

and took shelter in the wood near the village of **Grejqefc/Grejčevce**. The Asllani family sheltered in a makeshift tent made of plastic sheeting. The wood provided shelter to several thousand people who had fled from nearby villages. The Asllani family members stayed most of the time in the wood, returning home occasionally when shelling ceased.

On 25 August 1998, Serb forces penetrated the KLA positions near the village of Duhël/Dulje and advanced towards Grejqefc/Grejčevce. That night, Serb forces also targeted the wood sheltering the civilians. As shooting and shelling intensified on the morning of **26 August 1998**, the civilians hiding in the wood began retreating towards *Livadet e Gjata/Duge poljane (Long Meadows)* in a column. The Asllanis were travelling on a tractor with trailer operated by Isak. Isak's brother Musë was in the tractor cabin with Isak, while the rest of the family – sisters Halide and Ajshe, Isak's and Musë's wives, Isak's and Halide's children Lumnije, Luljeta, Antigona, Xhafer, Shpend, Ejup and Burim, Musë's and Ajshe's little daughter Albiona and Isak's and Musë's mother Jaldyze – were riding behind on the trailer. When the column reached *Livadet e Gjata/Duge poljane*, Serb tanks opened fire on them. One shell struck the Asllanis' tractor trailer, killing Halide, Ajshe, Lumnije, Luljeta, Antigona, Xhafer, Shpend, Ejup, Burim, Albiona and Jaldyze and wounding Isak and Musë. Musë, his brother Jetullah, two villagers and a member of the KLA returned to *Livadet e Gjata/Duge poljane* later that evening and buried the dead near the place where they were killed. On 18 October 2000, KFOR members exhumed the mortal remains of the victims and took them to the Forensic Medicine Institute in Rahovec/Orahovac for an autopsy. Following the autopsy, the Asllanis re-buried their family members in the cemetery of the village of Rancë/Rance, and later on erected a monument in memory of the victims.

Sources: statement of H.B, HLC-2541; statement of H.B, HLC-2544; statement of J.A,

HLC-22771; statement of A.B, HLC-23607; statement of M.A, HLC-25906.

Fehmi (Asllan) Bokaj-Sami

(born 19/02/1955, Albanian from Grejqefc/Grejčevce, Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality, farmer, five children)

Naim (Qerim) Bokaj

(born 8/01/1978, Albanian from Grejqefc/Grejčevce, Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality, farmer, single)

In June 1998, the local residents of Grejqefc/Grejčevce fled into a forest above their village, where they stayed in makeshift tents made of plastic sheets. People fleeing other villagers also found shelter there. Seeing Serb forces approaching them on **26 August 1998**, Naim and Fehmi with their families and other civilians, some 180 people in all, ran towards Topillë/Topilo [Shtime/Štimlje municipality]. When they reached *Livadhet e Gjata/Duge poljane (Long Meadows)* [**Grejqefc/Grejčevce**], Serb forces opened fire on them. At first, Fehmi hid in the creek. He was wounded in the hip as he tried to reach his tractor. As Naim went to his aid, another shell killed Fehmi. Naim was fatally hit immediately afterwards. Their bodies remained on the scene for two days, before being buried by Fehmi's brother and son, accompanied by several KLA members, in the *Livadhet e Gjata/Duge poljane*. After the war, on August 1999, their mortal remains were transferred to the cemetery in Grejqefc/Grejčevce.

Sources: statement of H.B, HLC-2541; statement of H.B, HLC-2544; statement of H.B, HLC-11401; statement of H.B, HLC-2543; statement of M.B, HLC-2526; HLC, *People to remember people*, questionnaire, HLC-24707.

Sylejman (Maliq) Hoxha

(born 19/11/1938, Albanian from Samadraxhë/Samodraža, Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality, farmer, two children)

Serb forces shelled Samadraxhë/Samodraža on 25 August 1998, after which they torched houses in the village. Sylejman took his family to his father-in-law's in the village