

REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AND
EXHUMATIONS AT KOZLUK IN 1999: WITH
APPENDIX ON VISITS TO KONJEVICI AND
POTOCARI

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REPORT TO ICTY

BY

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Michael S. Smith

SUMMARY FINDINGS

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On the basis of observations at Kozluk, my summary conclusions are:

executions were carried out there in a summer season;

many of the executed people had ligatures binding their hands behind their back and/or blindfolds;

the executed people wore civilian clothes;

some bodies were left where shot, others fell down slopes;

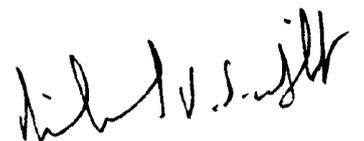
soil was dumped over the bodies;

at some later date machinery was used to remove some of the bodies, which were taken to the Cancari Road;

some body parts were spilled on the surface during this operation of trucking out;

the remaining bodies were covered again with soil;

the number of people executed was greater than 451, and perhaps as many as 660.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. H. S. [unclear]".

INTRODUCTION

This is a report on excavations and exhumations conducted at Kozluk in eastern Bosnia in 1999.

The reason for the work of 1999 is as follows. In the previous year of 1998 we conducted exhumations at the grave of Cancari Road 3 (CR3), which is the subject of my report to ICTY dated 12th May 1999. I concluded in that report (henceforth "report on 1998 work") that CR3 was a secondary grave. In other words CR3 was a grave into which bodies dug up from elsewhere had been placed. The discovery in CR3 of both green bottle glass and labels from bottles led me to conclude that the original (primary) grave was at a site where a soft drink bottling factory at Kozluk dumped its waste. I also concluded from the discovery of the same glass during a probe of the grave CR1 that the bodies there came from the same primary grave as CR3.

During the excavation of CR3 in 1998 I visited the suspect area at Kozluk with a party of ICTY investigators. To the NE of the outskirts of the town of Kozluk, and alongside the River Drina, we found disturbed soil containing green bottle glass. There were also body parts from two individuals lying on the surface. Shell cases also lay on the surface. These body parts and shell cases were collected by our party, but no further work was done at Kozluk in 1998.

The purpose of the work in 1999, and which is described in this report, was to test my hypothesis that there had been a major primary grave at Kozluk. To this end I returned to Kozluk and conducted excavations at this site between 24th June and 6th August 1999, assisted by a team of archaeological and anthropological experts.

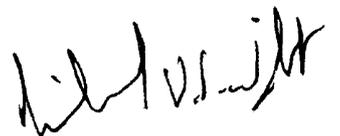
PEOPLE WORKING AT SITE

I was contracted as Senior Forensic Archaeologist to oversee the operation at Kozluk. The work of exhumation was assisted by various persons, working in their professional capacity. No citizens of the former Yugoslavia were involved with the work.

ICTY Investigators

Members of the Dutch and United States police forces - working as assistant scene of crime officers

Contracted archaeologists and anthropologists, namely:



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Steven Baker
Caroline Barker
Aldo Bolanos
Derek Congram
Saskia de Jager
Mercedes Doretti
Fernando Galdam
Ian Hanson (archaeologist and surveyor)
Tim Loveless (photographer)
Gaille Mackinnon
Jon Sterenberg
Juan Carlos Tello
Sylvana Turner
Roland Wessling
Sonia Wright

Details of qualifications and experience of all personnel are on record at ICTY.

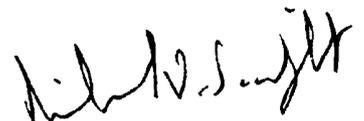
DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The area of investigation is marked on Figure 1a. The grid reference for the site is 508 303. The site is approached by a road that passes the Vitinka soft drink bottling factory in Kozluk. The road degenerates into a track as it reaches the area of rubbish dumping and gravel extraction alongside the Drina River. Our work took place in this rubbish dump.

A plan of the site is shown in Figure 2. A photo of the site is shown as Photo 1. This area west of the bank of the Drina River is locally high ground. The soil is a silt that may have been dredged out of the river in times past.

I concluded from our initial examination of the soils at the site that there had been considerable digging and removal of bodies before I conducted my investigations. As I shall describe in this report, some areas remained intact while others had been virtually destroyed by machinery, leaving a few dismembered parts of bodies.

In the course of these investigations we found three areas of disposal of human remains, two of which are areas of execution and burial (see Figure 2):



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KK1: a location at the north of the suspect area, where soil and three relatively complete bodies had been dumped after removal from a primary grave; this was not an important area for forensic investigation;

KK2: a location at the east of the suspect area, where an unknown number of bodies had been removed from a grave by machinery; this machinery left behind tooth marks in the soil and some 49 body parts; however to the west, and immediately adjacent to the robbed grave, there were 18 bodies that remained undisturbed on what I interpret as the surface on which they were executed.

KK3: a location in the southwest of the suspect area, where an unknown number of bodies had been removed by machinery leaving behind traces of some 156 body parts and surfaces on which people had been executed; however 270 bodies remained undisturbed.

Our intensive excavation of the broader area surrounding KK1, KK2 and KK3 leads me to conclude that by the end of our fieldwork we had discovered and investigated all the graves in the suspect area at Kozluk, and removed all the bodies and body parts.

EXHUMATION PROCEDURES

The following document was written by myself and describes the general procedures used during the excavations at Kozluk. It was given to all members of the team who were involved with the exhumations.

General Procedures for ICTY Exhumations at Kozluk

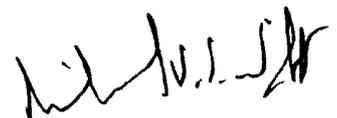
1. The investigation of the suspected mass grave/s shall proceed under the direction of the Senior Forensic Archaeologist.
2. Before the exhumations commence, the Surveying Archaeologist shall establish a main datum point and select a secondary target datum of known bearing. The three dimensional co-ordinates for the exhumation process shall be recorded with the main datum as the origin, resulting in co-ordinates that are 'global' to the site. The co-ordinates shall be recorded as:

Rectangular (X, Y, elevation)

or

Polar (distance, bearing, elevation)

depending on which system is more appropriate for a particular task.



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3. The archaeological team shall use a global positioning device to locate the site. They shall survey the surface of the de-mined area and suspected mass grave/s. The site shall be photographed and videoed.
4. The Exhumation Supervisor shall direct the excavators within the grave.
5. The Scene of Crime Officer shall assign a number to each item of evidence. The Scene of Crime Officer shall keep a main site log for each grave with information regarding type of evidence, location and description of the item collected. The items of evidence shall incorporate:

the human remains (with sequence numbers annotated by the letter 'B' for body and 'BP' for body part;

the artefacts (with sequence numbers annotated by the letter 'A'), that shall record such objects as documents, bullets, casings, and any other artefacts that may assist in:

the identification of cause and manner of death;

the identification of the dead;

the identification of perpetrators;

the elucidation of other matters relevant to the investigation.

The logs shall contain the following information:

site

item number (followed by B, BP or A),

description

roll and frame if photographed

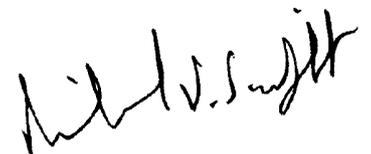
storage place

name of the Scene of Crime Officer receiving item and making entry in log

date

any pertinent remarks

6. If artefacts (e.g. bullets, ligatures, documents) are left with a body they shall not be assigned an artefact log number, but a remark about their existence shall be entered in the log.
7. Where the Investigator deems it advisable to remove an artefact (e.g. documents) from a body, the Scene of Crime Officer shall annotate the log entry with a cross reference to the artefact number, and annotate the artefact log entry with a cross reference to the body number.
8. The Scene of Crime Officer shall appoint a person to attend at the edge of the grave. That person will be ready to give log numbers,



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provide labelled bags and other materials when requested by the Exhumation Supervisor.

9. The Surveying Archaeologist shall survey items of evidence at the request of the Exhumation Supervisor, using the evidence number assigned by the Scene of Crime Officer. The Surveying Archaeologist shall also map the grave and its surrounds.

10. The following attention shall be given to bodies and body parts:

a. in the case of a fairly complete body, the excavator shall complete the *Checklist for Location, Attitudes and Properties of a Body* before removal.

b. In the case of bodies and body parts, The Surveying Archaeologist shall survey the major anatomical landmarks.

11. At the request of the Exhumation Supervisor or the Scene of Crime Officer, the Exhumation Photographer shall photograph items of evidence in situ. The photograph shall include a scale to show dimensions of the item to be collected. The Exhumation Photographer shall keep a log with roll and frame numbers, showing the evidence number and a brief description of the item photographed. Print film shall be used. Following the completion of a roll of film, the Exhumation Photographer shall inform the Scene of Crime Officer of the roll number and hand the film and relevant log to the Scene of Crime Officer.

12. Each shell case shall be surveyed and photographed, until a total of ten have been so recorded. After that, each shell case shall be surveyed but not (except in special circumstances) photographed.

13. Where parts of the exhumation process are documented on video, the video technician shall orally dub the video footage with a description of what is being videoed. The technician shall also ensure that the name of site, date and time are incorporated into the filming. Once a video tape has been completed, it shall be labelled with the time and date of footage, site name and sequence number and initialled by the technician. It shall then be signed over to the Scene of Crime Officer.

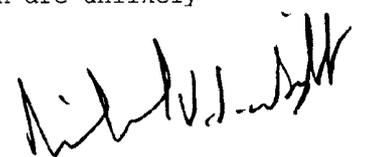
14. Once recorded, each item of evidence shall be removed under the direction of the Exhumation Supervisor. It shall be transferred to the Scene of Crime Officer, who shall ensure that the package is correctly labelled with its log number and date of removal.

15. Isolated bones from disturbed areas shall be collected in a *general* bag. That bag shall be labelled with a BP number.

16. Isolated items of clothing shall be collected in a *general* bag. That bag shall be labelled as an item of artefact evidence (i.e. assigned a number annotated with an 'A'). In cases that may be of evidentiary significance, an isolated item of clothing may be logged as an individual artefact.

17. In disturbed areas of the site, isolated bones that may assist identification (e.g. a mandible or foot in a shoe) shall be logged and annotated with a 'BP'.

18. Where there are found a small number of bones that are associated (e.g. three ribs or vertebrae, a tibia/fibula) but which are unlikely



to assist in personal identification or cause and manner of death, they shall be not be photographed or surveyed. They shall be put together in a bag within the appropriate general bag.

19. After the collection of all surface evidence, and prior to and during the excavation, a metal detector shall be used to locate items not easily visible and lightly buried (e.g., shell casings). Before its placement in storage, clothing shall also be checked by metal detector for ordnance.

20. The Scene of Crime Officer shall be responsible for the chain of custody of the bodies and artefacts.

21. Following the collection, logging and packing of the evidence, it shall be inventoried by the Scene of Crime Officer and the Investigator. This chain-of-custody transaction shall be documented by both parties signing the appropriate place on the evidence log.

22. Additional logs shall include a duty log of personnel working, a log of major events, and a log of non-ICTY and non-SFOR personnel entering the site.

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MAPS OF THE BODIES

In general we removed bodies, body parts and artefacts as soon as we had uncovered them. Their rapid removal was necessary because of the accelerated decomposition that exposure to atmospheric oxygen induces. Another problem is that one body impedes the uncovering and removal of another.

We must therefore use survey information if we want to envisage how the contents of a complete grave were arranged in its three dimensions of length, breadth and depth (for example Figures 5 and 5b).

The body parts were surveyed in three dimensions before being removed. In the case of complete or virtually complete bodies, we recorded the position of head, shoulders, elbows, wrists, pelvis, knees and ankles - making 12 points in all. We also recorded appropriate positions on body parts, including a notional central point. The locations of isolated bones were not recorded, and they were put collectively in a general bag according to which area of the site they came from.

Artefacts (e.g. shell cases and identification documents) were also surveyed in three dimensions.

The survey data have been used to produce the following records and maps:

site maps (Figures 2 to 4)



maps of schematised bodies in graves - in plan and profile (Figure 5)

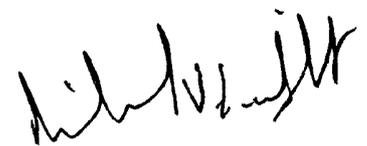
BODY SHEETS FILLED OUT

After each body had been revealed, detailed non-invasive observations were recorded on body sheets by the team. These sheets were filled out before the removal of reasonably complete bodies. One of the body sheets is shown as Figure 6. A complete set of filled out body sheets is on file with ICTY. These body sheets were sent down to the morgue with the bodies.

The body sheets, which serve as a checklist of observations for the excavators, show:

- a check that the 12 anatomical landmarks have been surveyed
- descriptions of the attitude of the body, in relation to disposition of limbs
- degree of decomposition of the body
- damage to the body, such as holes, cuts, crushing and burns
- presence of such artefacts as watches, prostheses, ligatures and blindfolds
- presence and type of outer clothing
- conservation measures before removal, such as putting a plastic bag over the head
- a stick figure sketch to summarise the arrangement of the limbs of the body.

It must be remembered that the bodies in the grave were removed in a muddy condition and that it was therefore difficult to see all the properties of the body clearly - for example the existence of ligatures. So some of the comments written on the body sheets are provisional. At the morgue the bodies and clothing were cleaned up and the morgue's records are therefore more definitive.



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AREAS OF EXECUTION, BURIAL AND ROBBING

The area of KK1 (see Figure 2) was a place where we found dumped soil containing three relatively complete bodies. Initially we thought that there might be a grave in this area. However extensive stripping and trenching proved that there was nothing there but what was first seen. It appears that the bodies were left behind after the robbing of the grave at area KK2

By contrast with KK1, we found major forensic evidence at the areas of KK2 and KK3. These areas are graves, in the sense of being places of disposal of the dead. However they are not graves in the sense of trenches cut into the ground for disposal. Rather they are places where executed persons were left in place on a flat surface in the case of KK2 and on a steep slope at most of KK3. Both the in situ executed bodies, and those on the slope, were covered with soil after the execution.

Area KK2

At KK2 we found a robbed grave to the east and an adjacent execution surface to the west. We made the following observations at KK2:

some executed bodies lay undisturbed on a surface that was subsequently covered with soil (Figure 3, Photos 4); the reasons for concluding that the bodies were executed on that spot, and not dumped there, are

the limbs are not disarranged

examination by metal detector of the clay surface, on which the bodies lay, led us to the finding of bullets both on the surface and embedded to a depth of up to 10 cm (Figure 4)

the grave to the east was dug through a layer of red clinker

the grave was covered by a layer of imported yellow clay containing fragments of broken red tiles and bricks

at some time after the executions the grave was robbed; evidence for the robbing takes the form of

body parts left behind in the filling

machinery tooth marks on the base of the trench (Photo 5)



in the robbed grave, and around it, were many thousands of pieces of green bottle glass; many of the surviving bottle tops had their metal crown seals in place - a property that we noted at the Cancari Road CR3 secondary grave

Area KK3

At KK3 we found bodies lying several deep down a slope (Photos 2, 3 & 9; Figure 5b). At some time before the execution thousands of broken green bottles had been dumped down this slope. We also recovered among the glass a wad of labels from the Vitinka soft drink bottling factory at Kozluk.

Where the bodies lay on the fringes of the distribution, and on clay rather than on broken bottles, I conclude that they had been executed on the spot. The reasons for concluding this are the same as for KK2 - namely limbs that are not disarranged and bullets embedded in the soil under the bodies (Photo 13).

In the case of one person at KK3 there was additional evidence for death on the spot. As Photos 7 and 8 show, the right hand of executed person 924B was clutching a bunch of shrubby, and still rooted, vegetation at the moment of death.

We also recorded the presence of hundreds of shell cases as we excavated the bodies. The co-occurrence of bodies and shell cases is illustrated in Figure 5.

The main mass of persons on the slope may well have been shot on the spot, and not dumped down the slope. Again their limbs are not disarranged. However because of the substrate of other bodies and glass I was unable to look for the supporting evidence of bullets embedded under the bodies in the main mass. Such an examination was only possible at the fringes.

At the top of this mass of bodies there were signs of disturbance. The occurrence of many body parts is the evidence for this disturbance, which leads me to conclude that some bodies were taken away. However the evidence for robbing is not so unambiguous as at KK2, since we do not have machine marks at the bottom of an empty trench.

At the end of the robbing episode the remaining bodies were preserved by being covered with silty soil. This soil was evidently derived from existing large pits to the east and south east - between the track and the Drina River (Figure 2).

Figure 5b shows a schematic view of the bodies on the slope. An asterisk marks an area of suspected major robbing. When we first visited the site the area was

Richard V. S. Smith

evenly covered with soil. The slope under the bodies is natural. However the overall hollow to the side and in front of the bodies results from our excavation.

The operation of removing the bodies from KK2 and KK3, following the robbing of the graves, left some body parts and clothing on the surface. There was a concentration of body parts and clothing spilled down the slope to the north of KK3 (Figure 2). I conclude from this concentration that bodies were loaded into trucks waiting at the base of this slope.

THE BODIES

The bodies in the graves were clothed in civilian clothes and all were without coffins. None of them showed signs of having been disposed of with respect for the dead. See Photo 3 for examples of the bodies.

The bodies retained considerable quantities of soft tissue, particularly those that lay deep under several layers of other bodies. However isolated bodies were virtually skeletonised.

After each body had been revealed, detailed non-invasive observations were recorded on body sheets by the team. Each body was photographed. The archaeological surveyor recorded the coordinates of critical landmarks on each body (eg. head, wrists, ankles) so that maps of each grave could be constructed.

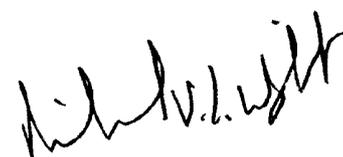
Though no pathological examinations were carried out by ourselves, I observed bullets lodged in the flesh, bone and clothes of some bodies.

Many bodies wore the same brand of yellow-brown boot made of synthetic materials.

After exhumation, each body was put into a body bag. The bag was put in a chiller van to prevent further deterioration of the tissues. Periodically the bodies were transferred to ICTY's mortuary at Visoko for pathological and anthropological examination by the team working under Dr John Clark.

The maximum number of bodies to be accounted for by the executions at Kozluk remains somewhat uncertain, but the following conclusions can be drawn from the 1999 work at Kozluk and the 1998 work at Cancari:

291 complete bodies were exhumed by us at Kozluk



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we recovered some 200 body parts left behind after the robbing at Kozluk (analysis at the mortuary will determine the minimum number of individuals represented by these body parts)

our work in 1998 determined that 160 individuals were robbed from Kozluk and taken to the secondary grave of CR3 Road (see report on 1998 work)

an unknown number of individuals were robbed from Kozluk and taken to the secondary grave of CR1

These observations indicate a minimum number of greater than 451 persons and a very rough estimate of a maximum number of 660.

SHELL CASES

Many shell cases and bullets were found associated with the bodies. Their locations were surveyed. They were handed over to ICTY investigators. The distribution of bullets at KK2 is shown in Figure 4 and shell cases in Figure 5.

LIGATURES AND BLINDFOLDS

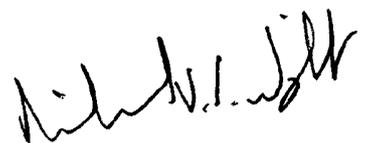
Many bodies had a ligature, of plastic string or of cloth, that tied the wrists together behind the back (Photos 10 & 12). An analysis of the body sheets indicates that 124 out of 288 (43%) complete bodies had ligatures. The exact number of ligatures was difficult to determine at the site, given the muddy state of some bodies on removal, so 124 is a minimum number.

Some bodies had blindfolds of cloth (Photo 11). An analysis of the body sheets indicates that 46 out of 288 (16%) complete bodies had blindfolds.

Included in the above numbers are 17 bodies that had both a ligature and a blindfold (Photo 10).

IDENTIFYING PAPERS

A few documents were found in the course of the exhumations (Photo 14). Where damage would not be caused by handling the documents, they were photographed as a precaution against subsequent deterioration of the printing



and writing. However we did not search the bodies for documents, this job being left to the team at the mortuary.

EXECUTIONS IN MIDDLE SUMMER

Under the putrefying bodies, and because of the consequent and localised diminution in oxygen levels, delicate parts of flowering plants were preserved where the bodies lay on the original ground surface. Five distinct species were recognised and compared with the same species currently growing around the site while we worked there in middle July. The stage of growth of all these preserved species indicates that the time of execution is consistent with middle July. This evidence is illustrated in Photo 6.

LINKS WITH CANCARI ROAD

I conclude that the hypothesis about Kozluk being the primary grave for CR3 is confirmed. By implication, the same applies for the probed grave CR1. Some of the distinctive matching properties between Kozluk and CR3 are:

hundreds of pieces of broken green bottle glass, many bottles having their crown seals still in place

labels from the Vitinka soft drink bottling factory at Kozluk

soils of silt and gravel, with patches of imported clay containing red ceramics and clinker

high frequency of bodies with ligatures and blindfolds

high frequency of shell cases.

* * * * *



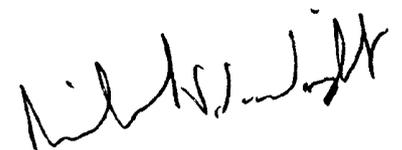
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DISCOVERY OF MASS GRAVE AT KONJEVICI POLJE

On 10th August I was taken by ICTY investigators to an area of a suspected mass grave just west of the main road at Konjevici Polje (see Figure 1b). The grid reference is 485 000.

I used a backhoe to probe the area. In the course of this probing I found a blue-green coloured putrid soil. Just below the surface, in this putrid soil, were cranium, ribs and clothing. A further probe 3 m away revealed a humerus and ulna.

From my experience of probing other mass graves I conclude that the evidence is consistent with there being a mass grave at this location in Konjevici Polje.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nicholas...', is located in the bottom right corner of the page.

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EXAMINATION OF SUSPECTED GRAVES AT POTOCARI

On 11th August 1999 ICTY investigators took me to land immediately to the east of the bus station of Potocari, north of Srebrenica (see Figure 1c). The grid reference is 642 904.

I used a backhoe to examine the area.

In the course of this work I concluded that a hole had been dug into the area and refilled, the evidence for this being discontinuities in the nature of the soil visible in the walls of our trench. The nature of the stone rubble in soil made it difficult to estimate the dimensions of this hole, but it was in the order of 8 metres square and 2 metres deep.

I have no doubt that some sort of hole had been dug at this place. However we found no human remains in or around this hole. So if it was a grave it must have been very thoroughly robbed.

I did find small patches of putrid blue-green clay near the top of the filling of the hole. This is clay with the iron in the reduced state - a property that is found in clay that has been in contact with putrefying flesh. I have never found such clay in other circumstances.

So the discovery of this clay is consistent with, but in not secure evidence for , the hole having once been a grave that was thoroughly emptied and then refilled - a few lumps of the original soil finding their way back into the hole while it was being refilled.



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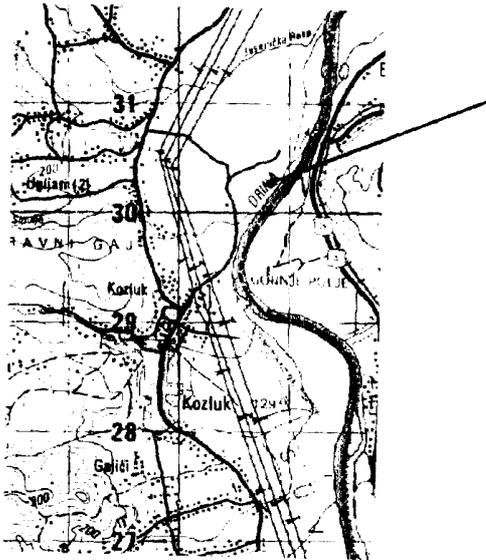


Figure 1a. Execution site and mass grave at Kozluk. Map derived from 1:50,000 Banja Koviljaca 2884 II sheet and Zvornik 2883 I sheet.

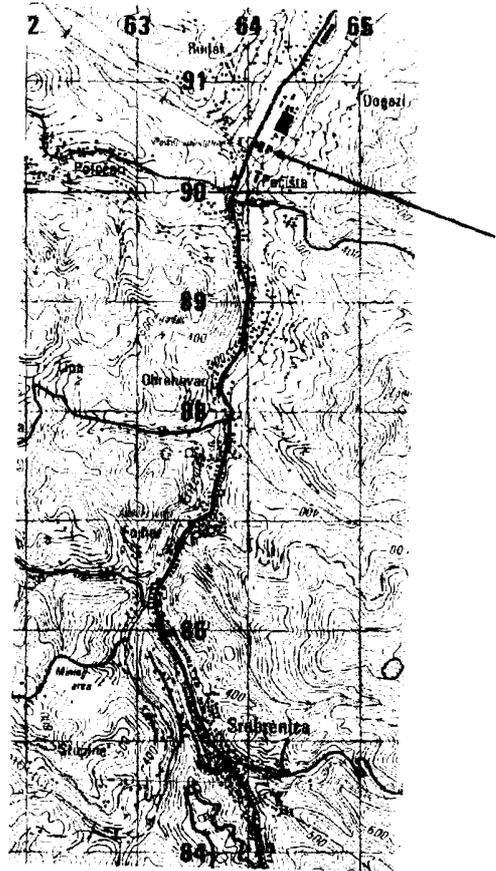


Figure 1c. Site of investigation at express bus compound Potocari. Map derived from 1:50,000 Srebrenica 2983 II sheet.

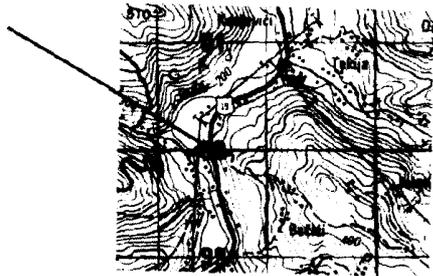


Figure 1b. Mass grave at Konjevici Polje. Map derived from 1:50,000 Vlasenica 2883II sheet.

Figure 1 a-c. Areas of investigation described in this report. The grid squares measure 1 km on all maps.

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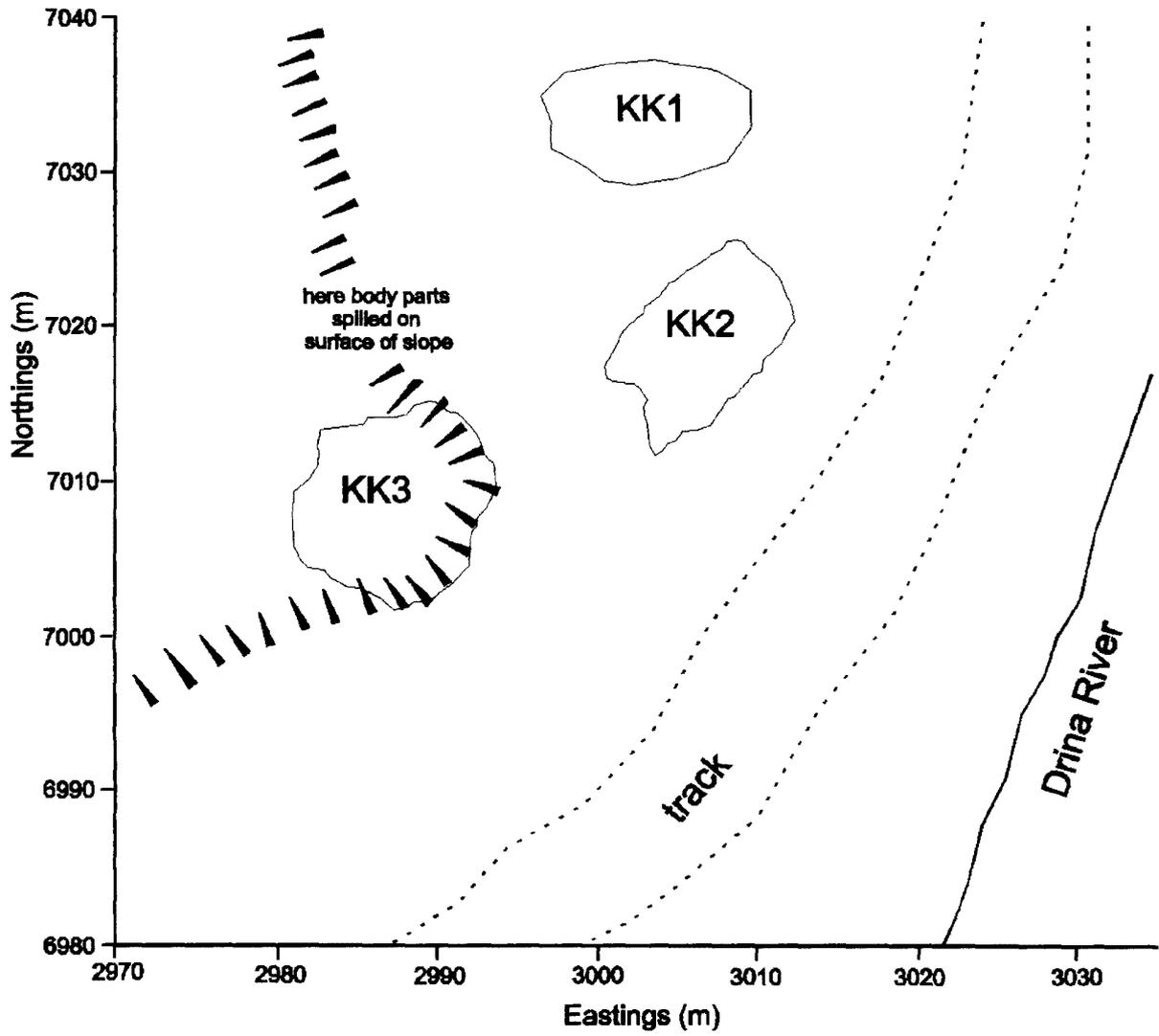


Figure 2. Map of Kozluk site area.

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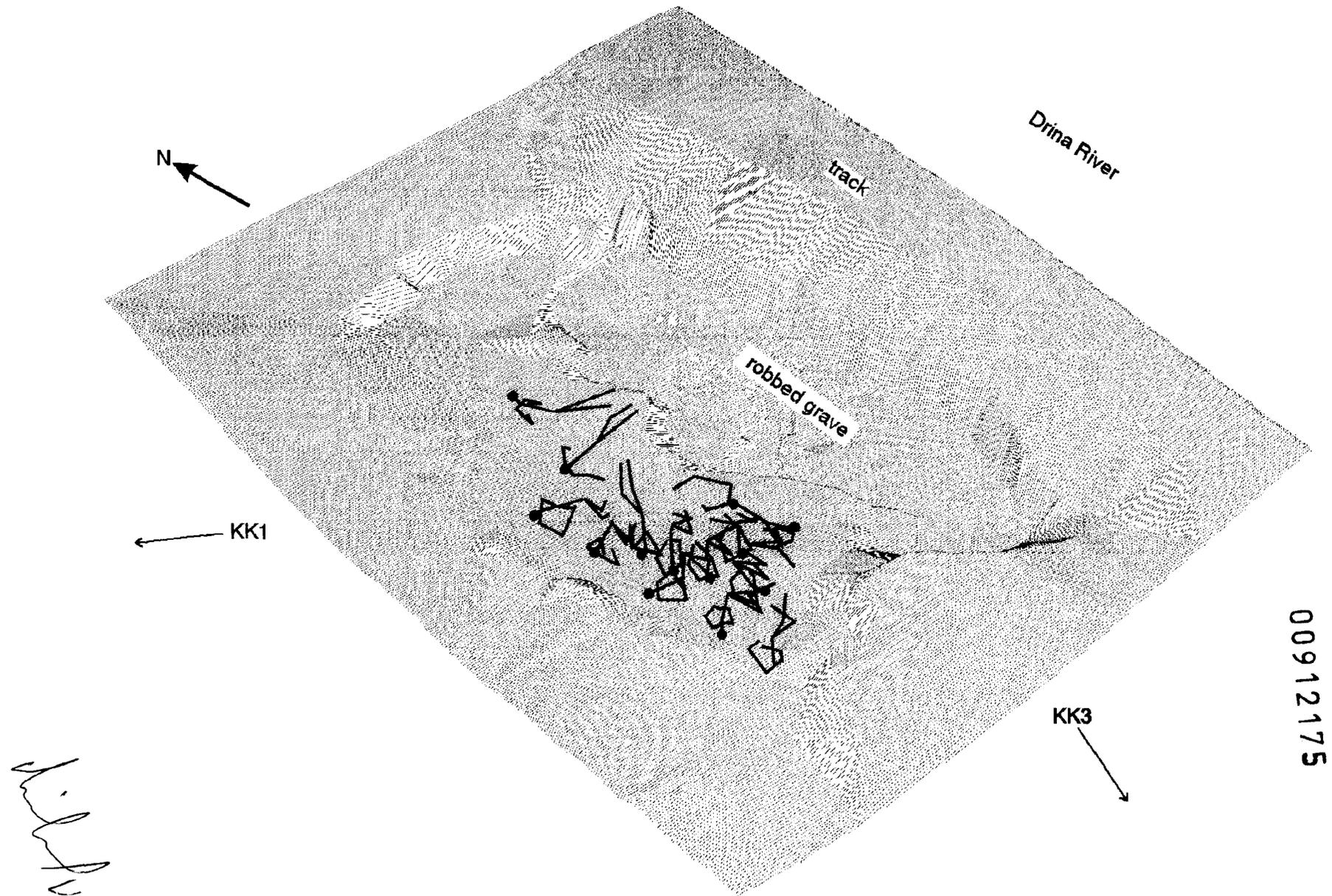


Figure 3. Kozluk KK2 area. Bodies on execution surface, showing robbing of adjacent grave. For scale see Figure 2 and 4.

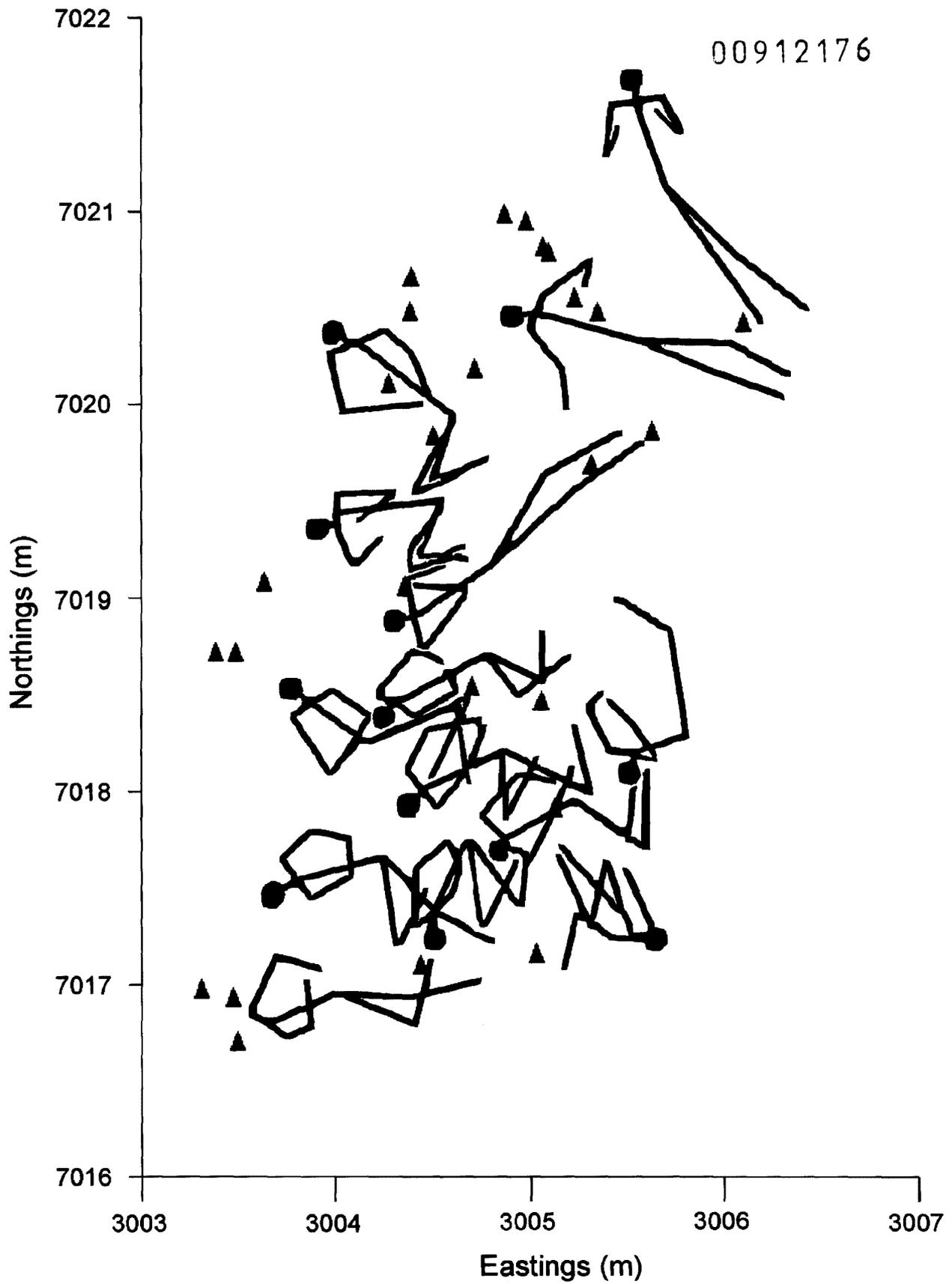


Figure 4. Kozluk KK2. Map of bodies on execution surface and bullets embedded in the clay.

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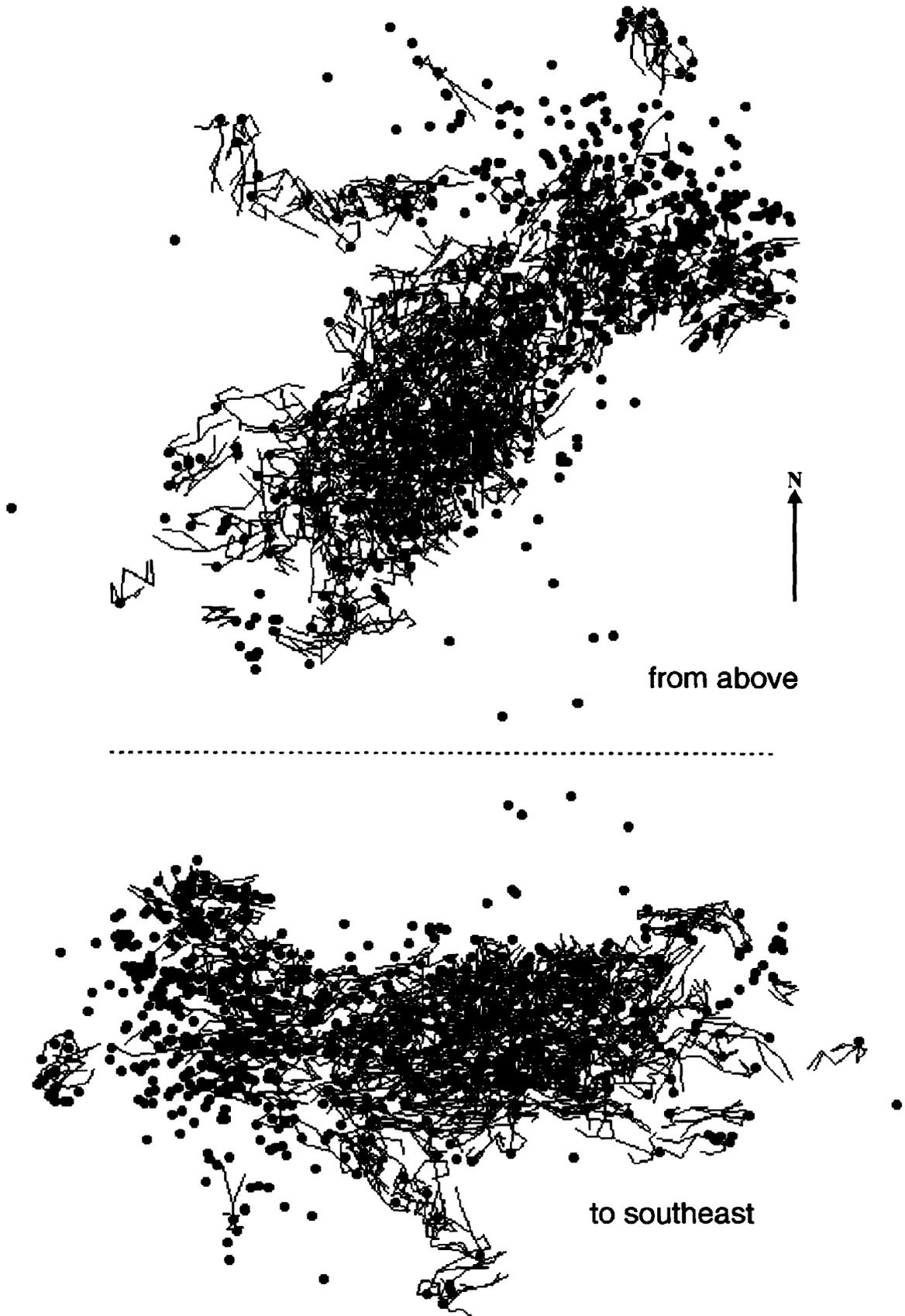


Figure 5. Kozluk KK3. Map of bodies and shell cases (red) from above, and a side view looking to southeast.

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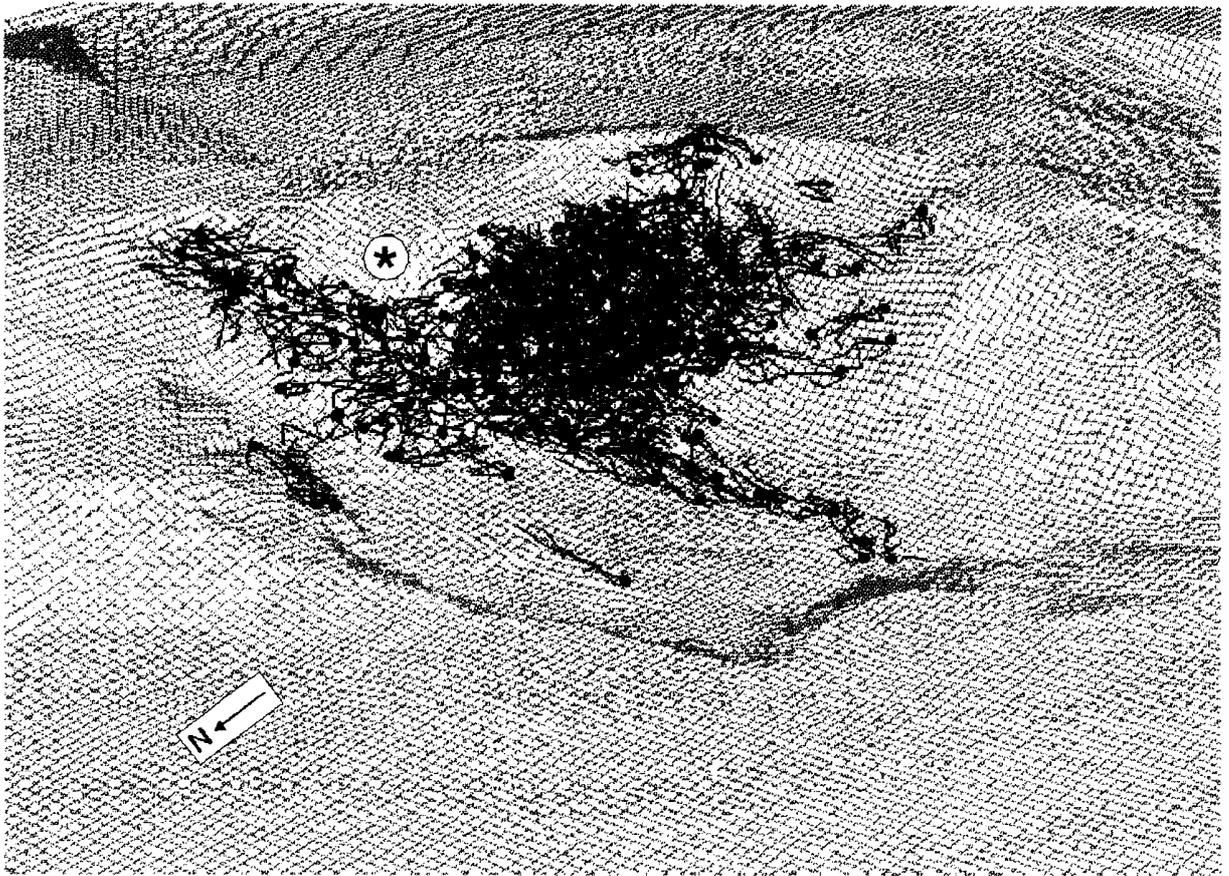


Figure 5b. Kozluk KK3. View of bodies on slope. Looking to southeast. Asterisk marks area of robbing.

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SITE . . . KK3

Body Number 525

DATE 22-7-99

Body Part Number

RECORDER SW-FF
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CHECKLIST FOR LOCATION, ATTITUDES AND PROPERTIES OF A BODY
Feel free to write and sketch additional information anywhere on this page (not on reverse)

Coordinates surveyed (tick when done):

- Head (center)
- Right elbow
- Left knee
- Left shoulder
- Left wrist
- Right knee
- Right shoulder
- Right wrist
- Left ankle
- Left elbow
- Pubic area
- Right ankle

Central Point

Lies on:	front	back	left side	<u>right side</u>
Body:	<u>extended</u>	bent at hips	tightly bent	
Left arm:	extended	<u>bent at elbow</u>	tightly bent	
Left armpit:	<u>closed</u>	open	fully open	
Right arm:	extended	<u>bent at elbow</u>	tightly bent	
Right armpit:	<u>closed</u>	open	fully open	
Left leg:	<u>extended</u>	bent at knee	tightly bent	
Right leg:	<u>extended</u>	bent at knee	tightly bent	

Disarticulation (D) Fracture (FX)

Skeletonised partly skeletonised saponified

Possible: Hole (H), Cut (C), Crushing (CR) Burn (B) *skull*

Prosthesis (P) Therapy (e.g., cast) (T) Ligature (L) Blindfold (BF)

Artefact, e.g., ring

Externally visible clothing: type and colour

Conservation measures taken, e.g., bag put over left hand

*Trousers
under pants
Shoes*

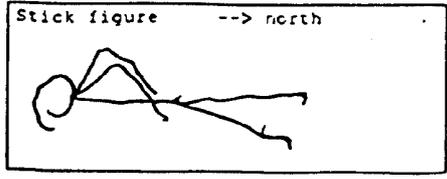
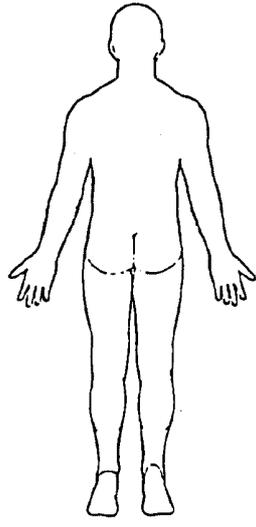
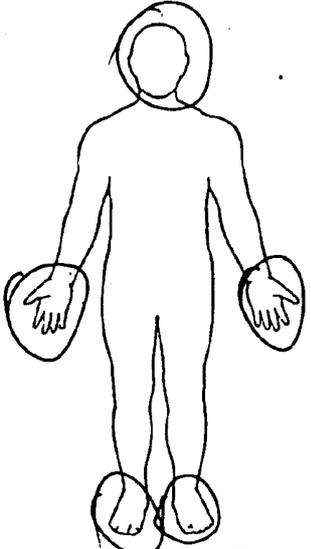


Figure 6. Example of filled out body sheet.

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Photo 1. The site at Kozluk after checking for mines and before ICTY excavations started. The area KK1 is right of center, just in front of the trees. KK2 is on the right of the photo. KK3 starts on the left of the photo and runs out of view. Photo F0666311-02a.



Photo 2. The ICTY exhumation team at work on area KK3. Photo F0666315-07a.

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Photo 3. Kozluk site KK3. Examples of bodies after exposure by the ICTY exhumation team. The first entry in the caption is the evidence reference number (ERN) and the second is the body's logged number.

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Photo 4. Details of Kozluk KK2 execution surface.. The ICTY team found bullets embedded in the clay surface on which the bodies lie. Photo F0666314-20.



Photo 5. Kozluk KK2 execution surface as revealed by the ICTY team. In the foreground is a robbed grave, with the tooth marks of the robbing machinery still showing. Photo F0666317-22.

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Photo 6. Matching dead and living plants at Kozluk. The dead plants were found preserved under executed bodies. The living plants were collected around the grave in mid July. The state of flower and seed development in the dead plants is consistent with the bodies having been executed in mid summer.

From top left clockwise: the body of an executed person lies on plants; an evening primrose (the living plant with and without its leaves); a knapweed; a pea; a yarrow; a fleabane.

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Photo 7. Kozluk KK3. Executed person 924B clutched a bunch of shrubby vegetation at moment of death. His right wrist retains a ligature that had broken loose from his left wrist before death. Photo F0666307-30.



Photo 8. Detail of hand clenching vegetation shown in Photo 7. Photo F0666307-32.

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Photo 9. Kozluk KK3. Bodies being exposed by the ICTY exhumation team. The bodies were executed on dumped broken bottles. Some bodies had been robbed from the top of this heap and taken to the secondary grave of Cancari Road (CR3, excavated by ICTY in 1998). Photo F0666290-23.



Photo 10. Kozluk KK3. Body 455B was both blindfolded and ligatured before execution. Photo F0666292-20.

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Photo 11. Kozluk KK3. Examples of blindfolds. The first entry in the caption is the evidence reference number (ERN) and the second is the body's logged number.

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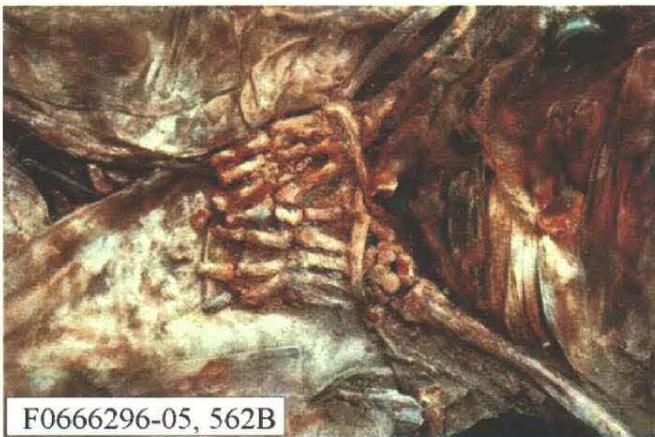


Photo 12. Kozluk site KK3. Examples of ligatures that tie hands together. The first entry in the caption is the evidence reference number (ERN) and the second is the body's logged number.

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Photo 13. Kozluk KK3. Example of the bullets embedded 5 - 10 cm into the clay below the execution surfaces. The ICTY team located the bullets with metal detectors. Photo F0666297-16.



Photo 14. Kozluk KK3. An document in a plastic wallet found with the bodies. Logged as item 836A. Photo F0666304-28a.

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