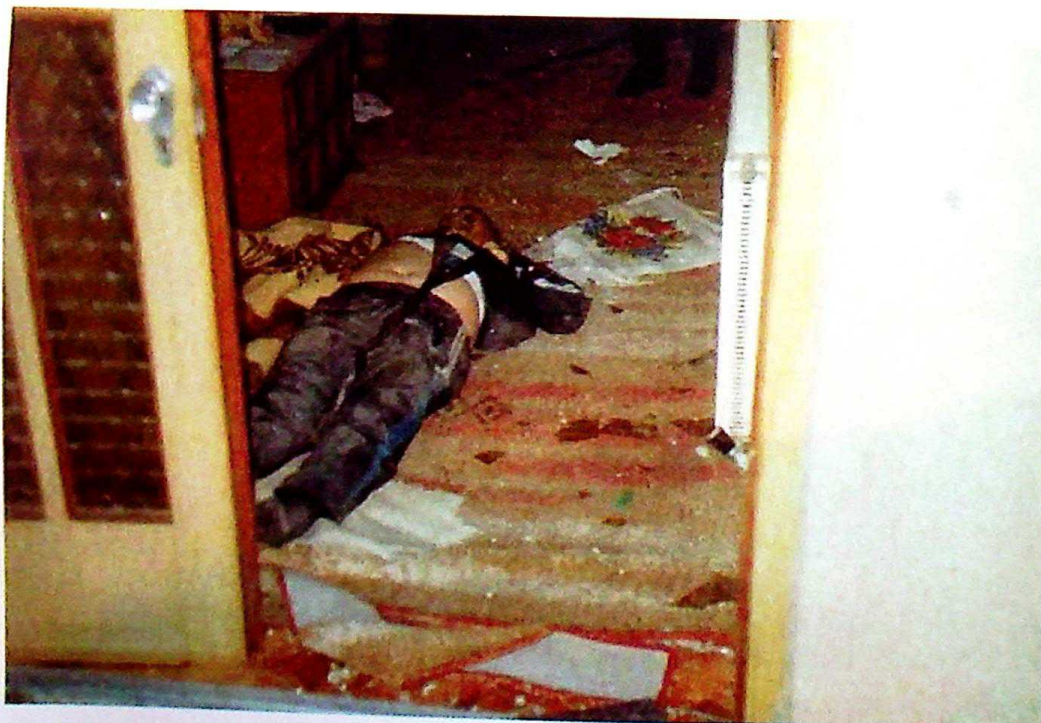


Photo 102 The body of killed Ibrahim Djoši, 21 May 1999

Šabac

On 25 May 1999 at 1:05 p.m. many civilian facilities in Šabac, mostly family houses, were damaged. In this attack 4 citizens were inflicted minor injuries, while Živorad Nenadović (1930), who had been severely injured, died soon after being admitted to the Medical Center in Šabac. (photo 103)



Photo 103 A car, license plate ŠA 155-17 parked in the yard of the house No. 6 Stanimira Josipovića St., whose owner and owner of the house, Živorad Nenadović (1930), died of injuries sustained in the bombing on 25 May 1999

Novopazarska Banja *(photo 104)*



Photo 104 Demolished house and auxiliary buildings of Veroslav Barać, n.n. Mihaila Pupina St. in Novopazarska Banja. His wife, Olga Barać, and daughters, Milica and Dijana, were severely injured on 25 May 1999 (about 30 houses were damaged in Novopazarska Banja)

Radoste near Orahovac

On 26 May 1999, at 8:30 a.m., there was an air raid on the village of Radoste, Orahovac municipality, in which the area between the railway line and the river Beli Drim was targeted. Kujtim Kastrati (1968) and Beg Krasnići (1968) were killed in the attack while Šukri Kastrati (1984) and Ismet Kastrati (1988) were severely injured.

On the same day, at 5:00 p.m., the area of v. Radoste was attacked for a second time; Nikola Miljici (1983), who was looking after the cattle in the village of Bardosane, was severely injured. *(photos 105–106)*



Photo 105 The body of the child Kujtim Kastrati (born in 1988), from the village of Radoste, Orahovac municipality, who was killed while looking after the cattle. Beg Krasnići (1968) was also killed while Šukri Kastrati (1984) and Ismet Kastrati (1988) were severely injured on 26 May 1999



Photo 106 The site in the village of Radoste, Orahovac, where a missile landed killing cattle (6 cows and 2 horses) on 26 May 1999

Ralja

On 26 May 1999, at 11:10 p.m., during the NATO bombing of v. Ralja area the family house of Vladimir Pavlović from New Belgrade was hit and completely destroyed. The children Stefan Pavlović (1991) and Dajana Pavlović (1994) were killed, while Vladimir and his wife, Branislava, were severely injured. Biljana Momčilović (1970) was also killed in this attack and her mother, Ljubinka, sustained severe injuries. (photos 107 112)



Photo 107 The razed to the ground house at No. 6 Save Kovačevića St, Ralja, property of Vladimir and Branislava Pavlović, in which they were inflicted life threatening injuries and their children, Stefan (1991) and Dajana (1994), were killed on 26 May 1999



Photo 108 The only remaining belongings of the Pavlović family, from Ralja

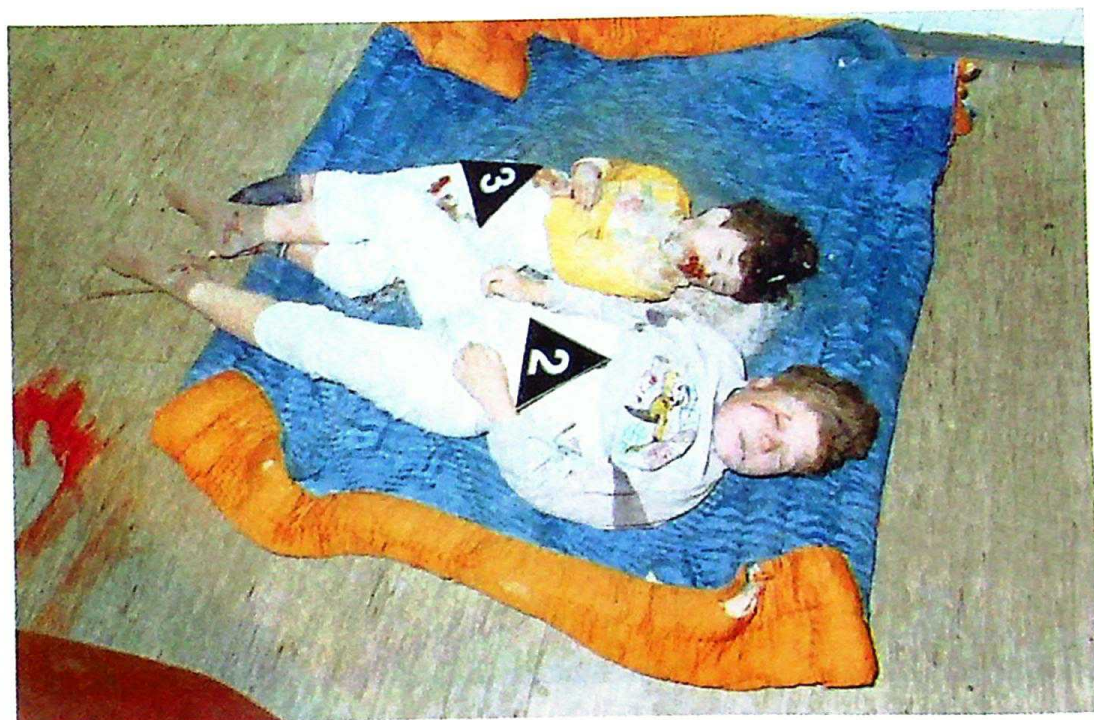


Photo 109 Killed children Stefan and Dajana Pavlović



Photo 110 The demolished house at No. 4 Save Kovačevića St., Ralja, belonging to Dragutin Ivanović, in which his daughter, Biljana Momčilović (nee Ivanović, born in 1970) was killed on 26 May 1999



Photo 111 The interior of Dragutin Ivanović's destroyed house in which his daughter, Biljana, was killed



Photo 112 The body of Biljana Momčilović

Aleksinac

On 28 May 1999, at 12:30 a.m., the area of the town of Aleksinac was attacked from the air. Fourteen missiles were fired at the wider area while 7 missiles hit the center of the town Aleksinac; one missile struck the area of Svrlijig municipality. In the attack on downtown Aleksinac, at 12:40 a.m., the family houses at Nos. 23 and 25 Niška St. were totally demolished. Branislav Mitrović (1920), Dušanka Savić (1951), and Predrag Nedeljković (1962) were killed, and 5 citizens were severely injured. Fifteen other family houses as well as many cars were also damaged. *(photo 113-120)*



Photo 113 The point of the missile impact on Niška St., Aleksinac where 3 civilians were killed and 4 severely injured on 28 May 1999



Photo 114 Destroyed house of Siniša Stanković, No.23 Niška St., Aleksinac, in which Dušanka Savić and Predrag Nedeljković were killed and its owner, Siniša Stanković, his wife, Divna, his daughter, Nataša, and his sister, Ruža Stanković, were severely injured



Photo 115 The body of Dušanka Savić, from Aleksinac, living at No. 8 Užička St., who was killed in the house of her neighbor, Siniša Stanković, at No. 25 Niška St. on 28 May 1999



Photo 116 The body of Predrag Nedeljković, born in 1962, No. 84 D. Trivunca St., Aleksinac, who was killed in the house of his father-in-law, Siniša Stanković, at No. 25 Niška St., on 28 May 1999



Photo 117 Totally destroyed house at No. 23 Niška St., in Aleksinac, in which its owner, Branko Mitrović, was killed on 28 May 1999

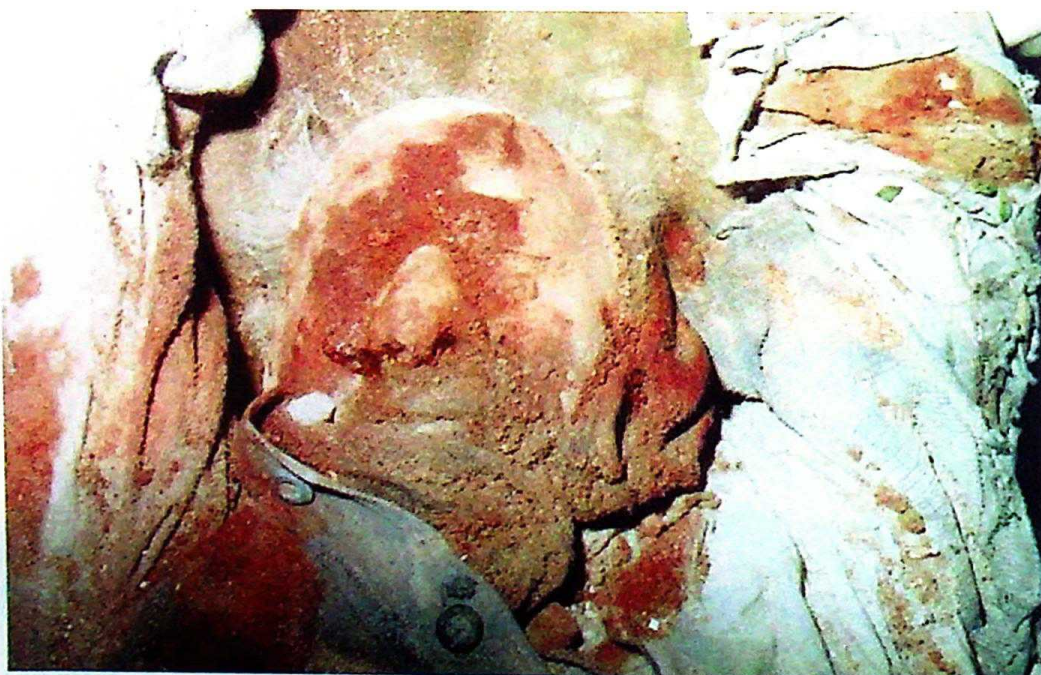


Photo 118 The body of Branko Mitrović, from Aleksinac, born in 1920, No. 23 Niška St., who was pulled out of the rubble of his house on 28 May 1999



Photo 119 Two totally demolished houses of Tihomir Rančić, No. 6 Užička St., Aleksinac, 28 May 1999



Photo 120 Destroyed houses at No. 10 Užička St., Aleksinac, property of Miroslav Rašić. On 28 May 1999, about 80 houses were destroyed or damaged in Aleksinac, almost all of them on Užička St. and Niška St.



Photo 121 Several destroyed houses in Petrovaradin, suburb of Mišeluk-Novı Sad, 29 May 1999



Photo 122 One of the destroyed houses in Petrovaradin, suburb of Ribnjak – Novi Sad, on 29 May 1999



Photo 123 Destroyed house of the couple Dušan Mančić (born in 1935), and Vukosava Mančić (born in 1938), No. 99 in the village of Čamurlija near Niš. Both of them were killed while their grandson, Dejan, and granddaughter, Aleksandra, were injured on 29 May 1999



Photo 124 The body of Vukosava Mančić (born in 1938) who died in the rubble of her house in the village of Čamurlija

Ćuprija (photos 125-126)



Photo 125 Destroyed houses on Dositejeva St., Nos. 3-15, in Ćuprija. In the bombing of the center of Ćuprija about 100 civilian buildings were destroyed or damaged (houses, flats, shops, etc.) and about 20 people were severely injured, 29 May 1999



Photo 126 The site where a missile landed in the backyard of Slobodan Petrović and destroyed the house and all auxiliary buildings, No. 7 Dositejeva St., Ćuprija, 29 May 1999



Photo 127 Destroyed family houses and local cemetery in the village of Brvenik, Raška, 30 May 1999



Photo 128 Destroyed house of Ljubiša Ščekić in the village of Brvenik, Raška, 30 May 1999

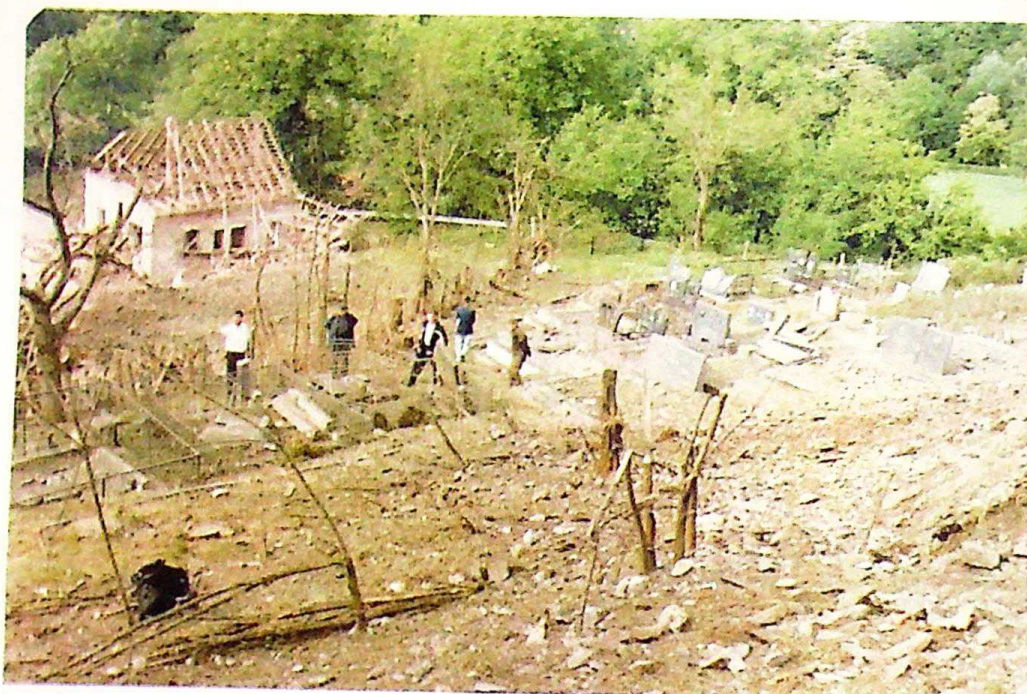


Photo 129 Seventeen destroyed or damaged graves on the local cemetery in Brvenik, Raška, 30 May 1999



Photo 130 Damaged tombs and tombstones on the village of Brvenik cemetery

REPORT

Made on 31 May 1999 by the investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Raška, following the NATO bombing of civilian buildings in the village of Brvenik

P r e s e n t:

Investigative judge:
Srećko Topalović

Crime technician:
Vojislav Petrović

District Public Prosecutor:
Milibor Nestorović

Police inspector:
Ivan Kuzmanović

Recording clerk:
Nada Marenović

The investigation started at 7:50 a.m.

On 30 May 1999 in the evening hours the Police Department officers on duty informed the investigative judge that the NATO forces had bombed civilian buildings in the area of the village of Brvenik causing huge material damage.

The investigative judge arrived at the site to investigate and found that the civilian facilities in the area of Brvenik had been bombed for the eighth time. The former damage was described in the reports Nos. Kri. 20/99, Kri. 35/99, Kri. 39/99, Kri. 44/99, Kri. 48/99, Kri. 49/99, and Kri. 55/99. Civilian buildings located near the already destroyed masonry bridge on the main road Raška - Kraljevo over the river Brvenica were targeted in the latest bombing of the area of Brvenik. An irregularly shaped crater was found on the rocky slopes above the Orthodox cemetery in Brvenik. The size of this crater is 3 x 2 x 0.5 meters. A second crater was found below the Orthodox cemetery, in the garden of Ljubiša Ščekić from Raška. This crater is round, 8 meters in diameter and 4 meters deep. The blasts caused by missile explosions have completely demolished the houses and auxiliary buildings below the local cemetery, above the road that leads to the village of Gradac. The demolished houses in this area belonged to Ljubiša Ščekić from Raška, Svetomir Kovačević, Miroljub Kovačević, and Miloš Kovačević, all from Brvenik. Those buildings are completely destroyed. The local Orthodox cemetery located above these demolished houses, has also been damaged; 17 marble tombstones have been completely demolished and all the other tombstones on the cemetery are damaged, most of them to a great extent.

Two conductors of the high-voltage power lines have been cut in the length of 240 meters.

There is a round crater about 200 meters from the masonry bridge in the direction of Raška. There is another crater 8 meters wide and 3 meters deep on the right-hand side of the main road, when observing the same direction, on the slope above the main road but below the macadam road leading to the hamlet of Markovići. The blast caused by the explosion broke two wooden high-voltage posts, as well as two high-voltage power lines, the latter in the length of 300 meters each.

The investigative judge stresses that there are no military or police facilities near the bombed site nor are there such targets in the wider area of the bombed sites.

No one was killed or injured in the bombing.

Several missile fragments with no designation on them were found in the wider area of the bombed sites.

The damage caused by the bombing is huge since 4 houses have been completely destroyed, as well as several auxiliary buildings, and 17 tombstones, while the other tombstones were damaged.

The site was photographed and the photos will constitute an integral part of this report.

According to Vukoje Milivojevic and Milomir Čekić, both from Brvenik, the bombing took place on 30 May 1999 at about 9:30 p.m. and three missiles were fired.

Concluded at 8.00 a.m.

Recording clerk
(sgd) Nada Marenović

Investigative judge
(sgd) Srećko Topalović

POLICE DEPARTMENT IN RAŠKA
Technical Investigation Section

UV-62/99

REPORT

On 30 May 1999 at 9:30 p.m. NATO planes dropped three bombs on family houses and the cemetery in the village of Brvenik, municipality of Raška, near the No. 22 main road Kraljevo - Raška and the bridges on the rivers Brvenica and Ibar. Two bombs landed at the site near the family houses and cemetery, and another one at the site called Poljanik, on the slope on the side of the road.

One bomb landed in the garden of Ljubiša Šćekić and the other one on the steep rocky slope above the cemetery. The crater in Ljubiša Šćekić's garden is 8 meters wide and 3 meters deep, and the one on the rocky slope above the cemetery is the size of 3 x 2 m and it is 0.5 meters deep.

The bombs damaged three family houses, those belonging to Svetomir Kovačević and his sons, as well as the house of Ljubiša Šćekić. The houses are completely destroyed and are not fit for use. The cemetery of the villages of Brvenik and Šumnik was also damaged. Seventeen tombstones and fences around the graves were damaged.

The third bomb landed on the slope next to the main road No. 22, Kraljevo - Raška, at the site called Poljanik, near the boundary of the villages of Brvenik and Beoci, about 200 meters from the former two bombs. The crater made by the third bomb is 8 meters wide and 3 meters deep.

The blast wave damaged two wooden posts and about 300 meters of the high-voltage power lines.

Raška, 31 May 1999

L.S.

(sgd) Vojislav Petrović

Ripanj (photos 131–134)



Photo 131 View of a destroyed house in Ripanj – Belgrade, No. 48 Put za Ivanoviće St., in which its owner, Slavica Stojiljković (60), was killed on 31 May 1999



Photo 132 The body of Slavica Stojiljković in the rubble of her house in Ripanj



Photo 133 Destroyed house in Ripanj – Belgrade, No. 54a Put za Ivanoviće St., belonging to Miroslav Saitović, in which his wife Javorina (1957) and his son Boban (1982) were injured on 31 May 1999



Photo 134 View of a crater made by the missile which landed between the houses Nos. 48, 50 and 54a Put za Ivanoviće St., Ripanj, 31 May 1999

Draževac near Obrenovac (photos 135–136)



Photo 135 Holes on the house of Vladimir Arsenijević, village of Draževac, No. 192 Baljevački Put, municipality of Obrenovac, made by missile fragments; his wife, Jovanka Arsenijević (born in 1923) was killed, 31 May 1999



Photo 136 Storeroom in the house where Jovanka Arsenijević was killed on 31 May 1999

Novi Pazar

On 31 May 1999, at 1:28 p.m., NATO warplanes bombed the residential area of Novi Pazar, No. 74 Stevana Nemanje St. In this attack an apartment building was destroyed in which 11 people were killed: Djordje Pantović (born in 1975), Miodrag Nikić (born in 1970), Dragan Simović (born in 1953), Zvezdan Jaić, Vladan Simić (born in 1969), Marko Simić (born in 1997), Golub Ratković (born in 1967), Dragomirka Biorac (born in 1961), Raco Vranić, Dejan Milošević (born in 1972), and Marko Roglić (born in 1983), while 12 other citizens of Novi Pazar were severely injured and 11 sustained minor injuries.

On 31 May 1999, at 1:28 p.m., in the bombing of Novi Pazar by NATO warplanes, in which 11 citizens were killed and more than 20 were severely or slightly injured, 38 flats at No. 74 Stevana Nemanje St. were destroyed or damaged, as well as 20 flats at No. 73 Stevana Nemanje St. The houses of Harun Kačapor, Bahrija Kačapor and Arsenije Pavlović, as well as the buildings of the elementary school "Bratstvo", Medical Center Outpatient Clinic, and of the firm Jedinstvo were damaged. Eleven cars and one truck parked on this street were destroyed or damaged. The houses of Mijo Tiosavljević, Stevan Majdak, Dragomirka Karanović, Radomir Djurković, Rade Filipović, Miodrag Šebeković, Raka Tiosavljević, Žikica Veljović, Dragoslav Mijailović and Slavko Slović, which are all on M. Jovanovića St., were destroyed. There are 37 family houses on the Relje Krilatice St. and most of them are not fit for use. There are 5 damaged houses on Gojka Bačanina St. and they are no longer fit for living. Many family houses and the coach station building on Njegoševa St. were damaged. *(photos 137-152)*



Photo 137 Bombed apartment building at No. 74 Stevana Nemanje St., near the coach station, in which 11 people were killed, about 20 severely injured, and many were left with minor injuries on 31 May 1999



Photo 138 Close-up of the destroyed building at No. 74 Stevana Nemanje St.



Photo 139 Pulling out of the victims from the rubble



Photo 140 Destroyed butcher's shop whose owner, Djordje Pantović, was killed in it

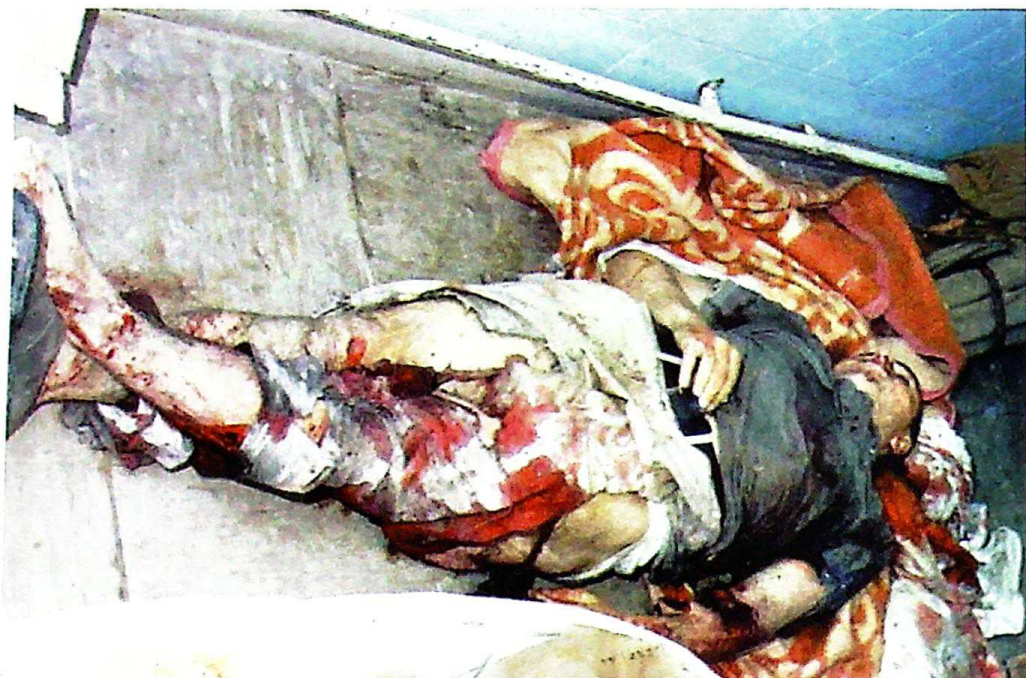


Photo 141 The body of Djordje Pantović (born in 1975), from the village of Šaronje, municipality of Novi Pazar



Photo 142 The body of Golub Ratković (born in 1953), from the village of Baletiće, municipality of Novi Pazar



Photo 143 The body of Dragan Simović (born in 1953), from Novi Pazar

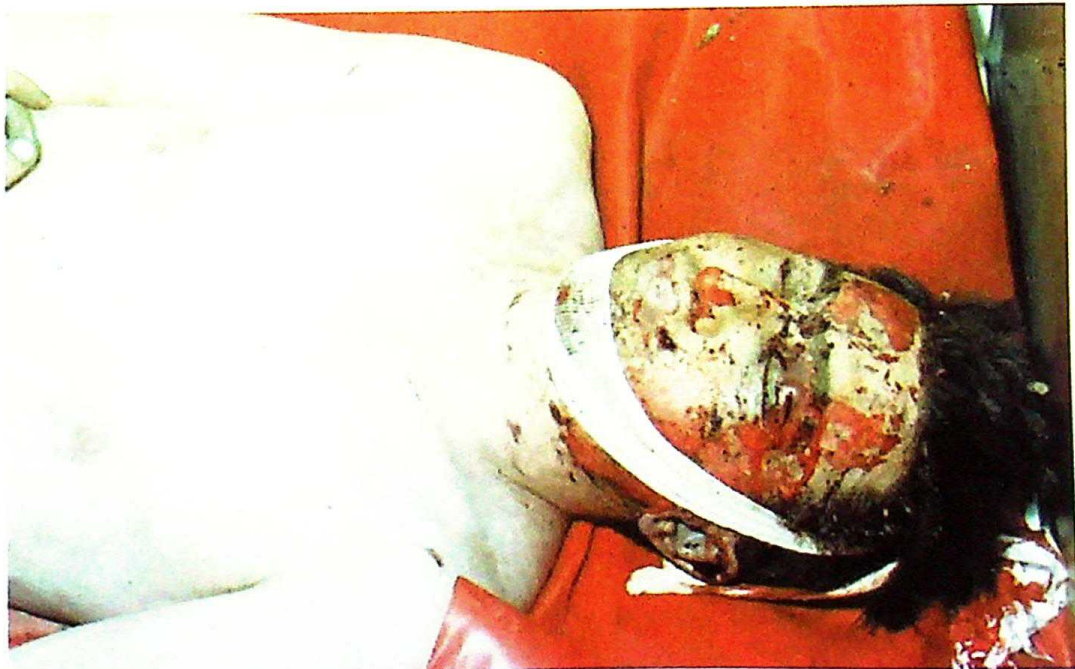


Photo 144 The body of Miodrag Nikić (born in 1970), from the village of Kovačevo, Novi Pazar



Photo 145 The body of Zvezdana Jajić (born in 1962), from the village of Skukovo – Novi Pazar



Photo 146 The body of Vladan Simić (born in 1969) from Novi Pazar



Photo 147 The killed child of Vladan Simić, the boy Marko Simić, (born in 1997), from Novi Pazar



Photo 148 The sport shoe of the child Marko Simić



Photo 149 The body of Dejan Milošević (born in 1973), from the village of Šaronje, municipality of Novi Pazar, found under the rubble



Photo 150 The dismembered body of Mirko Roglić (born in 1983), from Novi Pazar



*Photo 151 Razed houses of Rade Filipović, Miodrag Šebeković and Vlado Djurković on Miodraga Jovanovića Street – Novi Pazar, 31 May 1999
(about 40 houses have been demolished or damaged)*



Photo 152 Close-up of the demolished house of Rade Filipović on Miodraga Jovanovića Street – Novi Pazar, 1 May 1999

Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia
Secretariat of the Interior Novi Pazar
1 June 1999
Novi Pazar

OFFICIAL MEMO

Made by operational officer Goran Simonović after identification of bodies and recording of the injured in the NATO air strike on 31 May 1999

On 31 May 1999 NATO warplanes bombed the residential building R74 located on Stevana Nemanje Street in Novi Pazar. Several persons were killed and injured in this attack. A team of the Secretariat of the Interior in Novi Pazar including Goran Simonović, homicide inspector, and Hanefija Hazirović, forensic technician, came to the site, in the Medical Center. The investigation was conducted under the supervision of Ibrahim Delimedjac, investigative judge of the District Court in Novi Pazar, and Mila Vujanac, president of the District Court in Novi Pazar. The above mentioned team of the Secretariat of the Interior also attended the identification of bodies and recording of the injured.

The following has been established on the site:

There were two male bodies on the premises of the Medical Center (bathroom). Through identification by members of the family in the presence of the investigative judge it was established that the deceased were Đorđe Pantović, father's name Srboljub, born in 1975, from the village of Šaronje, municipality of Novi Pazar, and Golub Ratković, father's name Miloica, born in 1967, from the village of Baletiće, Municipality of Novi Pazar. Izet Tutić, M.D., examined these bodies externally and established the death.

In the surgical ward there were three bodies of adult men and one body of a baby. Through identification by close family in the presence of the investigative judge, the identity of the deceased has been established as follows:

- Dragan Simović, father's name Nikola, born in 1953, from Novi Pazar;
- Miodrag Nikić, father's name Mirko, born in 1970, from the village of Kovačevo, Municipality of Novi Pazar;
- Zvezdan Jajić, born in 1962, from the village of Skukovo, Municipality of Novi Pazar.

In a separate room lay the body of Marko Simić, father's name Vladan, born in 1997, from Novi Pazar. Izet Tutić, M.D., examined the body externally in the presence of the investigative judge of the District Court.

In the mortuary of the Medical Center there was a male body (whole) and several body parts. Miroslav Milošević, M.D., examined the body parts and established that actually four bodies have been brought in parts to the Medical Center. The family immediately identified Vladan Simić, father's name Momčilo, born in 1969, from Novi Pazar.

On other bodies every detail was closely scrutinized and after identification by the family their identity was established as follows:

- Dragomirka Biorac, father's name Milomir, born in 1960, from the village of Kozarevo, municipality of Novi Pazar;
- Marko Roglić, father's name Vukomir, born in 1983, from Novi Pazar;
- Radun Vranić, father's name Jovan, born in 1951, from Novi Pazar.

On 1 June 1999 another body was recovered from the ruins and brought to the mortuary. The family identified Dejan Milošević, father's name Milutin, born in 1973, from the village of Šaronje, municipality of Novi Pazar. External examination of the body was performed by Miroslav Milošević, M.D.

By 1 June 1999 a total of 11 bodies were pulled out from the ruins of the building on Stevana Nemanje Street.

Through the records at the Otorhinolaryngology Ward it was established that the following persons were injured by the bombing:

- Ljubomir Sretenović, father's name Mihajlo, born in 1946, from Novi Pazar;
- Saša Kolundžić, father's name Budimir, born in 1974, from Novi Pazar;
- Ivanka Balšić, father's name Radomir, born in 1945, from Novi Pazar;
- Tiovilka Luković, father's name Filip, born in 1954, from Novi Pazar;
- Mićo Janković, father's name Sreten, born in 1953 in the village of Šavci, municipality of Novi Pazar;
- Novka Pajović, father's name Maksim, born in 1926, from Novi Pazar.

Due to severity of their injuries, the following persons have been urgently transported to Belgrade: Almir Etemović, aged 22, from Novi Pazar, and Bojana Aleksić, aged 30, from Novi Pazar.

The listed persons, with the exception of those transferred for further treatment to Belgrade, are still hospitalized in the Medical Center in Novi Pazar.

In addition, the following persons were injured in the NATO bombing and hospitalized in the Surgical Ward, according to their records:

- Filip Pajović, father's name Isakije, born in 1924, from Novi Pazar;
- Ismet Turković, father's name Bećo, born in 1949, from Novi Pazar;
- Mejra Dupljak, father's name Hafiz, born in 1938, from Novi Pazar;
- Desanka Jeumović, father's name Dimitrije, born in 1927, from Novi Pazar.

It is worth noting that many persons injured in the NATO bombing sought medical help both at the ORL and Surgical Wards. However, since they sustained minor injuries, they were advised to continue their treatment at home after being given adequate medical help. The exact number of these persons will be determined subsequently.

This Memo is submitted for information and further procedure.

Authorized officer
Captain
(sgd) Goran Simonović

Novi Sad – Shanghai Neighborhood

On 8 June 1999 at 12:15 a.m., during the air strike on Novi Sad by NATO warplanes, one missile struck Shanghai neighborhood, near house Nos. 60 and 58. Milan Bajić (1962), who was in front of his house, was killed in this attack, while the following were severely injured: Halid Dalip (11 years old), Sulejman Dalip (1954) and Bajram Dalip (1994), while Mara Radišić (1952), Pavle Uri (1932), Tatjana Dalip, Slobodan Vujčić (1972), Svetozar Marijanović (1958), Katica Marjanović (1959) and Zoran Bujanja (1968) sustained minor injuries.

REPORT ON THE DAMAGE OF MEDICAL FACILITIES
(26 April – 24 May 1999)

26 April 1999 update

39. According to the report submitted on 26 April 1999, the following facility was damaged by air strikes in the Kolubara District, Valjevo:

- Medical Center Valjevo, Infirmary in Pričevići: all window panes broken and blown out of place, four doors blown out, broken wall tiles, cracked and damaged walls, terrace cracked and damaged.

28 April 1999 update

40. According to the report submitted on 28 April 1999, the following facilities in the territory of the Raška District, Kraljevo, were damaged by war activities on 24 April 1999:

- Medical Center Novi Pazar - organizational units:
 - a) The First City Pharmacy - broken glass 4m², 3 mm thick,
 - b) Children's Dispensary "Čukovac", 15.5 m³ vacuum glass broken,
 - c) Occupational Medicine, double curtain wall (40 m³) and 3 mm window panes (40 m³) broken, damaged entrance door to the new wing.

30 April 1999 update

41. According to the report submitted on 30 April 1999, the following facilities in the Raška District, Kraljevo, were damaged by the bombing on 20 April 1999:

- Special Hospital for the Treatment of Progressive Muscular and Neuromuscular Disorders, Novi Pazar: large glass surfaces broken, joinery blown out of place, some wall fissures appeared.

2 May 1999 update

42. According to the report submitted on 2 May 1999, the following facilities in the Southern Banat District, Pančevo, were damaged by war activities on 29 April 1999:

- Neuropsychiatric hospital "Dr. S. Bakalović", Vršac: in the boiler house about 360 m³ of double U-section curtain wall glass was broken, about 16 m³ of vacuum glass was broken in the hospital kitchen, in medical wards T, F, E, L, R and O about 50 m³ of plane 4-mm thick glass was damaged in addition to 4.2 m³ of reinforced glass. Hospital walls are partially damaged while some window and door frames were blown out of place.
- "Južni Banat" Medical Center, Pančevo: administrative building (44 windows, facade, some 6 m³ of roof tiles, wooden entrance door, 3 glass doors), children's department building (7 windows), surgical and internal medicine wards (14 windows), lung department (facade and one window), ear, nose and throat department (2 windows) and specialist center (vacuum glass app. 2 m³). Organizational unit Outpatient Clinic in Pančevo (5 windows and 1 thick vacuum glass app. 6 m³).

43. According to the report submitted on 2 May 1999, the following facilities were damaged by war activities in the Moravica District, Čačak:

- Medical Center Čačak, organizational unit General Hospital Čačak: fallen gypsum boards from the building, broken glass, sunken ceilings and some cracked doors.

44. According to the report dated 2 May 1999, war activities on 1 May 1999 in the City of Belgrade damaged the following facilities:

- Institute for Psycho-Physiological Disorders and Speech Pathology, Inpatient Clinic Lipovica: broken glass 20 m³.

4 May 1999 update

45. According to the report dated 4 May 1999, war activities on 30 April 1999 in the Rasina District, Kruševac, brought about the following damage:

- Pharmaceutical Company Kruševac - Pharmacy in Trstenik: broken glass, joinery out of place, broken pharmacy showcases, chandeliers and light bulbs ("14. oktobar" and "Atanackovic" pharmacies were also damaged in the aggressor attacks on 12 and 14 April 1999).

5 May 1999 update

46. According to the report dated 4 May 1999, on 2 May 1999 the following facilities were damaged in the Toplica District, Prokuplje:

- Outpatient Clinic Kuršumlija, organizational unit Infirmary in Kuršumlijska Banja: broken glass 140 m³ (on the whole building), one door broken and blown out of place, cracked walls, broken ceramic wall tiles (5 m³) and damaged equipment.

47. According to the report dated 5 May 1999 the following facilities were damaged by war activities in the City of Belgrade:

- Organizational units within the Pharmaceutical Enterprise Beograd:
Damage on 4/5 April 1999

- "Fruška Gora" Pharmacy in Zemun: broken glass surface 2.90 m³ (6-mm insulating glass), broken entrance door and door frame, wall fissures in the officina and in other pharmacy rooms - cracked load-bearing and partition walls, as well as part of floor in the laboratory, cracked building facade.

Damage on 14/15 April 1999

- "Miljakovac" Pharmacy in Belgrade: broken glass surface 24 m³ x 8 mm, damaged 5 metal window closing mechanisms.

Damage on 26/27 April 1999

- "Staro Sajmište" Pharmacy in Belgrade: broken glass surface 15 m³ x 8 mm, damaged metal fittings, glassware and bolts;

- "Darinka Radović" Pharmacy in Sremčica: broken glass surface 34 m³, cracked walls, cracked and sunken floors, damaged water and sewerage pipes. (The pharmacy had to move out of these premises.)

48. According to the report dated 5 May 1999, the following facilities in the Kolubara District, Valjevo, were damaged by the bombing on 2 May 1999:

- Medical Center Valjevo, organizational unit General Hospital in Valjevo: damaged surgical ward (3 operating rooms completely unfit for work); physical medicine and rehabilitation building out of function (closed); neurological and children's wards damaged and moved to other parts of hospital. Over 200 door and window panes have been broken, skylights on all floors (7) demolished, large partition glasses on several wards broken, as well as neon lights and lighting fixtures. Walls and ceilings have been damaged, and many doors blown out of place throughout the hospital.

10 May 1999 update

49. According to the report submitted on 8 May 1999, war activities on the night of 7/8 May 1999 caused damage in the following facilities of the Raška District, Kraljevo:

- "Studenica" Medical Center in Kraljevo - Infirmary in the village of Bogutovac: damaged roof and all windows broken.

50. According to the report dated 9 May 1999, war activities on the night of 6/7 May 1999 caused the following damage in the Kosovo District, Priština:

- Pharmacies within the Pharmaceutical Enterprise Priština:
 - Pharmacy No. 1 - two rooms burnt down, all shop windows broken, window frames blown out of place, fallen ceilings, door frames burnt down, demolished electrical installation and plumbing.
 - Pharmacy No. 3 - broken shop windows and glazed doors, joinery blown out.

51. According to the report dated 10 May 1999, war activities on the night of 7/8 May 1999 produced the following damage of medical facilities in the City of Belgrade:

- "St. Sava" Special Hospital for the Prevention and Treatment of Cerebral and Vascular Disorders in Belgrade - a total of 57 window panes (various dimensions) were broken, wall and ceiling fissures (from several millimeters to 1 cm wide) appeared in 15 rooms, 318 metal lowered ceiling plates (60x60 cm) bent and distorted, out of place and cannot be replaced, broken neon light screens (59.5x59.5 cm - 157 pieces, 124.5x35 cm - 69 pieces), door and window frames broken and out of place, 37 door locks and fasteners broken and blown out, broken glass in the glazed corridor (5 panes, dim. 3x2 m), damaged ceramic tiles 45 m³, floor in the reception and triage department cracked and irreparable.

11 May 1999 update

52. According to the report dated 9 May 1999, the following medical facilities in the Šumadija District, Kragujevac were damaged due to war activities on 8 May 1999:

- "Kragujevac" Clinical and Hospital Center in Kragujevac: broken glass door on the entrance to the Surgical Ward on the ground floor (20.7 m³ x 10 mm) and reinforced glass (0.6 m³ x 6 mm); in the Psychiatric Clinic broken glass (8 m³ x 3 mm and 4 m³ x 6 mm); in the Surgical Ward broken vacuum glass 22 m³ and broken glass in the administrative department 10 m³; broken glass in the Internal Clinic and in the kitchen (9 m³ x 3 mm).
- Outpatient Clinic Kragujevac: plain glass (40 m³ - 6 mm); insulating glass (50 m³ - 6-10-6 mm); 15 window casements (75 x 120 mm); 15 doors with frames (80 x 200 mm); 5 glass domes (1 x 2.5 mm); 4 corrugated plastic roof cover sheets (90 x 1.20); 20 door locks; 30 window fittings.

53. According to the report dated 10 May 1999, during the war activities on the night of 7/8 May 1999 the following facility was damaged in the Western Bačka District, Sombor:

- Outpatient Clinic Apatin, organizational unit Pharmacy in the village of Kupusina: broken glass on the shop window and on the office window.

54. According to the report dated 10 May 1999, the following medical establishments in the City of Belgrade were damaged by hostile activities on the night of 6/7 May 1999:

- "Savski Venac" Outpatient Clinic, Pasterova Street No. 1 - broken glass.

Organizational units:

- School dispensary, Vojvode Milenka Street No. 35
- 6th Infirmary, Lopudska Street No. 1

The total area of broken glass is 546 m³.

55. According to the report dated 11 May 1999, war activities on the night of 7/8 May 1999 brought about the following damage in the City of Belgrade:

- Institute for Neuropsychiatric Disorders "Dr. Laza Lazarevic", Belgrade:
 - K Department: in the waiting room 5 KOPILIT glasses blown out and broken, 4 doors put out of place, 8 windows broken and 4 blown out;
 - L Department: broken panes on 15 windows, two doors and one window blown out of frames;
 - Š Department: 2 windows put out of place and glass broken on 10 windows;
 - M Department: broken panes on 5 windows, one door put out of frame;
 - N Department: broken panes on 19 windows, three doors put out of frame;
 - Reception area: 3 windows blown out and panes broken on 10 windows;
 - Administration offices in the loft: 2 insulating glass windows broken.
 - Dispensary: 8 window panes broken, 2 windows blown out of place, 3 light fixtures broken, 8 Plexiglas doors blown out and 3 broken. On the building exterior, some 50 m of eaves and drain pipes broken, collapsed side entrances, some 600 roof tiles damaged, while 25 damaged spots have been observed on the facade, as well as wall fissures.
 - Outpatient Hospital: damaged roof covering, 24 corrugated roof sheets broken, 15 holes made by shrapnel on the facade, 15 windows with frames damaged, while 6 insulating glass panes were broken, one window was blown out of place and broken, entrance door put out of place and damaged, 10 inside doors misplaced by the detonation, while ceiling structure and paneling (200 m³) were blown out, 20 m³ of ceramic tiles in the kitchen fell off, 15 radiators blown out of place together with wall paneling, numerous wall fissures.
 - "Doctor's Tower": roof covering and chimney collapsed, inside the facility plaster and parts of ceiling fell off, while wall fissures appeared.

In many rooms wall and ceiling fissures appeared and are further widening, water and sewerage pipes broke, causing moistening of wall paneling and plaster falling off on all four levels.

12 May 1999 update

56. According to the report dated 12 May 1999 the following medical facilities in the City of Belgrade sustained damage from war activities on the night of 10/11 May 1999:

- Outpatient Clinic Obrenovac, organizational unit Infirmary Barić: heavy damage rendered the establishment inoperative.

57. According to the report dated 12 May 1999, war activities on 8 and 10 May 1999 caused the following damage in the Kolubara District, Valjevo:

- Medical Center Valjevo – administrative building heavily damaged.

16 May 1999 update

58. According to the report dated 15 May 1999, war activities on the same date in the Moravica District, Čačak, caused damage on the following:

- Medical Center Čačak – Hospital building: damaged windows and ceilings.

19 May 1999 update

59. According to the report dated 19 May 1999, the following facilities in the Kolubara District, Valjevo, were damaged by war activities on 18 May 1999:

- Medical Center Valjevo: many windows broken, doors blown out of place, many walls cracked;

- Medical Center Valjevo – Hospital building: subsequent examination revealed the following damage: 2 X-ray apparatuses, 1 ultrasound and 1 piece of equipment in the laboratory.

60. According to the report submitted on 19 May 1999, the following facilities were damaged in the territory of the Pčinja District, Vranje:

Damage on 11 May 1999

- Outpatient Clinic Vladičin Han: broken glass (40 m³ x 4 mm)

Damage on 17 May 1999

- Outpatient Clinic Vranje: broken glass (28 m³ x 4 mm, 12 m³ x 3 mm);
- General Hospital in Vranje: broken glass (35 m³ x 4 mm, 24 m³ x 3 mm).

21 May 1999 update

61. According to the report dated 19 May 1999, the following health establishments were damaged by war activities in the Kolubara District, Valjevo:

- * Pharmaceutical Enterprise Valjevo – "1 May" Pharmacy and Galenic Laboratory within the hospital: 58 m³ of insulating glass broken; 10 window frames made of anodized aluminum were blown out of place and broken; 17 m³ of sunshade which covers the outer parapet of the pharmacy and laboratory was broken; 11 m³ of parapet was blown out; partition walls cracked; three oak doors were blown out; analytical balance damaged.

22 May 1999 update

62. According to the report dated 22 May 1999, bombing on the night of 19/20 May 1999 damaged the following medical facilities in the City of Belgrade:

- Clinical and Hospital Center "Dr Dragiša Mišović – Dedinje" – all facilities on the grounds of the former Railway Hospital (Neurology, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Children's Hospital, Urology, ORL and Geriatrics) were demolished or rendered inoperable.

24 May 1999 update

63. According to the report dated 22 May 1999, war activities damaged the following facilities in the Kosovo District, Priština:

Outpatient Clinic Priština:

- On the night of 29/30 March 1999 – Dental Clinic (two departments): roof structure was demolished partly by bombing and partly by the collapse of the adjacent administrative building of the Ministry of the Interior. In the Children's Dental Clinic all window and door frames were blown out and roof structure cracked. The building was partially burnt in fire which broke out later. In the building of the Dental Clinic for Adults, the operating room was completely demolished, while the building was partially burnt. 16 dental chairs were demolished inside the building.

- On the night of 6/7 April 1999 – Central Outpatient Clinic in Priština: all glass on the building (over 5000 m³) was broken, the pharmacy was damaged and stocks of medicines in the pharmacy partially destroyed.

- On 1 May 1999 a car of the Outpatient Clinic was demolished during the bombing of the bridge near the village of Lužani, Municipality of Podujevo.

- During the month of May 1999 the infirmary in the village of Lepina, Municipality of Lipljan, was demolished.

Pančevo

REPORT OF MAY 1999

On 1 May 1999, at 1:45 a.m., a strong bomb detonation in the park at the intersection of Miloša Trebinjca and Paje Marganovića streets in Pančevo, in front of the administrative building ("Old Hospital") of the Southern Banat Medical Center in Pančevo, damaged several facilities of the medical center. In addition to the administrative building "Old Hospital", which sustained the greatest damage, the following facilities within the hospital complex in Pančevo were damaged as well:

- Surgical Ward,
- Children's Ward, and
- Ear, Nose and Throat (ORL) Ward.

Some damage has also been registered in:

- Outpatient Clinic in Pančevo,
- Antitubercular Dispensary, and
- "Hygeia" Pharmacy situated in the Outpatient Clinic building.

All damage has been noted and the bill of works and bill of quantities together with the preliminary cost estimate for rehabilitation have been prepared. The data are presented for each facility.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING – "OLD HOSPITAL"

According to historical data (Srećko Mileker: The History of Pančevo) the "Old Hospital" was built in 1830-32. It enjoys preliminary protection as a cultural asset since 20 September 1991, and on 30 December 1997 it was proposed for the status of a cultural monument.

It served continuously as a hospital since it was built until the new Surgical Ward – the "New Hospital" – has been built. Afterwards, with some adaptation, it became the administrative building of the Southern Banat Medical Center in Pančevo.

The examination of the building revealed the following damage:

- Roof tiles and tile battens have been partially broken.
- Multiple damage done by shrapnel is visible on the facade facing the park.
- On the facade facing the park a large number of outer window frames has been broken and distorted.
- On the same windows, about 80% of window panes have been broken.
- On inside windows, about 50% of window panes have been broken, while some window frames have been broken as well.

– On side facades (Paje Marganovića St., Miloša Trebinjca St.) some window panes have been broken.

– On inside windows – skylights between corridors and inside rooms – some glass has been broken.

– On windows facing the courtyard, several panes have been broken.

– The main entrance door has been pierced by shrapnel.

Since the building is in use, in addition to being under protection, it is necessary to rehabilitate and restore outside joinery to former condition, while craft works would include glazing and painting of joinery and the facade.

A detailed description of works is presented in the Bill of Quantities, and value in the Preliminary Cost Estimate.

II. SURGICAL WARD – "NEW HOSPITAL"

The building was built in the 1960s. It is located off Miloša Trebinjca Street and consists of the following levels: basement, ground floor, three floors and a loft (not in use).

During the examination the following damage has been observed: broken window panes, mostly on higher floors on the facade overlooking Miloša Trebinjca Street and frontal north-western facade.

III. CHILDREN'S WARD

A separate building within the hospital complex. Consists of the basement, ground floor and two floors.

The damage includes broken glass on the facade stairway portals.

IV. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT WARD

A separate building within the hospital complex, consisting of the ground floor and first floor.

Several glasses have been broken on the facade stairway portal.

V. OUTPATIENT CLINIC

A separate building on Paje Marganovića Street, consisting of the basement, ground floor and two floors.

The damage includes broken glass on the facade facing the place of explosion.

VI. "HYGEIA" PHARMACY

Located on the ground floor of the Outpatient Clinic.

Glass on the entrance portal has been broken.

VII. ANTITUBERCULAR DISPENSARY

A separate building on Paje Marganovića Street, consisting of the ground floor and first floor.

The damage includes broken glass.

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on 4 June 1999 before the investigative judge of the District Court in Pančevo in the process of collecting evidence about crimes committed against humanity and international law in front of the General Hospital in Pančevo

Investigative Judge
Stanka Simonović
Court Clerk
Jovanka Ivković, senior associate

Witness
Dragomir Stefanović
Also present for the testimony are:
Public Prosecutor

The Accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 11:45 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 (Art. 229 of the Law on Criminal Procedure). The witness answered the general questions as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Name and family name | Dragomir Stefanović |
| 2) Father's name | Spiridon |
| 3) Occupation | physician specialist, Director of the General Hospital in Pančevo |
| 4) Address | Pančevo, Nušićeva No. 1a |
| 5) Place of birth | Pančevo |
| 6) Year of birth | 1949 |
| 7) Relation to the accused or the wronged party | |

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

The witness has been warned of the obligation to tell the truth, of the consequences of perjury, questions he is not obliged to answer, duty to respond to summons, all with reference to Arts. 229 and 231 of the Law on Criminal Procedure; the witness stated:

I am the director of the General Hospital in Pančevo and among other duties, I am a member of the municipal committee for the assessment of war damage, which implies the assessment of material and non-tangible damage caused by hostile NATO activities on the territory of the Municipality of Pančevo.

On 1 May 1999 at 1:45 a.m. a strong bomb detonation could be heard in front of the administrative building of the Medical Center in Pančevo, at the intersection of Miloša

Trebinjca and Paje Marganovića Streets. On this occasion the old hospital was damaged, as well as parts of surgical, children's and ORL wards. In addition, antitubercular dispensary and Hygeia pharmacy, situated in the Outpatient Clinic building, sustained some damage. All these facilities within the General Hospital in Pančevo are located on Paje Marganovića and Miloša Trebinjca Streets. That is why they were damaged by the missile explosion.

After the explosion it was established that in addition to the building, the park in front of the building was damaged as well, that a bomb fragment 2 m long and app. 1 m in diameter lay on the sidewalk in front of the building, as described in detail in the report that is submitted to the court and addressed to the Committee.

In the enclosed report the amount of damage on the mentioned facilities within the General Hospital in Pančevo has been assessed at 984,945.53 dinars.

Non-tangible damage, such as fear, minor injuries sustained by the staff and patients who were on their regular duties and treatment at the time of explosion, has not been assessed yet.

There are no more questions. I have nothing else to say.

The minutes have been dictated aloud in my continuous presence. Therefore, I sign them as my statement.

Concluded at 12:00 noon.

Investigative judge:
(signed)

Witness:
(signed)

Court clerk:
(signed)

Valjevo

TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE MEDICAL CENTER IN VALJEVO

Damage on the hospital buildings inflicted on 2 May 1999 between 9:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. after the bombing of Krušik Holding Company and by detonation of missiles dropped into the hospital complex and neighboring ZSK sports field

Compared with former detonations, this time the damage was much greater:

PNEUMO-PHTHISTICAL DEPARTMENT

- Nine windows broken
- Skylights app. 7 m³
- Reception desk window

CHILDREN'S BOOTH

- Skylight (3 pcs)
- Partition glass towards the delivery room
- Booth with 2 incubators – 2 glasses
- In the supervision room – 2 glasses
- Booth 1 – 1 glass
- Booth 2 – 1 glass
- Booth 3 – 2 glasses

MATERNITY WARD

- Ground floor corridor – broken window
- Corridor in the delivery room – damaged ceiling panels
- Delivery room 2 – broken door and window panes
- Ventilating shaft – 6 glasses broken, ceiling damaged
- Labor room – damaged ceiling
- Septic room – damaged ceiling
- Interventions on the ward – broken glass

GYNECOLOGY CLINIC

- Two window panes and 13 other panes on different windows
- Two upper panes on the partition door
- Partition door towards the Skin Department – two large panes

PREGNANCY PATHOLOGY

- Two glasses broken
- Both windows on the ventilating shaft between the first and second floors broken

PATHOLOGY WITH ONCOLOGY

Pathology

- Glasses on entrance door
- Glass with a small window wicket in the laboratory
- Part of wall in the doctors' room broken off
- Large glass on entrance door

Oncology dispensary

- In the therapy room the counter was blown out of the socket and dropped on floor
- Broken glass on one window in the therapy room
- The door of the doctors' room almost fell out of place, with a lot of chipped plaster
- Window pane in the doctors' room

RADIOLOGY

Radiology diagnostics in the Surgical Ward

- 4 windows broken
- 1 door blown out of place

NEW RADIOLOGY SECTION

- Demolished skylight in the corridor
- Door blown out of place

NUCLEAR MEDICINE

- 5 double windows broken

SURGICAL WARD

- Windows completely demolished in five rooms
- Ceiling panels got loose and fell in several places
- On the 4th floor

SEMI-INTENSIVE CARE

- 2 windows broken

RECEPTION AND TRIAGE

- 5 window panes broken in the ward
- 6 window panes broken in the waiting room
- 4 large skylight glasses
- 2 small glasses in the wardrobe
- 4 glasses in the storeroom

ORTHOPEDIC WARD

- 1 window in the office of the head of the department
- Both windows in the doctors' room
- Many ceiling panels in the corridor fell off
- 1 window broken in the casting room

EYE DEPARTMENT

- Damaged ceiling in two rooms
- 2 broken windows
- Broken skylight in the hall
- Broken skylight between the 2nd and 3rd floors

EYE CLINIC

- Damaged wall in two rooms
- 4 windows broken

TRANSFUSION

- Broken glass on entrance door
- Several window panes broken
- Ceiling panels fell down

NEUROLOGY

- 2 window panes broken

ANESTHETIC DEPARTMENT

- Broken window in intensive care
- 3 windows on the northern side broken and out of place
- Broken glass above the door in the staff room
- One window blown out in the room next door
- Many ceiling panels blown out of place
- Many neon light covers dropped down and broke

INTERNAL MEDICINE

Cardiology Clinic

- Entrance door blown out
- Two large glasses broken

INTERNAL CLINIC

- Two large glasses broken

ALERGOLOGY CLINIC

- Two large glasses broken
- Entrance door blown out of place

HOSPITAL PHARMACY

- A glass near the entrance door and a window on the stairway broken

PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION

- 32 windows broken
- 15 skylight glasses broken
- Broken glass in both dining rooms
- Broken glazed doors on hydro- and electrotherapy
- Damaged wall paneling in the hydro-section
- Glass in the pool completely broken
- Cracked glass on the elevator
- Damaged wall in the patients' room No. 12 and head nurse's office
- Broken glass in the stairway area
- 10 ball-shaped glass light shades broken

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT

- Two windows broken in the clinic
- One window broken in the dressing station
- Two windows in the speech therapist's office
- On the ward - one window broken in the dressing station and 5 ceiling panels fell off

SURGERY

- In three corridors many ceiling panels dropped, many are distorted and many light covers damaged
- 5 windows and one terrace door broken
- Operating room 3 – damaged ceiling above the operating table
- Ceiling panels fell in the orthopedic casting room
- Operating room 4 – broken window and ceiling panels blown out of place
- Operating room 5 – toppled and damaged operating table and several ceiling panels
- Operating room 6 – one window and several ceiling panels broken
- Supply room – one window broken and several ceiling panels damaged
- Preparation section – damaged ceiling
- Coming-to room – damaged ceiling and one window broken
- In the corridor in front of the surgical ward – damaged ceiling and lights
- In wardrobes I and II – damaged ceiling and 5 broken light shades
- Sterilizing room – heavy damage of the ceiling, broken light shades and 2 windows broken
- Instruments room – heavy damage of the ceiling

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES DEPARTMENT

- Some walls on the ward cracked and plaster chipped
- In the clinic – damaged bathroom door and 13 window panes and one skylight broken

DIRECTOR'S AND SECRETARY'S OFFICES

- Two windows completely broken
- Two entrance doors in both offices have been distorted in the frame, with chipped plaster around them

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

- Two large windows completely broken
- The door distorted in the frame with a lot of chipped plaster around the door and elsewhere

Hospital Director
Prim. Dr. Zoran Jankovic
(signed, stamped)

MINUTES OF THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Taken on 12 May 1999 before the investigative judge of the District Court in Valjevo, in the criminal proceedings – urgent investigative action for the expert assessment of the severity of injuries of persons injured in the bombing of Krušik Holding Company and civilian part of Valjevo.

Investigative Judge
Dragan Obradović

Witness – assessor
Dragan Jeremić, M.D.

Court Clerk
Milena Filipović

Also present for the testimony are:
Public Prosecutor

The Accused

Defense Counsel

The hearing began at 7:20 p.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 certain questions which might expose himself or next of kin 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 | Dragan Jeremić |
| 2) Father's name | Đorđe |
| 3) Occupation | physician, specialist in orthopedic surgery and traumatology |
| 4) Address | Valjevo, "Oslobodioci Valjeva" Estate No. 5/11 |
| 5) Place of birth | Ljig |
| 6) Date of birth | 1950 |
| 7) Relation to the accused or the wronged party | no relation |

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

Having been advised pursuant to Articles 245 and 246 of the Law on Criminal Procedure the assessor gave the following
Assessment

I am familiar with the subject-matter of the assessment and I may certify that after the bombing of the Krušik Holding Company grounds in Valjevo on 2 May 1999, in addition to injured Krušik employees, the Emergency Medicine Department within the Medical Center in Valjevo received a number of injured persons as follows:

1. Bogosav Stefanović from Valjevo, born in 1954, registered in the Emergency Center journal under No. 5958. After examination, the following has been diagnosed:

A ripped wound with contusion on the scalp. He was given immediate surgical treatment and released.

This wound is a minor injury inflicted by the action of dull mechanical force.

2. Vesna Pavlović, born in 1978, from Valjevo, Birćaninova Street No. 3, Emergency Center journal No. 5961. The following has been diagnosed by examination:

A ripped wound with contusion on the nose. Since an X-ray of the area of the wound has been made, the doctor who examined her suspected the fracture of nasal bones. The patient was advised to contact an ear, nose and throat specialist. The records of the ORL department for 3, 4 and 5 May 1999 both in the clinic and hospital ward do not show that Vesna Pavlović reported for examination. This suggests that these wounds may be qualified as minor injuries.

3. Saško Savić, born in 1968 from Valjevo, employee of the Medical Center Valjevo, recorded in the Emergency Medical Center's journal under No. 5962, who reported at 12:05 a.m. on 3 May 1999. After examination, his injury has been diagnosed as: sprained ligaments of the left ankle.

This is a minor injury inflicted by the action of dull mechanical force.

4. Miodrag Milojević, born in 1940, from Valjevo, who was injured while going to the shelter in Milorada Pavlovića Estate No. 17/2 in Valjevo.

Upon reception in the Emergency Medical Center he was X-rayed and the following diagnosis was rendered: sprained ligaments of the right ankle.

This is a minor injury inflicted by the action of dull mechanical force.

5. Melita Sudžum, from Valjevo, Milivoja Bjelice Estate No. 4, born in 1952. Recorded in the journal under No. 5964. After examination, the following has been diagnosed:

The patient sustained an injury of the right hand (contusion of soft tissue). She was given cast immobilization.

This injury is qualified as a minor injury.

6. Jovica Đurđević from Valjevo, Milorada Pavlovića Estate No. 17/1, employee of Mašin servis, born in 1961, recorded in the journal under No. 5978. The following diagnosis has been given after examination:

The patient has injured left shoulder (contusion of soft tissues) with swelling.

This injury is qualified as a minor injury.

After treatment the patient was sent home.

7. Milan Urošević from Valjevo, Dobrosava Simića Street No. 24, employee of REIK Lazarevac, born in 1946, recorded in the journal under No. 5972. The following diagnosis has been rendered by examination: contusion of soft tissues on the right side of the chest with skin lacerations.

This is a minor injury caused by dull mechanical force.

8. Slobodan Marković, born in 1966, from Jabučje, employee of Kolubara-Metal Social Enterprise, Lazarevac, registered in the journal under No. 5965. The following injury has been diagnosed by examination: fracture of the left heel bone.

This is a severe wound inflicted by the action of dull mechanical force.

After medical treatment the patient was discharged.

All eight listed patients have been provided medical help as outpatients and on the same night discharged for further treatment at home.

The assessor claims fee and the Court rules the amount of 700.00 new dinars as compensation for necessary costs of assessment.

That is all I had to say in connection with the foregoing. The minutes have been dictated aloud and contain everything I said. Therefore, I sign them without objections or reading.

Concluded at 7:45 p.m.

(signed by witness)

Court clerk:
(sgd) M. Filipović

Investigative judge:
(sgd) D. Obradović

Belgrade – Institute for Urology and Nephrology (photos 1-2)



Photo 1 One of the damaged offices in the Institute for Urology and Nephrology in Belgrade, G. Ždanova No. 51, 8 May 1990

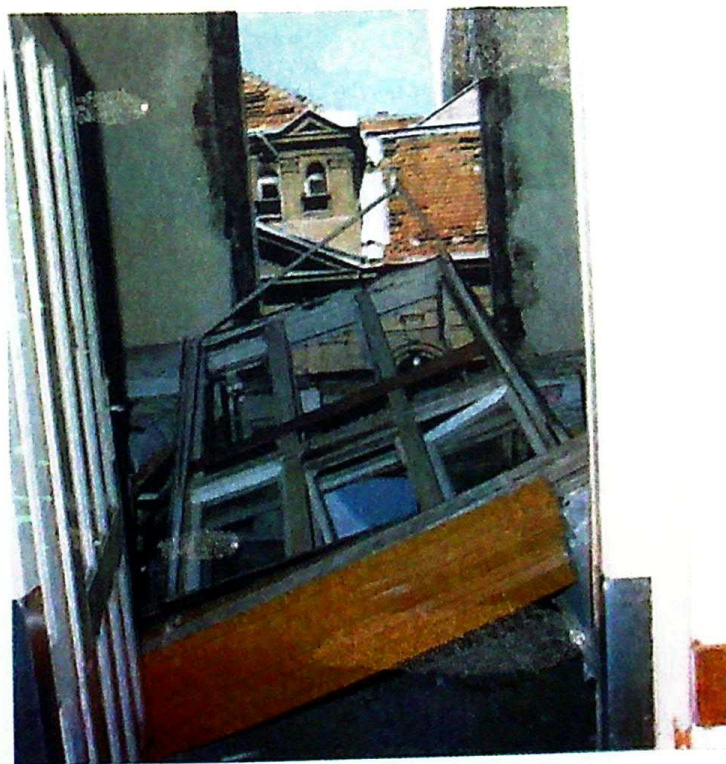


Photo 2 A damaged patients' room in the Institute for Urology

Belgrade – "Dragiša Mišović" KBC

On 20 May 1999, at 12:05 a.m., facilities within the complex of the "Dragiša Mišović" Clinical and Hospital Center (KBC) in Belgrade, Bulevar mira No. 64, were the target of an air attack. Neurology Clinic was struck and the side wall and the wall facing Jovana Marjanovića Street were demolished, while the floor structure between the ground floor and first floor collapsed. Four patients in the intensive care of this clinic were killed: Zora Brkić (1917), Boško Vrebalov (1917), Radosav Novaković (1952) and Branka Bošković (about 75 years old). All the buildings within the complex of this medical center were damaged, particularly the Gynecology and Obstetrics Hospital, where Irena Dinić (1966) was slightly injured, as well as Children's Hospital for Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis, where the roof structure broke, while all doors, windows and all electronic equipment and furnishings in the hospital were damaged. The administrative building of the hospital was also damaged, and so were the nearby residential and commercial buildings, Jugopetrol gas station, post office, Yugoslav Archives building, "Milošev Konak" restaurant, Serbian Power System (EPS) building, the building of the Institute for the Treatment of Addictive Disorders, as well as the residencies of the ambassadors of Sweden, Switzerland and Iraq. Darko Vasić (1976), who happened to be near this center at the time of explosion, sustained minor injuries. *(photos 3-12)*



Photo 3 Demolished Neurology Clinic within the "Dr Dragiša Mišović" Clinical and Hospital Center in Belgrade, 20 May 1999



Photo 4 Demolished Neurology Clinic with a crater from a NATO missile

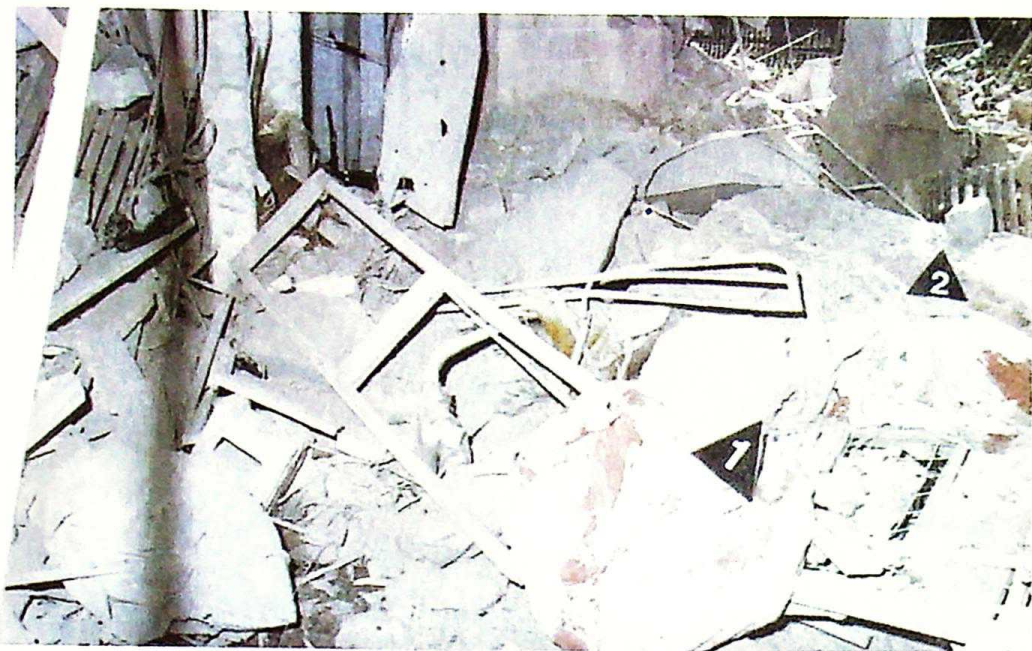


Photo 5 The interior of the central part of the demolished Neurology Clinic - the spot where the bodies of Branka Bošković and Radosav Novaković have been found



Photo 6 The body of Branka Bošković, killed in the Neurology Clinic



Photo 7 The body of Radosav Novaković, killed in the Neurology Clinic



Photo 8 Demolished intensive care room in the Neurology Clinic, where Zora Brkić was killed



Photo 9 The body of Zora Brkić, patient of the Neurology Clinic



Photo 10 Damage in the operating room No. 2 of the Gynecology Clinic, "Dragiša Mišović" KBC, 20 May 1999

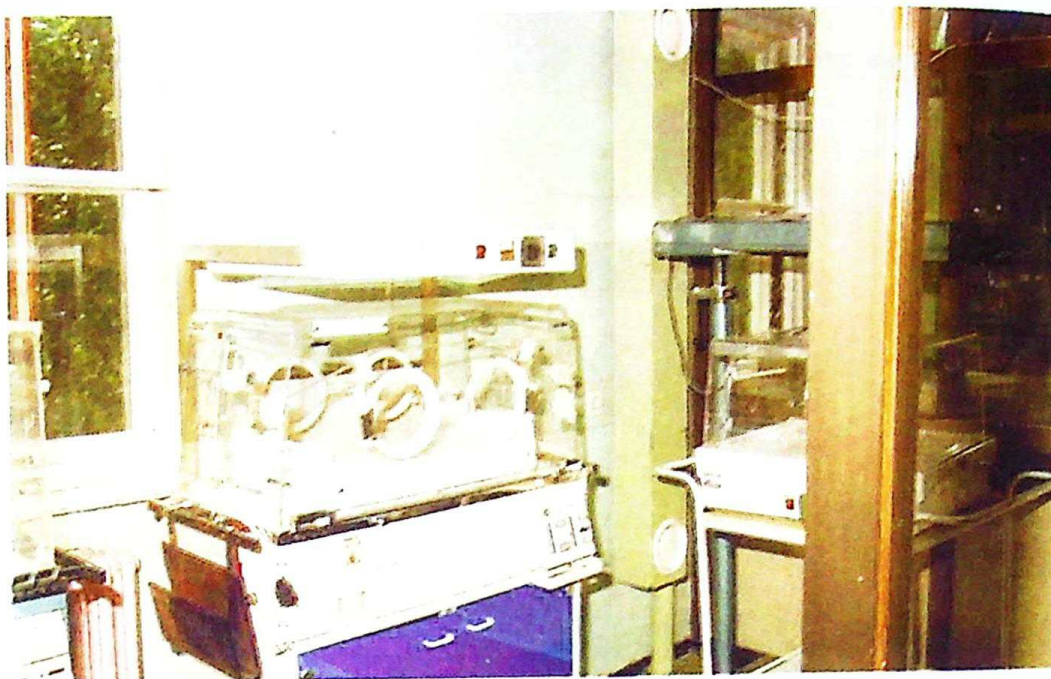


Photo 11 One of the damaged incubators in the Neonatology Department, Gynecology Clinic of the "Dragiša Mišović" KBC

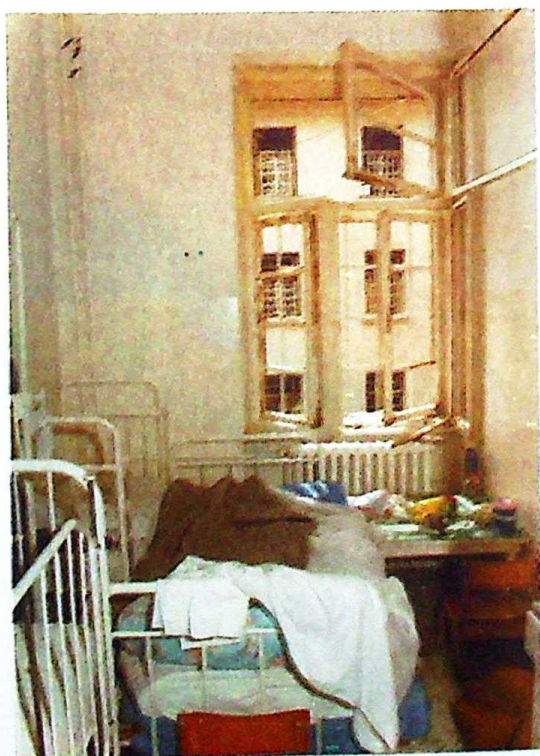


Photo 12 A damaged patients' room in the Children's Hospital for Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis

Surdulica

On the night of 30/31 May 1999 NATO warplanes bombed the area of the municipality of Surdulica with 4 highly destructive missiles. The Special Hospital for Lung Diseases "Sanatorium" in south-eastern part of the town was hit. Two missiles directly struck the building where a shelter for refugees from the Republic of Croatia was organized. Another missile hit the building used as a nursing home. The hospital building with lung patients was greatly damaged as well. On the ground floor of this building specialized laboratories for biological and chemical analyses were completely demolished. In these facilities a total of 13 persons were killed, three were severely injured and 35 sustained minor injuries. In addition, 5 persons are deemed missing. *(photos 13-30)*



Photo 13 Special Lung Hospital "Sanatorium" in Surdulica, bombed on the night of 30/31 May 1999. In addition to hospital patients, the facilities of this hospital were used as a shelter for refugees from Croatia and as the Home for the Aged and Homeless



Photo 14 View of one of the demolished buildings. In "Sanatorium" facilities 19 persons were killed and 38 injured



*Photo 15 The stairway
of the bombed
"Sanatorium"
building*



Photo 16 One of the demolished patients' rooms



Photo 17 A woman's body buried under the rubble



Photo 18 A woman's body in the debris



*Photo 15 The stairway
of the bombed
"Sanatorium"
building*



Photo 16 One of the demolished patients' rooms



Photo 17 A woman's body buried under the rubble



Photo 18 A woman's body in the debris



Photo 19 A woman's body on the Sanatorium's terrace



Photo 20 A woman's body in the ruins of the "Sanatorium" building



Photo 21 The head of Dušan Manojlović (1927) from Karlovac, found in front of the "Sanatorium" building



Photo 22 Stamen Rangelov (1938) from the village of Božica, Surdulica, killed in the laboratory on the 2nd floor of the "Sanatorium" building



Photo 23 Bodies recovered from the ruins of the "Sanatorium" building



Photo 24 Bodies of mother (No. 2) Bosiljka Malobabić (1946) and daughter Milena Malobabić (1979), refugees from Karlovac



Photo 25 Identified bodies: (No. 3) Đorđe Pavković (1954), refugee from Bosnia, and (No. 4) Rade Žigić (1947), refugee from Korenica



Photo 26 Bodies (No. 5) of Mila Slijepčević (1909) from Karlovac, (No. 6) Danica Malešević (1931) and (No. 7) Milanka Vučković (1934) from Duga Resa



Photo 27 Bodies of Nursing Home residents: (No. 9) Stana Rašić (1933) from Vranje, (No. 10) Bosna Miladinović (1931) from Vlasina and (No. 11) Desanka Veličković (1932) from the village of Kalemance near Vladičin Han



Photo 28 The body of Dragić Napijalo (1929) from Vojnić recovered from the demolished building



Photo 29 The body of Bogdanka Janjanin (1925) from Vrgin Most



Photo 30 The body of Slavko Popović (1939) from Krnjak, pulled out of the "Sanatorium" rubble

ON-SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

Made in the Municipal Court in Surdulica by the investigative judge on 31 May 1999, on the bombing of Surdulica by NATO forces the same day lasting from 12:05 a.m. to 12:40 a.m. The facilities of the Special Lung Hospital were hit. Some facilities of the Special Hospital served as a home for the aged and homeless people and as a refugee shelter; several persons were killed as a result of the bombing, while others sustained severe or minor injuries; enormous material damage was inflicted on the facilities.

Present at the investigation are:

Investigative Judge
Milča Todorov

Deputy District Public Prosecutor
Biljana Marinković

Representative of the Department
of Internal Affairs in Surdulica
Stanimir Pavlović, Forensic Technician

Secretariat of Internal Affairs, Vranje
Dragan Antić and Saša Stanković
Forensic Technicians

Department of Internal Affairs in Surdulica
Dragan Ivanović and Boban Arizanović
Police officers

The investigation began at 6:30 a.m.

On the night of 30/31 May 1999, between 12:05 a.m. and 12:40 a.m., NATO forces bombed the town of Surdulica. During the bombing several missiles and bombs hit the facilities of the Special Lung Hospital. Some facilities within the grounds of the Special Lung Hospital serve as the Nursing Home for the Aged and Homeless and others as a collective shelter for refugees and expellees. Several persons in the Special Lung Hospital, as well as in the Nursing Home and Refugee Shelter were killed during the bombing. Many persons were severely or slightly injured in the bombing, while heavy material damage was inflicted on the facilities.

Weather conditions at the time of bombing were good, without precipitation; the sky was clear and it was rather warm.

Prompted by the killing of solely civilian persons - patients of the Special Lung Hospital, refugees, the aged and homeless persons, after the explosions ceased, the Municipal Civil Defense Headquarters in Surdulica, together with some citizens and representatives of the local authorities, undertook to clear the rubble of the facilities hit by bombing so as to rescue the injured and pull out the dead. Clearing of the rubble took two-three days to finish. Bodies of many killed people have been found in the rubble. Their identify has been established, and their full names will be listed in this report. The investigative judge identified the victims on the basis of the description and inspection of the bodies conducted by a team of pathologists from the Pathology Department of the

Health Center in Vranje, with the assistance of some persons who recognized the belongings or clothes found on the bodies.

As soon as he came to the site the investigative judge was informed that there were many killed, severely or slightly injured persons. The latter have been admitted to the Health Center in Surdulica for treatment.

During the investigation, the investigative judge established the following on the basis of observation.

The on-site investigation is conducted within the grounds of the Special Hospital for the Treatment of Lung Diseases "Sanatorium" in Surdulica. There are several buildings, consisting of a basement, ground floor and one or more floors, situated within the hospital grounds.

The building located in the north-eastern part, consisting of a basement, ground floor and two floors, is a T-shaped structure built of hard material.

The investigative judge has been informed that the ground floor of this building is used by the hospital for laboratories and patients' rooms. The upper floors are occupied by refugees who have been provided collective shelter in this building. In the rooms of this building facing north - in the wing which was hit by several missiles during the bombing - many refugees were killed.

Fire broke in none of the buildings hit by missiles during the bombing, nor in the surrounding facilities, which sustained heavy damage.

Northwards from the entrance door of this building situated on the west, there is a spacious area between the southern wing of the building extending up to the eastern wing (these two wings are forming the letter L). This space was covered with parts of human bodies, torn heads, arms and hands as well as bodies partly covered with rubble material, dust, broken bricks, material from roof structure, broken roof tiles, laths, doors and windows blown out. In addition, throughout this space and farther north, all the way to the next building (which is an exclusively hospital facility) there were fragments of building material scattered when the building collapsed as a result of bombing, items of clothing, ruins of hospital rooms, fragments of beds and other furniture.

North of the southern part of the wing and entrance door there are two trees - a birch and a fir. Both trees are higher than the roof of this building. On the branches of these trees the investigating team found clothing items, such as T-shirts, shirts, jackets, sweaters, skirts, stockings and other garments. These trees are located across from the demolished building section, westward from the part hit by bombing.

This part of the building overlooking north has been demolished all the way to the basement. Concrete slabs forming the structure between the floors broke into several large pieces, which fell one on top of the other when the building collapsed.

A torn-off head of a man, approximately 70 years old, was found outdoors, northwards from the wing hit by bombing. This body part will be separately described by the pathologists within the scope of pathological examination.

North from this head there was another body covered with the debris, and a torn arm west from the latter body.

Southwards from these bodies and body parts there was a headless body, actually a body with a partially damaged head. Underwear on the body (panties with lace trimming) suggest that this is a woman's body.

Farther southwards from this body is a man's body with heavily damaged clothing, and farther in the same direction another female body lying face down. A large wound - pierced skull - is visible on the left side of crown of this body. Brain tissue, probably from the head of this body, could be seen on some parts of the building ruins.