IT-03-67-PT p.17563 D17563-D17512 filed on: 30/03/07

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THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Case No. IT-03-67-PT

IN TRIAL CHAMBER III

Before: Judge Patrick Robinson, Presiding

Judge Jean-Claude Antonetti, Pre-Trial Judge

Judge Iain Bonomy

Registrar: Mr. Hans Holthuis

Date filed: 30 March 2007

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

VOJISLAV ŠEŠELJ

PROSECUTION'S SUBMISSION OF REDUCED MODIFIED AMENDED INDICTMENT WITH REDACTIONS REMOVED

The Office of the Prosecutor

The Accused

Dan Saxon Ulrich Mussemeyer Melissa Pack Joanne Motoike Vojislav Šešelj

IT-03-67-PT 30 March 2007

IT-03-67-PT p.17562

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

VOJISLAV ŠEŠELJ

Case No. IT-03-67-PT

PROSECUTION'S SUBMISSION OF REDUCED MODIFIED AMENDED INDICTMENT WITH REDACTIONS REMOVED

- 1. The Prosecution filed its Modified Amended Indictment on 12 July 2005 (hereinafter "Indictment"). On 8 November 2006, the Trial Chamber issued its "Decision on the Application of Rule 73 bis" ("Decision") whereby several counts were removed from the Modified Amended Indictment and the Prosecution was ordered not to present evidence in relation to specific crime sites. The Prosecution filed a "redacted version" of the Reduced Modified Amended Indictment on 10 November 2006.
- 2. During the Status Conference on 13 March 2007, the pre-trial judge ordered the Prosecution to file the Reduced Modified Amended Indictment without showing the redactions.¹
- 3. The Prosecution has taken out those parts that were blackened-out pursuant to the earlier Decision of the Trial Chamber. For ease of reference and to be consistent with prior Prosecution submissions, the Prosecution has kept the previous numbering of the remaining paragraphs and counts.
- 4. The Prosecution hereby files the Reduced Modified Amended Indictment in its reduced version pursuant to the Trial Chamber's most recent order, without the reductions being shown in the text, as directed on 13 March 2007. The Annexes to the Reduced Modified Amended Indictment remain the same and have not been changed.

Word Count: 223

Dan Saxon

Senior Trial Attorney

Dated This 30th Day of March 2007 The Hague, The Netherlands

IT-03-67-PT 1 30 March 2007

¹ Status Conference, 13 March 2007, T. 956.

ANNEX A

Reduced Version of

Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

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THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Case No. IT-03-67

THE PROSECUTOR OF THE TRIBUNAL

AGAINST

VOJISLAV ŠEŠELJ

ROBERT CONTINUES, AND AN

REDUCED MODIFIED AMENDED INDICTMENT

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, pursuant to her authority under Article 18 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia ("the Statute of the Tribunal"), charges:

VOJISLAV ŠEŠELJ

with CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY and VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR as set forth below:

THE ACCUSED

1. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, son of Nikola ŠEŠELJ, was born on 11 October 1954 in Sarajevo, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Bosnia and Herzegovina"). He is a graduate of the faculty of law of Sarajevo University. He holds a Bachelor's Degree, a Masters Degree and a Doctorate obtained in 1976, 1978 and 1979 respectively. From 1981 to 1984 he worked as an assistant professor lecturing on political science at Sarajevo University.

- 2. Although he was originally a communist, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ eventually became critical of the communist regime in the former Yugoslavia and in the early 1980s he developed close relations with a group of Serbian nationalists. In 1984 he was convicted of "counter-revolutionary activities" and sentenced to eight years of imprisonment. Upon the commutation of the sentence by the Supreme Court of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ("SFRY") he was released in 1986.
- 3. After his release Vojislav ŠEŠELJ settled down in Belgrade and continued to engage in nationalistic politics. In 1989 he travelled to the USA and met the chairman of the "Movement of Chetniks in the Free World", Momčilo Đujić, who on the day of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo 28 June 1989 appointed him a Chetnik "Vojvoda", meaning a "Duke" or leader! Following this appointment Vojislav ŠEŠELJ travelled in the USA, Canada, Australia and Western Europe

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collecting funds to support his nationalistic activities. On 23 January 1990, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ became the leader of the Serbian Freedom Movement and on 14 March 1990, formed an alliance with Vuk Drašković, another Serbian nationalist, and started the "Serbian Renewal Movement" ("SPO").

4. In June 1990 Vojislav ŠEŠELJ founded the "Serbian National Renewal Party", subsequently renamed the "Serbian Chetnik Movement". In the elections of December 1990 his party received almost 100,000 votes. Shortly thereafter, the authorities of the SFRY banned the "Serbian Chetnik Movement". On 23 February 1991, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ was appointed President of the newly founded "Serbian Radical Party" ("SRS"). In June 1991, he was elected a member of the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. In almost daily rallies and election campaigns, he called for Serb unity and war against Serbia's "historic enemies", namely the ethnic Croat, Muslim and Albanian populations within the territories of the former Yugoslavia. Additional relevant historical and political facts are set out in Annex I to this indictment.

INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Article 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal

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- 5. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ is individually criminally responsible for the crimes referred to in Articles 3 and 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal and described in this indictment, which he planned, ordered, instigated, committed or in whose planning, preparation, or execution he otherwise aided and abetted. By using the word "committed" in this indictment, the Prosecutor does not intend to suggest that the accused physically committed all of the crimes charged personally. Physical commitment is pleaded only in relation to the charges of persecutions (Count 1) by direct and public ethnic denigration (paragraphs 15 and 17(k)) with respect to the Accused's speeches in Vukovar, Mali Zvornik and Hrtkovci, and by deportation and forcible transfer (paragraphs 15 and 17(i)) with respect to the Accused's speech in Hrtkovci, and in relation to the charges of deportation and inhumane acts (forcible transfer) (Counts 10 - 11, paragraphs 31 - 33), with respect to the Accused's speech in Hrtkovci. "Committed" in this indictment includes the participation of Vojislav **ŠEŠELJ** in a joint criminal enterprise as a co-perpetrator. By using the word "instigated", the Prosecution charges that the accused Vojislav ŠEŠELJ's speeches, communications, acts and/or omissions contributed to the perpetrators' decision to committhe crimes alleged. The introduction is appointly to should be a second
- 6. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ participated in a joint criminal enterprise. The purpose of this joint criminal enterprise was the permanent forcible removal, through the commission of crimes in violation of Articles 3 and 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal, of a majority of the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb populations from approximately one-third of the territory of the Republic of Croatia ("Croatia"), and large parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and from parts of Vojvodina, in the Republic of Serbia ("Serbia"), in order to make these areas part of a new Serb-dominated state. With respect to Croatia the areas included those regions that were referred to by Serb authorities as the "SAO Krajina" (i.e. the Serb Autonomous Region of Krajina), the "SAO Western Slavonia", and the "SAO Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem" (after 19 December 1991, the "SAO Krajina" became known as the RSK ("Republic of

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Serbian Krajina"); on 26 February 1992, the "SAO Western Slavonia" and the "SAO Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem" joined the RSK), as well as the "Dubrovnik Republic /Dubrovačka republika/". With respect to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the areas included Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, five municipalities collectively known as "Greater Sarajevo" (Ilijaš, Vogošća, Novo Sarajevo, Ilidža and Rajlovac), Bijeljina, Mostar, Nevesinje and Brčko.

7. The crimes enumerated in this indictment were within the object of the joint criminal enterprise and Vojislav ŠEŠELJ had the knowledge and intention necessary for the commission of each of the crimes. Alternatively, the crimes enumerated in Counts 1, 4, 8, 9 and 12 to 14 of the indictment were the natural and foreseeable consequences of the execution of the object of the joint criminal enterprise and Vojislav ŠEŠELJ was aware that such crimes were the possible outcome of the execution of the joint criminal enterprise.

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- 8. The aforesaid joint criminal enterprise came into existence before I August 1991 and continued at least until December 1995. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ participated in the joint criminal enterprise until September 1993 when he had a conflict with Slobodan Milošević: Vojislav ŠEŠELJ worked in concert with several individuals in the joint criminal enterprise to succeed in its objective. Each participant or coperpetrator within the joint criminal enterprise played his or her role or roles that significantly contributed to the objective of the enterprise. Other individuals participating in this joint criminal enterprise included Slobodan MILOŠEVIĆ, General Veljko KADIJEVIĆ, General Blagoje ADŽIĆ, Colonel Ratko MLADIĆ, Jovica STANIŠIĆ, Franko SIMATOVIĆ also known as "Frenki", Radovan STOJIČIĆ, also known as "Badža", Milan MARTIĆ, Goran HADŽIĆ, Radovan KARADŽIĆ, Momčilo KRAJIŠNIK, Biljana PLAVŠIĆ, Željko RAŽNATOVIĆ, also known as "Arkan", and other members of the Yugoslav People's Army ("JNA"), later the Yugoslav Army ("VJ"), the newly-formed Serb Territorial Defence ("TO") of Croatia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the army of the Republika Srpska Krajina ("SVK") and the army of the Republika Srpska ("VRS"), and the TOs of Serbia and of Montenegro, local Serb, Republic of Serbia and Republika Srpska police forces ("MUP forces"), including the State Security/Državna bezbednost/ ("DB") Branch of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, and Serb special police forces of the SAO Krajina and the RSK commonly referred to as "Martic's Police", Marticevci", "SAO Krajina Police" or "SAO Krajina Milicija" (hereinafter "Martić's Police") and members of Serbian, Montenegrin, Bosnian and Croatian Serb paramilitary forces and volunteer units including "Chetniks", or "Šešeljevci" (translated into English as "Sešelj's men") (collectively, "Serb forces"), and other political figures from the (S)FRY, the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro and the Bosnian and Croatian Serb leadership: The William No. TENNIN KOWAN 1 11.
- 9. Wojislav ŠEŠELJ, as President of the SRS, was a prominent political figure in the SFRY/FRY in the time period relevant to this indictment. He propagated a policy of uniting "all Serbian lands" in a homogeneous Serbian state. He defined the so-called Karlobag-Ogulin-Karlovac-Virovitica line as the western border of this new Serbian state (which he called "Greater Serbia") which included Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and considerable parts of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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- 10. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting alone and in concert with other members of the joint criminal enterprise, participated in the joint criminal enterprise in the following ways:
 - a. He participated in the recruitment, formation, financing, supply, support and direction of Serbian volunteers connected to the SRS, commonly known as "Chetniks", or "Šešeljevci". These volunteer units were created and supported to assist in the execution of the joint criminal enterprise through the commission of crimes in violation of Articles 3 and 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal.
- b. He made inflammatory speeches in the media, during public events, and during visits to the volunteer units and other Serb forces in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, instigating those forces to commit crimes in violation of Articles 3 and 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal.
 - c. He espoused and encouraged the creation of a homogeneous "Greater Serbia", encompassing the territories specified in this indictment, by violence, and thereby participated in war propaganda and incitement of hatred towards non-Serb people.
 - d. In public speeches he called for the expulsion of Croat civilians from parts of the Vojvodina region in Serbia and thus instigated his followers and the local authorities to engage in a persecution campaign against the local Croat population.
 - e. He participated in the planning and preparation of the take-over of towns and villages in two SAOs in Croatia and in the municipalities of Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Bijeljina, Mostar, Nevesinje and Brčko in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the subsequent forcible removal of the majority of the non-Serb population from these
 - f. He participated in the provision of financial, material, logistical and political support necessary for such take-overs. He obtained this support, with the help of Slobodan Milošević, from the Serbian authorities and from Serbs living abroad where he collected funds to support the aim of the joint criminal enterprise.
 - g. He recruited Serbian volunteers connected to the SRS and indoctrinated them with his extreme ethnic rhetoric so that they engaged in the forcible removal of the non-Serb population in the targeted territories through the commission of crimes as specified in this indictment with particular violence and brutality.
- 11. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ knowingly and wilfully participated in the joint criminal enterprise, sharing the intent of other participants in the joint criminal enterprise or being aware of the foreseeable consequences of their actions. On this basis, he bears individual criminal responsibility for the crimes under Article 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, in addition to his responsibility under the same Article for having planned, ordered instigated, physically committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation and execution of those crimes.

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GENERAL LEGAL ALLEGATIONS

- 12. At all times relevant to this indictment, a state of armed conflict existed in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. A nexus existed between this state of armed conflict and the alleged crimes in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and parts of Vojvodina, Serbia.
- 13. At all times relevant to this indictment, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ was required to abide by the laws and customs governing the conduct of armed conflicts.
- 14. Conduct charged as crimes against humanity was part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations within large areas of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vojvodina, Serbia.

THE CHARGES:

COUNT 1

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- **15.** From on or about 1 August 1991 until at least September 1993, **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ**, acting individually or in concert with known and unknown members of the joint criminal enterprise, planned, ordered, instigated, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of persecutions of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations in the territories of the SAO SBWS (Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem), and in the municipalities of Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar, and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina and parts of Vojvodina in Serbia.
- 16. Throughout this period, Serb forces, comprising JNA (and subsequently the VJ) units, local Serb TO units (which were subsequently transformed into the army of the RSK ("SVK") and the army of the Republika Srpska ("VRS")), and TO units from Serbia and Montenegro, local Serb and Republic of Serbia MUP police units and volunteer and paramilitary units, including the volunteers recruited and/or instigated by Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, attacked and took control of towns and villages in these territories. After the take-over, these Serb forces, in co-operation with the local Serb authorities, established a regime of persecutions designed to drive the non-Serb civilian population from these territories:
- 17. These persecutions were committed on political, racial and religious grounds and included: The distribution of the contract contract of the contract of th

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- a. The extermination or murder of many Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians, including women, children and elderly persons, in the municipality of Vukovar, in the municipalities of Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as described in detail in paragraphs 18 to 27.
- The prolonged and routine imprisonment and confinement of Croat,
 Muslim and other non-Serb civilians in the detention facilities within
 Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, including prison camps in

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Vukovar, and in Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar, and Nevesinje as described in detail in paragraphs 28 to 30.

- c. The establishment and perpetuation of inhumane living conditions for Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian detainees within the detention facilities referred to.
- d. The repeated torture, beatings and killings of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian detainees in the said detention facilities.
- e. The prolonged and frequent forced labour of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians detained in the said detention facilities or under house arrest in their respective homes in Vukovar, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo" and Mostar. The forced labour included digging of graves, loading of ammunition for the Serb forces, digging of trenches and other forms of manual labour at the frontlines.
- f. The sexual assaults of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians by Serb soldiers during capture and in the detention facilities.

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- g. The imposing of restrictive and discriminatory measures against the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations, including persons in Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in parts of Vojvodina, Serbia, such as restriction of movement; removal from positions of authority in local government institutions and the police; dismissal from jobs; denial of medical care, and arbitrary searches of homes.
- h. The torture, beating and robbing of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians.

ing of week administration was nearly together dispense in the col-

- i. The deportation or forcible transfer of tens of thousands of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians from the territories as specified above, and from parts of Vojvodina, Serbia as described in detail in paragraphs 31 to 33.
- j. The deliberate destruction of homes, other public and private property, cultural institutions, historic monuments and sacred sites of the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations in the municipality of Vukovar in Croatia, and in the municipalities of Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina as described in detail in paragraph 34.
- k. The direct and public denigration through "hate speech" of the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb populations in Vukovar, Zvornik and Hrtkovci on the basis of their ethnicities.

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By his participation in these acts, Vojislav ŠEŠEŁJ committed: and the second of the second s

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Persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, a CRIME **AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(h) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNTS 2 TO 4

(MURDER)

18. From on or about 1 August 1991 until June 1992 in the territory of the SAO SBWS in Vukovar, from on or about 1 March 1992 until at least September 1993 in the municipalities of Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting individually or in concert with other known and unknown members of a joint criminal enterprise, planned, ordered, instigated, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of the extermination and murder of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians as specified in paragraphs 19 to 27 of this indictment

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- 20. In November 1991 while Serb forces fought to take over Vukovar, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ visited the town and publicly pronounced "Not one Ustasha must leave Vukovar alive", thus instigating the killing of Croats. On or about 20 November 1991, as part of the overall persecution campaign, Serb military forces including members of the JNA and TO and volunteer and paramilitary forces under the command, control or influence of the JNA, the TO SBWS and other participants of the joint criminal enterprise, including volunteers recruited and/or incited by Vojislav **SESELJ**, removed approximately four hundred Croats and other non-Serbs from Vukovar Hospital in the aftermath of the Serb take-over of the city. Approximately three hundred of these non-Serbs were transported to the JNA barracks and then to the Ovčara farm located about 5 kilometres south of Vukovar. There, members of the Serb forces beat and tortured the victims for hours. During the evening of 20 November 1991, the soldiers transported the victims in groups of 10-20 to a remote execution site between the Ovčara farm and Grabovo, where they shot and killed approximately two hundred and fifty-five non-Serbs from Vukovar Hospital. Their bodies were buried in a mass grave. The names of the murder victims are set out in Annex III attached to this indictment. The first hand to be a first of the state of Sacrification and the course what hydrings considering the fill at the confidence of the confidence of
- 21. After Serb forces took control of Vukovar on 18 November 1991, over one thousand civilians gathered at the Velepromet facility. Some were compelled to go there by Serb forces and others went voluntarily seeking protection. By 19 November 1991, approximately two thousand people were gathered inside the Velepromet facility. The JNA considered about eight hundred of these persons to be prisoners of war. By the evening of 19 November 1991, shortly after the JNA began to transfer Sagrand Maria and Alle

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the alleged prisoners of war to their Sremska Mitrovica detention facility in Serbia, Serb forces, including volunteers recruited and/or incited by Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, separated a number of individuals from the alleged group of prisoners of war. They took these selected individuals out of the Velepromet facility and killed them. The bodies of some of those killed were transported to the Ovčara farm and buried there in the mass grave while the bodies of six other victims were left lying on the ground behind the Velepromet facility. The names of these six victims are set out in Annex IV attached to this indictment.

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

ZVORNIK

In March 1992, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ gave a speech at a rally in Mali Zvornik, located across the Drina river from Zvornik. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ said: "Dear Chetnik brothers, especially you across the Drina river, you are the bravest ones. We are going to clean Bosnia of pagans and show them a road which will take them to the east, where they belong", thus instigating the persecution of non-Serbs in Zvornik. In April 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Seselj's men" and "Arkan's tigers", attacked and took control of the town of Zvornik and surrounding villages. During the attack, Serb forces killed many non-Serb civilians. On or about 9 April 1992, members of Arkan's unit executed twenty Bosnian Muslim and Croat men and boys in Zvornik town. Following the take-over, non-Serbs were routinely detained, beaten, tortured and killed. Hundreds of non-Serb civilians were detained in or near Zvornik from April to July 1992 in the "Standard" shoe factory, the "Ciglana" factory, the Ekonomija farm, the Drinjača Dom Kulture and the Čelopek Dom Kulture. On or about 12 May 1992, at the Ekonomija farm, Serb forces, including the leader of a group of "Šešelj's men", beat to death a detainee named Nesib Dautović. In June or July 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešeli's men", killed a non-Serb male detaince at the "Ciglana" factory. Between 30 and 31 May 1992, Serb forces, including a group of "Seseli's men", tortured and killed 88 Bosnian Muslim males at Drinjača Dom Kulture. Between 1 and 5 June 1992. Serb forces killed more than 150 Bosnian Muslim males at Karakaj Technical School. Between 7 and 9 June 1992, Serb forces killed more than 150 detainees at Gero's slaughter-house. Serb forces killed more than forty non-Serb male detainees between 1 and 26 June 1992 at Čelopek Dom Kulture. The names of the identified victims at the "Ciglana" factory, Drinjača Dom Kulture, Karakaj Technical School, Gero's slaughter-house and Gelopek Dom Kulture are set out in Annex V to this indictment, are his Monayale. Place - heat excepte the hider povers as no explanation of the contribution of

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24: d Beginning in April 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešelj's men", attacked and took control of towns and villages in the area of "Greater Sarajevo" including the town of Ilijas and the village of Lješevo in Ilijas municipality, the village of Svrake in Vogošća municipality and the neighborhood of Grbavica in language there.

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Novo Sarajevo municipality. Following the take-over, non-Serbs were routinely detained, beaten, tortured and killed. On or about 5 June 1992, members of a unit of "Šešelj's men" killed 22 non-Serb civilians in the village of Lješevo. During the summer of 1993, members of a unit of "Šešelj's men" cut off the head of a civilian and killed four prisoners-of-war in the area of Crna Rijeka in Ilijaš municipality. In the summer of 1993, members of a unit of "Šešelj's men" killed twenty-five non-Serb men who were being used as "human shields", and two non-Serb men who refused to act as "human shields", at Žuč in Vogošća municipality. On 17 July 1993, members of a unit of "Šešelj's men" on Mount Igman in Ilidža municipality killed two prisoners-of-war named Živko Krajišnik and Rusmir Hamalukić. The names of identified victims of murder/extermination at Lješevo and Žuč are set out in Annex VII to this indictment.

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Between April 1992 and June 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers know as "Šešelj's men", attacked and took control of the town of Mostar and surrounding villages. Following the attack, non-Serbs were routinely detained, beaten, tortured, and killed. On or about 13 June 1992 Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešelj's men", arrested and transported eighty-eight non-Serb civilians from the neighbourhood of Zalik and from the villages of Potoci, Kuti Livač, Vrapčići and other nearby villages to Vrapčići football stadium, detained them in the locker room, and subsequently killed them. The bodies of these non-Serbs were found in the dump in Uborak. Additionally, on or about 13 June 1992, eighteen non-Serb civilians from Zalik were arrested and transported to the city mortuary in Sutina. They were subsequently killed in Sutina in the vicinity of the city mortuary and dumped near the Neretva River in a pit. "Šešelj's men" participated in the detention and killings. The names of identified victims of murder/extermination at Uborak and Sutina are set out in Annex IX to this indictment.

NEVESINJE

representable 1959 and time 1773. Seek rates? Codading Lead, in Forest 27. In June 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers know as "Seseli's men", took control of the town of Nevesinje and attacked Muslim villages in the municipality. During this time, non-Serbs were routinely detained, beaten, tortured, and killed. On or about 22 June 1992, seventy-six Muslim civilians were arrested in the woods in the area of Velež by Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešelj's men", and taken to the primary school in the village of Dnopolie in Zijemlje Valley. The men were separated from the women and children. The men were killed. Their bodies were found in a place known as "Teleća Lastva". The women and children were transported to and detained in the heating factory in Kilavci, Nevesinje. Forty-four of them were killed at the dump pit at Lipovača. "Šešeli's men" participated in the detention and killing. Five of the women from the heating factory were further detained at the resort at Boračko Jezero, part of the Konjic municipality, used by Serb forces, including "Sešelj's men", as a military post. Two of the five women detained at that location, Fadila and Mirsada Mahinić, were subsequently killed. On or about 26 June 1992, eleven Muslim civilians from the areas of Hrušta and Kljuna were arrested in Teleca Lastva. They were detained and tortured in the primary school in

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Zijemlje. Seven were taken away and subsequently killed. Their bodies were found in a pit in Zijemlje. "Šešelj's men" participated in these killings. The names of identified victims of murder/extermination at the Lipovača pit and Mt. Borašnica, as well as the names of identified victims of murder/extermination whose bodies were found at "Teleća Lastva" and the pit at Zijemlje are set out in Annex X to this indictment.

By his participation in these acts, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ committed:

Count 2: Removed

Count 3: Removed

Count 4: Murder, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, as recognised by Common Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, punishable under Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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- 28. From August 1991 until September 1993, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting individually or in concert with other known and unknown members of a joint criminal enterprise, planned, ordered, instigated, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of the imprisonment under inhumane conditions of Muslim, Croat and other non-Serb civilians in the territories listed above.
- 29. Serb military forces, comprising JNA (and subsequently the VJ), Croatian and Bosnian Serb TO units (which were subsequently transformed into the army of the RSK ("SVK") and the army of the Republika Srpska ("VRS")), volunteer and paramilitary units, including those volunteer units recruited and/or incited by Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting in co-operation with local police staff and local Serb authorities, captured and detained hundreds of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians. They were detained in the following short- and long-term detention facilities:
 - a) The Velepromet warehouse, Vukovar, SAO SBWS, November 1991, run by JNA, approximately twelve hundred detainees.
- b) The Ovčara farm, near Vukovar, SAO SBWS, November 1991, run by JNA, approximately three hundred detainees.
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- enoughted) or Removed there are a hor meastern livelines of the large relations of
- e) The "Standard" shoe factory, the "Ciglana" factory, the Ekonomija farm, the Drinjača Dom Kulture, the Karakaj Technical School, Gero's slaughter-house and the Čelopek Dom Kulture in Zvornik, Bosnia and Herzegovina between April and July 1992; hundreds of detainees.
- Bridge of the transported asserting the Report that he have been attached by
- The "Iskra" warehouse in the village of Podlugovi, Ilijaš municipality, "Planja's house" in the village of Svrake, Vogošća municipality, "Sonja's house" in Vogošća municipality, the barracks in Semizovac village, Vogošća municipality and the tire repair garage at the Vogošća

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crossroad in Vogošća municipality between April 1992 and September 1993, dozens of detainees.

- h) Removed
- i) Removed
- j) The city mortuary in Sutina, Mostar and the stadium in Vrapčići, Mostar during June 1992, more than one hundred detainees.
- k) The basement of the heating factory in Kilavci, Nevesinje, the resort at Boračko Jezero, Nevesinje, the primary school in Zijemlje, Nevesinje and the SUP building in Nevesinje during June 1992, more than one hundred detainees.
- 30. The living conditions in these detention facilities were brutal and characterised by inhumane treatment, overcrowding, starvation, forced labour, inadequate medical care and systematic physical and psychological assault, including torture, beatings and sexual assault.

By his participation in these acts, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ committed:

Count 5: Removed

Count 6: Removed provides the factors. Wherein and the control of the production of the providence of the production of the providence of the production.

Count 7: Removed that of the Londay to those in Alleman Translation of the Country of the Alleman Translation of the Alleman Tran

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<u>Count 8:</u> Torture, a **VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR** as recognised by Common Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, punishable under Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Cruel Treatment, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR as recognised by Common Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, punishable under Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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(DEPORTATION, FORCIBLE TRANSFER)

31. From on or about 1 August 1991 until May 1992 in the SAOs in Croatia and the RSK, from on or about 1 March 1992 until at least September 1993 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and between May and August 1992 in parts of Vojvodina, Serbia, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting individually or in concert with other known and unknown members of the joint criminal enterprise, planned, instigated, committed, or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of the deportation or forcible transfer of the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations from their legal domiciles, in Vukovar (SAO SBWS) in November 1991, in the municipality of Zvornik in Bosnia and Herzegovina between March 1992 and September 1993, in "Greater Sarajevo" in Bosnia and Herzegovina between April 1992 and September 1993, in the municipality of Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina between June 1992 and September 1993 and in parts of Vojvodina, Serbia, including the village of Hrtkovci, between May and August 1992.

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- In order to achieve this objective, Serb forces comprising JNA (and 32. subsequently the VJ), local Croatian and Bosnian Serb TO units (which were subsequently transformed into the army of the RSK ("SVK") and the army of the Republika Srpska ("VRS")) and those from the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro, and volunteers and paramilitaries, including the "White Eagles" and "Dušan Silni", as well as volunteers recruited and/or incited by Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, in co-operation with local and Serbian police units, surrounded Croatian and Bosnian towns and villages and demanded that the inhabitants surrender their weapons, including legally owned hunting rifles. Then, the towns and villages were attacked or otherwise taken-over, even those where the inhabitants had complied with the demands. These attacks were intended to compel the population to flee. After taking control of the towns and villages, the Serb forces sometimes rounded up the remaining Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations and forcibly transported them to locations within Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina not controlled by Serbs, or deported them to locations outside Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular Serbia and Montenegro. On other occasions, Serb forces, in co-operation with the local Serb authorities, imposed restrictive and discriminatory measures on the non-Serb population and engaged in a campaign of terror designed to drive them out of the territory. The majority of the non-Serbs that remained were deported or forcibly transferred from their homes on a later date.
- In May 1992, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ came to Vojvodina and met with his 33. associates in the SRS. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ instructed his associates to contact non-Serbs and threaten them with death if they did not leave the area. On 6 May 1992 Vojislav ŠEŠELJ gave an inflammatory speech in the village of Hrtkovci, Vojvodina, calling for the expulsion of Croats from the area and reading a list of individual Croat residents who should leave for Croatia. As a result of this speech, a number of Croat residents decided to leave Hrtkovci. After this speech, supporters and associates of the accused, including members of the SRS and the SČP ("Srpski Četnički Pokret"/"Serbian Chetnik Movement"), began a campaign of ethnic cleansing directed at non-Serbs, particularly Croats, in Hrtkovci. During the next three months, many non-Serbs were harassed, threatened with death and intimidated. forcing them to leave the area. Homes of Croats were looted and occupied by Serbs. Serb families who had been displaced from other parts of the former Yugoslavia often occupied the homes of those non-Serbs who were compelled to leave. geometriced rivers light them are see these historia

By his participation in these acts, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ committed:

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Count 10: The Deportation of CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY punishable under Articles 5(d) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal. The punishable of the Fribunal and the Albane was a laboration of the Pribunal and the Albane was the Albane was a few and the Albane was a few and

Count 11: Inhumane a Acts is (Forcible a Transfers), and CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 5(i) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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Consideration (WANTON DESTRUCTION and PEUNDER OF PUBLIC OR 1960) for the Consideration of the

34. From on or about I August 1991 until May 1992 in the territories of the SAOs in Croatia and the RSK, from on or about I March 1992 until at least September 1993

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in the municipalities of Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting individually or in concert with other known and unknown members of the joint criminal enterprise, planned, ordered, instigated, committed, or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of the wanton destruction and plunder of public and private property of the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb populations, acts which were not justified by military necessity. This intentional and wanton destruction and plunder included the plunder and destruction of homes and religious and cultural buildings, and took place in the following towns and villages:

SAO SBWS: Vukovar; (hundreds of homes destroyed)

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Zvornik (hundreds of homes, four mosques and a religious archive destroyed) "Greater Sarajevo" (homes, mosques and a Catholic church destroyed in the municipality of Ilijas; homes, mosques and a Catholic church destroyed in the municipality of Vogošća); Mostar (hundreds of homes and several mosques destroyed) and Nevesinje (dozens of homes and seven mosques destroyed).

By his participation in these acts, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ committed: sil ali con intelligen milienzina elakakon irrelin emilik, tuo irrilat jopinmus silinis

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Count 12: Wanton destruction of villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, punishable under Articles 3(b) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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Count 13: Destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion or education, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, punishable under Articles 3(d) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Count 14: Plunder of public or private property, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, punishable under Articles 3(e) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal application of schools, formers of the tribunal applications of Veryndead Communications of the Communication o

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ANNEX I

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Case No. IT-03-67-PT Vojislav Šešelj

ANNEX I

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL FACTS

Croatia

- 1. In advance of the 1990 elections, the nationalistic Serbian Democratic Party ("SDS"), which advocated the autonomy and later secession of predominately-Serb areas from Croatia, was founded in Knin. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ maintained contact with the leaders of the SDS. He attended meetings of the SDS and took part in SDS political events.
- 2. On 25 July 1990, a group of SDS leaders established the Serbian National Council ("SNC"), adopting a Declaration on Autonomy and the Position of Serbs in Croatia, and on the Sovereignty and Autonomy of the Serbian Nation.
- 3. On 30 July 1990, during the SNC's first constituent session, a referendum, which would confirm the autonomy and sovereignty of the Serb nation in Croatia, was scheduled.
- 4. On 17 August 1990, Serbs in Knin put up barricades after the Croatian government declared the referendum illegal.
- 5. Between 19 August and 2 September 1990, Croatian Serbs held a referendum on the issue of Serb "sovereignty and autonomy" in Croatia. The vote took place in predominately Serb areas of Croatia and was limited only to Serb voters. Croats who lived in the affected region were barred from participating in the referendum. The result of the vote was overwhelmingly in support of Serb autonomy. On 30 September 1990, the SNC declared "the autonomy of the Serbian people on ethnic and historic territories on which it lives and which are within the current boundaries of the Republic of Croatia as a federal unit of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia".
- 6. On 21 December 1990, Croatian Serbs in Knin announced the creation of a "Serbian Autonomous District" (SAO) of Krajina and subsequently declared their independence from Croatia.
- 7. On 7 January 1991, the Serbian National Council (SNC) for Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem ("SBWS") was formed in Šidski Banovci.
- 8. Conflicts between armed Serbs and Croatian police forces crupted throughout the Spring of 1991.
- 9. In March 1991, the conflict intensified with clashes in Pakrac and Plitvice. At Plitvice on 31 March 1991, Serbs attacked a bus carrying Croatian policemen and another battle crupted. The JNA deployed troops in the area and issued an ultimatum to the Croatian police to withdraw from Plitvice. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ and some of his volunteers took part in the events in Plitvice, SAO Krajina. In discussions with the JNA officers he introduced himself as "Vojvoda". He made extreme nationalistic speeches inciting the local population to engage in violence against the Croatian police.

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- 10. On 1 April 1991, the Executive Council of the SAO Krajina adopted a resolution to incorporate the SAO Krajina into the Republic of Serbia. At the same time the SAO Krajina recognised the constitution and laws of Serbia as well as the SFRY constitutional-legal system and decided that the laws and regulations of Serbia applied throughout the territory.
- 11. In the end of April 1991, armed local Serbs assisted by Šešelj's men and other Serbian volunteers erected barricades in the village of Borovo Selo near Vukovar. On 1 May 1991, these armed Serbs took hostage a number of Croatian policemen who were sent to restore law and order in Borovo Selo. On 2 May, the Croatian police authorities in Osijek sent a larger group of heavily armed policemen to Borovo Selo to free the hostages. Local armed Serbs assisted by Šešelj's men and other Serbian volunteers ambushed this group of policemen. Twelve Croatian policemen were killed and twenty injured in the fighting.
- 12. On 12 May 1991, a referendum was held in the SAO Krajina, Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem concerning the annexation of these regions to Serbia and the consolidation of these regions in Yugoslavia with Serbia, Montenegro and others that wished to preserve Yugoslavia. The annexation was supported by 99.8% of those who voted.
- 13. On 19 May 1991, Croatia held a referendum in which the electorate voted overwhelmingly for independence from the SFRY. On 25 June 1991, Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia declared their independence from the SFRY. On 25 June 1991, the JNA moved to suppress Slovenia's secession.
- 14. On 25 June 1991, the "Great National Assembly of SBWS" was formed in Bačka Palanka, Serbia at a meeting attended by representatives of all the Serb villages in the SBWS. The Great National Assembly decided that the region of SBWS was to be constituted as SAO SBWS and was to secede from Croatia. Goran Hadžić, until then President of the SNC, was elected Prime Minister designate.
- 15. The European Community sought to mediate in the conflict. On 8 July 1991, an agreement was reached that Croatia and Slovenia would suspend implementation of their independence until 8 October 1991. The European Community ultimately recognised Croatia as an independent state on 15 January 1992.
- 16. On 18 July 1991, the Federal Presidency, with the support of the Serbian and Montenegrin governments and General KADIJEVIĆ, voted to withdraw the JNA from Slovenia, thereby acceding to its secession and the dissolution of the SFRY.
- 17. The Serbs in the Krajina region, in Eastern Slavonia and in Western Slavonia, began receiving increasing support from the government of Serbia and the JNA. By August 1991, local Serb Territorial Defence, volunteer and police forces in these regions were being supplied, trained and partly led by the JNA and officials of the Serbian MUP. Throughout August and September 1991, large areas in Croatia came under Serb control as a result of actions by Serb military forces, including "Šešelj's men", the "White Eagles", and police forces.
- 18. During this period Vojislav ŠEŠELJ constantly appealed to the public to join

the war effort. He visited the frontlines on numerous occasions and held meetings with the local Serb leaders.

- 19. In the Serb occupied regions in Krajina, Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem, the Croatian and other non-Serb populations were systematically driven out and the areas were incorporated into the various "Serbian Autonomous Districts" as specified above. The JNA remained deployed in the areas where the Serb insurgents had taken control, thereby securing their gains.
- 20. On 13 August 1991, the West Slavonian members of the presidency of the SDS of Slavonia held a session in Pakrac at which it was decided to declare the establishment of the "Serbian Autonomous District" ("SAO") Western Slavonia. The ethnic distribution of the population was used as the criteria for defining the territory of SAO Western Slavonia. The municipalities included in the SAO Western Slavonia were those whose representatives were present at the above session of the SDS Regional Board: Pakrac, Daruvar, Grubišno Polje, Podravska Slatina, Okučani, and parts of the Slavonska Požega and Orahovica municipalities. In these areas Serbs represented 50% or more of the total population.
- 21. In August 1991, Serb forces, led by the JNA, undertook operations against towns in Eastern Slavonia, resulting in their occupation. The Croat and other non-Serb populations of these areas were forcibly expelled. In late August, Serb forces laid siege to the city of Vukovar. By mid-October 1991, all other predominately Croat towns in Eastern Slavonia had been taken over by Serb forces except Vukovar. Non-Serbs were subjected to a brutal occupation regime consisting of persecution, murder, torture and other acts of violence. A large portion of the non-Serb population was eventually killed or forced from the occupied areas.
- 22. The siege of Vukovar continued until 18 November 1991 when the city fell to the Serb forces. During the course of the three-month siege, the city was largely destroyed by JNA shelling and hundreds of persons were killed. When the Serb forces occupied the city, hundreds of Croats were killed by Serb forces. Most of the non-Serb population of the city was expelled within days of its fall under Serb control.
- 23. In Geneva on 23 November 1991, Slobodan MILOŠEVIĆ, Federal Secretary of People's Defence Veljko KADIJEVIĆ, and Franjo TUDMAN entered into an agreement signed under the auspices of the United Nations Special Envoy Cyrus VANCE. This agreement called for the lifting of blockades by Croatian forces on INA barracks and for the withdrawal of INA forces from Croatia. Both sides committed themselves to an immediate cease-fire throughout Croatia by units "under their command, control, or political influence" and further bound themselves to ensure that any paramilitary or irregular units associated with their forces would also observe the cease-fire.
- 24. On 19 December 1991, the SAO Krajina proclaimed itself the Republic of Serbian Krajina ("RSK") with Milan Babić as its first President. On 26 February 1992, the SAO Western Slavonia and SAO SBWS joined it in unilateral declarations by these entities.

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- 25. Under the Vance Plan, three United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) were created (Krajina, Western Slavonia, SBWS), corresponding with four Sectors (South, North, West and East) in the areas occupied by Serb forces. The Vance Plan called for the withdrawal of the JNA from Croatia, the return of displaced persons to their homes in the UNPAs, and the demilitarisation of these UNPAs. Although the JNA officially withdrew from Croatia in May 1992, large portions of its weaponry and personnel remained in the Serb-held areas and were turned over to the "police" of the RSK. Displaced persons were not allowed to return to their homes and those few Croats and other non-Serbs who had remained in the Serb-occupied areas were expelled in the following months and years.
- 26. The Serb held territories in the RSK remained under Serb control until early May and early August 1995, respectively. In early May 1995, during Operation Flash, the Croatian authorities re-established control over Western Slavonia. In early August 1995, the Serb political and military leadership left most of Croatian territory during a massive Croatian operation. This operation, commonly referred to as "Operation Storm", restored Croatian control over most of the RSK territory. The remaining areas of Serb control in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem were peacefully re-integrated into Croatia in 1998.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

27. In November 1990, multi-party elections were held in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the Republic level, the SDA ("Strunka Demokratske Akcije – Party of Democratic Action), the party of the Bosnian Muslims, won 86 seats; the SDS, the party of the Bosnian Serbs, won 72 seats and the HDZ (Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - Croatian Democratic Community) won 44 seats in the Assembly.

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28. The central idea within the SDS political platform, as articulated by its leaders, including Radovan KARADŽIĆ, Momčilo KRAJIŠNIK and Biljana PLAVŠIĆ, was the unification of all Serbs within one state. The SDS regarded the separation of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the SFRY as a threat to the interests of the Serbs.

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- 29. The results of the November 1990 elections meant that, as time went on, the SDS would be unable through peaceful means to keep Bosnia and Herzegovina in what was becoming a Serb-dominated Yugoslavia. As a result, Serb people within certain areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with Serb majorities, began to organise themselves into formal regional structures that they referred to as "Associations of Municipalities." In April 1991 the Association of Municipalities of Bosnian Krajina, centred in Banja Luka, was formed.
- From Autumn 1991; the INA began to withdraw its forces out of Croatia. Forces under the control of the INA began to re-deploy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Many of these troops were deployed to areas in which there was no garrison or other INA facility.

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31. As the war continued in Croatia it appeared increasingly likely that Bosnia and Herzegovina would also declare its independence from the SFRY. The SDS, realising it could not prevent the secession of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the SFRY, began the creation of a separate Serbian entity within Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the period from September to November 1991, several Serbian Autonomous Regions

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(SAO) were formed, some of them on the basis of the Associations of Municipalities referred to above.

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- 32. On 12 September 1991, the Serbian Autonomous Region of Herzegovina was proclaimed. On 16 September 1991, the Assembly of the Association of Municipalities of Bosnian Krajina proclaimed the Autonomous Region of Krajina. By 21 November 1991, the Serbian Autonomous Regions and Autonomous Regions consisted of the Autonomous Region of Krajina, the SAO Herzegovina, the SAO Romanija-Birač, the SAO Semberija, and the SAO Northern Bosnia.
- 33. On 15 October 1991, at the meeting of the SDS Party Council, a decision was made to form a separate assembly entitled the "Assembly of the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina" to secure Serb interests.
- 34. On 24 October 1991, the Assembly of the Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina, dominated by the SDS, decided to conduct a "Plebiscite of the Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina" in order to decide whether to stay in the common state of Yugoslavia with Serbia, Montenegro, the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, SAO Western Slavonia and SAO Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem.
- 35. On 9 and 10 November 1991, the Bosnian Serbs held the plebiscite. The results overwhelmingly showed that the Bosnian Serbs wanted to stay in Yugoslavia.
- 36. On 11 December 1991, the Assembly of the Serbian People made a request to the JNA to protect with all available means as "integral parts of the State of Yugoslavia" the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina in which the plebiscite of the Serbian people and other citizens on remaining in a joint Yugoslav state had been conducted.
- 37. On 9 January 1992, the Assembly of the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a declaration on the Proclamation of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The territory of that republic was declared to include "the territories of the Serbian Autonomous Regions and Districts and of other Serbian ethnic entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the regions in which the Serbian people remained in the minority due to the genocide conducted against it in World War Two", and it was declared to be a part of the federal Yugoslav state. On 12 August 1992, the name of the Bosnian Serb Republic was changed to Republika Srpska.
- 38. From 29 February to 2 March 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina held a referendum on independence. At the urging of the SDS, the majority of Bosnian Serbs boycotted the vote. The referendum resulted in a pro-independence majority.
- **39.** On 27 March 1992, the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was formally proclaimed in Pale.

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40. From March 1992 onwards, Serb regular and irregular forces seized control of territories within Bosnia and Herzegovina, including those specified in this indictment.

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Annex I 5 Vojislav Šešelj

- Singer (Cingapanggapang Asa C. Magapa at Milita Kamping Sept. Nagapang palakan

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- 41. On 6 April 1992, the United States and the European Community formally recognized the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 42. On 27 April 1992, Serbia and Montenegro proclaimed a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and declared it the successor state of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
- 43. On 15 May 1992, the United Nations Security Council, in its resolution number 752, demanded that all interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina by units of the JNA as well as elements of the Croatian Army ("HV") cease immediately and that those units either be withdrawn, be subjected to the authority of the Government of the Republic, or be disbanded and disarmed.
- 44. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ visited Bosnia and Herzegovina before and during the period of the armed conflict to boost the morale of the participants. In October 1991, he visited Serb soldiers in Trebinje gathered in preparation for the attack on Dubrovnik. In May and August 1992, he visited Gacko and Zvornik, respectively. In May 1993, he gave a speech in Banja Luka.
- 45. In September 1993 Vojislav ŠEŠELJ had a conflict with Slobodan MILOŠEVIĆ during which he challenged MILOŠEVIĆ's leadership and called for a vote of "no confidence" in the government of Serbia. Between October and November 1993, dozens of Vojislav ŠEŠELJ's Chetnik volunteers were arrested in Serbia and charged with war crimes and other offences.
- The contests of the state of the contests of the second of the second of the contests of the contest of the contests of the co

ng truty i later, i laboral a Africa to, i wakanakwa ilika nakozalasi bisi Jiki ili berbiri, ila 1906.

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ANNEX II

[Omitted pursuant to Rule 73 bis(D) of the Rules and the Decision of the Trial Chamber dated 8 November 2006]

Case No. IT-03-67-PT Vojislav Šešelj

VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	ADŽAGA, Jozo	1949/MALE
1991		ANDRIJANIĆ, Vinko	1953/MALE
		ANIĆ-ANTIĆ, Jadranko	1959/MALE
		ARNOLD, Krešimir	1958/MALE
		ASAĐANIN, Ilija	1952/MALE
		BABIĆ, Dražen	1966/MALE
		BAINRAUCH, Ivan	1956/MALE
	Ĺ	BAJNRAUH, Tomislav	1938/MALE
		BAKETA, Goran	1960/MALE
		BALAŠ, Stjepan	1956/MALE
		BALOG, Dragutin	1974/MALE
		BALOG, Josip	1928/MALE
		BALOG, Zvonimir	1958/MALE
		BALVANAC, Đuro	1952/MALE
		BANOŽIĆ, Boris	1967/MALE
		BARANJAJI, Pero	1968/MALE
		BARBARIĆ, Branko	1967/MALE
		BARBIR, Lovro	1935/MALE
		BARIČEVIĆ, Željko	1965/MALE
		BARIŠIĆ, Franjo	1946/MALE
		BARTA, Anđelko	1967/MALE
		BATARELO, Josip	1947/MALE
		BATARELO, Željko	1955/MALE
		BAUMGERTNER, Tomislav	1972/MALE
		BEGČEVIĆ, Marko	1968/MALE
		BEGOV, Željko	1958/MALE
		BINGULA, Stjepan	1958/MALE
		BJELANOVIĆ, Ringo	1970/MALE
		BLAŠKOVIĆ, Miroslav	1959/MALE
		BLAŽEVIĆ, Zlatko	1964/MALE
		BODROŽIĆ, Ante	1953/MALE
		BOSAK, Marko	1967/MALE
		BOSANAC, Dragutin	1919/MALE
		BOSANAC, Tomislav	1941/MALE
		BOŠNJAKOV, Josip	1960/MALE

VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation) PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH / SEX
			DIXIII/ SEA
20 November	OVČARA	BOŽAK, Ivan	1958/MALE
1991		BRAČIĆ, Zvonimir	1970/MALE
		BRADARIĆ, Josip	1949/MALE
		BRAJDIĆ, Josip	1950/MALE
		BUOVAC, Ivan	1966/MALE
		BUŽIĆ, Zvonko	1955/MALE
		ÇRNJAC, Ivan	1966/MALE
		ČALETA, Zvonimir	1953/MALE
		ČOLAK, Ivica	1965/MALE
		ČUPIĆ, Mladen	1967/MALE
		DALIĆ, Tihomir	1966/MALE
		DOLIŠNI, Ivica	1960/MALE
		DOŠEN, Ivan	1958/MALE
		DOŠEN, Martin	1952/MALE
		DOŠEN, Tadija	1950/MALE
		DRAGUN, Josip	1962/MALE
		DUVNJAK, Stanko	1959/MALE
		ĐƯĐAR, Saša	1968/MALE
		ĐUKIĆ, Vladimir	1948/MALE
		EBNER, Vinko-Đuro	1961/MALE
		FIRI, Ivan	1915/MALE
		FITUŠ, Karlo	1964/MALE
		FRIŠČIĆ, Dragutin	1958/MALE
		FURUNDŽIJA, Petar	1949/MALE
		GAJDA, Robert	1966/MALE
		GALIĆ, Milenko	1965/MALE
		GALIĆ, Vedran	1973/MALE
		GARVANOVIĆ, Borislav	1954/MALE
		GAŠPAR, Zorislav	1971/MALE
		GAVRIĆ, Dragan	1956/MALE
		GLAVAŠEVIČ, Siniša	1960/MALE
		GOJANI, Jozo	1966/MALE
		GOLAC, Krunoslav	1959/MALE
		GRAF, Branislav	1955/MALE
		GRANIĆ, Dragan	1960/MALE
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VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation) PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	GREJZA, Milan	1959/MALE
1991		GRUBER, Zoran	1969/MALE
		GUDELJ, Drago	1940/MALE
		HEGEDUŠIĆ, Tomislav	1953/MALE
		HEGEDUŠIĆ, Mario	1972/MALE
		HERCEG, Željko	1962/MALE
		HERMAN, Ivan	1969/MALE
		HERMAN, Stjepan	1955/MALE
		HLEVNJAK, Nedeljko	1964/MALE
		HOLJEVAC, Nikica	1955/MALE
		HORVAT, Ivica	1958/MALE
		HORVAT, Viktor	1949/MALE
		HUSNJAK, Nedjeljko	1969/MALE
		ILEŠ, Zvonko	1941/MALE
		IMBRIŠIĆ, Ivica	1957/MALE
		IVAN, Zlatko	1955/MALE
		IVEZIĆ, Aleksander	1950/MALE
		JAJALO, Marko	1957/MALE
		JAKUBOVSKI, Martin	1971/MALE
		JALŠOVEC, Ljubomir	1957/MALE
		JAMBOR, Tomo	1966/MALE
		JANIĆ, Mihael	1939/MALE
		JANJIĆ, Borislav	1956/MALE
		JANTOL, Boris	1959/MALE
		JARABEK, Zlatko	1956/MALE
		JEZIDŽIĆ, Ivica	1957/MALE
		JOVAN, Zvonimir	1967/MALE
		JOVANOVIĆ, Branko	1955/MALE
		JOVANOVIĆ, Oliver	1972/MALE
		JULARIĆ, Goran	1971/MALE
		JURELA, Damir	1969/MALE
		JURELA, Željko	1956/MALE
		JURENDIĆ, Drago	1966/MALE
		JURIŠIĆ, Marko	1946/MALE
		JURIŠIĆ, Pavao	1966/MALE
		JURIŠIĆ, Željko	1963/MALE

VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation) PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	VEAD OF
DATE	LOCATION	VICTIVIS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	KAČIĆ, Igor	1975/MALE
1991		KAPUSTIĆ, Josip	1965/MALE
		KELAVA, Krešimir	1953/MALE
		KIRALJ, Damir	1964/MALE
		KIRALJ, Damir	1959/MALE
		KITIĆ, Goran	1966/MALE
		KNEŽIĆ, Đuro	1937/MALE
		KOLAK, Tomislav	1962/MALE
		KOLAK, Vladimir	1966/MALE
		KOLOGRANIĆ, Duško	1950/MALE
		KOMORSKI, Ivan	1952/MALE
		KOSTENAC, Bono	1942/MALE
		KOSTOVIĆ, Borislav	1962/MALE
		KOŠIR, Božidar	1957/MALE
		KOVAĆ, Ivan	1953/MALE
		KOVAĆ, Mladen	1958/MALE
		KOVAČEVIĆ, Zoran	1962/MALE
		KOVAČIĆ, Damir	1970/MALE
		KOŽUL, Josip	1968/MALE
		KRAJINOVIĆ, Ivan	1966/MALE
		KRAJINOVIĆ, Zlatko	1969/MALE
		KRASIĆ, Ivan	1964/MALE
		KREZO, Ivica	1963/MALE
		KRISTIČEVIĆ, Kazimir	1959/MALE
		KRIŽAN, Drago	1957/MALE
		KRUNEŠ, Branimir	1966/MALE
		LENĐEL, Tomislav	1957/MALE
		LENĐEL, Zlatko	1949/MALE
		LEROTIĆ, Zvonimir	1960/MALE
		LESIĆ, Tomislav	1950/MALE
		LET, Mihajlo	1956/MALE
		LILI, Dragutin	1951/MALE
		LJUBAS, Hrvoje	1971/MALE
		LONČAR, Tihomir	1955/MALE
		LOVRIĆ, Joko	1968/MALE
		LOVRIĆ, Jozo	1953/MALE
		LUCIĆ, Marko	1954/MALE
		LUKENDA, Branko	1961/MALE
		LUKIĆ, Mato	1963/MALE

ANNEX III. VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation)

PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	MAGDIĆ, Mile	1953/MALE
1991		MAGOČ, Predrag	1965/MALE
		MAJIĆ, Robert	1971/MALE
		MAJOR, Željko	1960/MALE
		MANDIĆ, Marko	1953/MALE
		MARIČIĆ, Zdenko	1956/MALE
		MARIJANOVIĆ, Martin	1959/MALE
		MAŽAR, Ivan	1934/MALE
		MEĐEŠI, Andrija	1936/MALE
		MEĐEŠI, Zoran	1940/MALE
		MERIĆ, Ohran	1956/MALE
		MIHOVIĆ, Tomislav	1952/MALE
		MIKLETIĆ, Josip	1952/MALE
		MIKULIĆ, Zdravko	1961/MALE
		MIKULIĆ, Zvonko	1969/MALE
		MILIĆ, Slavko	1955/MALE
		MILJAK, Zvonimir	1950/MALE
		MIŠIĆ, Ivan	1968/MALE
		MLINARIĆ, Mile	1966/MALE
		MOKOŠ, Andrija	1955/MALE
		MOLNAR, Aleksandar	1965/MALE
		MUTVAR, Antun	1969/MALE
		NAÐ, Darko	1965/MALE
		NAÐ, Franjo	1935/MALE
		NEJAŠMIĆ, Ivan	1958/MALE
		NICOLLIER, Jean Michael	1966/MALE
		OMEROVIĆ, Mersad	1970/MALE
		OREŠKI, Ivan	1950/MALE
		PAPP, Tomislav	1963/MALE
		PATARIĆ, Željko	1959/MALE
		PAVLIĆ, Slobodan	1965/MALE
		PAVLOVIĆ, Zlatko	1963/MALE
		PERAK, Mato	1961/MALE
		PERKO, Aleksandar	1967/MALE
		PERKOVIĆ, Damir	1965/MALE
		PERKOVIĆ, Josip	1963/MALE
		PETROVIĆ, Stjepan	1949/MALE
		_	

ANNEX III. VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation) PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
DATE	LOCATION	VICTIVIS	BIRTH / SEX
20 N	OVČARA	DINTED Milesle	1940/MALE
20 November	OVCARA	PINTER, Nikola PLAVŠIĆ, Ivan	1939/MALE
1991		1	1962/MALE
		POLHERT, Damir	1950/MALE
		POLOVINA, Branimir	1950/MALE 1952/MALE
		POSAVEC, Stanko	1932/MALE 1931/FEMALE
		POTHORSKI, Janja	
		PRAVDIĆ, Tomo	1934/MALE
		PRPIĆ, Tomislav	1959/MALE
		PUCAR, Dmitar	1949/MALE
		RAGUŽ, Ivan	1955/MALE
		RAŠIĆ, Milan	1954/MALE
		RATKOVIĆ, Krešimir	1968/MALE
		RIBIČIĆ, Marko	1951/MALE
		RIMAC, Salvador	1960/MALE
		ROHAČEK, Karlo	1942/MALE
		ROHAČEK, Željko	1971/MALE
		SAITI, Ćeman	1960/MALE
		SAMARDŽIĆ, Damjan	1946/MALE
		SAVANOVIĆ, Tihomir	1964/MALE
		SENČIĆ, Ivan	1964/MALE
		SOTINAC, Stipan	1939/MALE
		SPUDIĆ, Pavao	1965/MALE
		STANIĆ, Marko	1958/MALE
		STANIĆ, Željko	1968/MALE
		STEFANKO, Petar	1942/MALE
		STOJANOVIĆ, Ivan	1949/MALE
		STUBIČAR, Ljubomir	1954/MALE
		ŠAJTOVIĆ, Davor	1961/MALE
		ŠAJTOVIĆ, Martin	1914/MALE
		ŠAŖIK, Stjepan	1955/MALE
		ŠAŠKIN, Sead	1960/MALE
		ŠINDILJ, Vjekoslav	1971/MALE
		ŠRENK, Đuro	1943/MALE
		ŠTEFULJ, Dražen	1963/MALE
		TABAČEK, Antun	1958/MALE
		TADIĆ, Tadija	1959/MALE
		TARLE, Dujo	1950/MALE
		TEREK, Antun	1940/MALE
		TIŠLJARIĆ, Darko	1971/MALE
		TIVANOVAC, Ivica	1963/MALE

VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation) PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	TOMAŠIĆ, Tihomir	1963/MALE
1991		TORDINAC, Željko	1961/MALE
		TOT, Tomislav	1967/MALE
		TRALJIĆ, Tihomir	1967/MALE
		TURK, Miroslav	1950/MALE
		TURK, Petar	1947/MALE
		TUSTONJIĆ, Dane	1959/MALE
		TUŠKAN, Dražen	1966/MALE
		UŠAK, Branko	1958/MALE
		VAGENHOFER, Mirko	1937/MALE
		VARENICA, Zvonko	1957/MALE
		VEBER, Siniša	1969/MALE
		VIDOŠ, Goran	1960/MALE
		VILENICA, Žarko	1969/MALE
		VIRGES, Antun	1953/MALE
		VLAHO, Mate	1959/MALE
		VLAHO, Miroslav	1967/MALE
		VOLODER, Zlatan	1960/MALE
		VON BASINGGER, Harllan	1971/MALE
		VUJEVIĆ, Zlatko	1951/MALE
		VUKOJEVIĆ, Slaven	1970/MALE
		VUKOVIĆ, Rudolf	1961/MALE
		VUKOVIĆ, Vladimir	1957/MALE
		VUKOVIĆ, Zdravko	1967/MALE
		VULIĆ, Ivan	1946/MALE
		VULIĆ, Vid	1941/MALE
		VULIĆ, Zvonko	1971/MALE
		ZERA, Mihajlo	1955/MALE
		ZELJKO, Josip	1953/MALE
		ŽERAVICA, Dominik	1959/MALE
		ŽIVKOVIĆ, Damir	1970/MALE
		ŽIVKOVIĆ, Goran	1960/MALE
		ŽUGEC, Borislav	1963/MALE

ANNEX IV

Case No. IT-03-67-PT Vojislav Šešelj

ANNEX IV

VICTIMS FROM VELEPROMET FACILITY, VUKOVAR

PARAGRAPH 21

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH / SEX
November 1991	Velepromet Facility, Vukovar	CRK, Antun GOLAC, Veljko MATOUŠEK, Ivan MIHALJEVIĆ, Nikola SLUGANOVIĆ, Petar VLADISAVLJEVIĆ, Deno	1942/MALE 1959/MALE 1958/MALE 1950/MALE 1938/MALE 1971/MALE

ANNEX VII

VICTIMS FROM "GREATER SARAJEVO"

PARAGRAPH 24

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	LJEŠEVO	FAZLIĆ, Suljo	1933/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Munira	1936/FEMALE
		FAZLIĆ, Hasan	1945/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Arif	1958/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Safet	1963/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Ibrahim	1948/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Huso	1928/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Amir	1964/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Munir	1945/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Fadil	1933/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Mehmed	1940/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Husnija	1921/FEMALE
		MASNOPITA, Mujo	1951/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Jasmin	1955/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Mensur	1947/MALE
		SULJIĆ, Zubejda	1930/FEMALE
		NUHIĆ, Nijaz	1961/MALE
		AVDUKIĆ, Ćamil	1935/MALE
		AVDUKIĆ, Izet	1963/MALE
		KARAVDIĆ, Asim	1936/MALE
		OMANOVIĆ, Arif	1949/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Meho	1923/MALE

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
Summer, 1993	ŽUČ	TIRIĆ, Avdo	UNKNOWN/MALE
Summer, 1993	ŽUČ	SKENDO, Nermin	UNKNOWN/MALE

ANNEX V

Case No. IT-03-67-PT Vojislav Šešelj

ANNEX V

VICTIMS FROM ČELOPEK DOM KULTURE, ZVORNIK PARAGRAPH 22

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH
1 June - 26	ČELOPEK	HADŽIĆ, Izet	1936
June 1992	DOM	ATLIĆ, Alija	1938
	KULTURE	SALIHOVIĆ, Husein	1950
		ZAHIROVIĆ, Salih	1946
		HALILOVIĆ, Hasan	1954
		ĐIHIĆ, Sead	1960
	j. 44	PEZEROVIĆ, Zaim	1959
	/%.1	BIKIĆ, Šaban	1957
Norta de atento en o la regiga o e		ATLIĆ, Hasan	1952
l .		OKANOVIĆ, Omer	1936
(各級有机等等對句)		ALIHOĐIĆ, Benjamin	1969
		ALIHOĐIĆ, Ahmet	1965
		PEZEROVIĆ, Senaid	1957
1.44140		ATLIĆ, Abdulah	

VICTIMS FROM KARAKAJ TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ZVORNIK PARAGRAPH 22

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH
Between 1	KARAKAJ	SINANOVIĆ, Ramiz	1956
and 5 June	TECHNICAL	JAŠAREVIĆ, Nurija	1961
1992	SCHOOL	JAŠAREVIĆ, Avdo	1950

VICTIMS FROM GERO'S SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, ZVORNIK PARAGRAPH 22

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH
Between 7	GERO'S	HASANOVIĆ, Sejdo	1956
and 9 June 1992	SLAUGHTE R-HOUSE	HASANOVIĆ, Muradif	1957

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VICTIM FROM "CIGLANA" FACTORY, ZVORNIK, PARAGRAPH 22

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	HOME
During June	CIGLANA	ČIRAK, ISMET	Village of
or July 1992	FACTORY		Grbovći or
			Grbavaca.

VICTIMS FROM DRINJAČA DOM KULTURE, ZVORNIK PARAGRAPH 22

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
30-31-May-1992.	DRINJAČA	Beriz ABIDOVIĆ	-/MALE
	DOM	Hariz ABIDOVIĆ	-/MALE
1500	KULTURE	Muriz ABIDOVIĆ	-/MALE
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Ramo ABIDOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Asim AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Fahro AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Hasan AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
Ser Ralefia Ja	有可在 医肾盂环毒素的	Hrusto AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
	•	Mihrudin AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
	A 7 v	Ramiz AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Ramo AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
	en e	Senad AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
A Company of the		Venis AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
	vom serve vom	Hasan ALIĆ	-/MALE
	多。据《数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数数	Ibrahim ALIĆ	-/MALE
		Ibrahim ALIĆ	-/MALE
		Kadrija ALIĆ	-/MALE
		Mehmedalija ALIĆ	-/MALE
·		Mujo ALIĆ	-/MALE
		Zahid ALIĆ	-/MALE
		Asim AVDIĆ	-/MALE
	4.774	Muradif AVDIĆ	-/MALE
		Sinan BAŠIĆ	-/MALE
		Edin BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
		Hakija BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
		Hazim BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
		Mehmedalija BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
		Mirsad BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
		Suad BARUČIĆ	-/MALE

Annex V

long at to

7		
	Vehid BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
	Zulfo BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
	Osman BEČIĆ	-/MALE
	Džemal BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Esed BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mehmed BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mustafa BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Nezir BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Smajo BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Redžo BJELIĆ	-/MALE
	Aljo ČOHODAREVIĆ	-/MALE
	Beriz DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Esad DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Hasan DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Husein DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Huso DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Idriz DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mirsad DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mirzet DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Nezir DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Omer DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ragib DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ramo DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mevludin FEJZIĆ	-/MALE
	Nuko FEJZIĆ	-/MALE
	Muriz HUSEINOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Velid HUSEINOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ahmet IBRALIĆ	-/MALE
	Amil IBRALIĆ	-/MALE
	Nezir IBRALIĆ	-/MALE
ļ	Mustafa KARIĆ	-/MALE
	Haso MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ramiz MEMIŠĖVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ramo MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Senaid MEMISEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Zaim MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Azem MURATOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Bajro MURATOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mehmed MURATOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Hasib MUSTAFIĆ	-/MALE
	Juso MUSTAFIĆ	-/MALE
	Salko MUSTAFIĆ	-/MALE
	Šaban OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Sabanija OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE

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Annex V

	Demail OSMANOVIĆ Bajro OSMANOVIĆ Juso OSMANOVIĆ Mehmedalija OSMANOVIĆ Meho OSMANOVIĆ Mejo OSMANOVIĆ Muhamed OSMANOVIĆ Muhamed OSMANOVIĆ Mujo OSMANOVIĆ Mujo OSMANOVIĆ Ramo OSMANOVIĆ Redžo OSMANOVIĆ Sefer OSMANOVIĆ Smajo OSMANOVIĆ Mujo ŠABANOVIĆ	-/MALE
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Transport of Francia New 201 December 1864 Anner 1960 Photograph of New 25 and 1967 Edward 1866 Anner 1987

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ANNEX VI

[Omitted pursuant to Rule 73 bis(D) of the Rules and the Decision of the Trial Chamber dated 8 November 2006]

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ANNEX VII

Case No. IT-03-67-PT Vojislav Šešelj

ANNEX VII

VICTIMS FROM "GREATER SARAJEVO"

PARAGRAPH 24

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	LJEŠEVO	FAZLIĆ, Suljo	1933/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Munira	1936/FEMALE
	i	FAZLIĆ, Hasan	1945/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Arif	1958/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Safet	1963/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Ibrahim	1948/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Huso	1928/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Amir	1964/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Munir	1945/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Fadil	1933/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Mehmed	1940/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Husnija	1921/FEMALE
		MASNOPITA, Mujo	1951/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Jasmin	1955/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Mensur	1947/MALE
		SULJIĆ, Zubejda	1930/FEMALE
		NUHIĆ, Nijaz	1961/MALE
		AVDUKIĆ, Ćamil	1935/MALE
		AVDUKIĆ, Izet	1963/MALE
		KARAVDIĆ, Asim	1936/MALE
		OMANOVIĆ, Arif	1949/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Meho	1923/MALE

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
Summer, 1993	ŽUČ	TIRIĆ, Avdo	UNKNOWN/MALE
Summer, 1993	ŽUČ	SKENDO, Nermin	UNKNOWN/MALE

ANNEX VIII

[Omitted pursuant to Rule 73 bis(D) of the Rules and the Decision of the Trial Chamber dated 8 November 2006]

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ANNEX IX

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Vojislav Šešelj

ANNEX IX

VICTIMS FROM MOSTAR

PARAGRAPH 26

Annex IX

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIME	VEADOE
DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
June 1992.	LIDODAV	CODIC D	BIRTH/SEX
Julie 1992.	UBORAK	ĆORIĆ, Bajro	1956/MALE
		BENCA, Nedžad	1970/MALE
		SMAJIĆ, Hajdo	1938/MALE
		OSMANOVIĆ, Enver	1955/MALE
		DELAGIĆ, Admir	1970/MALE
		KELECIJA, Salko	1953/MALE
	·	SAKRAK, Ferid	1954/MALE
		ALIĆ, Meho	1962/MALE
	\$ - X-1.	KOŠPO, Asim	1934/MALE
The second of th	. , • ·	NUHIĆ, Mujo	1931/MALE
1		MEZET, Enes	1960/MALE
- 1000 - 1000年 - 200条 - 1000年 - 10000年 - 1000年 - 100	4 7 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ĆORIĆ, Himzo	1958/MALE
i siste wedit.	2.4 MORNORS	KANIŽA, Jusuf	1928/MALE
		MRKONJIĆ, Šemsudin	1947/MALE
	1 (2) (18) (18)	SALČIN, Nedžad	1953/MALE
		ZADRO, Petar	1916/MALE
		RAHIMIĆ, Meho	19/MALE
		KORDIĆ, Ljubo	1921/MALE
		MANJURA, Mehmed	1938/MALE
		JAZVIN, Salih	1924/MALE
		SINANOVIĆ, Bego	1943/MALE
		SALČIN, Osman	1922/MALE
		MIHALJ, Stjepan	1925/MALE
		MIHALJ, Marko	1929/MALE
		PEHILJ, Mujo	1945/MALE
		JURIĆ, Jelka	1940/FEMALE
	•	HASIĆ, Omer	1953/MALE
		SALČIN, Enver	1947/MALE
		JURČIĆ, Krešimir	1930/MALE
		CORIC, Smajo	1930/MALE
		SIMIDŽIJA, Muhamed	1955/MALE
		JURIĆ, Danica	1949/FEMALE
		POLČIĆ, Bećir	1941/MALE
	i	ŠKEGRO, Sofija	1940/FEMALE
		SELECTION OF SELECTION	

	ČULJAK, Štefa	1932/FEMALE
	OMANOVIĆ, Alija	1928/MALE
	JAPALAK, Salko	1927/MALE
	DELALIĆ, Fadil	1936/MALE
	BUBALO, Husein	1936/MALE
	ZUKIĆ, Mehmed	1938/MALE
	HADŽIHAJRIĆ, Hamdija	1937/MALE
	RAHIMIĆ, Semir	1953/MALE
	TURKIĆ, Salko	1934/MALE
	DUŽEVIĆ, Mile	1926/MALE
	BLAŽEVIĆ, Stjepan	1944/MALE
	HAJRIZAJ, Bajram	1940/MALE
	MIKULIĆ, Dragica	1938/FEMALE
	KELECIJA, Ibro	1932/MALE
	PUCE, Mustafa	1961/MALE
	DUMPOR, Omer	1958/MALE
	MARIĆ, Ramo	1966/MALE
	PRSKALO, Ivan	1936/MALE
	HASIĆ, Tidža	1957/FEMALE
	PUZIĆ, Sead	1949/MALE
	KOKOTOVIĆ, Željko	1968/MALE
	KLEPO, Ferid	1949/MALE
	ČARAPINA, Petar	1926/MALE
	KUKO, Ibro	1956/MALE
	BUŠIĆ, Stipe	1948/MALE
	JAPALAK, Ibrahim	1939/MALE
	OMANOVIĆ, Bajro	1945/MALE
	BREKALO, Hava	1914/FEMALE
	KUKO, Ramo	1930/MALE
	GUBELЛĆ, Zaim	1933/MALE
	KORDIĆ, Mara	1923/FEMALE
	KARABEG, Salih	1943/MALE
	ALIBEGOVIĆ, Džafer	1941/MALE
	KASALO, Hasan	1929/MALE
	KASALO, Aid	1961/MALE
	KASALO, Adis	1963/MALE
	SLIPIČEVIĆ, Esad	1950/MALE
	ŠESTIĆ, Miralem	1952/MALE
	JURIĆ, Mario	1968/MALE
- 1	JUKLO, Mirzo	1965/MALE
	JUKLO, Enes	1968/MALE
	JUKLO, Jasmin	1975/MALE
	ISIĆ, Safet	1953/MALE
	KREMO, Husein	1925/MALE
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SEFIĆ, Edin SEFIĆ, Saša DELIĆ, Fuad	1952/MALE 1976/MALE 1946/MALE	
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DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	SUTINA	BEŞLIMAJ, Beslim	1940/MALE
		BOŠKOVIĆ, Dane	1941/MALE
		ČATIĆ, Mirsad	1950/MALE
	The second secon	JERKIĆ, Vice	1937/MALE
		KOVAČEVIĆ, Zurahid	1948/MALE
		KUKO, Senad	1956/MALE
		MANDURIĆ, Ljubo	1936/MALE
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		MILETIĆ, Ilija	1945/MALE
		ROŽIĆ, Ante	1935/MALE
		ROŽIĆ, Petar	1918/MALE
		REDŽEP, Ivan	52 years old/MALE
		SELAK, Ekrem	1949/MALE
	6 5 5 5 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	SIMIDŽIJA, Murat	1952/MALE
	N. 11 (1.3.48)	SUNJIĆ, Ivan	-/MALE
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ANNEX X

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VICTIMS FROM NEVESINJE

PARAGRAPH 27

DATE	LOCATION OF	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
	KILLINGS		BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	LIPOVAČA	ALIBAŠIĆ, Emina	1965/FEMALE
		ALIBAŠIĆ, Senada	1968/FEMALE
		ALIBAŠIĆ, Habiba	1939/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Saja	1968/FEMALE
	$+ \frac{n_e}{2}$	ALIČIĆ, Fadila	1960/FEMALE
	6.5,	ALIČIĆ, Nefa	1927/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Mejra	1958/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Habiba	1953/FEMALE
. Thus was as a Congress of		ALIČIĆ, Mejra	1956/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Husein	1984/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Merima	1987/FEMALE
,	And the state of t	ALIČIĆ, Nazika	1981/FEMALE
9.4 F.		ALIČIĆ, Lejla	1985/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Saudin	1987/MALE
		BRAJEVIĆ, Đulsa	1935/FEMALE
		KASUNOVIĆ, Tida	1924/FEMALE
		MAHINIĆ, Lejla	1985/FEMALE
		MAHINIĆ, Omer	1982/MALE
		MAHINIĆ, Ibrahim	1980/MALE
		MAHINIĆ, Ajla	1991/FEMALE
		MAHINIĆ, Hava	1923/FEMALE
		MAHINIC, Munira	1956/FEMALE
		MAHINIĆ, Fata	1922/FEMALE
		MAHINIĆ, Fehma	1934/FEMALE
		OMERIKA, Hasinija	1950/FEMALE
		OERIKA, Amina	1990/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Agan	1991/MALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Samra	1988/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Amra	1986/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Ajla	1991/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Amar	1987/MALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Hajra	1964/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Mejra	1936/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Emin	1991/MALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Sehija	1961/FEMALE
		NOSECONO PROGRAMMA	
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	i	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	A constraint and the second

ŠIP	KOVIĆ, Ferida 1965/FEMALE
	KOVIĆ, Nura 1938/FEMALE
ŠIP	KOVIĆ, Huso 1988/MALE
ŠIP	KOVIĆ, new-born 1992/
ČOI	PELJ, Zejna 1930/FEMALE
ČOI	PELJ, Alka 1937/FEMALE
ČOI	PELJ, Nermina 1968/FEMALE

[One table with victims killed at Borašnica Mountain omitted pursuant to Rule 73 bis(D) of the Rules and the Decision of the Trial Chamber dated 8 November 2006]

DATE	LOCATION OF	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
	BODIES		BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	TELEĆA	ALIBAŠIĆ, Salih	1975/MALE
	LASTVA	ALIBAŠIĆ, Mustafa	1934/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Halil	1956/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Alija	1923/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Mujo	1929/MALE
	The second secon	ALIČIĆ, Alija	1952/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Mehmed	1975/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Bećir	1954/MALE
	autos bas il a tamer	BRAJEVIĆ, Alija	1971/MALE
The State of the State of Stat	to have to consinuing	BRAJEVIĆ, Kasim	1963/MALE
		BRAJEVIĆ, Mustafa	1932/MALE
		ČOPELJ, Šerif	1959/MALE
		ČOPELJ, Mustafa	1937/MALE
The state of the s	the state of the s	ČOPELJ, Dervo	1927/MALE
(214 lg., 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CHIECA LASTVA	ČOPELI, Esad	1972/MALE
		ČOPELJ, Ibrahim	1970/MALE
		KASUNOVIĆ, Ibro	1955/MALE
		KASUNOVIĆ, Čamil	1953/MALE
		MAHINIĆ, Alija	1928/MALE
		MAHINIĆ, Adem	1955/MALE
		MAHINIĆ, Hajdar	1933/MALE
	4 4 4 4 4	OMERIKA, Mujo	1931/MALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Mustafa	1962/MALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Hasan	1958/MALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Huso	1956/MALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Avdo	1937/MALE
		ŠIPKOVIĆ, Asim	1974/MALE
	en e	ŠIPKOVIĆ, Habib	1962/MALE
		ŠIPKOVIĆ, Hasan	1921/MALE
7		AN CONTRACTOR CONTRAC	
Annex X		2. Voji	slav Šešelj
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DATE	LOCATION OF BODIES	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
JUNE 1992.	ZIJEMLJE	BARALIJA, Hamid BRAJEVIĆ, Jusuf CATIĆ, Mujo CATIĆ, Ibro CATIĆ, Đulsa CATIĆ, Ema	UNKNOWN/MALE UNKNOWN/MALE UNKNOWN/MALE UNKNOWN/MALE UNKNOWN/MALE UNKNOWN/MALE

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		。 (1754年) 李德城市	
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