

FORENSIC ASSISTANCE PROJECT

Consultant Report 1999-009

Dobrinja-Trnovo I

Federation Commission on Missing Persons – Bosniak Side

28 April - 20 May 1999

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Summary of Events

From 28 April through 20 May 1999, the Federation Commission on Missing Persons - Bosniak Side recovered or exhumed the remains of a potential total of 90 individuals from eight (8) sites in and around the towns of Trnovo, Jablanica, Lukavica and Dobrinja. Reportedly, most of these are the remains of Bosniak civilians in the Sarajevo and Dobrinja-Trnovo region who had been killed in 1992 by Bosnian Serb paramilitary soldiers.

The skeletal remains of five (5) individuals were found in a partly destroyed and burned house and the adjacent ground approximately 4 kilometers (km) southwest of Trnovo; but no human remains were identified at a wooded surface site along a stream 3 km south of this village. No human remains were identified at a third site in an abandoned workshop approximately 3 km northwest of the village of Jablanica. The partly burned skeletal remains of a potential total of seven (7) individuals were removed from a single grave in the Kijevo-Turbe Cemetery 2 km north of Jablanica in an area referred to as Kijevo-Turbe. The remains of these individuals had reportedly been moved to the cemetery from the workshop referred to above. The remains of one (1) individual were removed from a marked grave in the Kasindol Cemetery southwest of Dobrinja in an area referred to as Srpska Ilidža. The remains of one (1) individual were removed from an unmarked grave approximately 2 meters (m) north of the wall of a five story apartment complex in the Republika Srpska area of the town of Dobrinja. The remains of 13 individuals were exhumed from a mass grave immediately adjacent to the Vranješ cemetery and site of a previous Jugoslovenska Narodna Armija (JNA) military training area in Lukavica. Lastly, the remains of 63 individuals were removed from the Vranješ Cemetery in an area immediately adjacent to the mass grave described above.

All of the remains were transported to a funeral facility, morgue and cemetery called Gradska Groblja Visoko, in Visoko for postmortem examination. Twenty-five postmortem examinations performed by the Bosniak pathologist were witnessed by a PHR Forensic Consultant on 13 and 14 May 1999. Preliminary examinations of skeletonized remains by an anthropologist, working for the Federation Commission on Missing Persons, on a total of five individuals from the house in Godinske Base and a potential of seven burned skeletal remains from the Kijevo-Turbe Cemetery were witnessed during this same period. The report of the Bosniak pathologist relating to postmortem examinations on all of the 90 remains is pending.

(Editor's note: In 1999, it was agreed that the "State Commission on Missing Persons (Bosniak Side)" and the "Federal Commission on Missing Persons - Croat Side" would eventually be referred to as the "Federation Commission on Missing Persons - Bosniak Side" and "Federation Commission on Missing Persons - Croat Side," respectively. For purposes of simplicity and clarity, any reference to either of these commissions in 1999 reports will use the "Federation" names.)

Participants and Observers

Federation Commission on Missing Persons - Bosniak Side

BAŽDAREVĆ Izet, Judge (28 April, 1999), Canton Court of Sarajevo
HADŽIĆ Ibrahim, Judge (29 April through 18 May 1999), Canton Court, Sarajevo
ARNAUTOVIĆ Hikmet, Prosecutor, Canton Court of Sarajevo
MAŠOVIĆ Amor, President, Federation Commission on Missing Persons
ODOBASIĆ Jasmin, Deputy President, Federation Commission on Missing Persons
DOBRAČA Dr Ilijas, Forensic Pathologist
KLONOWSKI Dr Eva, Anthropologist
SARIĆ Zaim, Crime Inspector, Canton Court of Sarajevo
KOSO Sejid, Army, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
DŽEMILA Begović, Deputy of Judge
DZAFO Mustafa, Member
MUJKIĆ Muhamed, Manager of Photographic Department, Federation Commission for Gathering Facts on Missing on War Criminals
HRNJIĆ Saudin, Autopsy Assistant, Sarajevo

Republika Srpska Commission on Tracing Prisoners and Missing Persons

KLEPIĆ Željko, Member
AVLIJAŠ Slobodan, Member

Physicians for Human Rights (PHR)

BOAZ Dr. Noel, Forensic Consultant (Anthropologist), 20 May only
KENNEDY Dr. Brenda, Director, Physician for Human Rights Forensic Assistance Project (Anthropologist), 18 May only
STUART Dr. Gary, Forensic Consultant (Pathologist)
H. JASARAGIĆ Edin, Field Assistant

Office of the High Representative (OHR)

VIZINA Daniel, Missing Persons and Exhumations Officer, Mostar (28-30 April and 1 May 1999)
MAGIERA Matthew, Missing Persons and Exhumations Officer, Sarajevo (4 May through 18 May 1999)
BECO Abdel, Field Assistant, Mostar
ČELEBIĆ Amra, Interpreter

Stabilization Force (SFOR)

French Army

Police

Lukavica Police, Republika Srpska
Sarajevo Canton Police Technicians and Photographer

Media:

Hayat TV Media Person
SMILEY Brenda, Journalist

SARAĆ Edina, DNEVNI ARAZ, Sarajevo

Other

Eight grave diggers
Backhoe operator
Drivers

Site Descriptions

On 28-30 April, 3-6 May and 18 May, the exhumation team investigated a total of eight sites near highway 18 from just south of the village of Trnovo north to the Republika Srpska (RS) area of Dobrinja (Figure 1; Map Name: Trnovo; Sheet 2782 II; Edition 7A-DMA; Series M709; Horizontal Datum WGS 84; Scale 1:50,000; Grid Zone designation 34T; and Figure 2: Map Name: Sarajevo; Sheet 2782 I; Edition 9 DMA; Series M709; Horizontal Datum WGS 84; Scale 1:50,000; Grid Zone designation 34T; all grid coordinates determined using a Global Positioning System Unit).

On the initial day of the exhumation process, 28 April, a total of six sites were investigated. The first site visited was a wooded area adjacent to a stream, located approximately 200 m south and upstream from the end of a paved road, approximately 3 km south of Trnovo and near a village called Sirokari, herein referred to as SIR, at grid coordinate BP 949 348. No human remains were identified on the surface or beneath a thick layer of leaves and grass after workers removed surface material and about 2 to 3 centimeters (cm) of topsoil from a 10 m² area using shovels. The second site visited was an abandoned, partly destroyed and burned house and adjacent grassy area approximately 3 km southwest of of Trnovo in a area called Godinske Bare, herein referred to as GOD, at grid coordinate BP 916 360. The house is located about 30 m off a dirt road. The third site visited was an abandoned single room workshop in a sparsely populated area called Grabovica, herein referred to as GRA, approximately 3 km northwest of the village of Jablanica, 1 km directly west of Highway 18 and just off a dirt road at grid coordinate BP 898 484. The fourth site visited was an unmarked grave at the upper side of the steeply sloped Kijevo-Turbe Cemetery, herein referred to as KIJ, adjacent to Highway 18 and about 2.5 km north of the village of Jablanica at grid coordinate BP 910 486. The fifth site visited was a single marked grave on the west side of the Kasindol Cemetery in Srpska Ilidza at grid coordinate BP 890 536. The sixth site visited was a single unmarked grave within 2 m of the north wall of a five story apartment complex in the RS area of Dobrinja, herein referred to as DOB, at grid coordinate BP 874 561. The site was covered with garbage and building debris. This site was revisited for completion of the exhumation on 29 April.

The seventh site was visited on 29-30 April and 3-4 May. It was an unmarked mass grave immediately adjacent to the fence on the north side of the Vranješ Cemetery and immediately south of an abandoned JNA training area in Lukavica at grid coordinate BP 884 552. Dirt roads course immediately to the north and west of the grave site. The area of the mass grave is a gently sloping, wet natural drainage area covered with grass, shrubs and small trees. The ground immediately over the suspected grave was sunken over an area of about 20 m² and 0.5 m in depth. This

sunken area showed less growth of plants than that of the immediate adjacent areas. Just at the south side of this depression there was a large pile of yellow brown clay covered with grass and very small bushes.

The eighth site was visited on 30 April, and 3-6, 18 and 20 May. It is the west side of the Vranješ Cemetery, herein referred to as VCM, immediately adjacent to the mass grave, VMG, described above, at grid coordinate BP 884 552. It is a mixed cemetery containing marked Catholic, Serbian Orthodox and Muslim graves. It slopes gently to the west and northwest. Around the periphery of the marked graves, but within the fence of the cemetery and between the marked graves, were many apparent unmarked graves characterized by small mounds of grass covered soil. Much of the west side of the cemetery in the region of these apparent unmarked graves was overgrown with bushes and small trees.

Site Histories

According to Bosniak representatives, civilian men and women were killed by Bosnian Serb paramilitary soldiers in April and May 1992 in the region of Trnovo, Jablanica, Lukavica, Dobrinja and other areas of Sarajevo during a period of hostilities with Bosniaks.

Witnesses have described an incident in which a civilian man, incapacitated by a gunshot wound, had to be left next to a stream (site one, SIR) in April 1992. He was never seen again and it was felt he had died at this location.

Five individuals allegedly had been killed by paramilitary soldiers in a house in an area called Godinske Bare (site two, GOD) in April 1992. A witness stated he saw the remains of at least two individuals in the north room of the house.

A witness stated he observed burned human skeletal remains, possibly as many as seven individuals, at an abandoned workshop in an area referred to as Grabovica (site three, GRA). Reportedly, these remains had been removed to an unmarked grave in the Kijevo-Turbe Cemetery (site four).

The remains of one civilian had been buried in a marked grave in the Kasindol Cemetery (site five, KAS). A hospital report indicated the cause of death was natural. However, the decedent's wife believed that he had died from unnatural causes. She had requested the Federation Commission on Missing Persons - Bosniak Side to exhume the remains, perform an autopsy to verify the identification of the decedent and determine the cause of death.

A witness had reported the burial of a single Bosniak civilian in an unmarked grave (site six, DOB), immediately adjacent to an apartment complex in the RS part of Dobrinja. This is reportedly within 50 m of the location of the front lines of combat in 1992 between Bosnian Serbs and Bosniak Muslims.

The history of sites seven and eight, herein referred to as Vranješ mass grave (VMG) and Vranješ Cemetery (VCM), relates to civilians taken prisoner by the JNA from the areas of Lukavica, Dobrinja, Grbavica and Vrace during the conflict between Bosnian

Serbs and Bosniaks in the Sarajevo region in 1992. Reportedly, the remains of 20 to 25 civilians who had been in a JNA prison in the Lukavica area were buried in the Vranješ mass grave by other civilian prisoners, or possibly Bosniak soldiers, between May and September 1992. According to the same witnesses, the prisoners forced to dig the mass grave were later shot and buried at another location. Reportedly, other witnesses had been paid or forced to bury additional civilian remains during this same period directly in the west portion of the Vranješ Cemetery, immediately adjacent to the Vranješ mass grave. Many of these victims allegedly had been held in the JNA prison mentioned above. The remains in two marked Bosnian Croat graves in the Vranješ Cemetery were removed for reburial at another cemetery at the request of family members under the direction of the Sarajevo Canton Court, in which Bosnian Croat, Bosnian Serb and Bosniak judges worked jointly. The individuals in these graves had reportedly died of natural causes.

Exhumation Process and Condition of Remains

Site one, Sirokari (SIR):

The surface at site one was examined by technicians and Dr. Eva Klonowski for the presence of human remains, but none were identified. An area of approximately 10 m² was cleared of grass and leaves and approximately 2 to 3 cm of topsoil by grave diggers using hand shovels. Again, no human remains were identified and the exhumation team left the site approximately one hour after arrival.

Site two, Godinske (GOD):

At site two the path to the house and the area immediately around the house was cleared of landmines by Sarajevo Canton Police technicians. The exhumation process was under the general direction of Amor Mašović, while Dr. Dobraća directly supervised technicians in the identification and recovery of skeletal remains, clothing and other artifacts. The disarticulated and scattered skeletal remains on the floor in the north room of the house and the ground to the west of the house were marked and photographed prior to removal. The disarticulated skeletal remains of at least two individuals and clothing were identified in the north room of the house. There was a partial overburden of sandy soil and small particles of building material. In addition, individual bones were scattered on the floor of the room and on the adjacent ground beneath tall grass and leaves over an area of about 6 m x 4 m. Since it was unclear as to the exact number of individuals, Dr. Dobraća elected to place the skeletal remains in five body bags each labeled "God Bare," and consecutively "1" through "5." These numbers correspond to three areas in the north room of the house and two equal sized areas on the adjacent ground outside the house. The exhumation team left this site approximately two hours after arrival.

Multiple observations by the PHR Consultant regarding the recovery process are discussed below. An anthropologist was present at all times, but she was instructed not to participate in the recovery of the remains for reasons that are unclear to the PHR Consultant. At no time did the PHR Consultant observe the use of a screen or sieve, although one was at the site and disarticulated skeletal remains in the house were partly covered and mixed with abundant sand, gravel and building debris. At one point midway through the recovery process, PHR Field Assistant Azur Torlaković found a hyoid bone on the doorstep leading into the north room. Previously, this

hyoid bone had been recovered by Dr. Dobraća and photographed by the police photographer. Subsequently, it had been dropped by one of the pathologist's assistants prior to being placed in a body bag. Lastly, Dr. Dobraća showed an upper portion of femur to the PHR Consultant and stated a circumferential ridge of the inferior femoral head was the site of insertion of "ligaments" indicative of an "older" individual. The PHR Consultant interpreted this feature as clearly an epiphysis in a person 20 years of age or younger. An estimated age for this individual of approximately 16 years was determined by the anthropologist for the Federation Commission of Missing Persons on 14 May after examination of the femur and other bones.

Site three, Grabovica (GRA):

The floor of the abandoned workshop in Grabovica was examined closely by Amor Mašović, Dr. Ewa Klonowski and Dr. Gary Stuart. The floor of the workshop was covered with metal parts, wire and other debris which was moved but not screened. No human remains were identified, and the exhumation team left the site after approximately 30 minutes after arrival.

Site four, Kijevo-Turbe (KIJ):

Four laborers removed the overburden of a single unmarked grave at the upper, northwest corner of the steeply sloped Kijevo-Turbe Cemetery using shovels. At an average approximate depth of 0.5 m there were two white body bags lying parallel, one partly upon another. Each of these contained partly burned human skeletal remains. At the low, southeast end of the grave was a blanket possibly containing human remains and a roll of clothing, also possibly containing human remains. The roll of clothing and surrounding soil were placed in body bag labeled "1." The blanket was placed in body bag "2." Remains from the top body bag were placed in a body bag labeled "3" and remains from the lower body bag were placed in body bag "4." Each of the body bags was labeled "Kri 108/98."

Site five, Kansindol (KAS):

Two diggers removed the gravefill from a single marked grave along the west border and near the northwest corner of the Kasindol Cemetery using shovels. Markedly decomposed human remains were removed from a wood coffin that was also approximately one half full of water. Because of the depth of the grave of about 1.5 m, marked decomposition of the remains and partial disarticulation of the skeleton, the body had to be removed piecemeal by two technicians under the direction of Dr. Dobraća. It was obvious to the PHR Consultant that due to water and mud in the coffin, small bones and possible artifacts may have not been recovered. At the conclusion of the exhumation the remains were placed in a body bag labeled "GRO 155/98."

Site six, Dobrinja 4 (DOB):

Four laborers removed garbage and building debris as well as heavy clay overburden from the site of an unmarked grave adjacent to an apartment complex using shovels and picks. At a depth of approximately 1.5 m, remains were located beneath plywood, a blanket and two layers of plastic. Late in the evening, the remains were partly covered with wood and clay and left in the grave until the next morning, 29 April, when the exhumation process was continued. At that time markedly decomposed remains were removed from the grave wrapped in a blanket and two

layers of plastic referred to above. At the conclusion of the exhumation process the remains and wrappings were placed in a body bag labeled "BR 1 Dobrinja Leš."

Site seven, Vranješ mass grave (VMG):

Beginning the mid morning of 29 April, workers cleared the general area of the mass grave of brush and small trees. Because of the excessive moisture in this area, a drainage ditch was constructed at the west of the suspected site of the mass grave using a backhoe. Also using a backhoe multiple parallel test trenches were dug in order to locate human remains. After many hours of unsuccessful digging, the first human remains were located in the suspected grave area about 3.40 m beneath the surface. The soil from the surface to the level of this first body was composed of thick, yellow-brown clay. However, dark gray, sandy soil and roots or tree branches were found at and below the depth of the first discovered remains. At the grave site and just to the west, the pattern of the soil and clay indicated the ground had been disturbed in the past, probably during burial of the remains, but also possibly during an attempt to exhume some of the remains long after 1992.

The exhumation process at Vranješ mass grave continued on 30 April, 3 May and 4 May. All 13 of the recovered remains were located in the same general area, one upon another, prone and supine, in no particular pattern, between 3.4 and 5.0 m beneath the surface. The grave was excavated and the remains were exhumed initially using a backhoe and later eight workers with shovels and picks. During the late stages of the exhumation process, the anthropologist, a PHR Consultant, Amor Mašović and assistants removed overburden and formed pedestals using trowels and a small hand pick. All remains were exposed as much as possible, numbered and photographed in their original positions prior to removal of any of the bodies. The remains were carefully placed in body bags labeled "KRI 187/99" and numbers corresponding to those placed by the remains during photography and lifted to the surface in boxes.

During the exhumation process, the PHR Consultant observed that at least four of the remains were in body bags. At least five of the remains appeared to have civilian clothing and none appeared to have military clothing. Twelve of the 13 remains showed advanced decomposition with variable amounts of soft tissue. Many showed moderate to marked adipocere formation. However, one of the remains in between bodies, above and below, was completely skeletonized and almost entirely disarticulated. This disproportionate degree of decomposition suggests the time of death and/or early postmortem conditions for these skeletonized remains was different than those of the other bodies. Other items uncovered during the exhumation process were short lengths of pipe, a piece of denim, a seat cushion, a shovel blade, barbed wire, a cigarette lighter and small cans.

Site eight, Vranješ Cemetery (VCM):

On 3-6, 18 and 20 May, exhumations were performed at the Vranješ Cemetery. Eight workers using a backhoe, shovels and picks exhumed the remains of 63 individuals. Most remains were from single unmarked graves at an average depth of approximately 1 m oriented parallel and in general alignment with other clearly marked graves. Most of the remains had been oriented with the head the west, but a few were oriented with the head to the east, north, south or south-southwest. Six graves contained the remains of two individuals and one grave contained the remains

of three individuals. Although one grave (number 35) contained an empty wood coffin, a tibia and sock containing foot bones, discovered between two other graves (numbers 40 and 41), was counted as one of the human remains by the exhumation team.

All of the visible remains not covered by body bags showed marked decomposition or complete skeletonization. Only a few of the remains had been placed in wood coffins. Many remains were dressed in civilian clothes and only one of the remains (grave 13) had military type clothing. Some of the remains were covered in black, green or white plastic body bags, but many were covered only in blankets, thin fabric or clothing. A few of the remains were accompanied by personal items such as rings and necklaces.

The graves with exposed remains were photographed with a site label, identification number and a grave marker, if present. The remains were placed in body bags labeled "Kri 187/99" and the identification number used during photography.

The remains from sites 1-6 were transferred in labeled body bags in a small cemetery van to the autopsy and storage facilities at the Gradska Groblja Visoko (Visoko City Cemetery) in Visoko at completion of the exhumation process on 28 and 29 April. Remains from the Vranješ mass grave (site seven) were transferred to Visoko on 4 May and remains from the Vranješ Cemetery were transferred in a large truck to the same location each evening as they were exhumed 3-6 May, 18 May and 20 May.

Postmortem Examination Findings

The postmortem examination facility at Groblje Gradske Visoko is a large, modern, well equipped mortuary and autopsy facility with adequate space to store hundreds of bodies.

Most of the remains had been stored on the floor in rooms adjacent to the necropsy suite or in an adjacent International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) facility in plastic body bags and wood boxes at room temperature, occasionally stacked one upon another. Some of the skeletal remains were stored in plastic body bags on stainless steel tables. The postmortem examinations of all 90 remains were conducted at the Groblje Gradske Visoko in Visoko, Bosnia, beginning on 12 May 1999.

The PHR Consultant monitored 25 of the postmortem examinations performed by Dr. Dobraća and preliminary examinations of a potential total of 12 skeletal remains by Dr. Klonowski, anthropologist, on 13 and 14 May. The postmortem findings of the autopsies witnessed by the PHR Consultant are listed in Table 1. Approximately 65 postmortem examinations by a pathologist, including final examination of the 12 skeletal remains mentioned above, were performed in the absence of the PHR Consultant. The autopsy reports of the pathologist are pending.

The remains in body bags and boxes were laid on the floor and on stainless steel tables before and after postmortem examination. In the autopsy suite, photographs were taken with exhumation site name and grave number by a Sarajevo Police

photographer before, during and after completion of each autopsy. Clothing and personal items were carefully identified and described when present. Most small personal items were placed in labeled plastic bags and in almost all cases clothing was left with the remains in the body bags at completion of the autopsy. In all cases observed by the PHR Consultant, a thorough and systematic postmortem examination was undertaken of head, trunk and extremities with careful notation of findings. In some cases more extensive examination and dissection of neck organs, cranial cavity, chest cavity, soft tissues and extremities was undertaken when necessary to identify trauma or other abnormalities. Trauma was carefully documented and gunshot wounds were scrutinized for features indicating inshoot and outshoot sites, direction and involvement of overlying clothing. Skull and long bones were measured with a metal or folding wood ruler and a knife blade as a guide for estimates of stature. Total body length was measured when the remains were relatively intact. Sex was determined by identification of external genitalia in relatively well preserved remains and examination of pelvic bones in decomposed or skeletonized remains. Age was estimated by examination of the skeletal system, but the PHR Consultant was uncertain as to the exact skeletal features used by the pathologist. The anthropologist did not participate in the autopsies performed by the pathologist.

Before and after the autopsies, family members were requested to identify remains in the Visoko Cemetery body storage area in the presence of a judge, member of the Sarajevo Canton Police or member of the Federation Commission on Missing Persons. The report of positive identifications is pending and will be issued separately.

All 26 autopsies witnessed by the PHR Consultant showed advanced decomposition or skeletonization. The preliminary cause of death is undetermined in 16 cases. In five cases, the provisional cause of death is one or more gunshot wounds (GSW). In one additional case, a GSW or blunt force trauma is a possible cause of death. Multiple blunt force trauma appears to be the cause of death in four cases.

In summary, the postmortem examinations were performed competently and expeditiously with a systematic approach to examination of body regions and organ systems. Careful attention was paid to clothing and anatomical findings which would assist in identification of the decedent and documentation of injuries. More detailed dissections were carried out when warranted. In all cases, long bones and skull were measured with a metal tape or folding wood ruler rather than osteometric board or calipers. The PHR Consultant believes that the skeletal measurements would be faster and more accurate if the proper equipment were used. Lastly, the pathologist did not use the expertise of the anthropologist who was on the premises at all times. It is the opinion of the PHR Consultant that this is a misuse of expertise that could impair determination of sex, stature, age, and even identity in these decomposed and skeletonized remains.

Maps and Photos

Figures 1 and 2 are maps of the exhumation sites reported here. A comprehensive photo log had been compiled and is filed separately. Photos 1 through 15 are photographs cited in this report.

DOBRINJA-TRNOVO I CONSULTANT REPORT

Table 1. Findings in 26 Postmortem Examinations witnessed by PHR Consultant, Visoko City Cemetery.

BODY NO.	SEX	CLOTHING	PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION	PROVISIONAL CAUSE OF DEATH	OTHER
VCM-7	?	Civilian	Unknown	?Multiple trauma	Fractures
VCM-8A	F	"	"	Undetermined	
VCM-8B	F	"	"	?Multiple trauma	Fractures
VCM-9	M	"	"	Multiple trauma	Fractures
VCM-10	M	None	"	Undetermined	Rib abnormality
VCM-11	M	"	"	"	Kyphoscoliosis
VCM-12	M	Civilian	"	"	
VCM-13	M	Military	"	Multiple GSWs	Skull fractures
VCM-14	?F	Civilian	"	Undetermined	Edentulous
VCM-15	M	None	"	"	Gold tooth
VCM-16	?	Civilian	"	GSW of head	Dentures
VCM-17	M	None	IBESEVIĆ Mehmed	Undetermined	Dentures
VCM-18	?	"	Unknown	"	Dentures
VCM-19	?F	"	SIVAC Ziza	"	Pacemaker
VCM-20A	M	"	SADIKOVIĆ Seid	Multiple trauma	Contusions
VCM-20B	F	"	Unknown	Undetermined	
VCM-21A	F	Civilian	BULBUL Alma	GSW of chest	Radius fracture
VCM-21B	M	"	BULBUL Atif	Undetermined	Gold tooth
VCM-22	M	"	Unknown	"	
VCM-26	?	"	"	GSW of thorax	Dentures
VCM-27	?F	"	"	Undetermined	Body bag
VCM-28A	M	"	"	?Trauma, ?GSW	Dentures
VCM-28B	M	None	"	Undetermined	Bindings
VCM-28C	M	"	"	"	Mustache
VCM-29	M	Civilian	SEVIĆ Mehmed	"	
VCM-30	M	Military	Unknown	GSW of head	

DOBRINJA-TRNOVO I CONSULTANT REPORT

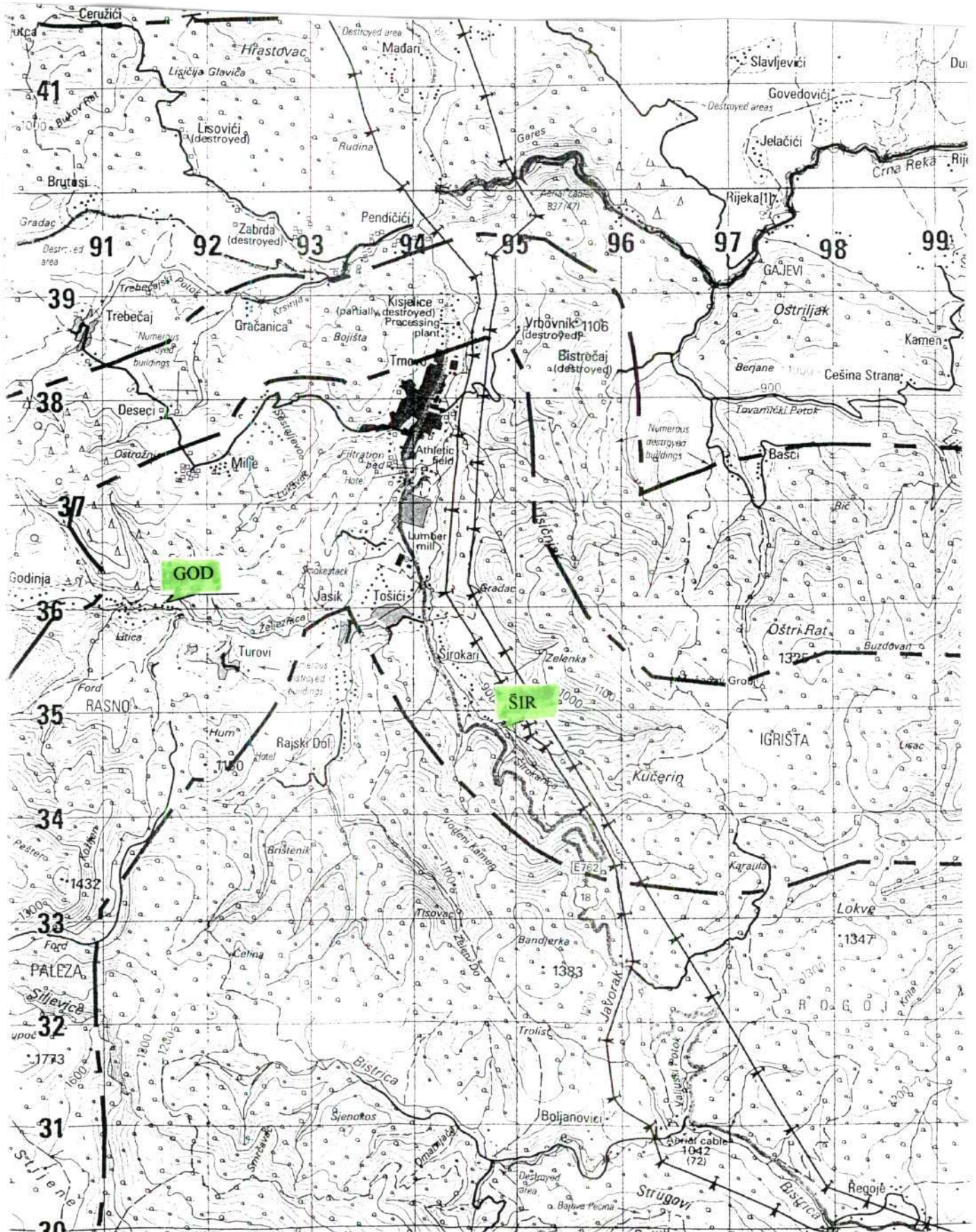


Figure 1: GOD and ŠIR site locations

DOBRINJA-TRNOVO I CONSULTANT REPORT

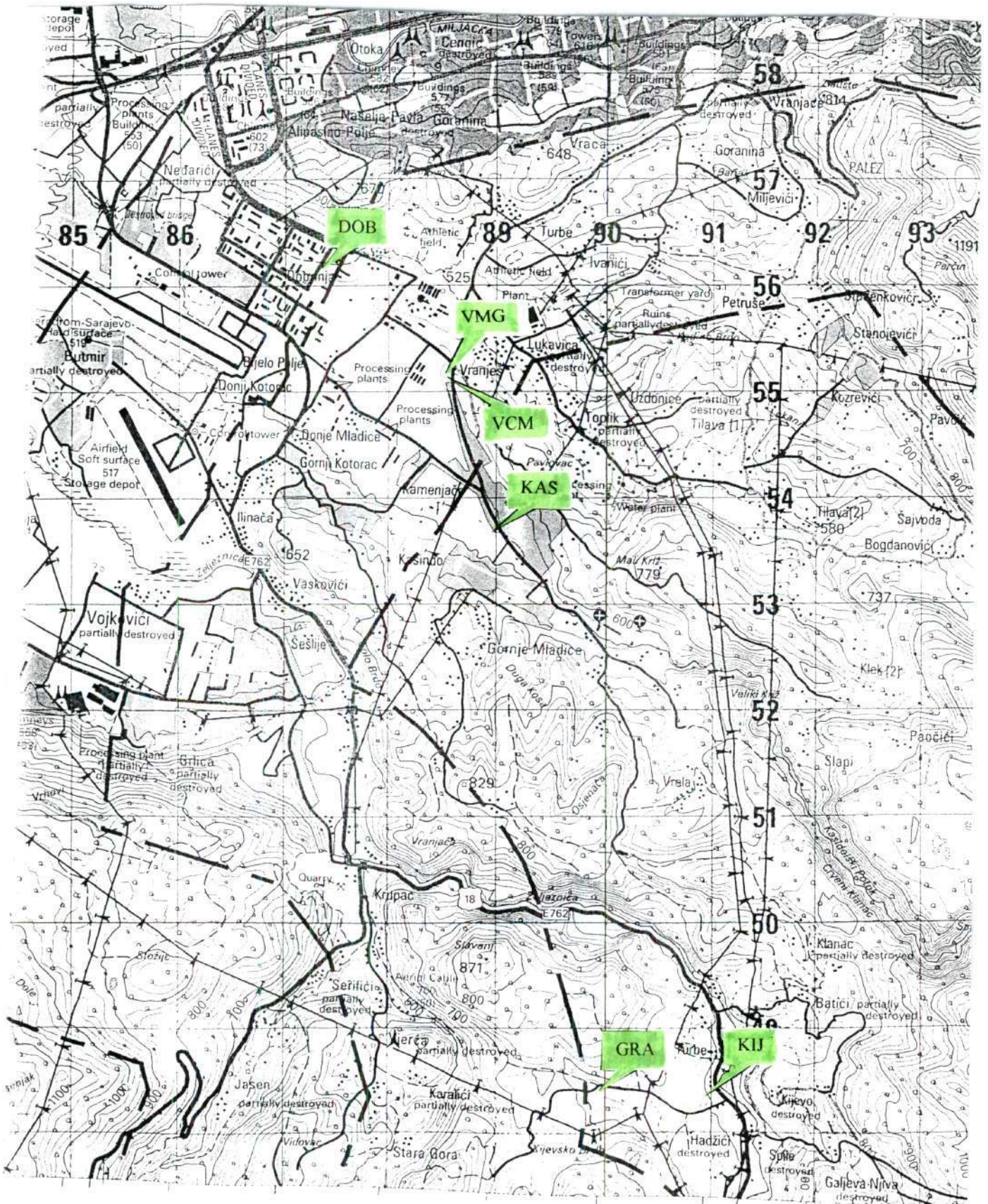


Figure 2. DOB, VMG, VCM, KAS, GRA and KIJ site locations



Photo 1. Širokari house (site 2)—Dr. Dobrača examining hyoid bone.



Photo 2. Širokari house (site two)—Skull on floor of north room with gunshot wound of left frontal area.



Photo 3. View of Kijevo-Turbe Cemetery (site four), looking south-southeast, showing workers beginning to remove gravefill from unmarked grave reported to contain multiple human remains.



Photo 4. View of Kijevo-Turbe Cemetery (site four) showing assistants under Dr. Dobrača's direction transferring wrapped skeletal remains of one of the bodies into a labeled body bag.



Photo 5. View of Kasindol Cemetery (site five) showing assistants transferring remains from marked grave piecemeal into labeled body bag.



Photo 6. View of Vranješ Cemetery (site eight), looking south-southwest, showing multiple unmarked graves.



Photo 7. View of Vranješ Cemetery (site seven) showing assistants transferring skeletal remains from grave 2 to labeled body bag.



Photo 8. View of Vranješ Cemetery remains from graves 39-41 in labeled body bags ready for transport to autopsy facilities in Visoko.



Photo 9. View of Vranješ mass grave (site seven), looking south-southwest, showing area prior to excavation.



Photo 10. View of Vranješ mass grave (site seven) showing pathologists, anthropologist, Amor Mašović and assistants pedastaling under the watchful eye of Dr. Dobrača.



Photo 11. View of Vranješ mass grave (site seven) showing multiple human remains.



Photo 12. View of Vranješ mass grave (site seven) showing assistants lifting remains in labeled body bag and box from depths of grave to surface.



Photo 13. Visoko Cemetery autopsy facility, showing Dr. Dobrača and assistant performing postmortem examination on remains from Vranješ Cemetery.



Photo 14. Visoko Cemetery autopsy facility, showing personal items found with remains from Vranješ Cemetery.



Photo 15. ICTY autopsy and body storage area in Visoko, showing anthropologist Eva Klonowski examining skeletal remains recovered from house near Trnovo.