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INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION
OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS
OF INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY
OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: MANNING

First Name(s): Dean

Father's First Name: James

Nickname:

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: 09 June 1962

Place of Birth: Coolah, Australia.

Ethnic Origin: Australian

Religion:

Language(s) Spoken: English

Language(s) Written (if different from spoken): N/A

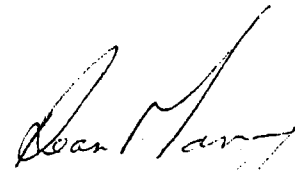
Language(s) Used in Interview: English

Current Occupation: Investigations Team Leader, OTP, International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Former: Federal Agent (Detective Sergeant of Police), Australian Federal Police.

Date of Statement: 24 November 2003

Signature:



Dean MANNING
Investigations Team Leader, Team 4
OTP - ICTY

1. BACKGROUND

2. I am currently employed as an Investigations Team Leader with the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP), International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

3. I have been a member of the Australian Federal Police based in Canberra, Australia since August 1983 and I am currently on an extended leave of absence whilst performing duties with the OTP. I received the designation of Detective within the Australian Federal Police in 1985 and I have spent the majority of my career involved in the investigation of serious criminal offences. These offences include personal and property related offences of murder, rape, robbery, theft, serious assault, large scale drug distribution and the investigation of serious allegations of criminal activities by serving members of the Australian Federal Police. I have performed duties within the following sections of the Australian Federal Police: Internal Security and Audit (Internal Police Investigations), Drug and General Crime Intelligence Branches, Criminal Assets Investigations Unit (Proceeds of Crime), Fraud Investigations Branch, Canberra City Criminal Investigations Branch, Drug Operations Branch, Belconnen Criminal Investigations Branch, General Uniform Branches and United Nations Civilian Police mission to Cyprus.

4. I joined the OTP in August 1998 and was immediately assigned to the Srebrenica Investigation where I remained until September 2002 before taking up my present duties. Whilst working in the Srebrenica Team I was tasked with general investigative duties along with the co-ordination of the Team's exhumation activities both in the field and at the mortuary complex at Visoko, Bosnia & Herzegovina. These duties included attendance at exhumations sites, on site briefings relating to the crime scenes, the examination and assessment of evidence in situ and the comparison of evidence obtained from various exhumation sites and autopsies, the hand over of bodies to authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the examination, assessment and transport to the ICTY offices in The Hague of evidence obtained during the exhumation and autopsy process.

5. I acted as liaison officer to experts engaged by the OTP to provide scientific assistance and reports to the investigation and subsequent trial of Radislav Krstić. This included providing the experts with associated reports, exhibits/artefacts and photographs as well as on site inspections.

6. **EXHIBIT 1: Curriculum Vitae – Dean Paul MANNING (ERN 0343-8852-0343-8854).**

7. **Aerial photographic images** were provided to the ICTY by the United States of America authorities which showed views of many of the mass graves at the time of, or shortly after, their creation and also provided information as to the location and creation dates of related secondary mass graves. These images were used by ICTY Investigators and experts to locate the primary and secondary graves for initial probing and later exhumation. I am familiar with the aerial imagery of all the Srebrenica primary and secondary graves and I have used these images extensively in searching for and exhuming graves.

8. OBJECTIVES OF THE EXHUMATIONS

9. Some of the basic objectives of the Srebrenica exhumations project were as follows
 - to corroborate victim and witness accounts of the massacres;
 - to determine an accurate count of victims;
 - to determine cause of death and time of death;
 - to determine the identity of the victims and any link to the missing from Srebrenica;
 - to determine the gender of the victims;
 - to identify any links between primary mass graves and secondary mass grave sites;
 - to identify links to the perpetrators.

10. ICTY exhumations related to Srebrenica commenced in 1996 with the following four (4) mass graves being exhumed:
- **CERSKA**, this grave was exhumed in July 1996 by a joint Physicians for Human Rights (PHR)/ICTY team under the direction of Dr. William Haglund. Dr. Haglund prepared a report in relation to the exhumation and autopsies (**ERN 0149-3690-0149-4607**).
 - **NOVA KASABA (1996)**, this grave was exhumed in July 1996 by a joint PHR/ICTY team under the direction of Dr. William Haglund. Dr. Haglund prepared a report in relation to the exhumation and autopsy (**ERN 0149-2649-0149-2903**).
 - **ORAHOVAC 2** (also known as Lazete 2), this grave was exhumed in August and September 1996 by a joint PHR/ICTY team under the direction of Dr. William Haglund. Dr. Haglund prepared a report in relation to the exhumation and autopsies (**ERN 0149-1630-0149-2648**).
 - **BRANJEVO MILITARY FARM** (also known as Pilica), this grave was exhumed in September 1996 by a joint PHR/ICTY team under the direction of Dr. William Haglund. Dr. Haglund prepared a report in relation to the exhumation and autopsies (**ERN 0149-2904-0149-3680**).
11. No Srebrenica related exhumations were conducted in 1997.
12. In 1998 eight (8) mass graves were exhumed:
- **PETKOVCİ DAM**, this grave was exhumed in April 1998 by an ICTY team under the direction of Chief Archaeologist, Professor Richard Wright, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (**ERN 0084-8214-0084-8395**). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted in June 1998 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Dr. Chris Lawrence (**ERN X003-7941-X003-7966**).
 - **ČANČARI ROAD 3**, this grave was exhumed in May and June 1998 by an ICTY team under the direction of Professor Richard Wright, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (**ERN 0084-8214-0084-8395**). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted in August and September 1998 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Chief Pathologist, Dr. Chris Lawrence (**ERN X003-8135-X003-8184**).

- **ČANČARI ROAD 12**, this grave was exhumed in May 1998 by an ICTY team under the direction of Professor Richard Wright who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0084-8214-0084-8395). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted in June and August 1998 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Dr. Chris Lawrence (ERN X003-8185-X003-8238).
- **HODŽIĆI ROAD 3**, this grave was exhumed in June and July 1998 by an ICTY team under the direction of Professor Richard Wright who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0084-8214-0084-8395). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted in October 1998 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Dr. Chris Lawrence (ERN X003-8011-X003-8034).
- **HODŽIĆI ROAD 4**, this grave was exhumed in July 1998 by an ICTY team under the direction of Professor Richard Wright, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0084-8214-0084-8395). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted in September 1998 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Dr. Chris Lawrence (ERN X003-8035-X003-8064).
- **HODŽIĆI ROAD 5**, this grave was exhumed in July 1998 by an ICTY team under the direction of Professor Richard Wright, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0084-8214-0084-8395). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted in September and October 1998 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Dr. Chris Lawrence (ERN X003-8065-X003-8093).
- **LIPLJE 2**, this grave was exhumed in 25 August 1998 by an ICTY team under the direction of Professor Richard Wright, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0084-8214-0084-8395). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted between 18 September and 20 November 1998 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Dr. Chris Lawrence (ERN X003-8094-X003-8134).
- **ZELENI JADAR 5**, this grave was exhumed in October 1998 by an ICTY team under the direction of Professor Richard Wright, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0084-8214-0084-8395). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted in October 1998 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Dr. Chris Lawrence (ERN X003-7967-X003-8010).
- Anthropologist Jose Pablo Baraybar prepared a report entitled "Report on anthropological aspects of the 1998 bodies" in relation to the anthropological

examination of all the bodies exhumed in this year. This report provided amongst other details an assessment of gender, age and a calculation of the Minimal Number of Individuals (ERN X003-8239-X003-8268).

13. In 1999 five (5) mass graves were exhumed:

- **KOZLUK**, this grave was exhumed in June and August 1999 by an ICTY team under the direction of Professor Richard Wright, who provided a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0091-2165-0091-2188). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted following their exhumation and a report prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Dr. John Clark (ERN 0090-8183-0090-8208).
- **NOVA KASABA (1999)**, this grave was exhumed in August and September 1999 by an ICTY team under the direction of Anthropologist, Jose Pablo Baraybar, who provided a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0091-1861-0091-1909). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted during late 1999 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark (ERN 0090-8183-0090-8208).
- **KONJEVIĆ POLJE 1**, this grave was exhumed in September 1999 by an ICTY team under the direction of Anthropologist, Jose Pablo Baraybar, who provided a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0091-1861-0091-1909). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted during late 1999 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark (ERN 0090-8183-0090-8208). It should be noted that this is by far the smallest Srebrenica related grave with only three victims located within the grave.
- **KONJEVIĆ POLJE 2**, this grave was exhumed on 10 September 1999 by an ICTY team under the direction of Anthropologist, Jose Pablo Baraybar, who provided a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0091-1861-0091-1909). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted during late 1999 and reports prepared in relation to the relevant findings by Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark (ERN 0090-8183-0090-8208).
- **GLOGOVA 2**, this grave was exhumed in September and October 1999 by an ICTY team under the direction of Anthropologist, Jose Pablo Baraybar, who produced a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0091-1861-0091-1909). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted during late 1999 and reports prepared in relation

to the relevant findings by Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark (ERN 0090-8183-0090-8208).

- Anthropologist Jose Pablo Baraybar prepared a report entitled "Report on anthropology examination of human remains from Eastern Bosnia in 1999" in relation to the anthropological examination of all the bodies exhumed in this year. This report provided amongst other details an assessment of gender, age and a calculation of the Minimal Number of Individuals (ERN 0091-1536-0091-1550).
14. In 2000 four (4) mass grave were exhumed:
- **ORAHOVAC 1** (also known as Lazete 1), this grave was exhumed in July and August 2000 by an ICTY exhumation team under the direction of Assistant Chief Archaeologist, Fredy Peccerelli, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN X006-4000-X006-4032). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted under the direction of ICTY Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0200-5375-0200-5402).
 - **ORAHOVAC 2C** (also known as Lazete 2C), the Orahovac 2 grave was first exhumed in August 1996 by a joint PHR/ICTY team under the direction of Dr William Haglund. As detailed in Dr Haglund's report of the exhumation (ERN 0149-1630-0149-2648), an area between the sub graves designated as Lazete 2 A & B was not examined during the exhumation in 1996. This area was designated as Lazete 2C, and was exhumed in August 2000 by an ICTY exhumation team under the direction of Archaeologist, Fredy Peccerelli, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN X006-4000-X006-4032). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted under the direction of ICTY Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0200-5375-0200-5402).
 - **GLOGOVA 1**, this grave was exhumed during August, September and October 2000 by the ICTY Exhumation team under the direction of Chief Archaeologist, Professor Richard Wright, who also provided a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN X006-4480-X006-4521). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted under the direction of ICTY Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0200-5375-0200-5402).

- **RAVNICE 1**, this grave was partially exhumed in August 2000 by the ICTY Exhumation team under the direction of Archaeologist, Fredy Peccerelli, reports relating to this exhumation have not yet been prepared. Autopsies of the human remains were conducted under the direction of ICTY Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0200-5375-0200-5402).
- Anthropologist, Jose Pablo Baraybar prepared a report entitled "Report on the Anthropological Examination of Human Remains from Eastern Bosnia in 2000" in relation to the anthropological examination of all the bodies exhumed in this year. This report provided amongst other details an assessment of gender, age and a calculation of the Minimal Number of Individuals (ERN 0109-4593-0109-4607).

In 2001 two (2) mass grave sites were exhumed by the ICTY and the exhumation of a third mass grave was monitored by the ICTY.

- **ZELENI JADAR 6**, this grave was exhumed in July and August 2001 by an ICTY exhumation team under the direction of Chief Archaeologist, Jose Pablo Baraybar, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN X016-7673-X016-7686). Autopsies of the human remains were conducted under the direction of ICTY Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark, who prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0293-0842-0293-0870).
- **GLOGOVA 2**, (sub graves 7, 8 and 9) these sub graves were exhumed in August 2001 by the ICTY Exhumation team under the direction of Chief Archaeologist, Jose Pablo Baraybar, who also provided a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN X016-7687-X016-770). The autopsies of the bodies were conducted by a team led by Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark, who also prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0293-0842-0293-0870).
- **RAVNICE 2**, this was partially exhumed in August 2000 by the ICTY Exhumations team under the direction of Archaeologist, Fredy Peccerelli and designated as Ravnice 1. The exhumation of this site was completed in 2001 by a team comprised of staff from the Bosnian Commission for Missing Persons and the International Commission for Missing Persons. At all times this exhumation was monitored by representatives from the ICTY Exhumations team. The autopsies of all the bodies recovered from this

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- site was conducted by a team led by Chief Pathologist, Dr. John Clark, who also prepared a report in relation to the relevant findings (ERN 0293-0842-0293-0870).
15. As the Investigator tasked with co-ordinating the team's exhumations activities I have personally attended each of the relevant Srebrenica crime scenes and all identified mass grave sites either prior to, during or after exhumation. I have been personally involved in part or whole in the exhumation of 11 mass grave sites as well as the locating and testing or "probing" of suspected mass grave sites prior to exhumation. I have also been present at and monitored the Srebrenica related exhumations at Ravnice 2 and Čančari 11 mass graves conducted by the Bosnian Commission for Missing Persons in 2001. I have attended the ICTY Visoko mortuary complex on a regular basis over 4 years and I have been present there during the autopsy of many hundreds of bodies.
 16. I was responsible for the final examination and assessment of physical evidence collected at the exhumation sites and mortuary complex. I co-ordinated the transfer of evidence collected during the exhumation and autopsy process, including all original autopsy reports, supporting documents, X ray and fluoroscopy images, photographic negatives, administrative documentation and physical exhibits to the OTP offices in The Hague.
 17. I have examined all the physical artefacts/exhibits returned to The Hague from the autopsy and exhumation process including shell cases, bullets and bullet fragments, blindfolds, ligatures and other miscellaneous artefacts/exhibits. I also examined approximately 65,000 photographic images produced during the Srebrenica exhumation and autopsy process from 1996 to 2001 and in excess of 50,000 pages of related autopsy reports. I placed the majority of these items and documents into the evidence holdings of the ICTY.
 18. I acted as liaison officer for the various scientific experts engaged by the OTP in relation to the exhumations. I had regular contact with these experts and provided them with large amounts of reference material including autopsy reports, artefacts/exhibits and photographs to enable them to conduct their examinations and formulate their

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expert reports. I then reviewed their reports and reported the findings to the Investigations Team. I also produced a number of reports summarising the findings of these expert reports.

19. **TYPES OF EXPERTS RETAINED BY THE OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR.**

20. To facilitate the exhumation and autopsy project a large number of experts were retained by the OTP. These included but were not limited to:

- Archaeologists, anthropologists, pathologists, radiographers, surveyors, crime scene photographers and examiners as well as expert ballistic, explosive, DNA, cloth and soil examiners. Forensic crime scene examiners (normally serving or retired Police officers) co-ordinated the handling of exhibits and ensured there was a proper chain of custody of all the exhibits, documents, photographs and human remains.

21. In May 2000, I prepared a summary report titled "Srebrenica Investigation. Summary of Forensic Evidence – Execution Points And Mass Graves" (ERN 0095-0901-0095-1041). This report was based on various expert reports and on my own examinations of crime scenes and exhibits. This report outlined the significant findings and conclusions of the experts from the analysis of the grave sites, crime scenes, exhibits and autopsies of victims for the period 1996 - 1999.

22. In February 2001, I prepared a similar report titled "Srebrenica Investigation. Summary of Forensic Evidence Mass Graves Exhumed in 2000, Lazete 1, Lazete 2C, Ravnice, Glogova 1" (ERN X006-5658-X006-5684).

23. In August 2003, I prepared a third report entitled "Srebrenica Investigation, Summary of Forensic Evidence – Execution Points and Mass Graves 2001" (ERN X016-7708-X016-7721) which related to the exhumation of mass graves at Zeleni Jadar 6, Glogova 2 (sub graves 7 and 9) and the autopsy of bodies from the exhumation of Ravnice 1 & 2 and Glogova 1.

24. In preparing the above summary reports I examined the detailed expert reports and associated material of approximately 12 experts represented in 25 separate reports. These reports consisted of many thousands of pages of text, diagrams, photographs and supporting material.
25. **EXHIBIT 2: List of expert reports examined (ERN 0344-3805-0344-3806).**

26. OVERVIEW OF EXHUMATIONS.

27. There are 43 known Srebrenica related mass graves. For the period 1996 to 2001 the ICTY conducted the exhumation of 23 of the mass graves. It should be noted that many of these large mass graves consisted of smaller sub graves, which are often individually referred to, in expert reports. The site designated as Hodžići Road 1, which was apparently constructed at the same time as 6 other mass graves along the Hodžići Road, was never used for the disposal of bodies. The graves designated as Ravnice 1 and 2 constitute one mass grave area. The secondary mass grave of Zeleni Jadar 2 was found to be have been completely emptied of its contents thus indicating the probable existence of a tertiary mass grave.
28. **EXHIBIT 3: Chart showing exhumed and un-exhumed graves 1996 – 2001 (ERN 0343-8858-0343-8858).**
29. Twenty three mass graves have been exhumed by the ICTY and 20 mass grave sites have been probed to confirm the existence of multiple human remains but not exhumed by the ICTY. This chart also indicates which graves are considered to be "Primary Graves", graves in which the individuals killed were placed soon after their deaths and "Secondary Graves", that is the graves into which the same individuals were later reburied. The grave names in capitals indicate a primary mass grave and grave names in italics represents primary mass graves which have been disturbed.
30. In the column on the right of the chart there is a list of graves that have been examined or probed by mechanical digging and where multiple human remains have been located.

These graves have not been exhumed by the ICTY. The responsibility for exhuming these graves has been handed over to the Bosnian Commission for Missing Persons and the International Commission for Missing Persons.

31. **EXHIBIT 4: Map showing the locations of the disturbed and undisturbed graves and the movement of bodies.**

32. This map represents the Srebrenica mass graves known to the OTP and indicates those graves that have been disturbed as well as the movement of bodies to the related secondary grave(s). The map also indicates the movement of bodies from the execution point at the Kravica Warehouse to the Glogova primary mass graves. The disturbed primary mass grave sites indicated on the map in red are:

- Branjevo Military Farm
- Kozluk
- Petkovci Dam
- Orahovac also known as Lazete 1, 2, and 2 C.
- Glogova 1 & 2

33. The undisturbed primary mass grave sites indicated on the map in red are:

- Cerska
- Nova Kasaba 1996
- Nova Kasaba 1999
- Konjević Polje 1
- Konjević Polje 2
- Ravnice 1 and 2

34. The secondary mass graves sites indicated as green circles on the map are:

- Čančari Road 1 to 12

- Hodžići Road 2 to 7
 - Liplje 1 to 4
 - Zeleni Jadar 1 (a) and 1 (b) to Zeleni Jadar 6
35. Primary mass graves linked to secondary mass graves are shown on the map by a solid red line. The following mass graves are considered to be linked:
- The primary mass grave of Branjevo Military Farm is linked to the secondary mass grave of Čančari Road 12. This link is provided by matching soil/pollen samples, as well as cloth ligatures/blindfolds.
 - The primary mass grave of Kozluk is linked to the secondary mass grave of Čančari Road 3. This link is provided by matching soil/pollen samples, shell cases, cloth ligatures/blindfolds as well as bottle labels and glass. The Kozluk mass grave is also linked to the as yet un-exhumed secondary grave of Čančari Road 2 by pieces of broken green glass.
 - The primary mass grave of the Dam near Petkovci is linked to the secondary mass grave of Liplje 2. This link is provided by matching soil samples.
 - The primary mass graves of Orahovac 1 and 2 are linked to the secondary mass graves of Hodžići Road 3, 4 and 5. This link is provided by matching soil/pollen samples, shell cases, as well as cloth ligatures/blindfolds.
 - The primary mass graves of Glogova 1 and 2 are linked to the secondary mass graves of Zeleni Jadar 5 and 6. This link is provided by matching soil/pollen samples and shell cases for Zeleni Jadar 5 and matching artefacts for Zeleni Jadar 6.
 - The execution point of the Kravica Warehouse is linked to the primary mass graves of Glogova 1 and 2 via artefacts and subsequently to the secondary mass graves of Zeleni Jadar 5 and 6.
36. **LINKS BETWEEN THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GRAVE SITES.**

37. **EXHIBIT 5: Chart of links between primary and secondary mass graves (ERN 0343-8994-0343-8994).**

38. Expert analysis of the following types of items has indicated the links between the primary and secondary gravesites as follows:

- Shell casings
- Soil and pollen comparison
- Blindfolds and ligatures
- Green Glass from the Vitinka Bottling Factory
- Artefacts.

39. **Shell Cases.** During the exhumation and autopsy process, shell casings were recovered from both primary and secondary mass gravesites and crime scenes including the Zeleni Jadar 6 gravesite exhumed in 2001. It should be noted that not all the shell casings found by the exhumation team were recovered and live rounds when found were not collected. Shell casings were generally associated with the bodies, amongst the clothing, or in other parts of the grave. The shell cases collected were predominately 7.62 millimetre, although other types of cases were also collected.

40. The majority of the collected shell cases were ultimately transferred to the United States Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), Washington, D.C. These shell cases were then examined for similarities in ejector marks – these marks are formed on the shell cases at the time the shell case is ejected from the weapon immediately after firing. At microscopic levels, these marks are considered unique according to the weapon that ejected the round. When two or more shell cases were found to have the same ejector marks, they are shown to have been fired and ejected from the same weapon.

41. A large number of shell cases from the primary sites were compared with casings located in the secondary sites by the ATF in an attempt to determine if the shell casings

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from the primary and secondary sites matched. A report was subsequently prepared by Ballistic examiner Mr Martin Ols (ERN 0092-2708-0092-2722). I have reviewed this report and spoken with the author and other ATF ballistic examiners in relation to this process.

42. The examination provided that shell cases located at the following areas were fired by the same weapon, that is that the weapon was either at each of the sites or the shell cases were transported from one site to the other. The examination identified the following matches between primary gravesites and secondary gravesites:
- the primary mass grave of Kozluk matched the secondary mass grave of Čančari Road 3.
 - the primary mass grave of Orahovac 2 (Lazete 2) matched the secondary mass graves of Hodžići Road 3, 4, and 5.
 - the execution point of the Kravica Warehouse was linked to the secondary mass grave of Zeleni Jadar 5.
 - no analysis of shell cases was conducted for sites exhumed in 2000 and 2001.
43. **EXHIBIT 6: Chart of shell cases matched by the US ATF (ERN 0343-8862-0343-8862).**
44. **Soil and Pollen Analysis.** Professor Tony Brown, Palynologist of the University of Exeter, United Kingdom, examined soil, rock and pollen samples collected from a number of mass gravesites and possible execution points. Mineralogical and pollen samples differ according to the local geography and plants species and their distribution. By examining the collected mineralogical and pollen samples, Professor Brown was able to provide links between some primary and secondary graves according to the type of grave fill or original grave matrix or the mixing of these two. Professor Brown prepared expert reports in relation to his findings (ERN 0070-7654-0070-7664, 0090-2576-0090-2579 and 0090-2580-0090-2580) which indicated the following links between primary and secondary mass graves:

- soil and pollen samples from the primary mass grave of Branjevo Military Farm matched those from the secondary mass grave of Čančari Road 12.
 - soil and pollen samples from the primary mass grave of Kozluk matched those from the secondary mass grave of Čančari Road 3.
 - soil and pollen samples from the primary mass grave of Glogova 2 matched those from the secondary mass grave of Zeleni Jadar 5.
 - soil and pollen samples from the primary mass grave of Petkovci Dam matched those from the secondary mass grave of Lipje 2.
 - soil and pollen samples from the primary mass grave of Orahovac 2 (Lazete 2) matched those from the secondary mass graves of Hodžići Road 3, 4 and 5.
45. **Blindfolds and Ligatures.** A total of 395 cloth blindfolds and ligatures collected from the mass graves during 1996 and 1998, and from Grbavci School in 1996 were transferred to the Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague for comparison examination. The cloths were grouped according to similar fabric type, weave, pattern, colour and other factors, and were then compared and links between types of cloth blindfold/ligature established. A report in relation to these examinations was prepared by Forensic Scientist, Suzi Maljaars (ERN 0091-6650-0091-6692).
46. I examined this report and spoke at length with the author. As a result of that examination the following links between the primary mass grave sites and the secondary mass grave sites were made:
- cloth blindfolds and cloth ligatures located at the primary mass grave of Branjevo Military Farm matched those located at Čančari Road 12 and Čančari Road 3 mass graves.
 - cloth blindfolds and cloth ligatures located at the primary mass grave of Orahovac 2 (Lazete 2) matched those found at all three secondary mass grave sites of Hodžići Road 3, 4, and 5.
 - cloth blindfolds and cloth ligatures located at the primary mass grave of Kozluk matched those found at the secondary mass grave of Čančari Road 3.

47. **EXHIBIT 7: Chart of matches of cloth blindfolds and ligatures (ERN 0343-8861-0343-8861).**
48. **Green Glass and Bottle Labels.** The Kozluk primary mass graves are situated adjacent to the Drina River amongst a number of garbage dumps near the town of Kozluk. A number of these dumps appeared to be from the nearby Vitinka Glass Bottling Factory and consisted of large amounts of broken green glass bottles and bottle labels.
49. **EXHIBIT 8: Photograph of bound individual in the Kozluk mass grave with green glass surrounding the body. (ERN F066-6283-08).**
50. Pieces of similar green glass and Vitinka Bottling factory labels were found in the secondary mass grave of Čančari Road 3. Similar green glass was also located in the adjacent secondary mass grave of Čančari Road 2 which has been probed but not exhumed by the ICTY.
51. **EXHIBIT 9: Photograph of secondary mass grave Čančari Road 3 depicting green glass pieces next to a body part. (ERN F064-6963-05).**
52. **Artefacts.** During the exhumation of Glogova 1 and 2 mass graves and the related secondary mass graves of Zeleni Jadar 5 and 6 a large number of artefacts were located which indicted a strong connection between the sites and the execution point of Kravica Warehouse. These items included, but are not limited to, pieces of painted masonry with steel reinforcement, painted masonry sandwiching polystyrene insulation, steel and concrete doorframes and door panels, motor vehicle parts, straw hay, grenade fly off levers and grenade shrapnel. The similarity between items located within the graves and present at the Kravica warehouse are indicated in the report of the Chief Archaeologist, Professor Richard Wright (ERN X006-4480-X006-4521) and the 2000 report of Crime Scene Officer Mike Hedley (ERN 0200-9095-0200-9120).

53. STATISTICS.

54. From an examination of the autopsy reports and the various experts reports of Dr. John Clark, Dr. Chris Lawrence, Mr Jose Pablo-Baraybar, Professor Richard Wright and Dr William Haglund I produced the following table of results:

55. **EXHIBIT 10: Table of Results 1996 – 2001 (ERN 0344-3807-0344-3807).**

56. Because the bodies in the disturbed or "robbed" graves and their related secondary graves are fragmented, broken up and distributed across the graves a simple count of victims in the graves is difficult. An accepted method for calculating the number of victims represented by the bodies and body parts is to use the Minimal Number of Individuals (MNI). The MNI is calculated by anthropologists using data collected from the autopsy process. If an MNI is not calculated then a simpler count of complete or almost complete bodies must be made. Whilst both counts are conservative the simple count of complete or almost complete bodies ignores the large number of body parts not considered to be almost complete bodies but none the less representing a significant number of individuals. For the graves exhumed 1996 to 2000 an MNI was calculated by ICTY anthropologist Jose Pablo Baraybar however for the bodies autopsied in 2001 no MNI has yet been calculated.

57. MNI can be more simply explained in the following manner: If a grave consists of only complete bodies then a simple count of the bodies is sufficient. If however the graves have been disturbed and the bodies broken up and distributed across sites a calculation must be made. Clearly if a skull is located then it is assumed that at least one individual was present in the grave. Where there are other major bones present the anthropologist selects a single large bone of a specific type and makes a count of the number of those bones present (to save confusion normally only the left or right bone is initially counted). Thus if there are 10 right thigh bones then it is assumed that the grave contained the remains of at least 10 individuals.

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58. If a skull is also present and the skull is clearly not connected with any of the right thigh bones (due to a difference in say age or sex) then the MNI could be calculated at 11 individuals. It might then be possible to examine the left thigh bones and if they are clearly not connected to the other bones (again due to a clear difference in sex or age) the MNI is recalculated. This process can then be completed with other appropriate bones. This is particularly important in the Srebrenica related mass graves where remains of an individual could be distributed across a primary mass grave and several secondary mass graves.

59. The total number of individuals located in the Srebrenica mass grave sites exhumed between 1996 -2001 is **2570**. The following represents the minimum number of individuals found in the mass graves 1996 – 2001.

- a MNI of 479 individuals from 4 exhumed mass gravesites during 1996.
- a MNI of 895 individuals from 8 exhumed mass gravesites during 1998.
- a MNI of 546 individuals from 5 exhumed mass gravesites during 1999.
- a MNI of 203 individuals from 4 exhumed mass gravesites during 2000.
- a minimum of 312 individuals from 3 exhumed mass gravesites during 2001.
- a minimum of 191 individuals exhumed in 2000 and autopsied in 2001.

60. The addition of the above figures however was not used, as the figures for the years 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2000 are calculated MNI's taking into account the merging of primary and secondary graves. As the MNI (and the subsequent merging of primary and secondary graves) has not been calculated for the graves exhumed in 2001 and the bodies autopsied in the same year I decided to use the un-merged MNI's when available and the number of complete or almost complete individuals for the 2001 figures.

61. GENDER.

62. From an examination of the autopsy reports and the various experts reports of Dr. John Clark, Dr. Chris Lawrence, Mr. Jose Pablo-Baraybar, Professor. Richard Wright and Dr. William Haglund I can say that for all the exhumed grave sites:

- 2317 individuals were determined to be male
- 235 individuals were undetermined
- 1 individual was determined to be female.

63. Focussing on the mass graves exhumed or victims autopsied in 2001 the results are as follows:

- Glogova 1 primary mass grave. Of the 191 individuals located in the grave, 189 were determined to be male, with remaining 2 individuals undetermined.
- Zeleni Jadar 6 secondary mass grave. Of the 101 individuals located within the grave, 99 individuals were determined to be male, with the remaining 2 undetermined.
- Glogova 2 (sub graves 7 and 9) primary mass grave. All the individuals located within this grave were determined to be male.
- Ravnice primary mass grave. Of the 175 individuals located within the mass grave 171 were determined to be male, with the remaining 5 individuals undetermined.

64. CAUSE OF DEATH.

65. From an examination of the autopsy reports and the various experts reports of Dr. John Clark, Dr. Chris Lawrence, Mr. Jose Pablo-Baraybar, Professor. Richard Wright and Dr. William Haglund I can say that for all the exhumed grave sites:

- 1785 individuals died of gunshot wounds
- 169 individuals died of probable or possible gunshot wounds
- 67 individuals died of shrapnel or blast injuries
- 11 individuals died of gunshot wounds and blast injuries

- 6 died of other causes (trauma, possible suffocation)
- 1441 individuals died of undetermined causes.

66. BLINDFOLDS.

67. At least 448 blindfolds were located during the exhumation and autopsy process for all the graves.

68. LIGATURES.

69. At least 423 ligatures were located during the exhumation and autopsy process for all the graves.

70. AGE.

71. Due to the complexity in precisely determining age and the relevant age ranges these results are provided in detail in the various expert reports of Dr. John Clark, Dr. Chris Lawrence, Dr. William Haglund and Mr. Jose Pablo Baraybar. However the findings in Dr Clark's report for the primary mass grave of Glogova 1 provides an example of the age range presented in the graves (**ERN X006-4480-X006-4521**). The age distribution for this grave is described by Doctor Clark as potentially ranging from 12 to 75 years of age or older, the majority being between 30 and 55 years of age. Twenty-six were under the age of 25 years or under and 11 were potentially less than 17 years of age.

72. IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR CONNECTION TO SREBRENICA.

73. During the exhumation and autopsy process evidence was located which showed a strong connection between the bodies in the mass graves and Srebrenica. This included

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positive identification of individuals (from DNA, post mortem analysis and identification of unique personal belongings), identification documents of those listed as missing from Srebrenica, identity documents issued by the Srebrenica authorities, as well as strong connections to the United Nations DutchBat bases at Srebrenica. These included Dutch newspapers dated prior to July 1995, Dutch coins and Dutch military rations and supplies.

74. **EXHIBIT 11: Photograph of an identification document recovered from the Glogova 2 primary grave in the name of Dahmo Kadrić, date of birth 17 May 1960 (ERN 0211-6879-03).**

75. **EXHIBIT 11a: Page from The ICRC missing list in the name Kadrić, Dahmo, (ERN 0103-9623-0103-9623).**

76. This individual is listed on the ICRC missing list as missing following the fall of Srebrenica, last seen in the area of Kravica.

77. **EXHIBIT 12: Photograph of engraved wrist watch from the Zeleni Jadar 6 secondary mass grave. (ERN X007-8858-X007-8858-21).**

78. This is an example of an artefact that connects the mass grave to Srebrenica. The watch depicted in this photograph has the following engraved on the rear "10 god. Rada UNIS FEROS Srebrenica 1985". It has been determined that the inscription on the watch relates to a company based near Srebrenica. Packing tape marked "Unis Feros" was also located binding an artificial leg worn by a victim located in the Branjevo Military Farm mass grave, PLC 16, Item 10 (ERN F066-6615-36). Identical packing tape marked "Unis Feros" was also located binding family photographs carried by a victim located in the Orahovac 2 mass grave, LZ02 Body 36 (ERN F066-6435-28).

79. FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS WITHIN THE GRAVES.

80. During the exhumation and autopsy process a large number of documents and photographs were located with the bodies. These personal items included apparent family photographs, some of which have assisted in the identification of victims.

81. EXHIBIT 13: Photograph of a young child located with body LZ02 36B, Orahovac 2 mass grave (F066-6435-28).

82. This photograph and a number of others was located in the possession of a victim within the Orahovac 2 mass grave designated as LZ02 36 B. It depicts a young child. In some instances the photographs have allowed us to identify the victims by showing them to surviving relatives. As previously indicated this photograph was bound with the packing tape marked "Unis Feros".

83. EVIDENCE OF MUSLIM RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION.

84. During the exhumation and autopsy process a number of artefacts were located which indicated strong Muslim religious affiliation, these included small copies of the Koran, prayer beads and other Muslim religious artefacts. No significant artefacts were located which suggested the victims belonged to other religious groups.

85. BLINDFOLDS AND LIGATURES.

86. At least 448 blindfolds were located during the exhumation and autopsy process from 11 mass graves. Of these, 298 were located either on the head or face of bodies, 33 were directly associated with a body and 117 were found "loose" in the grave. Three probable blindfolds consisting of plastic "packing" tape were identified in the Glogova 1 sub grave L.

87. At least 423 ligatures were located during the exhumation and autopsy process from 13 mass graves. Of these, 327 were located either on the wrists or arms of bodies, 64 were

closely associated with a body, 29 were found "loose" in the grave and 2 bodies were bound around the legs (2 ligatures were found on the legs of 1 body).

88. **EXHIBIT 14: Chart showing the number of blindfolds and ligatures and where they were located (ERN 0343-8860-0343-8860).**

89. During the exhumation process bodies located with blindfolds or ligatures were first observed in situ by the archaeologists/pathologist at the exhumation site and relevant details recorded. These items were generally photographed in situ. Due to the deterioration of bodies and materials, many of the blindfolds or ligatures had moved or come away from the bodies. This was particularly true for secondary graves where the bodies had been disturbed and transported over some distances prior to reburial. Again these "loose" blindfolds and ligatures were described and photographed at the site where possible. Some, however, were not located at the site and were later discovered during the autopsy process and then reported and photographed.

90. By the nature of this process, the numbers of blindfolds and ligature located at these phases of the project will be different. It is also the case that some loose blindfolds and ligatures will be described as "possible" or "probable" or indeed as "possible blindfold or ligature". This is particularly the case where similar cloth strips were used as both ligature or blindfold. Therefore, the reported numbers of ligatures and blindfolds within the various expert reports should be considered as preliminary.

91. In compiling the number of blindfolds and ligatures located within the mass graves I examined all exhumation records including site and morgue photographic logs, body recovery forms, autopsy reports and exhibit logs. I also examined all photographs taken during the exhumation process from 1996 to 2001. I then physically examined each item identified as a blindfold or ligature or as a possible blindfold or ligature along with the relevant autopsy report.

92. I applied a very conservative assessment of the actual number of blindfolds and ligatures recovered. I only accepted these items as a blindfold or ligature when there was compelling evidence to that effect. This evidence included written accounts by the

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archaeologists, pathologist or anthropologist, photographs of the item in situ or where clearly the item was a blindfold or ligature due to the construction material or appearance. This often included the presence of human hair in the knot or pieces of what appeared to be scalp and skull on many of the blindfolds as well as bullet wounds to the skull corresponding to apparent bullet holes in the blindfolds. A startling similarity in construction and material type/colour of a large number of blindfolds and cloth ligatures was identified.

3. It should be noted that I have only included those blindfolds and ligatures, which were located during the ICTY exhumation and autopsy process. I excluded those collected during other examinations. I therefore did not include additional 219 cloth strips believed to be blindfolds, which were, located at the Grbavci School in 1996 and at a rubbish dump adjacent to the nearby Orahovac 2 (Lazete 2) mass grave.
14. **EXHIBIT 15: Blindfolded individual Kozluk primary grave (ERN F066-6293-37).**
5. This photograph indicates a male victim located within the Kozluk primary mass grave that has a cloth blindfold covering his eyes. Blindfolds were located at the following mass graves:
 - Branjevo Military Farm
 - Orahovac 1, 2 and 2C.
 - Hodžići Road 3, 4 and 5.
 - Kozluk
 - Čančari Road 3 and 12.
 - Glogova 1 (possible blindfold).
 - No blindfolds were located in the gravesites exhumed in the year 2001.

96. **EXHIBIT 16: Collage of Blindfolds.**

97. This collage represents a single photograph of each of the 448 blindfolds located at all the mass grave sites. The first section is the grave designation followed by the photograph. Some of these blindfolds are in situ on the head, some are "loose" in the grave and the others were photographed at the morgue.

98. During the course of the exhumation and autopsy process it was determined that many of the victims had their hands or arms tied with ligatures of various types. A few individuals had their legs bound.

99. **EXHIBIT 17: Collage of Ligatures.**

100. This collage represents a single photograph of each of the 423 ligatures located at all the sites. The first section is the grave designation. Some of these ligatures are in situ on the arms or wrists of the bodies, some were located closely associated with the bodies, some were loose in the grave and the others were photographed at the morgue.

101. Ligatures used were generally of three types, wire (used at the Nova Kasaba and Cerska primary mass graves), nylon string or twine (used predominately at Kozluk, Čančari 3, Petkovci Dam, Liplje and Glogova mass graves) and cloth strips. Other types of ligatures were apparently opportunistically used, such as rope and, in one case, a cloth sack bound around the victim's legs.

102. Ligatures were located at the following mass graves:

- Cerska
- Nova Kasaba (1996)
- Orahovac 1 and 2 and Hodžići Road 5
- Branjevo Military Farm and Čančari Road 12
- Dam at Petkovci and Liplje 2
- Kozluk and Čančari Road 3

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- Glogova 1 and Zeleni Jadar 5

103. **EXHIBIT 18: Photograph depicting a cloth ligature, Kozluk primary mass grave (ERN F066-6357-01A).**

104. This photograph shows an individual lying face down with his wrists bound with twine or string in the Kozluk primary mass grave. Notably, the individual is also blindfolded.

105. **EXHIBIT 19: Photograph depicting a wire ligature from the Nova Kasaba mass grave (ERN F066-6371-28).**

106. This photograph shows an individual bound at the wrists with a wire ligature in the Nova Kasaba (1996) primary mass grave.

107. **EXHIBIT 20: Photograph of the string ligature binding forearms of bodies 301 and 302 in grave L of Glogova 1 (ERN X005-6775-15).**

108. I was present during the exhumation of this sub grave at the Glogova 1 site and saw that it consisted of the bodies of 12 individuals each bound at the wrist and then bound together in pairs, with remarkably similar injuries to the individual pairs. I was present at the Visoko Mortuary complex when Chief Pathologist Dr. John Clark made an initial examination of these bodies. From speaking with Dr. Clark and examining his reports on the autopsy of these bodies I can say that these individuals appeared to have a single gunshot injury to the back or side of the head. In 4 of the pairs, there was a single gunshot low down at the back of the head, 1 pair had been shot through the left side of the head and the last pair had been shot through the back of the head and each of these had also been shot twice through the chest.

109. **EXPLOSIVE RESIDUE AT THE EXECUTION SITES OF KRAVICA WAREHOUSE AND PILICA DOM.**

110. Between 27 September and 2 October 1996, Investigators from the United States Naval Criminal Investigations Service and the ICTY attended the location known as the Pilica Dom (Cultural Centre) in the village of Pilica in eastern Bosnia. An examination of this building was then conducted. Fifteen representative samples of explosive residue were collected throughout the building. A report in relation to the examination of this site was produced by the United States Naval Criminal Investigations Service (ERN 0136-2570-0136-2725).
111. **EXHIBIT 21: Photograph taken in the Pilica Dom during ICTY examination showing suspect explosive residue on a wall (ERN 0069-7295-0069-7295).**
112. The Netherlands Forensic Institute conducted an examination of these samples and a single sample was found to be positive for the presence of the high explosive trinitrotoluene (TNT). Dr. P.C.A. De Bruyn prepared a report in relation to his findings (ERN 0092-2075-0092-2079).
113. Between 30 September and 1 October 1996, Investigators from the United States Naval Criminal Investigations Service and the ICTY attended the location known as the Kravica Warehouse in the village of Kravica in eastern Bosnia. An examination of sections of this building was then conducted. Twenty three representative samples of explosive residue were collected. These samples were normally collected from areas indicative of smoke or scorching marks or in areas believed to contain traces of human blood and tissue. A report in relation to the examination of this site was produced by the United States Naval Criminal Investigations Service (ERN 0136-2570-0136-2725).
114. The Netherlands Forensic Institute conducted an examination of these samples and two samples were found to have possible traces of the high explosive trinitrotoluene (TNT). Dr. P.C.A. De Bruyn prepared a report in relation to his findings (ERN 0092-2075-0092-2079).

**115. HUMAN DNA AT THE EXECUTION SITES OF KRAVICA WAREHOUSE
AND PILICA DOM.**

116. Between 27 September and 2 October 1996, Investigators from the United States Naval Criminal Investigations Service and the ICTY attended the location known as the Pilica Dom (Cultural Centre) in the village of Pilica in eastern Bosnia. An examination of this building was then conducted. A total of 234 representative blood, hair or tissue samples were collected throughout the building. A report in relation to the examination of this site was produced by the United States Naval Criminal Investigations Service (ERN 0136-2570-0136-2725).

117. EXHIBIT 22: Photograph taken in the Pilica Dom during ICTY examination showing suspect blood splatter residue on a wall (ERN 0219-5773-0219-5773).

118. The Netherlands Forensic Science Laboratory has since examined these samples and 166 of the samples were found to contain human DNA. Dr A.D Kloosterman prepared a report in relation to these findings (ERN 0090-8077-0090-8097).

119. Between 30 September and 1 October 1996, Investigators from the United States Naval Criminal Investigations Service and the ICTY attended the location known as the Kravica Warehouse in the village of Kravica in eastern Bosnia. An examination of this building was then conducted. A total of 149 representative blood, hair or tissue samples were collected throughout the building. A report in relation to the examination of this site was produced by the United States Naval Criminal Investigations Service (ERN 0136-2570-0136-2725).

120. The Netherlands Forensic Science Laboratory has since examined these samples and 142 of the samples were found to contain human DNA. Dr A.D Kloosterman prepared a report in relation to these findings (ERN 0090-8077-0090-8097).

**121. ITEMS OF PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM RADISLAV KRSTIĆ
FOLLOWING HIS ARREST ON 2 DECEMBER 1998.**

122. On 3 December 1998 at the Valkenberg Dutch Airforce Base I received from ICTY Investigator Plony Bos a number of bags of items marked as the property of Radislav Krstić. I retained these items and secured them within the offices of the OTP. On 3 and 4 December 1998 I examined and photographed the contents of these bags.

123. One of these items included a brown coloured identification permit numbered "CP09202252" and "1502948172657" in the name "Radislav KRSTIC - 15.02.1948". The 2nd page of permit appears to have address details, stamped and dated "19.8.1996" and "22/8-96" with a photograph of a male person I know as Radislav KRSTIĆ (ERN A000-1595-A000-1595).

124. One of these items included a brown leather booklet with plastic sleeves, which contained the following items: (ERN A000-1591-A000-1591).

- 1 pink coloured plastic bound identification booklet numbered "CP00515812" in the name of KRSTIĆ RADISLAV" with a photograph of male person I know to be Radislav KRSTIĆ.
- 1 pink identification card numbered "A 003071" with a photograph of male person I know to be Radislav KRSTIĆ.
- 1 pink coloured plastic coated card marked "Magnum 357, dugi M83 - Radislav, Milorad, KRSTIĆ", also numbered "35060".
- 1 white coloured card numbered "16-153" and "I-110636" and marked "RADISLAV KRSTIĆ - 7,62 M-57". Dated 11.08.89.

125. One of these items included a purple coloured identification permit numbered A041872 with Cyrillic writing dated 25-Jan-96 with a photograph of a male person in uniform, the male person I know to be Radislav KRSTIĆ. (ERN A000-1594-A000-1594).

126. One of these items included a pink envelope containing 9 sheets of typed paper: (ERN 0066-7244-0066-7260).

- 1 birth certificate dated "01.12.1998" and numbered "0508951177656".
- 1 page of Cyrillic typing which includes the words "Marković Petra Janko,"
- 1 page of Cyrillic typing with paragraphs numbered 1 to 27.
- 1 page of Cyrillic typing and writing in the name "KRSTIĆ RADISLAVA" which is numbered "205.3.1/18210" and dated "22.8.1996".
- 2 pages of Cyrillic typing which is signed and stamped. Numbered 05/5-3-1003" and dated "01.12.1998".
- 1 double side page of Cyrillic typing in the name "KRSTIĆ Milorada RADISLAV" and numbered "1120".
- 2 double sided photocopied pages of typed and written Cyrillic text dated "19.9.1996".

127. During the exhumation of the Orahovac 1 (Lazete 1) mass grave in July 2000, I filmed various aspects of the exhumation process. On 21 November 2003, I prepared a selected portion of that material as a short video recording. This recording shows the mass grave site, the clearing of vegetation, the search for metal objects such as bullets and shell casings using metal detectors, the handling of exhibits, the mechanical digging of the site, the handling and removal of an almost complete body, the location of a blindfold on a body and the on-going exhumation of another body.

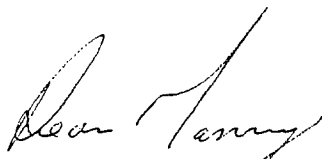
128. **EXHIBIT 23: Video of exhumation process at Orahovac 1 (Lazete 1) commenced 13 July 2000 (ERN V000-4838).**

X0169270-3

WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I have given this statement voluntarily and am aware that it may be used in legal proceedings before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, and that I may be called to give evidence in public before the Tribunal.

I have been advised that my statement may be provided to other law enforcement agencies and or judicial authorities. I agree to my statement being provided to those authorities at the discretion of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.



Dean Manning
Investigations Team Leader
OTP - ICTY

24 November 2003