INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

(CROATIA v. SERBIA)

REJOINDER

SUBMITTED BY THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

VOLUME II

ANNEXES 1 – 43

NOVEMBER 2011

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SECTION I

Documents relating to the Applicant's claim

ANNEX 1

Exemplary list of the Serb victims whose names appear on the Applicant's List of missing persons submitted as Annex 41 to the Reply

Annex 1

Exemplary list of the Serb victims whose names appear on the Applicant's List of missing persons submitted as Annex 41 to the Reply

NO	REPLY NO.	FAMILY NAME	FIRST NAME	FATHER'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE MISSING	PLASE MISSING
1.	81	BOGUNOVIĆ	NENAD	NIKOLA	01.01.1957	30.09.1991	VRANA
2.	125	CICVARA	MIRKO	JOSIP	22.08.1940	13.10.1991	PAKRAČKA POLJANA
3.	148	ČUBELIĆ	MILE	ANTE	01.01.1941	17.10.1991	GOSPIĆ-SMILJAN
4.	149	ĆULIBRK	BLAGOJA	ILIJA	20.06.1955	07.11.1991	
5.	150	ĆULIBRK	BRANIŠA	ILIJA	13.03.1961	07.11.1991	
6.	191	DUBAJIĆ	RADOSLAV	MILAN	27.10.1959	26.05.1992	GOSPIĆ
7.	294	HARAMBAŠIĆ	LJUBOMIR	ĐURO	01.01.1932	08.10.1991	ANTUNOVAC
8.	302	HINIĆ	GOJKO	STEVO	06.05.1949	17.10.1991	GOSPIĆ
9.	319	IGNJATOVIĆ	MLADEN	JOSIP	10.12.1955	20.10.1991	PAKRAČKA POLJANA
10.	331	JAGIĆ	IVAN	SLAVKO	01.01.1940	15.11.1991	VUKOVAR
11.	414	KOMOSAR	DUŠAN	PETAR	15.05.1927	19.10.1991	SISAK
12.	490	LAZIĆ	PETAR	MILAN	10.07.1949	16.10.1991	KARLOBAG
13.	519	LOVRIĆ	BRANKO	MILE	16.05.1950	26.11.1991	OSIJEK
14.	540	MALETIĆ	MIRKO	PAVLE	08.08.1935	23.12.1991	PAKRAC
15.	555	MARIĆ	BORISLAV	BRANKO	12.03.1945	17.10.1991	GOSPIĆ
16.	628	MUDRINIĆ	BOGDAN	MILAN	15.05.1952	11.12.1991	VIROVITICA
17.	644	NOVAKOVIĆ	MILAN	DRAGOLJUB	01.01.1953	06.09.1991	MIKLEUŠ
18.	651	OPSENICA	PAVLE	ŽIVAN	12.01.1937	04.12.1991	ZADAR
19.	659	ORLOVIĆ	IVO	IVAN	21.08.1914	01.01.1991	VUKOVAR
20.	660	ORLOVIĆ	VUKOSAVA	RADOVAN	06.09.1924	01.01.1991	VUKOVAR
21.	666	PAJAGIĆ	PETAR	MIRKO	10.07.1932	20.09.1991	SISAK
22.	691	PAVIĆ	MILJENKO	VLAJKO	19.09.1958	23.09.1991	SISAK
23.	693	PAVIĆ	RADOSLAV-RADIV	PETAR	01.01.1906	20.02.1993	SMOKOVIĆ
24.	696	PAVLICA	JANKO	ĐURO	03.09.1933	16.10.1991	KARLOBAG
25.	714	PETKOVIĆ	ĐORĐE	VOJIN	06.04.1946	07.09.1991	OSIJEK
26.	744	POZNIĆ	ŽIVKO	RADE	01.11.1957	15.08.1991	MALI ZDENCI
27.	745	POZNIĆ	RADE	STANKO	17.08.1935	28.10.1991	GRUBIŠNO POLJE
28.	762	RADIĆ	PANTELIJA	RADE	09.03.1930	01.10.1991	KARLOBAG
29.	771	RAJČEVIĆ	PERO	STANKO	20.08.1947	11.10.1991	KUTINA
30.	774	RAJŠIĆ	DRAGAN	ĐURO	31.05.1927	26.08.1991	SISAK
31.	821	SMOLJANIĆ	GAVRO	GAJO	10.08.1950	13.12.1991	VOĆIN
32.	837	STOJANOVIĆ	NIKOLA	MIĆO	19.12.1927	17.10.1991	GOSPIĆ
33.	841	SUNDAĆ	DRAGAN	SAVO	26.12.1932	04.02.1992	SISAK
34.	910	TATOMIROVIĆ	RADE	DUŠAN	08.06.1956	07.11.1991	
35.	918	TOMIČIĆ	BOŽIDAR	MARKO	07.10.1953	17.10.1991	GOSPIĆ
36.	927	TREŠNJIĆ	NEBOJŠA	MILE	01.09.1954	17.10.1991	GOSPIĆ

37.	928	TRIVKANOVIĆ	BERISLAV	NIKOLA	08.03.1973	25.08.1991	SISAK
38.	929	TRIVKANOVIĆ	ZORAN	NIKOLA	29.01.1969	25.08.1991	SISAK
39.	957	VELEBIT	BOŽO	NIKOLA	25.08.1942	21.10.1991	KUTINA
40.	959	VIĆANOVIĆ	KONSTANTIN	MILOŠ	03.06.1935	20.08.1991	VINKOVCI
41.	981	VUČKOVIĆ	LJUBICA	RADE	10.08.1930	20.10.1991	PAKRAČKA POLJANA
42.	987	VUNJAK	BOJA	STEVO	01.01.1954	30.10.1991	GOSPIĆ
43.	988	VUNJAK	NEBOJŠA	MILAN	21.11.1948	30.10.1991	GOSPIĆ

ANNEX 2

Exemplary list of the Serb victims whose names appear on the Applicant's Lists of exhumed bodies submitted as Annex 43 & 44 to the Reply

Annex 2

Exemplary list of the Serb victims whose names appear on the Applicant's Lists of exhumed bodies submitted as Annex 43 & 44 to the Reply

Annex 43 to the Reply

No.	Reply no.	Family Name	Father's Name	First Name	Date of birth	Place of Exhumation	Date of Exh.	Grave
1.	697	BABIĆ	Nikola	SAVO	17.4.1956	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
2.	752	BINGULAC	Maksim	TIHOMIR	18.9.1951	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
3.	2102	BIRAČ	Stojan	Sava	14.02.1921	HRVATSKA DUBICA 95	20.05.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
4.	1729	BOSANAC		MARA	1.1.1910	KUSONJE	7.4.2001	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
5.	783	BULAJIĆ	Ilija	ILINKA	13.07.1925.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
6.	784	BULAJIĆ	Vidak	MILOSAV	22.01.1914.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
7.	809	ČEČAVAC	Miroslav	GORAN	25.01.1990.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
8.	810	ČEČAVAC	Čedo	MIROSLAV	14.03.1966	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
9.	811	ČEČAVAC	Josip	SLAĐANA	29.10.1972.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
10.	831	ĆIRIĆ	Đorđe	PREDRAG	6.2.1951	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
11.	798	CRNOBRNJA	Radovan	MIROSLAV	24.9.1961	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
12.	2222	ĆURČIĆ	Ilija	NIKOLA	14.12.1921	OTOČAC, GRADSKO CEMETERY, LOCATION 1	15.11.2006	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
13.	836	ĐEKIĆ	Stevan	VOJISLAV	29.09.1947.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
14.	859	DUDAŠ	Miron	VLADIMIR	24.03.1949	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
15.	860	DUDUKOVIĆ	Dušan	JOVAN	14.10.1930	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
16.	2223	DUGANDŽIJA	Mirko	MILORAD	16.10.1964	OTOČAC, GRADSKO CEMETERY, LOCATION 2	15.11.2006	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
17.	867	ĐURANEC	Tomislav	GORAN	2.8.1969	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
18.	2404	IVKOVIĆ	Luka	ANTE	02.06.1910.	RODALJICE	30.4.1996	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
19.	2453	JOKIĆ	Lazo	STEVAN	16.12.1934	ZEMUNIK DONJI, FAMLY CRYPT	3.6.2003	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
20.	977	JOKIĆ	Mile	STOJAN	01.01.1939.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
21.	2309	KERIĆ		MILIVOJ		ŽITNIĆ, LOCAL CEMETERY LOCATION 2	13.05.2009	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
22.	1915	KONJUH	Ivan	ANA	28.9.1924	PETRINJA, VEMOGRADSKA 62	12.10.1995	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
23.	1726	KOŽLOVIĆ	Petar	PETAR	30.7.1950	KUSONJE, LOCAL CEMETERY	7.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
24.	276	KRNIĆ	Antun	JELKA	8.10.1914	TOVARNIK, LOCAL CEMETERY LOCATION 1 D	27.1.1998	MASS GRAVE
25.	214	LALIĆ	Ilija	STOJAN	06.10.1923	ILOK, CATHOLIC CEMETERY, LOCATION 1	7.9.1999	MASS GRAVE
26.	1101	LUKIĆ	Dragoljub	BOŠKO	8.01.1952	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
27.	1129	MARKOV	Veljko	JOVAN	25.07.1933.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
28.	2224	MILEUSNIĆ	Stojan	NEDELJKO	15.01.1967	OTOCAC, GRADSKO CEMETERY, LOCATION 3	15.11.2006	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
29.	1181	MITIĆ	Stojan	JOVAN	23.01.1952	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE

30.	1200	NEDUČIĆ	Arso	UROŠ	12.05.1943.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
31.	1216	OREŠĆANIN	Pavle	MILKA	08.02.1911.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
32.	1217	OREŠĆANIN	Nikola	MIRKO	13.02.1913.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
33.	1786	OSTOJIĆ	Živko	MILAN	15.3.1963	DONJE JAME, LIVADA	22.4.1996	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
34.	1235	PAVLOVIĆ	Nikola	ZORICA	15.08.1976.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
35.	1238	PETKOVIĆ	Milan	MILOJICA	1.9.1969	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
36.	1987	PULJIĆ	Petar	MILOVAN	6.6.1933	PETRINJA, LOCATION 1A	12.3.1998	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
37.	1663	RADOVIĆ	Dušan	MIHAJLO	4.6.1933	VUKOVAR, OLD CATHOLIC CEMETERY	14.9.1999	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
38.	2003	RAJAČIĆ	Bogoljub	ZVJEZDAN	25.12.1966	DVOR	30.8.1995	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
39.	1317	SIMIĆ	Jovan	GORAN	4.8.1969	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
40.	1319	SIRETA	Jovo	SIMO	10.12.1936.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
41.	1724	ŠKORIĆ		STANA	70 years old	KUSONJE, KBR 1-3	02.4.1998	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
42.	1330	STANKOVIĆ	Jovo	RANKO	13.11.1934	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
43.	75	STRIČEVIĆ		MILORAD	1940.	DALJ, DALJSKI ATAR, WELL	28.10.1998	MASS GRAVE
44.	1406	TOŠKOVIĆ	Miloš	TOŠO	07.01.1950.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
45.	1409	TRAJKOVIĆ	Stojan	VELIMIR	01.04.1930.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
46.	1410	TRAVAŠ	Milan	MILAN	29.10.1944.	VUKOVAR, NOVO GROBLJE	27.04.-3.07.1998	MASS GRAVE
47.	213	VOJNOVIĆ	Nenad	ILIJA	11.11.1927.	ILOK, CATHOLIC CEMETERY, LOCATION 11	06.9.1999	MASS GRAVE
48.	2454	VUKAS	Branko	MILORAD	23.10.1963	ZEMUNIK DONJI, FAMLY CRYPT	3.6.2003	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
49.	1831	ZLATOVIĆ	Miloš	MOMIR	24.2.1972	GLINA, NOVO CEMETERY	21.5.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE

Annex 44 to the Reply

No.	Reply No.	Family Name	Father's Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Place of Exhumation	Date of Exh.	Grave
1.	802	ALEKSIĆ	Dmitar	MILKA	12.4.1906	SLOVINCI 83	20.5.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
2.	1138	BAČKONJA	Vojin	MILAN	1.1.1940	STRMICA, HAMLET KOMALIĆ	27.10.2005	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
3.	1113	BAJIĆ	Lazo	JOVO	8.1.1932.	GORNJI RADLJEVAC, FIELD	14.6.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
4.	1137	BJEDOV	Nikola	ĐORĐE	25.03.1956	RADUČIĆ, DISTRICT LENKOVAČA	26.10. 2005.	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
5.	542	BJELIĆ	Marko	ŽELJKO	10.09.1963.	DONJI HRASTOVAC	08.06.1999	MASS GRAVE
6.	1055	BOBIĆ	Nikola	RADE	15.10.1936	LIČKO PETROVO SELO	12.12.2002	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
7.	720	BOGDANOVIĆ	Stojan	SIMO	7.4.1933	KOMORA, LEFT SIDE D-6, DVOR-GLINA	24.10.2006	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
8.	128	BOJANIĆ	Miloja	MELANIJA	24.06.1927.	SARVAS, ORTODOX CEMETERY, LOCATION 7	3.11.1999	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
9.	455	BOKAN	Stevan	NIKOLA	21.9.1934	OKUČANI, LOCAL CEMETER	30.08.2005.	MASS GRAVE
10.	1044	BORIĆ	Dane	VESNA	6.9.1973	DONJI LAPAC, CEMETERY RUDINE	23.9.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
11.	61	BOROTA	Teodor	ILIJA	1.1.1925	ANTUNOVAC, CEMETERY Lok 1	25.4.1997	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
12.	498	BOSANAC	Marko	GAJO	26.8.1903	BATINJANI 43	11.6.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
13.	499	BOSANAC	Lazo	SAVETA	02.04.1918	BATINJANI 43	11.6.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE

14.	984	BOŽIĆ	Miloš	NIKOLA	11.10.1967	TUŠILOVIĆ, ORTODOX CEMETERY	29.10.2003	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
15.	771	BUĆAN	Vladimir	BRANKO	14.6.1964.	PEDALJ, LOKAL CEMETERY	5.5.2005.	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
16.	970	BUNČIĆ	Đurađ	DUŠAN	1.2.1925	SAGRADŽIJIN POTOK BB	19.3.2003	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
17.	1056	CARIĆ	Branko	ZDRAVKO	12.10.1955	LIČKO PETROVO SELO	12.12.2002	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
18.	717	ĆURČIJA	Simo	MIRKO	23.10.1947	KIRIŠNICA	29.9.1998	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
19.	1045	ĆURUVIJA	Vujo	DMITAR	1.1.1928	DONJI LAPAC, CEMETERY RUDINE	23.9.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
20.	540	CVETIĆ	Savo	RADE	22.02.1949	DONJE KUSONJE (DUBROVAČKA STREET)	3.7.2007	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
21.	1060	DANILOVIĆ		ILIJA		MALI ALAN, DISTRICT MATEKOVAC-VELEBIT	7.9.2006	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
22.	456	DANOJEVIĆ	Djuro	ILIJA	1910.	OKUČANI, LOCAL CEMETER	30.08.2005.	MASS GRAVE
23.	695	DMITROVIĆ		MILORAD	13.8.1963	GVOZD	16.5.1996	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
24.	1190	DRAGIČEVIĆ	Jovan	DUŠAN	1.10.1966	VELEBIT	22.8.2002	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
25.	1134	DUBAJIĆ	Simo	LAZO	25.3.1920	PLAVNO, HAMLET DUBAJIĆI	27.10.2005	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
26.	432	GAVRIĆ		ĐORĐE		SOPOT, AGRICULTURAL REGION SOPOT	12.3.2007	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
27.	433	GAVRIĆ		NENAD		SOPOT, AGRICULTURAL REGION SOPOT	12.3.2007	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
28.	1203	GROZDANIĆ		LJUBICA		ŽEGAR, HAMLET GROZDANIĆ	7.11.2002	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
29.	129	JERENIĆ (JERINIĆ)	Milenko	LAZAR	15.10.1954.	SARVAŠ, ORTODOX CEMENTERY, LOCATION 8	3.11.1999	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
30.	497	KABLAR	Petar	NIKOLA	15.06.1922.	BATINJANI 89	7.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
31.	780	KLJAJIĆ	Petar	MILADIN	2.8.1930	RUJEVAC 2	20.5.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
32.	1059	KNEŽEVIĆ	Spase	MILAN	2.4.1938	LJUBOVO, ĆULUMOVKA	5.11.2003	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
33.	718	KNEŽEVIĆ		SLAVKA	1920	KIRIŠNICA	29.9.1998	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
34.	641	KONČAR	Milan	SLAVKO	16.3.1952	BRESTIK, HAMLET LALIĆI 86, ŠLJIVIK	21.5.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
35.	950	KONČALOVIĆ		SMILJA	1943	MALI KOZINAC ORTODOX CEMENTERY	19.3.2003.	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
36.	418	KOROV	Karlo	PETAR	14.3.1966	PAČETIN, DISTRICT "GRADINA UZ VUKU	25.10.2002	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
37.	1046	KRTINIĆ	Mane	JOVO	10.1.1946	DONJI LAPAC, CEMETERY RUDINE	23.9.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
38.	522	KUTIĆ	Savo	VELJKO	1.3.1967.	Ščovica, forest BJEGOVAČA	8.2.2002	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
39.	124	LAPČEVIĆ	Petar	MILKA	1.1.1910	OSIJEK, CENTRAL CEMETERY	17.6.2005	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
40.	1114	LEŽAJIĆ	Luka	GOJKO	25.8.1930	GOŠIĆ, FAMILY CRYPT	17.12.2003	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
41.	952	LEŽAJIĆ	Petar	NIKOLA	08.02.1954.	MALI KOZINAC LOKAL CEMENTERY	19.3.2003.	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
42.	951	MANOJLOVIĆ		STANA	21.4.1915	MALI KOZINAC ORTODOX CEMENTERY	19.3.2003.	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
43.	457	MARIĆ	Nikola	JULA	30.4.1923	OKUČANI, LOCAL CEMETER	30.08.2005.	MASS GRAVE
44.	1123	MARIĆ		TODOR		MARKOVAC, SV. ILIJA CEMETERY	12.5.2009	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
45.	458	MARKOVIĆ	Mato	KATA	25.11.1919	OKUČANI, LOCAL CEMETER	30.08.2005.	MASS GRAVE
46.	986	MATIJEVIĆ	Miloš	CVIJAN	30.11.1924	TUŠILOVIĆ, ORTODOX CEMETERY	29.10.2003	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
47.	985	MATIJEVIĆ	Đuro	DESANKA	23.1.1925	TUŠILOVIĆ, ORTODOX CEMETERY	29.10.2003	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
48.	1119	MAŽIBRADA		MANDA	14.10.1914	KISTANJE, LOCAL CEMETERY	18.6.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
49.	831	MILJANOVIĆ	Stojan	SIMO	23.9.1948	TOPUSKO, KLINSKA bb NEAR "MALI RAJ"	10.5.2005	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE

50.	911	MILJENOVIĆ		SLOBODAN	1961	ČATRNJA, FOREST ČATRNJA	19.9.2001	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
51.	1068	MIŠČEVIĆ	Petar	NIKOLA	27.9.1941	SMILJANSKO FIELD, CEMETERY VRANEŠ	22.9.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
52.	244	PANENIĆ	Mijo	ALOJZIJE	17.7.1946	STARI JANKOVCI, LOCATION 1	19.02.1998	MASS GRAVE
53.	246	PANENIĆ	Alojzije	VJEKOSLAV	5.6.1970	STARI JANKOVCI, LOCATION 1	19.02.1998	MASS GRAVE
54.	357	PAP	Vladimir	MIROSLAV	9.6.1948	MARINCI, LOCATION 4C	17.2.1998	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
55.	539	PEJČIĆ	Marko	JEKA	4.6.1943	DONJE KUSONJE (GLAVNA STREET NO. 4)	3.7.2007	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
56.	538	PLAVŠIĆ		ĐURO		DONJE KUSONJE (DUBROVAČKA STREET)	3.7.2007	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
57.	487	POPIĆ		PAVLE	29.1.1941.	SEOCE	4.12.2006	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
58.	1047	POŠMUGA	Nikola	BRANKO	9.8.1955	DONJI LAPAC, CEMETERY RUDINE	23.9.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
59.	512	PRODANOVIĆ	Jovo	STANA	15.06.1915.	GAVRINICA, LOCAL CEMETERY	7.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
60.	526	PROTIĆ	Dušan	DRAGA	1930	Snjegavić, road to cemetery	11.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
61.	523	PROTIĆ	Mladen	LJUBOMIR	10.6.1938	Šnjegavić, road to cemetery	11.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
62.	525	PROTIĆ	Jovo	MILAN	19.9.1982	Šnjegavić, road to cemetery	11.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
63.	1051	RADAKOVIĆ	Jandre	MILE		JOŠAN	5.10.1995	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
64.	530	RADMILOVIĆ	Stojan	ANA	9.7.1927	šnjegavić, road to cemetery	11.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
65.	528	RADMILOVIĆ	Stanko	ILIJA	2.8.1951	šnjegavić, road to cemetery	11.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
66.	994	RAKIĆ	Mane	DRAGAN	1968.	GOLUBNJAČA I	16.10.2001.	MASS GRAVE
67.	993	RAKIĆ	Bude	MANE	1933.	GOLUBNJAČA I	16.10.2001.	MASS GRAVE
68.	995	RAKIĆ	Mane	MILOVAN	1961.	GOLUBNJAČA I	16.10.2001.	MASS GRAVE
69.	996	RAKIĆ	Mane	RADMILA	1963.	GOLUBNJAČA I	16.10.2001.	MASS GRAVE
70.	529	RANOSAVLJEVIĆ	Dragan	ŽELJKO	23.2.2965	šnjegavić, road to cemetery	11.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
71.	679	RUDIĆ	Sava	EVICA	15.7.1918	GORNJI KLASNIĆ, ACROSS HOUSE NO 5	5.5.2005	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
72.	415	SERDAR	Stevan	DRAGAN	11.4.1941	OPATOVAC, CATHOLIC CEMETERY	9.9.1999	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
73.	1148	ŠKARIĆ	Ilija	STANA	18.1.1922	VRBNIK, FAMILY CRYPT	15.12.2003	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
74.	1157	SOVILJ	Nikola	MARA	20.6.1923	KIJANI, FAMILY HOUSE	12.8.2002	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
75.	781	STAMBOLIJA	Adam	MIRKO	1950.	RUJEVAC, PAŠNJAK	9.6.2006	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
76.	527	STANKOVIĆ	Nikola	ANĐA	1921.	šnjegavić, road to cemetery	11.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
77.	1191	STOJSAVLJEVIĆ	Jovo	MARIJA	18.11.1909	VELIKA POPINA	1.6.2007.	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
78.	185	TOLIĆ	Mirko	MARKO	14.1.1932	ĆELIJE, BEHIND CATHOLIC CEMENTERY, LOCATION 1	14.10.1998	MASS GRAVE
79.	300	TOPALOVIĆ	Pero	TOMAS	05.01.1977.	ĆELIJE, LOCATION 6	25.2.1998	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
80.	1160	TRAVICA	Miloš	STEVAN	9.8.1922.	KRUPA, DISTRICT GASTUŠA	10.3.2003.	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
81.	693	VEJNOVIĆ	Lazo	NEDELJKO	19.4.1953	GREĐANI, LOCATION 4	13.3.1998	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
82.	1057	VESELICA		MARIJA	1.1.1908	LIČKO PETROVO SELO	12.12.2002	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
83.	816	VIŠNJIĆ	Mirko	SLAVKO	07.09.1936.	SVINICA 131	6.4.2001	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
84.	830	VOJNOVIĆ	Savo	STOJAN	17.03.1938.	TOPUSKO, ŠKOLSKA 45	5.4.2001	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
85.	832	VUČIČEVIĆ		STOJA	70 g	UŠTICA	1.4.1998	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
86.	968	VUDRAGOVIĆ		MILAN	1.1.1927	RUŠEVICA, ORTODOX CEMETERY	18.3.2003	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
87.	460	VUJAKLIJA	Vaso	MILIJA	7.2.1915	OKUČANI, LOCAL	30.08.2005.	MASS GRAVE

						CEMETER		
88.	122	VUKAJLOVIĆ	Milivoj	SVETISLAV	24.05.1929.	OSIJEK, CENTRAL CEMETERY	27.2.2002	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
89.	1048	VUKMIROVIĆ	Đuro	MILAN	2.11.1970	DONJI LAPAC, CEMETERY RUDINE	23.9.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
90.	513	VUKOVIĆ	Jeremije	JELENA	1.1.1907	GAVRINICA, LOCAL CEMETERY	7.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
91.	502	ZABRDAC	Marko	BLAGOJE	21.4.1943	BATINJANI, LOCAL CEMETERY	11.6.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
92.	1049	ZAGORAC	Mihajlo	BOŽIDAR	1.1.1935	DONJI LAPAC, CEMETERY RUDINE	23.9.2004	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
93.	649	ZDJELAR	Mile	MILAN	12.5.1921	CRNI POTOK 8	12.9.2002	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
94.	507	ZEC	Petar	PETAR	12.8.1941	BATINJANI, LOCAL CEMETERY	6.12.2005	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE
95.	524	ŽIVKOVIĆ	Janko	NIKOLA	25.10.1950	Snjegavić, road to cemetery	11.12.2000	INDIVIDUAL GRAVE

ANNEX 3

Exemplary list of the Croat victims registered in Annex 41 to the Reply who went missing on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Annex 3

Exemplary list of the Croat victims registered in Annex 41 to the Reply who went missing on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina

No	Reply No.	Family name	First name	Father's name	Date of birth	Date missing	Place missing
1.	83	BOKULIĆ	IVICA		23.05.1974	01.07.1992	ZVORNIK
2.	89	BOŽIČEVIĆ	BRANKO	IVAN	15.01.1951	17.06.1992	PELAGIĆ CERIK
3.	100	BREKALO	LUKA	ILIJA	14.04.1961	30.09.1992	BiH
4.	140	ČELIK	AVDO	EŠEF	31.01.1955	20.05.1992	VIŠEGRAD
5.	161	DAMJANOVIĆ	MATO	MARKO	04.04.1960	15.07.1992	BOSANSKI SVILAJ
6.	183	DOŠEN	JOSIP	LUKA	06.04.1958	17.08.1992	RAMIĆI
7.	192	DUGANDŽIĆ	DRAGAN	STIPO	13.08.1963	01.10.1991	BOS. KOSTAJNICA
8.	200	DUPLIŠAK	RUDOLF	ANTUN	01.04.1954	05.07.1993	BUGOJNO
9.	202	DUVNJAK	STJEPAN	IVO	28.09.1972	14.08.1992	BRĐANI
10.	209	ĐOMLIJA	ŽELJKO	MILE	01.03.1958	04.10.1992	BOSANSKI BROD
11.	224	EFENDIĆ	MIRSAD	DŽEMAL	17.02.1955	28.06.1992	SELO LUG
12.	253	FURAČ	MARIJAN	IVAN	25.02.1958	19.09.1995	BOSANSKI NOVI
13.	290	HADŽIĆ	EŠREF	BEGAN	06.04.1946	21.09.1991	KOZARAC
14.	291	HADŽIHASANOVIĆ	TARIK	ABDUSELIM	05.11.1962	19.09.1995	RIJEKA UNA
15.	295	HARČA	MIROSLAV	IVICA	01.07.1975	05.05.1995	CRNI BUNARI
16.	311	HORVAT	BOŽIDAR	AUGUST	04.06.1956	11.05.1992	HADŽIĆI
17.	312	HORVAT	BELA	BELA	04.04.1950	22.09.1992	DERVENTA
18.	322	ILOVIĆ	DRAGI	MATE	16.04.1948	13.08.1995	BOSANSKO GRAHOVO
19.	340	JAMAN	DANKO	DRAGAN	24.11.1969	30.08.1992	KORAČE
20.	368	JURKIĆ	MIKA	JURO	25.04.1967	30.09.1992	BOSANSKI BROD
21.	379	KARALIĆ	NEDŽAD	HASAN	17.01.1970	01.04.1992	BOSANSKI BROD
22.	408	KOKOTOVIĆ	ZVONIMIR	PETAR	27.02.1967	04.05.1992	VIDOVICE-ORAŠJE
23.	435	KOVAČEVIĆ	LJUBOMIR	MILAN	24.01.1971	01.05.1992	MODRIČA
24.	437	KOVAČEVIĆ	ILIJA	JURE	11.06.1967	30.09.1992	KOLIBE
25.	440	KOVAČIĆ	MARIO	JOSIP	08.05.1975	19.09.1995	RIJEKA UNA
26.	446	KREŠO	SILVIO	STIPE	30.09.1970	25.10.1992	JAJCE
27.	474	KUKURUZOVIĆ	NIKOLA	ANTUN	12.11.1963	31.08.1992	BIJELO BRDO
28.	479	KUŠIĆ	RATKO	STJEPAN	30.01.1951	27.04.1992	BIH
29.	487	LANDEK	DRAŽEN	VLADIMIR	07.01.1968	26.05.1992	PODNOVLJE
30.	489	LAUC	GOJKO	ANTE	11.06.1957	06.04.1992	BOSANSKI BROD
31.	493	LENIĆ	MATO	ĐURO	11.02.1972	23.04.1992	GREBNICE
32.	557	MARIĆ	STIPO	IVAN	11.08.1964	01.01.1992	KOTOR VAROŠ
33.	563	MARINOVIĆ	KRUNOSLAV	PERO	06.04.1946	14.04.1992	DRAGOČAVAC
34.	570	MARTIĆ	ŽELJKO	STJEPAN	27.04.1963	27.06.1992	BOS.POSAVINA
35.	573	MARTINOVIĆ	DRAGO	MARIJAN	21.07.1948	11.06.1992	DOBOJ
36.	575	MAŠINOVIĆ	SAFET	MEHMED	16.11.1958	12.10.1991	BOS. KOSTAJNICA
37.	665	PAHOR	BRANKO	DRAGO	06.01.1963	05.07.1993	GRAČANICA
38.	682	PAULIĆ	VLADIMIR	ILIJA	21.12.1973	26.05.1992	BUKOVICA
39.	684	PAUŠIĆ	ŽELJKO	IVAN	03.04.1959	15.07.1992	DONJI SVILAJ
40.	689	PAVIČIĆ	KREŠIMIR	NIKOLA	07.09.1965	12.09.1992	KOSTREŠ
41.	695	PAVLAK	VLADIMIR	FRANJO	01.01.1964	12.07.1992	VIDOVICE
42.	701	PAVLOVIĆ	STJEPAN	ANTUN	26.01.1968	30.06.1992	DERVENTA
43.	728	PILIPOVIĆ	PETAR	ABRAHAM	08.05.1964	06.08.1992	BOSANSKI BROD
44.	734	POCA	ANA-MARIJA	TOMISLAV	04.03.1971	30.09.1992	DERVENTA-NOVOSELO
45.	748	PRANJIĆ	SREĆKO	ALOJZ	17.11.1969	11.09.1991	BOSANSKA GRADIŠKA

46.	779	RAUŽAN	MARIJAN	LAZAR	20.05.1952	18.11.1991	KLJUČ
47.	783	RICHTER	BOŽIDAR	IVAN	08.12.1943	19.06.1992	KORAČE
48.	784	ROMANEŠEN	DRAGICA	MIHAJLO	15.08.1951	20.07.1992	BOSANSKA GRADIŠKA
49.	787	ROŽANKOVIĆ	MILAN		20.03.1961	01.01.1992	BIH
50.	845	ŠANTIĆ	VLADO	DUJO	29.10.1952	09.03.1995	BIHAĆ
51.	867	ŠIMUNAC	GORAN	MILE	13.06.1973	30.08.1992	KORAĆE
52.	885	ŠPIŠIĆ	IVICA	TOMO	11.09.1972	10.04.1992	KUPRES
53.	901	ŠTRK	LUKA	JOSIP	20.09.1956	18.05.1992	BOSANSKI BROD
54.	905	TAHIROVIĆ	ESAD	TAHIR	01.01.1951		BIHAČ
55.	958	VELETANLIĆ	JASMIN	HALID	26.05.1969	24.07.1992	POPOVO POLJE
56.	966	VIŠTICA	MARIJAN	FRANO	21.09.1941	02.09.1992	BOSANSKA GRADIŠKA
57.	973	VRANDUKLIJA	MUSTAFA	SALKO	27.06.1950	25.06.1992	KORNICA
58.	1000	ZEČEVIĆ	NIJAZ	NUSRET	17.05.1966	03.05.1992	DOBOJ
59.	1008	ZORIĆ	DUŠKO	JOSIP	14.03.1963	09.06.1992	GREBNICE

ANNEX 4

Exemplary list of the Croat victims registered in Annex 41 to the Reply who went missing in the Croatian towns that were under the control of the Croatian Government

Annex 4

Exemplary list of the Croat victims registered in Annex 41 to the Reply who went missing in the Croatian towns that were under the control of the Croatian Government

No	Reply No.	FAMILY NAME	FIRST NAME	FATHER'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE MISSING	PLACE MISSING
1.	5	AIHINGER	ANTONIO	IVO	23.04.1976	02.06.1992	ZAGREB
2.	40	BARDAK	NEDELJKO	PETAR	08.08.1932	06.09.1992	SLAVONSKI BROD
3.	76	BLAŽEVIĆ	BISERKA	PETAR	13.10.1951	04.11.1992	ZAGREB
4.	84	BOLUN	MILAN	FRANJO	14.04.1932	30.09.1991	KRIŽ
5.	92	BOŽIĆ	BRANKO	DANE	12.01.1953	20.07.1993	VINKOVCI
6.	133	CRNJAK	STANKO	FRANE	07.07.1965	10.10.1992	SKRADIN
7.	156	ĆOSIĆ	IVAN	MATE	01.01.1944		NOVA GRADIŠKA
8.	163	DE LUCCHI	FERNANDO	FEDERICO	06.02.1960	23.10.1991	OTOK ŠIPAN
9.	166	DELAČ	MILAN	MILAN	13.05.1951	01.05.1991	ZAGREB
10.	234	FABRIC	IVICA	FRANJO	27.12.1970	13.07.1992	DUBROVNIK
11.	268	GOLUBOVIĆ	DAVOR	TOMISLAV	13.06.1966	13.07.1992	SLAVONSKI BROD
12.	280	GRGIĆ	BOGDAN	NIKOLA	02.05.1958	23.11.1991	ZAGREB
13.	284	GRUBIĆ	EDO	ANTUN	29.03.1972	21.10.1990	SISAK
14.	286	GRUJIČIĆ	BOGDAN	GAVRO	04.02.1929	10.10.1991	KLOŠTAR IVANIĆ
15.	346	JELČIĆ	NIKOLA		19.04.1934	27.08.1993	VINKOVCI
16.	350	JOKIĆ	MLADEN	BRANKO	18.10.1960	20.10.1992	SLAVONSKI BROD
17.	371	JURŠIĆ	VALTER	MARIO	10.01.1964	19.09.1991	RAŽANJ
18.	375	JUSUFOVIĆ	DAVOR	JUSUF	09.04.1972	12.11.1991	GORNJA PIŠTANA
19.	403	KLINOVSKI	MARIJA	ĐURO	27.04.1920	15.01.1992	VINKOVCI
20.	414	KOMOSAR	DUŠAN	PETAR	15.05.1927	19.10.1991	SISAK
21.	436	KOVAČEVIĆ	STEVO	BOGDAN	04.06.1957	04.07.1992	SLAVONSKI BROD
22.	483	KUTROVAC	DAMIR	IVAN	17.12.1959	18.11.1991	VINKOVCI
23.	601	MIHALIĆ	DRAŽEN	NIKOLA	04.04.1968	07.12.1991	KAMENICA
24.	645	NOŽIĆ	ARNOLD	FEJSAL	28.06.1969	23.10.1991	OTOK ŠIPAN
25.	646	NUIĆ-ZORIČIĆ	INA	PETAR	17.08.1960	03.10.1991	ZAGREB
26.	666	PAJAGIĆ	PETAR	MIRKO	10.07.1932	20.09.1991	SISAK
27.	674	PARADINOVIĆ	JOSIP	FRANJO	10.01.1949	04.03.1992	SISAK
28.	681	PATRON-ESTOR	ALEJANDR	ROBOSTIA NO NEST	12.01.1958	23.11.1991	OTOK ŠIPAN
29.	691	PAVIĆ	MILJENKO	VLAJKO	19.09.1958	23.09.1991	SISAK
30.	721	PETROVIĆ	MIĆO	MIĆO	10.11.1939	05.09.1991	VIROVITICA - DURAD
31.	729	PILSEL	ANDRES	ADOLF	24.07.1968	23.10.1991	OTOK ŠIPAN
32.	761	RADEŠIĆ	ŠOSTEN	ANTON	07.09.1935	24.04.1992	DOLAŠKE DRAGE
33.	771	RAJČEVIĆ	PERO	STANKO	20.08.1947	11.10.1991	KUTINA
34.	774	RAJŠIĆ	DRAGAN	ĐURO	31.05.1927	26.08.1991	SISAK
35.	788	RUKAVINA	DRAGO	ANTUN	07.04.1967	22.11.1991	PAKLENICA
36.	814	SIMIĆ	ŠTEFICA	MATO	04.10.1930	16.09.1991	KRIŽ
37.	815	SIMIĆ	DINO	PETAR	28.07.1966	14.10.1991	JASENOVAC
38.	819	SMOKROVIĆ	MARIJAN	IVAN	21.08.1950	06.08.1995	GLINSKA POLJANA
39.	841	SUNDAĆ	DRAGAN	SAVO	26.12.1932	04.02.1992	SISAK
40.	884	ŠPIRANEC	PREDRAG	MATO	26.05.1973	24.09.1991	ZRINSKA NA BUBANU
41.	908	TARBUK	NIKOLA	ILIJA	12.01.1956	25.03.1992	VINKOVCI

42.	922	TOMLJENOVIĆ	STJEPAN	MARTIN	01.01.1932	05.07.1992	SISAK
43.	928	TRIVKANOVIĆ	BERISLAV	NIKOLA	08.03.1973	25.08.1991	SISAK
44.	929	TRIVKANOVIĆ	ZORAN	NIKOLA	29.01.1969	25.08.1991	SISAK
45.	957	VELEBIT	BOŽO	NIKOLA	25.08.1942	21.10.1991	KUTINA
46.	959	VIĆANOVIĆ	KONSTANTIN	MILOŠ	03.06.1935	20.08.1991	VINKOVCI
47.	1004	ZEMLJARIČ	BRANKO	FRANC	07.03.1960	16.05.1992	SLANO
48.	1022	ŽUPA	NIKŠA	FRANO	09.01.1953	31.07.1994	PULA

ANNEX 5

Military Medical Centre, Novi Sad, Report no. 2840-2 dated 31 December 2002: "Medical treatment of persons arrested in the Republic of Croatia 1991-1992"

MILITARY MEDICAL CENTRE
REF: 2840-2
Novi Sad, 31st December 2002

Reference: Medical treatment of persons arrested in the Republic of Croatia in 1991-1992

TO THE MAIN STAFF OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY
- Logistics Sector
Medical Corps Department

Your ref. 3287-4 of 28th November 2002

1. TOMASIC (father's name Aleksandar), JOSIP
   Born 28th November 1951, Vukovar, ZNG soldier; address: Bratstva i Jedinstva 7, Vukovar. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 24 November 1991; discharged on 28 November 1991 for further treatment. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium haemithoracis l.dex. Vulnus punctum fossae poplitei l.sin.* Main Protocol records No. 4109. Injuries suffered most probably by a hand grenade at Martinci on 19th November 1991 around 11:00 a.m.
2. KOVALKO (father's name Ante), IVAN
   Born 21st January 1960, Derventa, prisoner of war (ZNG); address: Proleterska 145, Vukovar. Admitted to Intern Ward from 7th January – 17th January 1992 and again on 29th February 1992; discharged on 20th March 1992 with an administered therapy. Diagnosis: *Myocardiopathia dilativa decompensata. Athesiones pleurae bas. l.dex. Sy.wpw.* Main Protocol records Nos. 77 and 656. The patient was readmitted for the second time (from KPD Sremska Mitrovica prison) because of cardiac de-compensation symptoms.
3. BRNJETIC (father's name Andrija), ANDRIJA
   Born 27th September 1954, Kesinci – Djakovo; ZNG soldier; address: Aleja Oslobodjenja 89, Borovo Naselje. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 24th February 1992, discharged on 18th March 1992 for further bandaging and check up. Diagnosis: *Appendictis acuta perforativa. Abscesus cavi douglasi.* Main Protocol records No. 599.
4. MALCIC (father's name Miroslav), SASA
   Born 14th February 1972, Split; prisoner of war; address: Kralja Petra Svacica 66, Osijek. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 14th February 1992; discharged on 14th February 1992 to contact the relevant doctor. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium dorsi et haemitoracis l.sin.* Main Protocol records No. 390. Wounded on 1 February 1992 near Bezdan (Kolut Forest) where he was a member of subversive group.
5. GEOSIC (father's name Milan), IVICA
   Born 17th July 1946, Vukovar; ZNG soldier; address: Ive Lole Ribara 20, Vukovar. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 1 January 1992; discharged on 8th January 1992 with an administered therapy. Diagnosis: *Pyelonephritis acuta.* Main Protocol records No. 2. Brought in from Sremska Mitrovica prison, complaining of severe abdominal pains.
6. MIKULIC, ZVONKO
   Born in 1969; ZNG soldier; address: Trpinska Cesta. Admitted to the Surgical Institute of the Medical School in Novi Sad from Vukovar Hospital on 21st November 1991 and discharged on 31st December 1991; admitted to the Surgical Ward of the Military Medical Centre in Novi Sad on 31 December 1991. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium*

capitis. Haemiparesis l.dex.st.post.tracheothomiam. insuff. respiratoria. Main Protocol records No. 4106. After a coma, he died on 12th January 1992.

7. CRNJAC (father's name Blago), PAVO
   Born 16 December 1961, Listica; ZNG soldier; address: Hercegovacka 53, Borovo Naselje. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 24th November 1991; discharged on 13th December 1991 and readmitted on 21st December 1991 for further treatment and discharged on 17th January 1992, to report for further treatment and check-ups. Diagnosis: *Vulnus Sclopetarium reg.cruris dex. cum fracturam comminutiva. Fixiatio cruris cum "fixateur externae".* Main Protocol records Nos. 3622 and 3995. Injury sustained on 13th November 1991 around 7:00 a.m. in Novosadska Street, Borovo Naselje.
8. PLECKOVIC (father's name Luka), MARKO
   Born 5 August 1953, Vukovar; member of Croatian MUP (HOS); address: Ulica 18.12.1944 (Neznanih Junaka), Vukovar. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 24th November 1991; discharged on 8th January 1992 for further treatment. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium reg. perinei et scroti.* Main Protocol records No. 3620. He was wounded on 14th November 1991, around 9:00 a.m, in Budzak – Vukovar.
9. BUNIC (father's name Stjepan), IVAN
   Born 14th October 1969, Plemenscina; member of Croatian MUP; address: Plemenscina 33, Ivanjica. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 24th November 1991; discharged on 29th November 1991 from the Military Medical Academy Hospital. Diagnosis: *Vulnus perforans oculi sin. endophthalmitis purulenta post. traumatica.* Main Protocol records No. 3624. Wounded at Borovo Naselje as a result of an exploded mine a week ago and sent to this institution from KPD Sremska Mitrovica.
10. BRAOVAC (father's name Marijan), JOSIP
    Born 20 February 1941, Vukovar; ZNG soldier; address: Neznanih Junaka 231, Vukovar. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 24th November 1991 and discharged on 28th November 1991; to receive further treatment. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium reg. abdominis et cruris sin.* Main Protocol records No. 3623. He was wounded on 13th November 1991 around 3:00 p.m. at Borovo Naselje factory.
11. UGARKOVIC (father's name Josip), ZVONIMIR
    Born 15 July 1953, Stari Jankovci; prisoner of war (Central Prison); address: Nustarske Baste 15, Ceric. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 6 October 1991; discharged on 10 October 1991 for further treatment and check up. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium pedis sin.* Main Protocol records No. 1991. He was wounded in the heel on 1st October 1991 at the village of Ceric.
12. PAJTAK (father's name Josip), VLADO
    Born 21 August 1961, Ladanje Gornje; ZNG soldier; address: Vubulja 103, Marcan. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 27th November1991; discharged on 13th December 1991 and readmitted on 16th March 1992 and discharged on 23rd March 1992; to receive further treatment. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium brachi dex. et fracturam communitiva humeri. Fixatio humeri dex. cum « fixateure externae ».* Main Protocol records Nos. 3669 and 837. He was wounded on 10th November 1991 at Borovo Naselje as a result of a grenade explosion, where he was treated until 19th November 1991, wherefrom he was sent to KPD Sremska Mitrovica.
13. JURCAN (father's name Andrija), IVICA
    Born 17th July 1970, Vukovar, ZNG soldier; address: Vladimira Nazora 133, Bogdanovci. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 27th November 1991; discharged on 8th January 1992. Readmitted on 16th March 1992 and discharged on 23rd March 1992; to receive further treatment. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium reg. brachi at geni sin.*

fixatio humeri sin. cum "fixateure externae". Amputatio pedis sin. Main Protocol records Nos. 3665 and 836. He was wounded on 10th November 1991 at Marinci; he stepped on a landmine.

14. JANJIC (father's name Mijo), PETAR
    Born 29th September 1963, Vardiste – Visegrad; ZNG soldier; address: Neznanih Junaka 8/2, Vukovar. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 24th November 1991; discharged on 13th December 1991; to receive further treatment. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium reg. femoris dex. cum fracturam comminutive femoris. Fixatio femoris cum "fixateure externae".* Main Protocol records No. 3625. Injury sustained on 11th November 1991 between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.
15. PODURESKI (father's name Rudolf), SLAVKO
    Born 7 September 1951, Ples, Ivanec; prisoner of war; address: Ljudevita Gaja 3, Ceric. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 6th October 1991; discharged on 10th October 1991; to receive further treatment. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium reg. femoris sin.* Main Protocol records No. 2847. Injury sustained by a firearm on 1st October 1991 at Ceric Village.
16. DOROGHAZI (father's name Silvester), VLADO
    Born 28 June 1948, Piscurevci, Djakovo; prisoner of war; address: Svetozara Markovica 42, Vukovar. Admitted to Intern Ward on 17th December 1991; discharged on 20th December 1991. Diagnosis: *infiltratio pulmonis dex.* Main Protocol records No. 3930.
17. MARKUS (father's name Franjo), BORIS
    Born 4 April 1965, Stubicke Toplice; ZNG soldier; address: Strmec 281, Stubicke Toplice. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 24th November 1991 (Main Protocol records No. 3621) and readmitted on 14th December 1991; discharged on 18th December 1991. Diagnosis: *St.post amputatio traumatica dig. III et IV manus sin.* Main Protocol records No. 3881. Injuries sustained on 19th November 1991 around 10:00 a.m., near Marinci.
18. PRCE (father's name: Ivo) ZORAN
    Born 6 April 1973, Vukovar; ZNG soldier; address: Vladimira Nazora 119, Bogdanovci. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 14th December 1991; discharged on 16th December 1991 with a plaster cast; to report for further treatment. Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium brachi et fracturam comminutiva humeri dex in sanationem.* Main Protocol records No. 3879. He was wounded on 11th November 1991 at Nuster.
19. PAVIC (father's name Bozo), IVICA
    Born 12 January 1960, Vukovar; ZNG soldier; address: Pionirska 10, Vukovar. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 27th November 1991; discharged on 13th December 1991; to receive further treatment. Diagnosis: *Vulnus explosivum reg. talocruralis dex. in sanationem.* Main Protocol records No. 3670. Injured on 2nd November 1991 in Vukovar where he was treated. He was driven to the Surgical Ward from KPD Sremska Mitrovica.
20. PINJUH (father's name Stanislav), BOZO
    Born 10 July 1965, Vukovar; civilian; address: JNA 260, Vukovar. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 14th December 1991; discharged on 20th December 1991. Diagnosis: *Fracturam cruris dex. in sanationem.* Main Protocol records No. 3878. Hit by a car on 30th August 1991 in Vukovar where he received treatment.
21. MESELJEVIC (father's name Stjepan), JAKOV
    Born 24 June 1934, Absevci; civilian; address: Tomislava 11, Vinkovci. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 14th December 1991; discharged on 16th December 1991; to receive further treatment. Diagnois: *Vulnus sclopetarium pedis sin. in sanationem.* Main

Protocol records No. 3880. He was wounded on 15 November 1991 by a grenade at Apsenica.

22. NEDUCIC (father's name Lazar), ALEKSANDAR
    Born 19th January 1959, Vukovar; civilian; address: Ive Lole Ribara 106, Vukovar. Admitted to Surgical Ward on 21st November 1991, discharged on 13th January 1992 and sent to the Rehabilitation Institute; Diagnosis: *Vulnus sclopetarium cruris dex. Amputatio.* Main Protocol records No. 3633. He was injured by a sniper on 14th November 1991 and treated at Vukovar Hospital wherefrom he was transported.
23. STRLER, SLAVEK
    ZNG soldier; admitted on 27th April 1992; Main Protocol records No. 1222. Medical history is missing.

VP/MB

DIRECTOR
Col. Vladimir Petic, M.D.
(Signed)

L.S.

ВОЈНОМЕДИЦИНСКИ ЦЕНТАР
Инт. Бр. 2840-2
31.12. 2002. год.
НОВИ САД

SMR
Ур. по архиву

Лечење лица која су била хапшена у Р.Хрватској 1991/92.г., достављ.-

ГШ ВЈ - Сектор за логистику
- Санитетска управа -

Веза: Ваш акт инт.бр.3287-4 од 28.11.2002.г.

1. ТОМАШИЋ Александра ЈОСИП

Рођен 28.11.1951.г.,Вуковар,припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Братства и јединства 7, Вуковар. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 24.11.1991.г., отпуштен 28.11.1991.г. на даље лечење. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum haemithoracis l.dex. Vulnus punctum fossae poplitei l.sin. Број главног протокола 4109. Повреда настала највероватније ручном бомбом у Мартинцима 19.11.1991.г. око 11 часова.

2. КОВАЛКО Анта ИВАН

Рођен 21.01.1960.г., Дервента, рат.заробљеник (ЗНГ), адреса: Пролетерска 145, Вуковар. Примљен на Интерно одељење 07.01.1992. до 17.01.1992. и 29.02.1992.г., отпуштен 20.03.1992.г. са ординираном терапијом. Dg: Myocardiopathia dilatativa decompensata. Athesiones pleurae bas. l.dex. Sy. wpw. Број главног протокола 77 и 656. Болесник примљен по други пут (из КПД Сремска Митровица) због знакова срчане декомпензације.

3. БРЊЕТИЋ Андрије АНДРИЈА

Рођен 27.09.1954.г., Кешинци-Ђаково, припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Алеја ослобођења 89, Борово насеље. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 24.02.1992.г., отпуштен 18.03.1992.г. на даље превијање и контроле. Dg: Appendicitis acuta perforativa. Abscessus cavi Douglasi. Број главног протокола 599.

4. МАЛЧИЋ Мирослава САША

Рођен 14.02.1972.г., Сплит, рат. заробљеник, адреса: Краља Петра (Свачића)66, Осијек. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 14.02.1992.г., отпуштен 14.02.1992.г. са контролом код надлежног лекара. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum dorsi et haemithoracis l.sin. Број главног протокола 390. Рањен 01.02.1992.г. код Бездана (Колутске шуме) где је био као припадник диверзантске групе.

6. ГЕОШИЋ Милана ИВИЦА

Рођен 17.07.1946.г., Вуковар, припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Иве Лоле Рибара 20, Вуковар. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 01.01.1992.г., отпуштен 08.01.1992.г. са ординираном терапијом. Dg: Pyelonephritis acuta. Број главног протокола 2. Доведен из КПД Сремска Митровица због јаких болова у трбуху.

7. МИКУЛИЋ ЗВОНКО

Рођен 1969.г., припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Трпињска цеста. Примљен на Институт за хирургију Мед.факултета Нови Сад из Вуковарске болнице од 21.11.1991. до 31.12.1991.г. На Хируршко одељење ВМЦ-а Нови Сад примљен 31.12.1991.г. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum capitis. Haemiparesis l.dex. St.post. tracheothomiam. Insuff. respiratoria. Број главног протокола 4106. После коме умро 12.01.1992.г.

8. ЦРЊАЦ Благе ПАВО

Рођен 16.12.1961.г., Липтица, припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Херцеговачка 53, Борово Насеље. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 24.11.1991.г., отпуштен 13.12.1991.г. и поново 21.12.1991. ради наставка лечења, а отпуштен 17.01.1992.г. на даље лечење и контролу. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum reg. cruris dex. cum fracturam comminutiva. Fixiatio cruris cum "fixateur externae". Број главног протокола 3622 и 3995. Повреда настала 13.11.1991.г. око 07,00 часова у Новосадској улици Борова насеља.

9. ПЛЕЧКОВИЋ Луке МАРКО

Рођен 05.08.1953.г., Вуковар, припадник МУП-а Хрватске (ХОС), адреса: улица 8.12.1944. (Незнаних јунака), Вуковар. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 24.11.1991.г., отпуштен 08.01.1992.г. на даље лечење. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum reg. perinei et scroti. Број главног протокола 3620. Рањен 14.11.1991.г. око 09,00 часова Буџак - Вуковар.

10. БУНИЋ Стјепана ИВАН

Рођен 14.10.1969.г., Племенштина, припадник МУП Хрватске, адреса: Племенштина 33, Иванића. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 24.11.1991.г., отпуштен 29.11.1991.г. на ВМА. Dg: Vulnus perforans oculi sin. Endophthalmitis purulenta post. traumatica. Број главног протокола 3624. Пре недељу дана рањен у Борову насељу од експлозије мине а у нашу Установу послат из КПД Сремска Митровица.

11. БРАОВАЦ Маријана ЈОСИП

Рођен 20.02.1941.г., Вуковар, припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Незнаних јунака 231, Вуковар. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 24.11.1991.г., отпуштен 28.11.1991.г. на даље лечење. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum reg. abdominis et cruris sin. Број главног протокола 3623. Рањен 13.11.1991.г. око 15 часова у Борову насељу - фабрика.

12. УГАРКОВИЋ Јосипа ЗВОНИМИР

Рођен 15.07.1953.г., Стари Јанковци, рат. заробљеник (ЦЗ), адреса: Нуштарске баште 15, Церић. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 06.10.1991.г., отпуштен 10.10.1991.г. на даље лечење и контролу. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum pedis sin. Број главног протокола 1991. Рањен у пету 01.10.1991.г. у селу Церића.

13. ПАЛТАК Јосипа ВЛАДО

Рођен 21.08.1961.г., Ладање горње, припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Вубуља 103, Марчан. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 27.11.1991.г., отпуштен 13.12.1991.г. као и 16.03.1992.г., отпуштен 23.03.1992.г. на даље лечење. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum brachi dex. et fracturam communitiva humeri. Fixatio humeri dex. cum "fixateure externae". Број главног протокола 3669 и 837. Рањен 10.11.1991.г. у Борову насељу при експлозији гранате где је и лечен до 19.11.1991.г. одакле је пребачен у КПД Сремска Митровица.

14. ЈУРЧАН Андрије ИВИЦА

Рођен 17.07.1970.г., Вуковар, припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Владимира Назора 133, Богдановци. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 27.11.1991.г., отпуштен 08.01.1992.г. и 16.03.1992.г., отпуштен 23.03.1992.г. на даље лечење. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum reg. brachi et geni sin. Fixatio humeri sin. cum "fixateure externae". Amputatio pedis sin. Број главног протокола 3665 и 836. Рањен 10.11.1991.г. у Маринцима, стао на нагазну мину.

15. ЈАЊИЋ Мије ПЕТАР

Рођен 29.09.1963.г., Вардиште-Вишеград, припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Незнаних јунака 8/2, Вуковар. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 24.11.1991.г., отпуштен 13.12.1991.г. на даље лечење. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum reg. femoris dex. cum fracturam comminutiva femoris. Fixatio femoris cum "fixateure externae". Број главног протокола 3625. Повреда настала 11.11.1991.г. око 13-14 часова.

16. ПОДУРЕШКИ Рудолфа СЛАВКО

Рођен 07.09.1951.г., Плеш, Иванец, рат.заробљеник, адреса: Људевита Гаја 3, Церић. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 06.10.1991.г., отпуштен 10.10.1991.г. на даље лечење. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum reg. femoris sin. Број главног протокола 2847. Повреда настала ватреним оружјем 01.10.1991.г. у селу Церића.

17. ДОРОГХАЗИ Силвестера ВЛАДО

Рођен 28.06.1948.г., Пишкуревци, Ђаково, рат. заробљеник, адреса: Светозара Марковића 42, Вуковар. Примљен на Интерно одељење 17.12.1991.г., отпуштен 20.12.1991.г. Dg: Infiltratio pulmonis dex. Број главног протокола 3930.

18. МАРКУС Фрање БОРИС

Рођен 04.04.1965.г., Стубичке Топлице, припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Стрмец 281, Стубичке Топлице. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 24.11.1991.г. (бр.протокола 3621) и 14.12.1991.г., отпуштен 18.12.1991.г. Dg: St.post amputatio traumatica dig. III et IV manus sin. Број главног протокола 3881. Повреда настала 19.11.1991.г. око 10,00 часова код Марината.

19. ПРЦЕ Иве ЗОРАН

Рођен 06.04.1973.г., Вуковар, припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Владимира Назора 119, Богдановци. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 14.12.1991.г., отпуштен 16.12.1991.г. са гипсом на даље лечење. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum brachi et fracturam comminutiva humeri dex in sanationem. Број главног протокола 3879. Рањен 11.11.1991.г. у Нуштру.

20. ПАВИЋ Боже ИВИЦА

Рођен 12.01.1960.г., Вуковар, припадник ЗНГ, адреса: Пионирска 10, Вуковар. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 27.11.1991.г., отпуштен 13.12.1991.г. на даље лечење. Dg: Vulnus explosivum reg. talocruralis dex. in sanationem. Број главног протокола 3670. Повређен 02.11.1991.г. у Вуковару, где је лечен, а на Хируршко одељење довежен из КПД Сремска Митровица.

21. ПИЊУХ Станислава БОЖО

Рођен 10.07.1965.г., Вуковар, цивил, адреса: ЈНА 260, Вуковар. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 14.12.1991.г., отпуштен 20.12.1991.г. Dg: Fracturam cruris dex. in sanationem. Број главног протокола 3878. Ударио га ауто 30.08.1991.г. у Вуковару, где је и лечен.

22. МЕСЕЉЕВИЋ Стјепана ЈАКОВ

Рођен 24.06.1934.г., Абшевци, цивил, адреса: Томиславова 11, Винковци. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 14.12.1991.г., отпуштен 16.12.1991.г. на даље лечење. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum pedis sin. in sanationem. Број главног протокола 3880. Рањен 15.11.1991.г. у Апшеници од гранате.

23. НЕДУЧИЋ Лазара АЛЕКСАНДАР

Рођен 19.01.1959.г., Вуковар, цивил, адреса: Иве Лоле Рибара 106, Вуковар. Примљен на Хируршко одељење 21.11.1991.г., отпуштен 13.01.1992.г. у Завод за рехабилитацију. Dg: Vulnus sclopetarijum cruris dex. Amputatio. Број главног протокола 3633. Повређен снајперским метком 14.11.1991.г. Лечен у Вуковарској болници одакле је и пребачен.

24. ШТРЛЕР СЛАВЕК

Припадник ЗНГ. Примљен 27.04.1992.г., бр.главног протокола 1222. Загубљена историја болести.

ВП/МБ

УПРАВНИК
Пуковник
Др Владимир Шашић

ANNEX 6

Letter of the Federal Secretary for National Defence, Army General Veljko Kadijević to Lord Peter Carrington, dated 27 September 1991

SFR OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL SECRETARY
FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE

Belgrade, 27 September 1991

Rt. Hon. Lord Peter Carrington
PC, CH, KC, MG, MC
Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia
Via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
25000 EB The Hague

Your Lordship,

You know that after the Statement that we jointly signed on 17th September 1991 at Igalo, as a result of non-adherence to the agreed terms by the Croatian Armed Forces, no ceasefire has been achieved nor anything understood by it. For this reason, at my own initiative, the three signatories of the Statement met again on 25th September 1991 with very concrete and constructive results.

Taking into account the situation on the ground, specific practical measures were agreed upon with the view to establishing a ceasefire and keeping the peace. It was also agreed to mutually announce and localize every incident so that, as early as 26th September 1991, lists of issues to be resolved and expert teams charged with their further elaboration be exchanged. We also agreed to work at an accelerated pace.

The Federal Secretariat for National Defence immediately sent a summary of issues to be discussed and the names of the members of working groups, that I am enclosing with this letter. It was only today that we received a summary of issues from the Republic of Croatia, which is also attached with my letter, so that you can see for yourself that it contains a number of elements that go beyond the framework of the Statement. That proposal in effect amounts to the condition of surrender of the Yugoslav National Army and consequently, reflects the lack of readiness for a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

In cooperation with Ambassador Wijanaendts, we are making efforts to find ways and means of overcoming the current situation, including by an urgent and more intensive engagement of the Observer Mission.

Nevertheless, I feel bound to draw your attention to the fact that the endurance of the blockaded JNA units in the Republic of Croatia is at an end and that the time for further negotiations is very limited indeed.

Yours sincerely,

Federal Secretary for National Defence
Army General Veljko Kadijevic (Signed)

7152-42

СФР ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА SFR JUGOSLAVIJA
САВЕЗНИ СЕКРЕТАР ЗА НАРОДНУ ОДБРАНУ
SAVEZNI SEKRETAR ZA NARODNU ODBRANU
СОЈУЗЕН СЕКРЕТАР ЗА НАРОДНА ОДБРАНА
ZVEZNI SEKRETAR ZA NARODNO OBRAMBO

Beograd, 27. septembar 1991.

VEOMA POŠTOVANI LORD KARINGTON
PREDSEDAVAJUĆI KONFERENCIJE O JUGOSLAVIJI

Posredstvom Ministarstva inostranih poslova

25000 EB HAG

Poštovani Lorde,

Poznato Vam je da, nakon Izjave koju smo zajednički potpisali 17. septebra 1991. u Igalu, zahvaljujući nepridržavanju dogovorenog od strane hrvatskih oružanih formacija, nije ostvaren prekid vatre i sve što se pod tim podrazumeva. Zato je na moju inicijativu 25. septembra 1991. ponovo održan sastanak trojice potpisnika Izjave, koji je bio veoma konkretan i konstruktivan.

Polazeći od realnog stanja, dogovorene su konkretne praktične mere, s ciljem uspostavljanja prekida vatre i održavanja mira. Takodje je dogovoreno da se svaki incident odmah medjusobno najavi i lokalizuje, te da se već 26. septembra 1991. medjusobno razmene liste pitanja koja bi trebalo rešavati i stručnih timova za njihovu dalju razradu. Postignuta je i saglasnost da se radi ubrzano.

Savezni sekretarijat za narodnu odbranu odmah je poslao pregled pitanja koja bi trebalo rešavati i članova radnih grupa koji Vam dostavljam. Od strane Republike Hrvatske tek smo danas primili pregled pitanja koji Vam takodje dostavljamo kako biste se i sami uverili da on sadrži niz elemenata koji izlaze iz okvira Izjave. Taj predlog, u suštini, predstavlja uslove predaje Jugoslovenske narodne armije, a samim tim i odsustvo spremnosti za mirno rešavanje krize.

U saradnji sa gospodinom ambasadorom Wijanaendtsom nastojimo da iznadjemo način za prevazilaženje stvorene situacije, uključujući i putem hitnog i intenzivnijeg angažovanja Posmatračke misije.

Ipak sam dužan da skrenem pažnju na činjenicu da je izdržljivost blokiranih jedinica JNA u Republici Hrvatskoj iscrpljena i da je vreme za dalje pregovore krajnje ograničeno.

Sa osobitim poštovanjem,

SAVEZNI SEKRETAR
ZA NARODNU ODBRANU
general armije
Veljko Kadijević

ANNEX 7

Letter of the Federal Secretary for National Defence, Army General Veljko Kadijević to Lord Peter Carrington, dated 21 October 1991

SFR OF YUGOSLAVIA
FEDERAL SECRETARY
FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE

Rt. Hon. Lord Peter Carrington
PC, CH, KC, MG, MC
Chairman of the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia
The Hague

Your Lordship,

In the letter to you, dated 19th October 1991, you were informed that the President of the Republic of Croatia departed from the obligations undertaken at The Hague on 18th October 1991. At the same time, you were asked to use your influence on the work of the tripartite working group in Zagreb so that it began promptly and on a priority basis dealing with most essential issues, as indicated in the said and previous agreements, namely ceasefire, unblocking of all JNA barracks and facilities in Croatia and evacuation of personnel, armaments and equipment from the blocked installations.

According to The Hague decision of 18th October, the lifting of the blockade should have been done instantly and the evacuation of the barracks under siege and other installations should have been completed as soon as possible by complying with the timetables to be agreed upon by the tripartite working group in Zagreb.

However, none of the above commitments have been fulfilled.

The ceasefire has not been honored by the Croatian Armed Forces. In the nineteen attacks on JNA units during the course of 20th October 1991, there were many killed and wounded JNA soldiers, more than on any other day before the ceasefire came into force. No siege of any barracks or military installations has been lifted. On the contrary, the siege of some garrisons has even been intensified.

The tripartite working group in Zagreb is conducting its business very slowly and it appears that no timetable for the evacuations of besieged barracks and JNA facilities will be agreed upon in due course. Discussions in the working group move away from this priority task to the issues that have not been identified in The Hague document at all.

An example of this is the draft evacuation plan for JNA forces which was submitted to the tripartite working group by the Croatian side, which is attached hereto. It can be seen from it that:

- All units outside the territory of Croatia are primarily requested to be relocated, which is not mentioned in the decision of 18th October. It is well known that these units were brought in exclusively with the aim of lifting the siege of beleaguered garrisons and to ensure that they be taken out before the Croatian side carries out all the assumed commitments, which is absolutely out of question;

- The timetable for the evacuation of personnel from all garrisons and JNA installations in the territory of Croatia is given, although the Hague decision specifically called for the evacuation of only besieged garrisons:
- The pull-out is made conditional upon leaving the combat assets and other JNA property, which was not provided for by any of the documents signed so far.

Overall, the situation has not changed at all in comparison with the situation existing prior to 18th October 1991, whereas the living conditions of JNA soldiers in the besieged garrisons have deteriorated and the movements and a build-up of the Croatian Armed Forces indicate immediate preparations for fresh attacks.

In my previous letters to you, your Lordship, I have pointed out that the personnel blocked in garrisons is exposed to utterly inhuman pressures and conditions that are no longer bearable.

I consider it my duty to warn you once again that, unless a headway is made urgently in the work of the tripartite working group in Zagreb and unless the Croatian side immediately lifts the blockade and ensures the evacuation of the besieged garrisons under The Hague Agreement, the JNA will be forced to renew its rescue operation to save the units under threat, by all available means.

Yours sincerely,

Federal Secretary for National Defence
Army General Veljko Kadijevic

21st October 1991

7752-41

СФР ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА SFR JUGOSLAVIJA
САВЕЗНИ СЕКРЕТАР ЗА НАРОДНУ ОДБРАНУ
SAVEZNI SEKRETAR ZA NARODNU ODBRANU
СОЈУЗЕН СЕКРЕТАР ЗА НАРОДНА ОДБРАНА
ZVEZNI SEKRETAR ZA NARODNO OBRAMBO

PREDSEDAVAJUĆI MIROVNE KONFERENCIJE O JUGOSLAVIJI
poštovani Lord CARRINGTON P.C., C.H., K.C., M.G., M.C.

H a g

Veoma poštovani Lorde,

Pismom koje Vam je upućeno 19. oktobra 1991. upoznati ste sa odstupanjem predsednika Republike Hrvatske od obaveza preuzetih u Hagu 18. oktobra 1991. Istovremeno, zamolili smo Vas da ispoljite svoj uticaj na rad tripartitne radne grupe u Zagrebu, kako bi hitno i prioritetno počela da rešava najbitnija pitanja utvrdjena tim i ranijim sporazumima, a to su, pored prekida vatre, deblokada svih kasarni i objekata JNA u Hrvatskoj i evakuacija ljudstva, naoružanja i opreme iz objekata koji su blokirani.

Deblokadu je, prema odluci iz Haga od 18. oktobra, trebalo izvršiti momentalno, a evakuaciju iz blokiranih kasarni i objekata što je moguće pre, prema dinamici koja će biti dogovorena na tripartitnoj radnoj grupi u Zagrebu.

Medjutim, nijedna od navedenih obaveza nije realizovana.

Prekid vatre oružane formacije Hrvatske ne poštuju. U 19 napada na jedinice JNA tokom 20. oktobra 1991. bilo je više poginulih i ranjenih pripadnika JNA nego bilo kog dana pre uspostavljanja prekida vatre.

Nije izvršena deblokada niti jedne kasarne ili vojnog objekta. Naprotiv, u nekim garnizonima blokada je pojačana.

Rad tripartitne radne grupe u Zagrebu odvija se izuzetno sporo i bez izgleda da će u dogledno vreme dogovoriti dinamiku evakuacije blokiranih kasarni i objekata JNA. Rasprava na radnoj grupi skreće se sa ovog prioritetnog zadatka na pitanja

koja uopšte nisu spomenuta u dokumentu iz Haga.

Jedan od primera za to je i predlog plana evakuacije jedinica JNA, koji je tripartitnoj radnoj grupi dostavila hrvatska strana, a koji prilažem ovom pismu. Iz njega se vidi:

- da se, pre svega, traži premeštanje svih dovedenih sastava van teritorije Hrvatske, o čemu u odluci od 18. oktobra nema ni pomena. Poznato je da su ti sastavi dovedeni ~~prioritetno~~ s ciljem deblokade ugroženih garnizona i da njihovo izvlačenje, pre nego što hrvatska strana izvrši sve preuzete obaveze, ne dolazi u obzir;

- daje se dinamika izvlačenja ljudstva iz svih garnizona i objekata JNA na teritoriji Republike Hrvatske, mada je odlukom iz Haga precizno utvrdjeno da se evakuišu samo blokirani garnizoni;

- povlačenje se uslovljava ostavljanjem borbene tehnike i druge imovine JNA, što nije predvidjeno ni jednim do sada potpisanim dokumentom.

U celini uzeto, stanje se ni u čemu nije promenilo u odnosu na stanje pre 18. oktobra 1991, dok su uslovi u kojima žive pripadnici JNA u blokiranim garnizonima pogoršani, a pokreti i koncentracija oružanih formacija Hrvatske ukazuju na neposredne pripreme za nove napade.

U mojim ranijim obraćanjima ukazivao sam Vam, poštovani Lorde, da je ljudstvo u blokiranim garnizonima izloženo krajnje nehumanim pritiscima i uslovima koji se više ne mogu podnositi.

Smatram svojom dužnošću da i ovom prilikom upozorim da, ako se hitno ne učini pomak u radu tripartitne radne grupe u Zagrebu i hrvatska strana odmah ne izvrši deblokadu i ne omogući evakuaciju blokiranih garnizona, u skladu sa Sporazumom iz Haga, JNA će biti primorana da obnovi operaciju spasavanja svojih ugroženih jedinica svim raspoloživim sredstvima.

S osobitim poštovanjem,

SAVEZNI SEKRETAR
ZA NARODNU ODBRANU
general armije
Veljko Kadijević

21.10.1991.

ANNEX 8

Letter of Colonel General Andrija Rašeta to the Personal Representative of the UN Secretary General, Cyrus Vance, dated 9 April 1992

FEDERAL SECRETARIAT
FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE
Belgrade, 9 April 1992

To the Personal Representative of the
Secretary General of the United Nations
Mr. Cyrus Vance
New York

Dear Mr. Vance,

I informed you in my letter of 5 April about the most flagrant violations of the Sarajevo Agreement so far by the armed forces of Croatia, on 3rd and 4th April in the territories of Baranja and Osijek.

In the last few days, the Croatian side frequently breeched the ceasefire in these territories. Only on 7th – 8th April and during 8th April there were twenty incidents related to the violation of the ceasefire terms. Until 2:40 p.m., the JNA command posts demanded by telephone to hold fire and not to fire back. However, at 3:15 p.m., the Croatian armed forces staged a massive attack from Cepin, Jovanovac, Tenjski Antunovac, Belisce and Baransko Petrovo Selo. After repeated and failed intervention to halt the attack, JNA units were forced to open fire and take defensive action.

The Croatian side is obviously resorting to the use of all possible means to prevent the arrival and deployment of UN peacekeeping forces and to most grossly violate the ceasefire in the territories of Baranja and Osijek where the segments of the Belgian-Luxembourg battalion and other UN peacekeeping elements are coming and being properly deployed.

Having all this in mind, we are of the opinion that it would be necessary to take measures to ensure that the Croatian side halted all operations to prevent the development of the UN peacekeeping operation and to pose a direct physical threat to UN peacekeepers.

Sincerely yours,

ON BEHALF OF THE SFRY ARMED FORCES
Col-Gen Andrija Raseta (Signed)

c/c – Lord Carrington
- Minister Joao Deus Pinheiro
- Mr. Golding
- Lt.Gen. Satish Nambiar
- Ambassador Joao Guera Salgueiro

SAVEZNI SEKRETARIJAT
ZA NARODNU ODBRANU
Beograd, 9. aprila 1992. god.

LIČNI IZASLANIK GENERALNOG SEKRETARA
UJEDINJENIH NACIJA
Gospodin SAJRUS VENS

N j u j o r k

Poštovani gospodine Vens,

Pismom od 5. aprila obavestio sam Vas o do sada najtežem narušavanju Sarajevskog dogovora od strane oružanih formacija Hrvatske, 3. i 4. aprila, na području Baranje i Osijeka.

I proteklih nekoliko dana hrvatska strana je na tom području učestalo narušavala primirje, tako da je samo 7/8. i tokom 8. aprila bilo 20 slučajeva kršenja dogovora o primirju. Sve do 14.40 časova komande JNA telefonom su tražile da se vatra obustavi i nisu odgovarale. Medjutim, u 15.15 časova oružane formacije Hrvatske preduzele su opšti napad pravcima s. Čepin - Jovanovac - Tenjski Antunovac i Belišće - Baranjsko Petrovo Selo. Nakon ponovljene i bezuspešne intervencije da se napad obustavi, jedinice JNA bile su prisiljene da otvore vatru i preduzmu odbrambene mere.

Očigledno je da hrvatska strana više ne bira sredstva da onemogući dolazak i razmeštaj mirovnih snaga UN i da najdrastičnije narušava primirje na području Baranje i Osijeka, gde upravo i u najboljem redu pristižu i razmeštaju se delovi belgijsko-luksemburškog bataljona i drugi elementi mirovnih snaga UN.

Imajući u vidu izneto, smatramo da bi bilo neophodno preduzeti mere kako bi se hrvatska strana privolela da obustavi dejstva kojima sprečava razvoj Mirovne operacije UN i neposredno fizički ugrožava pripadnike mirovnih snaga.

S osobitim poštovanjem,

OPUNOMOĆENIK OS SFRJ
general-pukovnik
Andrija Rašeta

Dostavljeno:
- Lordu P. Karingtonu
- ministru Žoao de Deuš Pinjeiro
- gospodinu M. Goldingu
- Lt.Gen. Satiš Nambiaru
- ambasadoru Žoao Guera Salgueiro

ANNEX 9

Command of the 1st Military District, Strictly confidential no. 1614-162, 16 November 1991

/handwritten: 5

- 1 /?upr/ /?1st Administration/
- /?zn/ /expansion unknown/ GŠ /of/ the General Staff
- OC /Operations Centre/

1ST MILITARY DISTRICT COMMAND

Strictly confidential number 1614-162

16 November 1991

MILITARY SECRET

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

List of units.

SFRJ /Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia/ OS /Armed Forces/ GŠ /General Staff/

- 1st Administration –

Based on your verbal request, we are enclosing a list of the units of the 1st VO /Military District/, a tabular overview of the numerical strength of the personnel and TMS /technical equipment and personnel/ by units and a list of SR /Socialist Republic/ of Serbia TO /Territorial Defence/ units.

IM/BĐ

CHIEF OF STAFF

Lieutenant General

Vladimir STOJANOVIĆ

/signed and stamped/

/stamp: FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE

SFRJ ARMED FORCES GENERAL STAFF

1ST ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS CENTRE

SP /Strictly Confidential/ No. 2-1879

18 November 1991/

DRAFT TRANSLATION

/handwritten: 5/42/

Table 1

TABLE

of the 1st Military District units organised in b/d /combat operations/ in Eastern Slavonia up to and including the level of battalion – division

Unit									
1st pgmd /Infantry Mechanised Guards Division/		12th K /Corps/		OG /Operations Group/ SOUTH		TG /Tactical Group/ NORTH		OG BARANJA	
1st pgmbr /Infantry Mechanised Guards Brigade/	2 mb /motorised battalion, 2 okb /armoured battalion/	12th pmbr /Infantry Mechanised Brigade/	2 okb	Gmtbr /Guards Motorised Brigade/	2 mtb /motorised battalions/, 1 okb, 2 bVP /Military Police battalions/	211th okbr /Armoured Brigade/	1 okb	36th mbr /Mechanised Brigade/	2 okb
	122-mm had /howitzer battalion/		1 mb		PVO lsad, had 155/lgmap /expansion unknown/		1 mb, 1 pozb		1 mb

	1 mpoad /mixed anti-tank artillery battalion/, 1 PVO /anti-aircraft defence/ lsad /light self-propelled artillery battalion/		1 mad /mixed artillery battalion/ 1 PVO lsard /light self-propelled artillery and rocket battalion/		had 105/80th mtbr /Motorised Brigade/, pozb		1 mad, 1 inžb		1 mad, 1 inžb, 1 pozb
	1 inžb /engineers battalion/, 1 pozb /logistics battalion/		1 inžb 1 mpoad		122-mm had /453rd mtbr		1 PVO lsard		1 PVO lsard
2nd pgmbr	2 mb, 2 okb	51st mbr	1 okb	20/46th partd /Partisan Division/	3 partb /partisan battalions/	mb/36th mbr	1 mb	51st gb /Guards Battalion/	1 gb
	1 122-mm had		2 mb						
	1 mpoad, 1 PVO lsard		1 mad, 1 PVO lsard						

	1 inžb, 1 pozb		1 pozb, 1 mpoad						
3rd pgmbr	2 mb, 2 okb	211th okbr	2 okb	80th mtbr	1 mtb	mb/51st mbr	1 mb		
	1 122-mm had		1 mb		1 inžb				
	1 mpoad, 1 PVO lsard		1 mad, 1 PVO lsard		PVO lad /light artillery battalion/, pozb				
	1 inžb, 1 pozb		1 inžb		1 mpoad				
130th mtbr	2 okb, 3 mtb	505th mtbr	1 okb	okb/544th mtbr	1 okb	366th dopb /expansion unknown/			
	1 mad, 1 mpoad		2 mtb						
	1 PVO had, 1 inžb		1 inžb						
	1 pozb		1 mad, 1 mpoad						
252nd okbr	2 okb, 1 mb	12th map /Mixed	2 tad /gun artillery battalion/	Dod/?sabotage detachment/ of	1 dod				

	1 shad /?self-propelled howitzer battalion/, 1 PVO lsrad		1 dSVLR /self-propelled multiple rocket launcher battalion/		bVP (-1)		1 omlb		
	1 inžb, 1 pozb		1 pozb						
			1 PVO lsard						
46th partd (-20)	1 partb	12th PVO lap /Light Artillery Regiment/	6 blPVO	RRF /River Navy/	BG /Combat Group/ 1	305th inžbr	2 pionb /pioneer battalion/		
	1 120-mm MBb /?mortar battery/				BG-2		1 pmb /infantry mechanised battalion/		
					BG-3		1 but /expansion unknown/		
					BG-4		pozb		

152nd mabr /Mixed Atillery Brigade/	1 SVLRd	310th PVO ssrp /medium self-propelled rocket regiment/	5 PVO ssrb /medium self-propelled rocket batteries/						
	3 ad /artillery battalions/		1 rtb /?rocket support battery/						
	1 aid /artillery reconnais sance battalion/, 1 PVO lad								
	1 pozb								
1st gmap /?Guards Mixed Artillery Regiment/	1 ad	12th bVP	1 bVP						
	1 SVLRd								
	1 pozb								
1st PVO glap /?Guards Light Artillery	4 batteries	16th mpoabr /Mixed Antitank Artillery	3 mpoad /mixed anti-tank artillery battalions/						

			1 PVO lsad						

/handwritten: 6/42/

DRAFT

TABLE

of the numerical strength and the quantity of combat equipment of 1st VO units engaged in combat operations in Eastern Slavonia

Unit		Numerical strength						NOTE
		Personnel	Tanks	OT /armoured personnel carriers/	Support artillery	PO /anti-tank/ artillery	PA /anti-aircraft/ artillery	
1st pgmd /Infantry Mechanised Guards Division/	1st pgmbr	1,731	72	71	17	18	18	
	2nd pgmbr	2,745	65	71	13	18	18	
	3rd pgmbr	2,081	71	76	18	18	18	
	1st gmap	870	-	-	35	-	-	
	1st gmpoap /Guards mixed anti-tank artillery regiment/	515	-	-	-	36	-	
	1st PVO glap	375	-	-	-	-	26	
	1st ginžb /Guards Egineers Battalion/	219	-	-	-	-	-	
	1st pozb	675	-	-	-	-	-	
	130th mtbr, part of 80th mtbr	2,068	57	-	18	36	20	
	252nd okbr	939	55	27	14	-	18	

	46th partd (-20th partbr)	350	-	-	6	-	-	
	152nd mabr	1,720	-	-	63	-	24	
12th K /Corps/	12th pmbr	2,560	59	35	15	-	12	
	51st mbr	2,739	52	53	14	4	17	
	211th okbr	2,649	43	47	14	-	18	
	505th mtbr	1,470	30	-	-	-	-	
	12th map	1,522	-	-	42	-	7	
	12th PVO lap	127	-	-	-	-	32	
	bVP	351	-	-	-	-	-	
	310th PVO ssrp	886	-	-	-	-	32	
OG SOUTH and RRF		5,149 and 135	52	13	80 and 9	22	40 and 50	
OG BARANJA		3,228	60	57	14	6	18	
OG NORTH and the 305th inžbr		1,900 and 609	60	55	56	-	12	
/illegible/ 1st VO		20,325	6/illegible/	505	426	158	370	

Attachment no. 1

TABLE

of engagement of the Republic of Serbia TO units belonging to the 1st VO on 15 November 1991

Combat ready	TO unit	Place	Number of conscripts
OG Baranja	Panonija TO partbr /Partisan Brigade/	Banjska Kosa	790
	Central Bačka TO partbr	Kopački Rit	780
	Sombor TO Detachment	Kamenac village	422
	Kikinda TO Od /Detachment/	Kopački Rit village	422
	Total:		2,614
12th K /Corps/	Leskovac TO Od	Almaš village	236
	Kula TO Od	Borovo Naselje	408
	Subotica TO Od	Orlovnjak village	264
	Niš TO Od	Lužac village	258
	Sremska Mitrovica TO Od	Lužac village	390
	Apatin TO sč /?Transport Company/	Dalj village	97
	Sombor 37-mm bPVO	Batina village	133
	Zrenjanin bPVO	Bogojevo village	120
	Lazarevac TO pdč /?anti-sabotage company/	Bogojevo village	118
	Total:		2,024
1st pgmd	3/60th TO part.br.	Jankovci village	318
	Senta TO Od	Tompojevci village	359
	Bečej TO Od	Lovac village	430
	Valjevo TO Od	Bogojevci village	214
	Užice TO Od	Martinci village	287
	Vršac TO Od	Ilok	370
	Srbobran TO Od	Đeletovci village	482
	Šid TO sč Sremska Mitrovica	Bapska village	120

	TO sč Šid vVP /Military Police platoon/ Total:	Šarengrad Ilok	103 39 2,722
Mandara Group	Apatin 120-mm bMB /mortar battery/ Bečej 120-mm MBb Srbobran 120-mm MBb Bačka Palanka bB-1 /B-1 battery/ Total:	Bođani village Bođani village Bođani village Bođani village	120 120 120 133 493
Fruška Gora BG /Combat Group/	FruškaGora TO part.br. (2 spč /expansion unknown/, 1 PVO blap /expansion unknown/ and B-1 b)	Morović Jamina village	1,063
OG SOUTH	Kragujevac TO Od	Vukovar	373
TOTAL:			9,289

/handwritten: 8/42/

5

KOMANDA 1.VOJNE OBLASTI
str.pov.br.1614-162
16.novembar 1991.godine

- I Upr
- DrGS
- OC

VOJNA TAJNA
STROGO POVERLJIVO

03450008

Pregled sastava
snaga, dostavlja.-

GŠ OS SFRJ
- I Uprava -

Na osnovu vašeg usmenog zahteva u prilogu vam dostavljamo pregled sastava snaga 1.VO, tabelarni pregled broja ljudi i TMS po jedinicama kao i pregled angažovanja jedinica TO SR SRBIJE.

IM/BĐ

NAČELNIK ŠTABA
general-potpukovnik
Vladimir Stojanović

KOMANDA 1. VOJNE OBLASTI

SAVEZNI SEKRETARIJAT ZA NARODNU ODBRANU
GENERALŠTAB OPUŽANIH SNAGA SFRJ
I UPRAVA
OPERATIVNI CENTAR
SP Br. 2-1879
18-11-1991

5/42

03450009 Tabela 1.

PREGLED

jedinica 1.vojne oblasti organizovanih u b/d u istočnoj Slavoniji uključno ranga bataljon - divizion

| Jedinica | | |

03450010

P R E G L E D

brojnog stanja ljudstva i borbene tehnike jedinica 1.VO angažovanih u b/d u istočnoj Slavoniji

	Jedinica	Brojno stanje						PRIMEDBA
		ljudi	tenkova	OT	Art.za podr.	PO art.	PA art.	
1.pgmd	1.pgmbr	1.731	72	71	17	18	18	
	2.pgmbr	2.745	65	71	13	18	18	
	3.pgmbr	2.081	71	76	18	18	18	
	1.gmap	870	-	-	35	-	-	
	1.gmpoap	515	-	-	-	36	-	
	1.glap PVO	375	-	-	-	-	26	
	1.ginžb	219	-	-	-	-	-	
	1.pozb	675	-	-	-	-	-	
	130.mtbr, deo 80. mtbr	2.068	57	-	18	36	20	
	252.okbr	939	55	27	14	-	18	
	46partd/-20partbr	350	-	-	6	-	-	
	152.mabr	1.720	-	-	63	-	24	
12.K	12.pmbr	2.560	59	35	15	-	12	
	51.mbr	2.739	52	53	14	4	17	
	211.okbr	2.649	43	47	14	-	18	
	505.mtbr	1.470	30	-	-	-	-	
	12.map	1.522	-	-	42	-	7	
	12.lap PVO	127	-	-	-	-	32	
	BVP	351	-	-	-	-	-	
	310.ssrp PVO	886	-	-	-	-	32	
OG "JUG", i RRF		5149 i 135	52	13	80 i 9	22	40 i 50	
OG "Baranja"		3.228	60	57	14	6	18	
OG "SEVER" i 305inžbr		1900 i 609	60	55	56	-	12	
1.VO		20.325	6[illegible]	505	426	[illegible] 158	370	

Prilog broj 1
03450011

P R E G L E D

angažovanja jedinica TO R.Srbije u sastavu 1.VO na dan 15.11.1991.g.

Nosilac b/g	Jedinica TO	Mesto	broj v/o
OG "Baranja"	Panonska part.br.TO	Banjska kosa	790
	Centralno Bač.part.br.TO	Kopački rit	780
	Odred TO Sombor	s.Kamenac	422
	Od TO Kikinda	s.Kopač.rit	422
	Svega:		2.614
12.K	Od TO Leskovac	s.Almaš	236
	Od TO Kula	Borovo nas.	408
	Od TO Subotica	s.Orlovnjak	264
	Od TO Niš	s.Lužac	258
	Od TO S.Mitrovica	s.Lužac	390
	sčTO Apatin	s.Dalj	97
	bPVO 37mm Sombor	s.Batina	133
	bPVO Zrenjanin	s.Bogojevo	120
	pdč TO Lazarevac	s.Bogojevo	118
	Svega:		2.024
1.pgmd	3/60.part.br.TO	s.Jankovci	318
	Od TO Senta	s.Tompojevci	359
	Od TO Bečej	s.Lovac	430
	Od TO Valjevo	s.Bogojevci	214
	Od TO Užice	s.Martinci	287
	Od TO Vršac	Ilok	370
	Od TO Srbobran	s.Đeletovci	482
	sč TO Šid	s.Bapska	120
	sč TO S.Mitrovica	Šarengrad	103
	vVP Šid	Ilok	39
	Svega:		2.722
Grupa Mandara"	bMB 120mm Apatin	s.Bođani	120
	" Bečej	"	120
	" Srbobran	"	120
	bB-1 B.Palanka	"	133
	Svega:		493
BG "Fruška gora"	Fruškogor.partbr TO /2.spč,1.blap PVO i b B-1/	s.Morović jamina	1.063
OG "JUG"	Od TO Kragujevac	Vukovar	373
	UKUPNO:		9.289

8/9L

SECTION II

Documents relating to Chapter VII of the Rejoinder – Factual background of genocide: massive crimes committed against Serbs in Croatia 1991-1995

ANNEX 10

Basic Court in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Milan Crnković, dated 2 May 1997 (Situation in the town of Karlovac)

Kri – 114/97-14

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 2 May 1997 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Banja Luka in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 142 of the Criminal Code

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic

Witness
Milan Crnkovic

Court Recorder
Mirjana Misic

The hearing was also attended by:

Public Prosecutor
No one

Defendant
No one

Defence Counsel
No one

The Court rose at 11:30 a.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Crnkovic, Milan
2. Father's name: Dusan
3. Occupation: technical designer
4. Address: Banja Luka, 13b Brace Potkonjaka St., Tel: 078/62-230
5. Place of birth: Karlovac
6. Date of birth: 24 January 1973
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what he knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the onset of this war I lived with my family and parents in Karlovac, 11 Medocic Street. Karlovac was a majority Serb town. Croats were the second largest population there. At the beginning of 1990, despite the fact that the Serb population was in the majority, the HDZ party won the local elections and its representatives came to power. Immediately after the elections, the Serbs holding positions in vital services were dismissed from their jobs like the police and judicial authorities. Only Croats remained in these positions. Even the Serbs who held other executive posts were dismissed, so much so that these positions became all Croatian. Subsequently, the campaign of harassment and intimidation of the Serbian population began in the media, whether the radio or the newspapers. They claimed that all Serbs would be driven out of Karlovac and that there was no life for them there. They began

planting mines in the cafes and shops owned by Serbs. Serb houses and flats were searched and all their valuables, money and possessions were confiscated. Serbs were called names and they were all referred to as Chetniks. They were also branded as Croatian Orthodox Christians or the Milosevic insurgents and similar names. However, during 1990, for all the threats and actions by the Croatian authorities, life in Karlovac was still bearable. Nevertheless, it deteriorated day by day. Threats were mainly issued on a daily basis and local Serbs were restricted in their movement around the town. A curfew was enforced so that the Serbs were not allowed to go out of their homes and flats, over night, nor were they allowed to consort with their Serb neighbours, either. In 1990, more precisely in the latter part of that year, the local Croatian population created military units, which armed themselves and marched publicly through the town, singing Ustasha and other songs. All actions taken by the Croatian authorities caused concern and scared the Serbian population. The culmination of it was when the created Croatian units started to besiege the barracks housing JNA forces. Those Croatian units even attacked the JNA barracks, but had first cut them off from electricity, water and other supplies. Having been encircled from all sides, the Serbian population noticed that the JNA were not able to be of any assistance to them. So the Serbs left their homes and fled to the Serb-inhabited territories that were not yet occupied by the Croatian army. All Serb houses and flats were marked and when the Serbs left them, the Croatian army and police blew them up, especially at night, so that the Serbian population was intimidated and frightened by such actions as well.

Serbs were frightened and concerned in particular when the Croatian army and the police forces perfidiously ambushed a unit of Serbs who had been called up as JNA reserves, at a bridge over the Korana River, and massacred 13 reservists by slitting their throats. That came as a shock to the Serbian population, which realized that they could not survive in the area of Karlovac.

In Karlovac itself, the Croatian police and army, as well as the civilians who were part of the police force, looted commercial and other stores owned by enterprises from Serbia and elsewhere. They stole the goods and took those items away because those shops had not been guarded and physically protected. I am not aware that Serb civilians were killed in other parts of Karlovac, since neither I nor other local Serbs were allowed to leave our houses or flats. The Croatian soldiers and policemen often wore masks or stockings over their heads and other things they had at hand in order to prevent being recognized by their neighbours. They instilled fear as soon as they came to a house or flat to ransack them. Every time they burst into Serb homes, the Croatian soldiers or policemen allegedly looked for arms, although they were much more interested in finding valuables or money, to take them away. Each time they called the Serbs Chetniks; they cursed their Chetnik mothers and threatened either to kill or expel them.

I remained with my parents in Karlovac until early August 1991, when we all left for the village of Kljucar in the municipality of Vojnic, which is my father's birthplace.

That area had already put in place organized defences against the onslaught of the Croatian army and it was within the Republic of Serbian Krajina and, as such, free until 4 August 1995. At that time, the territories of the Serbian Krajina came under attack by the Croatian army in the operations codenamed "Flash" and "Storm". The Croatian army overran and convoys of refugees began coming from those territories. On 6 August, the area of Vojnic was relentlessly shelled so that my parents and I, together with the other population, sought refuge in the direction of Vrgin Most, Glina and Dvor-upon-Una, all within the territories of the

Republic of Srpska. We left in a car driven by my father Dusan Crnkovic, while I drove a tractor which had a trailer and in which we carried the essentials from my father's family home. While a long convoy of motor vehicles, trucks, horse-driven carts and tractors with trailers was moving slowly, all the way from Vojnic to Glina, it was bombarded by the Croatian army. The shells hit home every time so that there were always some victims in the column.

The shells fell one after another, as the convoy reached Glina. There were many dead civilians, including women, children and elderly people. Even the camp housing the UN compound with the Jordanian contingent was also shelled in Glina. I saw it with my own eyes when a grenade fell down on the camp and the shrapnels wounded me in my bottom and right shoulder areas. After receiving medical assistance, I continued the journey to Zirovac, although all that time we were under mortar attacks. As we moved on, I saw abandoned and destroyed vehicles on the road or beside the roadway. There were even the bodies of dead civilians. The convoy moved very slowly and made frequent and lengthy stops, and then moved again. Around Zirovac, in the direction of Dvor-upon-Una, the convoy was attacked by the Muslim army and cut off in two. Then, the Muslim soldiers dragged some 200 Serbs, mostly men, out of the convoy.

In my conversation with Ilija Trbojevic from the village of Vojisnica near Vojnic, I found out that those Serbs taken prisoner by the Muslim army were first taken to Bihac and then handed over to the Croatian army. Afterwards they were detained in prisons in the territory of Croatia. From that group of arrested Serbs, six men were recently released and they are now somewhere in Yugoslavia.

Ilija Trbojevic now lives someplace in Jagodina. Ilija was born in 1970 of father Marko and mother Draga, in Vojnic. Ilija could explain everything about the group of arrested men from the convoy heading for Dvor-upon-Una.

I saw a lot of corpses of dead civilians, of elderly men, women and children, lying on the road or by the roadside next to their abandoned or destroyed vehicles, on our way from Zirovac to Dvor-upon-Una. Most of the corpses lay in the square on entering Dvor-upon-Una. The square was full of dead bodies of civilians. That stretch of the road was about 200 meters long. Even after we had left Dvor-upon-Una and headed for Novi Grad, we still came across very many destroyed vehicles and dead civilians. I found out that the Croatian army cut off the convoy into two on that section of the road, when it took control of Dvor-upon-Una, and that they killed all the civilians who happened to be on that road at the time. After that, the forces of the Republic of Serbian Krajina army repelled the Croatian army, thus enabling the refugees to get through in the direction of Novi Grad and the territories controlled by the Republic of Srpska.

On entering Dvor-upon-Una, I was particularly shocked to see the pigs eat away at the bodies of killed civilians,. To be more precise, it was some place between the entrance to Dvor and the exit to Novi Grad. In most cases, the bodies of dead civilians were torn to pieces by a precision of artillery fire of the Croatian army. It took me three days to travel from Vojnic to Novi Grad, so that we came to the Republic of Srpska on 9 August.

As we travelled to Prijedor from Novi Grad and after we had left the village of Svodne, I found out that the Croatian war planes bombed that convoy of refugees immediately after I

had passed it, and that there was a considerable number of civilian victims, but I don't know how many.

I also add that, beside the bodies, there were also killed cattle lying around. There were scattered parts of bodies: arms, legs, heads and other ripped off body parts. Even children were given birth to in the convoy and their mothers threw the children away, because they were unable to look after them. I remember that a certain Radojka from Slunj gave birth to a child and that she threw it away. I don't know any other details about her. A great many refugees who could walk, abandoned their vehicles and ran through forests, to reach the territory of the Republic of Srpska.

That is all I had to say.

I am willing to testify before any state or foreign authorities in connection with what I experienced during my stay in Karlovac and the events during the Croatian operation "Storm".

I have been advised to read the minutes and I declare that I don't want to, because it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

Court Recorder Mirjana Misic (Signed)	Milan Crnkovic (Signed)	Investigating Magistrate Djordje Stojakovic (Signed)

Kri-114/97-14

Број КИ .....

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 02.05.1997. 199 године пред ISTRAŽNIM

судијом OSNOVNOG суда у BANJALUCI

у кривичном поступку против NN

због кривичног дела из члана 142 КЗ.

ĐORĐE STOJAKOVIĆ — судија

Сведок

Milan Crnković

Записничар

MIRJANA MIŠIĆ

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

niko

окривљени

niko

бранилац

niko

Започето у 11,30 часова

Сведок је опоменут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме MILAN CRNKOVIĆ
2) Име оца Dušan Crnković
3) Занимање tehničko-tehnološki crtač
4) Боравиште Banaj Luka, Ul. Brace Potkonjaka br. 13-b, tel. 078/62-230
5) Место рођења Karlovac
6) Година рођења 24.01.1973.
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodan

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће:

Ja sam sa mojom porodicom i roditeljima pre početka ovog rata živeo u Karlovcu u Ul. Medovićevoj br. 11. U Karlovcu su živeli kao većinsko stanovništvo Srbi a na drugom mestu su bili Hrvati. Početkom 1990.godine posle izbora na kojima je bez obzira što je bilo srpsko stnaovništvo većinsko pobedial stranka HDZ i na vlast su došli predstavnici te stranke. Odmah posle sprovedenih izbora svi Srbi koji su se nalazili u vitalnim službama otpušteni su sa posla tako da su u policiji i pravosudju ostali samo Hrvati. Svi Srbi otpušteni su koji su obavljali rukovodeće funkcije i na drugim mestima, tako da su sva rukovodeća mesta preuzeli Hrvati. Posle ovoga preko sredstava informisanja radija i štampe hrvatske vlasti otpočele su sa upućivanjem pretnji srpskom stnaovništvu. Tvrdili su da će svi Srbi biti proterani iz Karlovca i da za njih nema života. Otpočeli su sa miniranjem kafića i radnji koje su bili vlasništvo Srba, pretresali su srpske kuće i stanove i iz istih odnosili sve dragocensoti, novac i stvari veće vrednosti. Srbi su nazivani pogrdnim imenima, a svima je bio zajednički naziv četnici. Srbe su nazivali i hrvatske pravoslavce, pobunjenici, Miloševićevci i slično. Život u Karlovcu je u toku 1990.godine bez obzira na sve pretnje i postupke hrvatskih vlasti podnošljiv. Medjutim, iz dana u dan život se pogoršavao. Pretnje su uglavnom svakog dana upućivane, a kretanej Srbima u gradu je bilo ograničeno. Zaveden je policijski čas, tako da Srbi nisu smeli u toku noći izlaziti iz svojih kuća i stanova niti su se smeli družiti sa komšijama Srbima. U toku 1990.godine i to u drugoj polvoini formirane su od mesnog stnaovništva hrvatske vojne jedinice koje su se naoružale i javno marširale kroz Karlovac pevajući ustaške i druge pesme. Sve radnje koje su preduzimale hrvatske vlasti izazivale su uznemirenost i strah kod srpskog stanovništva, a Srbi su kulminaciju straha i uzemirenosti doživeli kada su formirane hrvatske jedinice počele opkoljavati kasarne u kojima su bile smeštene jedinice JNA. Formirane hrvatske jedinice vršile su i napade na te kasarne, ali su prethodno jedinicama JNA uskratile mogućnost korišćenja vode, struje i snabdevanja sa potrebnim artiklima. Pošto su te jedinice bile opkoljene sa svih strana srpsko stanovništvo je uočilo da iste nisu u mogućnsoti da ukažu pomoć civilnom stanovništvu. Srbi su napuštali svoje kuće i stanove i bežali na teritorije na kojima su živeli Srbi i koje još nisu bile pod okupacijom hrvatske vosjke. Sve srpske kuće i stanovi bili su obeleženi i kada su Srbi iste napuštali hrvatska vojska i policija naročito u noćnim časoviam minirali su te kuće, tako da je i ta radnja kod stanovništva srpske nacionalnsoti izazivala strah i uznemirenje.

Posebno je kod Srba izazvan strah i uznemirenje kada su hrvatska vojska i policija podmuklo sačekali jednu jedinicu Srba koji su pozvani u rezervni sastav JNA na mostu na reci Korani i tamo zaklali 13 rezervista. To je bio šok za srpsko stanovništvo i ono je u tom momentu shvatilo da nema opstanka na području Karlovca.

U Karlovcu su hrvatska policija i vojska, a i civili koji su angažovani u policiji obijali trgovinske i druge radnje koje su bile vlasništvo preduzeća iz Srbije i drugih mesta, pa su pljačkali tu robu i odnosili jer istu niko nije obezbedjivao i štitio. Nije mi poznato da li je u drugim krajevima grada Karlovca bilo ubistava Srba civila ili nije zato što se ja i ostali SRbi nismo smeli udaljavati iz kuća ili stanova. Hrvatski vojnici i policajci veoma često su stavljali maske na lice, navlačeći čarape i druga priručna sredstva verovatno zato da ih mi ne bi prepoznali jer su to bili naše komšije. Strašno su delovali prilikom upada u kuću i prilikom vršenja pretresa iste. Prilikom svakog upada hrvatski vojnici i policajci tražili su navodno oružje, mada im je bilo više stalo da pronadju nešto vredno ili novac i da to odnesu. Pri svakom susretu nazivali su Srbe četnicima, psovali majku četničku i pretili da će svi biti poubijani ili proterani.

Ostao sam sa svojim roditeljima u Karlovcu do početka avgusta 1991.godine, a tada smo svi otišli u selo Ključar opština Vojnić, gdje je moj otac i rodjen.

Na tom području već je bila organizovana odbrana od najezde hrvatske vojske, a to područje je ušlo u sastav Republike Srpske Krajine i bilo slobodno sve do 04.avgusta 1995.godine. U to vreme područje Srpske Krajine napadnuto je od strane hrvatske vojsek u ofanzivi "Bljesak", odnosno "Oluja". Hrvatska vojska je zauzela Knin i tada su sa tog pravca počele pristizati kolone izbeglica, a 06.avgusta snažno je granatirano područje Vojnića pa smo ja i moji roditelji sa ostalim narodom sa tog područja krenuli u izbeglištvo u pravcu Vrgin Mosta, Gline, DVor ana Uni, u pravcu teritorije Repbulike Srpske. Krenuli smo sa putničkim automboilom koji je vozio moj otac Dušan Crnković, a ja sam upravljao sa traktorom koji je imao prikolicu i na kome smo poneli najosnovnije stvari iz roditeljske kuće moga oca Dušana. U toku kretanja kolone koja je bila izuzetno duga i koju su sačinjavala putnička vozila, teretna vozila, zaprežna vozila i traktori sa prikolicama kolona se kretala veoma sporo i ista je neprekidno od Vojnića prema Glini praćena granatiranjem od strane hrvatske vojske. Granatiranaj su bila veoma precizna, tako da je svakog trenutka bio izvestan broj žrtava koje su se kretale u koloni.

Granatiranje je bilo veoma gusto na ulazu u Glinu, gde je bio veliki broj poginulih civila medju kojima je bilo žena, dece i starijih ljudi. U Glini granatiran je i logor u kome su bili smešteni vojnici Ujedinjenih nacija iz Jordana. Lično sam video kada je jedna granata pala u taj logor, a od te granate geleri pogodili su i mene u predelu debelog mesa i desnog ramena. Posle ukazane pomoći mi smo dalje krenuli u pravcu Žirovca, s tim što nas je neprekidno pratilo granatiranje. U toku daljeg kretanja video sam na putu i pored puta uništena i oštećena vozila, a pored njih bilo je i tela stradalih civila. Kolona se kretala veoam sproo, a veoma često je stajala duže vreme na opet nastavljala put. Nešto dalje od Žirovca prema Dvoru na Uni kolona je napadnuta od strane muslimanske vojske i presečena. Tom prilikom muslimanski vojnici su odveli oko 200 srba koji su se nalazili u koloni, a to su uglavnom bili muškarci.

Iz razgovora sa Ilijom Trbojevićem iz sela Vojišnica kod Vojnića saznao sam da je tu grupu uhapšenih Srba muslimanska vojska najpre odvela u Bihać, aposle toga svi su oni predati hrvatskoj vojsci i ista je tu grupu držala u zatvorma na području Hrvatske. Iz te grupe uhapšenih puštena je jedna grupa od šest uhapšenih sad nedavno i isti se nalaze negde na području Uugoslavije.

Ilija Trbojević stanuje sada negde u Jagodini. Ilija je rodjen 1970.godine od oca Marka i majke Drage u Vojniću. Ilija bi mogao da objasni sve o grupi zarobljenih muškaraca iz kolone koja se kretala pream Dvoru na Uni.

U daljem kretanju od Žirovca prema Dvoru na Uni video sam mnoštvo tela ubijenih civila, starijih ljudi, žena i dece koji su se nalazili na putu i oko puta pore uništenih i oštećenih vozila. Najveći broj tela primetio sam na skveru na ulazu u Dvor na uni. na tom terenu telima ubiejnih civila put je bio potpuno prekrive u dužini od oko 200 m. Po prolasku pored Dvora na Uni i krećući se prema Novom Gradu i dalje je bilo strahovito mnogo uništenih vozila i tela ubijenih civila. Saznao sam da je na tom delu puta hrvatska vojska prilikom zaizimanja Dvora na presekla kolonu i da je poubijala sve civile koji su se zatekli na tom delu puta Posle ovoga jedinica Vojske Republike Srpske Krajine odbacila je hrvatsku vojsku i tamo je omogućila prolaz izbeglicama prema Novom Gradu i teritoriji Republike Srpske.

Posebno ističem jer sam bio strahovito frapiran kada sam video da svinje kidaju tela ubijenih civila na ulazu u Dvor na Uni. To je bilo precizno negdje izmedju ulaza u Dvor i izlaza puta ka prema Novom Gradu. Tela stradalih civila na celom putu u najvećem broju slučajeva bila su raskomadana jer je artiljerijska vatra o strane hrvatske vojsek bila veoma precizna. Putovao sam od Vojnića pa do Novog Grada tri dana, tako da smo 09.avgusta došli na teritoriju Repbulike Srpske.

Prilikom kretanja kolone od pravca Novog Grada prema Prijedoru, a po prolasku sela SVodne saznao sam da je neposredno posle mog prolaska hrvatska avijacija bo bardovala tu kolonu i da je tom prilikom ubijeno izbestan broj civila, ali ja ne znam koliko.

Ističem i to da je pored puta kojim sam se ja kretao bilo mnoštvo tela ubijene stoke, da je bilo razbacanih delova ljudskog tela, otkinutih ruku, nogu,glava i U koloni su se u toku kretanja radjala i deca pa je su poroditelje bacale tu dec jer nisu imale uslova da im obezbede noramlan život. Sećam se da je neka Radojka iz Slunja rodila dete i da ga je bacila, ali za nju stvarno ne znam ostale poda Veliki broj izbeglica koji su mogli da se kreću peške napustali su svoja vozila i bežali peške preko šuma da bi se što pre dokopali teritorije Republike Srpske.

Milan Gavrović

Издаје: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Издавачки сектор – Београд (48/96)
Ознака за поруџбину: обр. бр. 33/276

Штампа: ИШП "Савремена администр
Графички сектор "Б. Ћоновић" – Бео

To je sve što ja za sada imam da izjavim.

Ja sam spreman da dam izjavu pred bilo kojim državnim ili straNIm organom u vezi sa onim što sam doživeo za vreme boravka u Karlovcu i u vezi doživljaja za vreme trajanja hrvatske ofanzive "Oluja".

Poučen sam da imam pravo da pročitam zapisnik, pa izjavljujem da ne želim jer je isti glasno diktiran.

Dovršeno u 13,00 časova.

ZAPSINIČAR

SUDIJA

ANNEX 11

District Court in Zrenjanin, Serbia, Minutes of the witness hearing of Lazo Stojić, dated 27 November 1996 (Situation in the town of Sisak)

KRI. 87/96

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 27 November 1996 before the investigating magistrate of the District Court in Zrenjanin upon the request of the Committee for the gathering of information on crimes against humanity and in contravention of international law

Investigating Magistrate
Bogoljub Stankov

Witness
Lazo Stojic

Court Recorder
Vesna Mrkic

The hearing also attended by:

Public Prosecutor

Defendant

Defence Counsel

The Court rose at 8:34 a.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Stojic, Lazo
2. Father's name: Jovan
3. Occupation: unspecified
4. Address: Melenci, 7 Dragoljuba Zarkova Street
5. Place of birth: Dabrina, Municipality of Glina
6. Year of birth: 1929
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: .....

Asked to state what he knew about the case, the witness declared:

The witness was warned, pursuant to Articles 229 and 231, paragraph 2, of the Criminal Procedure Code and declares the following:

From 1954 until August 1991 I lived in Sisak, with some interruptions, together with my family, that is, my wife and two children.

Immediately after the Croatian elections in 1990, like in other places in the Republic, Sisak was the scene of rising Croatian nationalism, which was previously also manifested in various veiled forms.

This brand of Croatian nationalism began to bloom as early as the mass movement (in the 1970s). I remember that I worked for the Danube Lloyds and that in 1971 I was dismissed

together with 33 other Serbs as victims of the policy of national chauvinism. The dismissed Serbs were mainly highly educated people.

I was dismissed from work in 1971.

In 1990, as I already said, and again in 1991 following the Croatian elections, discrimination against Serbs by Croats was increased: Serbs were dismissed from their jobs and a real campaign of harassment against them began in their places of work. The harassment was reflected in the fact that Serbs were not allowed to work on certain cases and, in other words, Croats by-passed them regarding the jobs that were their responsibility.

This form of nationalism was intensified every day to turn into the booby-trapping of shops and locals owned by Sisak Serbs. Alongside, there was maltreatment by machinegun fire against the windows and fronts of houses owned by Serbs.

I remember a few such cases very vividly. For instance, mines were planted in the local of Ilija Kacar several times. I believe that he now lives in Belgrade. His local was blown up on several occasions.

I also remember the mining of the local meat shop owned by a Serb entrepreneur named Novakovic.

Also mined was the shop of Mirko Gavrilovic in 1991. At that time, detonations could be heard overnight across Sisak, mostly in the quarters inhabited by Serbs and the next day, we found out the names of the owners of those shops or houses. I can't recall at the moment all the names of people whose shops or homes had been blown up, but I know that there were many such instances.

All this created great fear among Serbs like me, living in Sisak, so much so that a Serb could literally not meet another Serb in the street. I too experienced a lot of embarrassment in the street. Vahida Karic, who was not a medically sane person, openly branded me as a chetnick, in the street. She was obviously manipulated and exploited by the Croatian police and civilians who worked for the Croatian police and they waited to see the reactions of local Serbs in order to step in.

In August 1991, while I still worked at the medical centre, a neighbour of mine was killed by the police. His name was Jovan Crnobrnja, who used to work at the Sisak Police Headquarters, while his wife Dobrila worked with me. The day before he was killed, Jovo Crnobrnja went to see his wife at work and saw me too. I learned from his wife that the Croatian police killed him in front of her in their home and I know that his wife Dobrila suffered a nervous breakdown because of it and was rushed to hospital. I know that after Jovo Crnobrnja was killed, the newspaper "Vecernji list" reported on its pages the next day that Jovo Crnobrnja had ambushed a police patrol and that he was killed in the fire with policemen, which was not true. He was killed purely and simply because he was a Serb. He was a very honest man and was not a rabid or nationally coloured man. All this went on through the night when the police and civilians killed Serbs and one could not get hold of any name of those Croatian police officers.

In August 1991, Dragan Rajsic went missing. I heard this from local Serbs.

In 1991, also killed were Marko Vila, his wife Evica and their three sons, who were all of age. One of the sons was named Zeljko, the other Dusan and I don't know the name of the third son. All that happened in their home at night.

I also heard that a Serb by the surname of Bozic was killed. I know that he was a driver at the company "Slavija Trans" in Petrinja. I heard that, while driving between Sisak and Zagreb, his bus was stopped and the Croatian police officers dragged him out and killed him in the village of Odra. I heard it from Sisak Serbs.

I heard also in 1991 that the daughter of Jovo and Vera Solar, whose name I don't know, was killed in their flat. Jovo Solar was a Serb and his wife Vera a Croat. Having heard and seen all this and fearing for my own and my wife's life, I fled on 28 August 1991, together with my wife, to Belgrade, leaving my Sisak flat behind. I can also say that Mirko Ljubisic, also a Serb, who had a Croatian brother-in-law in the police force, told me that there was a hit list for local Serbs. Ljubisic told me that his brother-in-law had information that the police hit list included Mirko Ljubisic, my wife and I, Mirko Vlaisavljevic and Petar Prica, and a number of other Serbs who lived in the same residential quarter which was predominantly Serb. I don't remember the names of the other Serbs from the list. Having received this piece of information from Ljubisic, I decided to flee, because my own and my wife's life was in jeopardy. We were on the hit list. While I was in Belgrade with my wife, I read in a daily newspaper that my workmate Dragan Sundac was killed. I also read in the same paper and saw pictures of the Vila family who tragically died.

On 15 November 1991, I left for the Republic of Serbian Krajina to stay with my brother at Dabrina, which is near Glina.

Meanwhile, in January 1992, wishing to know if the news of the death of my workmate Dragan Sundac was true, I called from Banja Luka the Sisak medical centre, asking for Dragan. An employee by the name of Mirjana Kovacic replied and told me that she could not give away any information. However, she gave me the telephone number for Dragan's wife Vera who is incidentally a Croat. I then telephoned to Vera and she immediately recognized my voice and began to cry, saying that there is no Drago any more. I told her that at least she had people who could trace him, but she replied to me "he is no more" and that "there are no more people". By the way, as I said, Vera is a Croat who lives at the village of Crnac near Sisak and is related to Janko Bobetko who is a senior Croatian Army officer.

I failed to mention the name of a Serb who also used to work with me at the medical centre. His name was Spiro Kostic. He is still alive and I know that he had been severely mistreated by the Croatian police. His typist wife told me that the Croatian policemen arrested Spiro and that he was detained for a while. His wife also told me that he was released upon the intervention of higher judicial authorities and that he was immediately rearrested a few hundred meters from the prison in the presence of his wife and lawyer. I later heard that Spiro Kostic was taken to the Jodno camp in Sisak and that he was subsequently exchanged. I have heard that the Croatian police officers and Army submitted the Serb detainees at that camp to torture and mistreatment. I don't know the names of the camp prisoners. Incidentally, Spiro Kostic was later the health minister in the Republic of Serbian Krajina. I don't know where he lives, but his mother resides in Belgrade.

On 4 August 1995, the Croatian and Muslim forces began shelling Glina and the surrounding villages. They also dropped bombs on my village and the nearby village of Dragotina. I

remember that parts of the aircraft missiles fell in the garden of my brother's house. The houses of Slavko Zrakic and Milos Badric in the village of Dragotina were destroyed in this areal bombardment. Because our lives were threatened, my brother and I left on tractor in a convoy on 5 August 1995 with other fleeing Serbs, leaving our village which is 30 to 40 kilometres from the border with Croatia. As my brother and I moved on tractor in the convoy, we were not under attack, but I later heard that the Croatian and Muslim forces used MIG jets to hit the refugee convoys, mostly between Zirovac and Dvor-upon-Una.

I later heard that my cousin Mirko Slijepcevic was killed in the convoy by the Ustashi. The convoy in which Mirko was killed also contained my cousin Milka Slijepcevic and her husband Dusan, who now live somewhere in Serbia, but I don't know the name of the town.

I also found out that Radovan Vujaklija, who now lives in Belgrade, but previously resided in Sisak, while he lived there, was ill treated by the Croatian police as a result of which he had his kidney removed and was on dialysis. He had a kidney donated by his mother. I don't know his address, but I only know that he lives in Belgrade.

I have nothing else to declare.

There are no objections or questions to be asked.

The witness asked that the travel expenses amounting to 40.00 dinars be paid to him, as he was accompanied by his wife Mara because he had suffered three heart attacks.

The Court reaches the following

DECISION

The witness has been granted 40.00 dinars for the travel expenses.

The witness was warned in accordance with Article 82 of the Criminal Procedure Code that he had the right to read the minutes before signing; therefore, he declared: "I don't wish to read the minutes because I heard it dictated out loudly; The minutes contained all I had said and I have no objections and only wish to sign it".

The hearing was adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

INVESTIGATING MAGISTRATE
Bogoljub Stankov (Signed)

WITNESS
Lazo Stojic (Signed)

COURT RECORDER
Vesna Mrkic (Signed)

KRI. 87/96

Број КИ .....

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 27.11. 199 6 године пред istražnim

судијом Okružnog суда у Zrenjaninu

у кривичном поступку против po zamolnici Komiteta za prikupljanje podataka o izvršenim zločinima protiv čovečnosti i medjunarodnog prava

због кривичног дела из члана ..... КЗ.

Istražni — судија

Stankov Bogoljub

Записничар

Mrkić Vesna

Сведок

STOJIĆ LAZO

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

.....

окривљени

.....

бранилац

.....

Започето у 8,34 часова

Сведок је опомењут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме STOJIĆ LAZO
2) Име оца Jovan
3) Занимање nerešen status
4) Боравиште Melenci, ul. Dragoljuba Žarkova 7
5) Место рођења Dabrina, SO Glina
6) Година рођења 1929
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним .....

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће:

Stojić Lazo

Svedok upozoren u smislu člana 229. i 231. stav 2. ZKP izjavljuje:

Od 1954.godine do avgusta 1991.godine ja sam živeo u Sisku sa manjim prekidima, sa svojom porodicom, odnosno sa svojom suprugom i dvoje dece.

Odmah posle izbora u Hrvatskoj 1990.godine, kako u ostalim mestima Hrvatske, tako i u Sisku narastao je hrvatski nacionalizam, koji je inače i ranije manifestiran u raznim vidovima i u latentnom stanju.

Ovaj hrvatski nacionalizam u Hrvatskoj počeo je još da buja za vreme mas. pokreta. Sećam se da sam radio u dunavskom lojdu i 1971.godine sa još 33 Srbina otpušten sam sa posla, kao žitvra nacionalističke politike, a otpušteni Srbi su uglavnom bili sa visokom i višom stručnom spremom.

Sa posla sam otpušten 1971.godine.

1990.godine, kao što sam rekao, kao i 1991.godine, posle izbora u Hrvatskoj, pojačana je diskriminacija prema Srbima od strane Hrvata, Srbi su otpuštani sa posla i prema njima je počelo pravo šikaniranje na sposlu. To šikaniranje se ogledalo u tome da Srbima nije dozvoljeno da rade pojedine predmete i jednom rečju Hrvati su ih zaobilazili u poslu koji je bio u njihovoj nadležnosti.

Taj nacionalizam se pojačavao iz dana u dan i onda se prešlo i na miniranje radnji i lokala koje su posedovali Srbi u Sisku, počelo je mirtaljiranje iz automatskih oružja, prozora i fasada kuća čiji su vlasnici Srbi.

Sećam se dobro više takvih slučajeva miniranja. Tako je recimo, miniran lokal i to više puta Kačar Ilije, mislim da isti sada živi u Beogradu. Njegov lokal srušen je više puta sa eksplozivnim napravama.

Takodje se sećam da je miniran lokal - mesnica jednog privatnika Srbina koji se preziva Novaković.

Isto tako miniran je lokal i Gavrilović MIrka a to je bilo 1991.godine. U to vreme po celom Sisku odjekivale su detonacije isključivo noću i to u predelima grada gde su živeli isključivo Srbi, a sutra dan bi se već znalo čiji je lokal ili kuća minirana. U ovom trenutku ne mogu da se setim imena lica čiji su lokali i kuće minirani, ali znam da je bilo dosta takvih slučajeva.

Sve ovo izazvalo je veliki strah kod nas Srba koji smo živeli u Sisku, tako da se Srbin sa Srbinom prosto nije smeo sastati na ulici. I sam sam doživeo na ulici velike neprijatnosti. Karić Vahida koja nija baš bila osoba zdravstveno zdrava, me je otvoreno na ulici nazivala četnikom. Primetilo se da je ona izmanipulisana i iskorišćena od strane hrvatske policije i civila koji rade u službi hrvatske policije i oni su sam očekali da vide reakciju Srba da bi intervenisali.

I 8. mesecu 19891.godine još dok sam radio u Medicinskom centru, u mom komšiluku u kući je ubijen od strane hrvatske policije Crnobrnja Jovan koji je inače radio u SUP-u Sisak, dok je njegova supruga Dobrila radila isto gde i ja. Dan ranije pre nego što je ubijen Crnobrnja Jovo je bio kod svoje supruge na poslu, pa je svratio i do mene. Od njegove supruge sam saznao da ga je hrvatska policija ubila pred nom u njihovoj kući i znam da je Jovina supruga Dobrila zbog toga dobila živčani slom i prebačena u bolnicu. Znam da nakon ubistva Crnobrnja Jove, sledećeg dana u časopisu "večernji list" objavljeno je da je Crnobrnja Jovo presreo patrolu MUP-a Hrvatske i da je ubijen u obračunu sa rdnicima MUP-a Hrvatske što nije bilo tačno. Crnobrnja Jovo je ubijen iz prostog razloga što je Srbin. Bio je izuzetno pošten čovek i nije bio nacionalno zagrižen i obojen. Sve ovo se inače dešavalo noću i uglavnom hrvatska policija i civili su vršili likvidaciju Srba, a ni jedno ime od tih hrvatskih policajaca prosto se nije moglo saznati.

U 8. mesecu 1991.godine nestao je Rajšić Dragan i to sam čuo od ljudi, Srba iz Siska.

Te 1991.godine ubijeni su Vila Marko, njegova supruga Evica i njihova tri sina, koji su bili punoletni, znam da se jedan zvao Željko, drugi Dušan, a treći ne znam kako se zvao i ovo se desilo noću u nihovoj kući.

Čuo sam takodje, da je ubijen jedan Srbin koji se prezivao Božić, ne znam njegovo ime, znam da je radio kao šofer u preduzeću "Slavijatrans" iz Petrinje i čuo sam da je on prilikom vožnje na relaciji Sisak - Zagreb zaustavljen je autobus koji je vozio Božić, njega su izvukli hrvatski policajci i ubijen je u selu Odra. To sam čuo od Srba iz Siska.

Te 1991.godine takodje sam čuo da je u stanu ubijena ćerka Solar Jove i Vere, čije ime ne znam, Solar Jovo je bio Srbin, a Vera Hrvatica. Pošto sam za sve ovo čuo i video sam da se dešavaju ubistva Srba zbog straha za svoj sopstveni život i život moje supruge, ja sam 28.8.1991.godine sa radnog mesta pobegao zajedno sa suprugom u Beograd i ostavio sam svoj stan u Sisku. Mogu da kažem da je meni LJubišić Mirko koji je takodje Srbin, a koji ima zeta Hrvata koji radi u MUP-u Hrvatske da postoji spisak u MUP-u za likvicaciju Srba. Ljubišić mi je rekao da je od zeta dobio saopštenje da se na spisku MUP-a za likvidaciju nalaze on Ljubišić MIrko, ja i moja supruga, Vlaisavljević Mirko i Prica Petar i još neki Srbi koji su živeli u kvartu gde su uglavnom živeli Srbi, a čijih imena se sada ne sećam. Pošto sam od Ljubišića dobio ove podatke ja sam odlučio da pobegnem jer mi je život bio ugrožen kao i moje supruge jer smo se nalazili na spisku za likvidaciju. Za vreme dok sam bio u Beogradu sa suprugom u jednom dnevnom listu ja sam pročitao da je ubijen moj kolega sa posla Sundać Dragan, u tom istom listu pročitao sam i video sam slike tragično nastradale porodice Vila.

15.11.1991.godine ja sam otišao u Srpsku republiku Krajinu i kod mog rodjenog brata u mestu Dabrina a to je mesto blizu kod Gline.

U medjuvremenu u januaru mesecu 1992.godine ja sam želeo da se uverim da li je istina da je moj kolega sa posla Sundać Dragan stvarno ubijen, pozvao sam iz Banja Luke telefonom Medicinski centar Sisak i tražio sam Sundać Dragana. Na telefon se javila službena Kovačić Mirjana koja mi je rekla da ne može da mi da nikakvu informaciju ali mi je dala broj telefona od Draganove supruge Vere koja je inače Hrvatica. Ja sam onda telefonom pozvao Veru i ona mi je odmah prepoznala glas i počela je da plaće i rekla je "nema više mog Drage". Ja sam joj rekao da bar ona ima ljude koji kogu da ga pronadju ali mi je ona odgovorila "njega više nema, nema više ljudi". Inače kao što sam rekao Vera je Hrvatica živi u selu Crnac kod Siska i nalazi se u rodbinskoj vezi sa Jankom Bobetkom koji je visoki oficir hrvatske vojske.

Napominjem da sam propustio da sapštim ime jednog Srbina koji je takodje radio samnom u Medicinskom centru to je Spiro Kostić, koji je živ, a poznato mi je da je on žestoko maltretiran od strane hrvatske policije. Njegova žena koja je bila inače moja daktilografkinja, mi je rekla da su hrvatski policajci uhvatili Spiru, da je on izvesno vreme proveo u zatvoru. Od njegove supruge sam saznao da je posle izvesnog vremena on pušten na slobodu na intervenciju viših prvosudnih organa, ali da je odmah nakon puštanja na slobodu ponovo uhapšena na stotinak metara od zatvora i to u prisustvu njegove supruge i advokata. Kasnije sam čuo da je Spiro Kosić odveden u logor "Jodno" koji je bio u Sisku, a da je kasnije razmenjen. Ja sam samo čuo da su u tom logoru hrvatski policajci i vojska vršili mučenja i maltretiranja Srba koji su bili u tom logoru. Imena lica koja su bila u logoru ja ne znam. Inače Spiro KOstić je kasnije bio ministar zdravlja RS Krajine, ne znam gde on živi, ali znam da ima majku koja živi u Beogradu.

4.8.1995.godine hrvatsko-muslimanske snage su počele da vrše granatiranje Gline i okolnih sela. Osim toga iz aviona su tukli i moje selo i susedno selo a to su selo Dragotina, i sećam se da su u bašti kuće moga braga padali delovi od raketa iz aviona. Prilikom tih napada iz aviona srušene su kuće Zrakić Slavka i Badrić Miloša iz sela Dragotina. S obzirom da nam je život bio ugrožen ja i brat smo traktorom krenuli u zbeg 5.8.1995.godine, kao i ostali Srbi koji su tu živeli i mi smo medju prvima bili u zbegu jer je naše selo udaljeno od granice prema Hrvatskoj 30-40 km. Za vreme dok smo se brat i ja kretali u koloni sa traktorom nije bio nikakav napad na nas, a kasnije sam čuo da su hrvatsko-muslimanske jedinice iz aviona "Mig" gadjale kolonu izbeglica i to najviše na relaciji Žirovac - Dvor na Uni.

Издаје: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Издавачки сектор – Београд (47/95)
Ознака за поруџбину: обр. бр. 23/276

Штампа: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Графички сектор "Б. Ђоновић" - Београд

Kasnije sam čuo da je u ovoj koloni poginuo i sin od moje seste od tetke i to od ustaša koji su presekli kolonu, koji se zvao Mirko Slijepčević i koji je bio moj nećak. U toj koloni kada je poginuo MIrko bila je i moja sestra od tetke Slijepčevim Milka i njen muž Dušan, a oni žive negde u Srbiji, ali ne znam ime tog grada.

Saznao sam takodje, da je Vujaklija Radovan koji sada živi u Beogradu a koji je ranije živeo u Sisku, za vrem dok je živeo u Sisku bio maltretiran od hrvatske policije tako da mu je izvadjen jedan bubreg i bio je na hemo dijalizi i bubreg mu je dala majka, adresu ne znam, samo znam da živi u Beogradu.

Nemam više šta da izjavim.

Primedbi i pitanja nema.

Svedok na ime putnih troškova traži da mu se dosudi 40,00 dinara, pošto je došao u pratnji svoje supruge Mare, s obzirom da je imao tri infarkta.

Sud donosi

R E Š E NJ E

Svedoku se na ime putnih troškova dosudjuje iznos od 40 dinara.

Svedok upozoren u smislu člana 82. ZKP da ima pravo pre potpisivanja pročitati zapisnik, pa nakon upozorenja izjavljuje:"zapisnik ne želim čitati jer sam slušao glasno diktiranje, u zapisnik je uneto sve onako kako sam ja to izjavio, na zapisnik nemam primedbi i želim da ga potpišem".

Dovršeno u 10, 00 časova.

Istražni sudija

Svedok

Zapisničar

ANNEX 12

OSCE Report: "Unaddressed-for war-time killings of civilians in Sisak in 1991-92, April 2009

OSCE
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSCE Office in Zagreb

Unaddressed war-time killings of civilians in Sisak in 1991-92
Updated as of April 2009

As of today, hundreds of killings from the early years of the conflict in mid-1991 and 1992 in the Sisak area remain unaddressed. Regarding the extent of crimes committed by both sides to the conflict during the war in the Sisak area, the Head of the Sisak Police Administration informed the OSCE that since 1991, 650 persons were reported missing[i] and 684 bodies were exhumed (128 of which unidentified).[ii] The Chief State Attorney informed the Office that in the Sisak County in 270 war crimes cases investigations are pending against yet to be identified suspects; in addition, investigations are pending against 103 persons; while 56 persons were indicted and proceedings are pending.

Several war crimes proceedings have been conducted before the Sisak County Court. To the Office's knowledge,[iii] the Court has convicted 101 former members of the Serb forces (90 of whom were tried in their absence[iv]) for war crimes committed against Croat victims in the Sisak area. The Sisak County Court has never convicted a member of the Croatian Armed Forces for war crimes against Serb victims committed in the period between 1991 and the present time.[v] One Croatian Force member was indicted before the Sisak County Court in April 2009 and proceedings are pending.[vi] The seven cases identified as priorities for prosecution by the Sisak County State Attorney in early April 2009 indicate that the focus will continue to be on Croat war victims.[vii]

The Office compiled a sample list of 35 yet unaccounted-for war-time killings of Serb civilians in the Sisak area. The list is based on data from civil compensation claim files, forensic reports, interviews with relatives, NGOs and media information. Data available to the Office indicates that evidence warranting investigation into these cases exists.

Most listed killing incidents seem to form part of more extensive crime patterns which remain unprosecuted. As part of the attack on the **Serb civilian population in the town of Sisak** (22 listed victims), five members of the Vila family were killed in August 1991. Unaddressed war crimes cases include the detention, mistreatment and killing in the **ORA detention facility** (five listed victims), the abduction and killings of Serb employees of the **Sisak oil factory** (four listed victims) and the **22 August 1991 "Thunders" operation** in surrounding villages[viii] (nine listed victims). Regarding the latter, not even forensic examination of the bodies was undertaken.

The available sample data demonstrate crime patterns. Seventeen of the listed victims were killed by gunshots. Eleven victims' bodies indicate serious *ante mortem* mistreatment. The bodies of thirteen listed victims were disposed of in the river following their killing, the bodies of another three in Sisak's old town.

The lack of criminal prosecution also frustrated civil compensation in these cases. Regarding nineteen listed victims, relatives failed to obtain civil compensation.[ix] Most of them had to bear the costs of the proceeding.[x]

No.	Name of victim & year of birth	Possible links with killing	Date of killing/ disappearance	Description of incident	Forensic evidence	Possible evidence	Investigation	Civil proceedings for compensation	Source
1.	Vaso Jelic, 1931	ORA detention facility	15/11/1991 Sisak	Forcibly taken from his home in Sisak by masked soldiers and brought to ORA detention facility	Body recovered on 10/02/1992 near Stari Grad in Sisak: blindfolded with tied hands; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head and chest; wounds indicate that the victim was subjected to *ante mortem* torture; report on external forensic examination made on 10/02/92, Kir 87/92	3 eye-witnesses to forced detention; bullet found in victim's body	Criminal report filed by Sisak police (K-422/92) dated 03/04/92	Sisak County Court dismissed the complaint filed by widow Ana Jelic on 06/12/2005 (obsolete case & uncorroborated links with actions of Croatian soldiers); appeal dismissed on 22/03/2007; costs of the proceeding 45,700 HRK	Sisak County Court judgment P-307/03; Report on external examination of the body; OSCE telephone conversation with Ana Jelic

2.	Nikola Trifkanovic, 1942	ORA detention facility	25/08/1991 Sisak, Zeleni Brijeg	Forcibly taken with two sons from his Sisak home by HV soldiers and brought to ORA facility (see the next two cases)	Body found on 28/08/1991 on the Sava River bank; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head and body; report on external forensic examination Kir 356/91	2 eye-witnesses to forcible detention	Criminal report by Sisak police of 05/09/1991; special report of 06/12/2006; Stojanka Trivkanovic (wife) filed criminal complaint on 14/07/1993 and on 13/12/2006; further investigation conducted in January 2008	Sisak County Court judgment P-1300/06-12 concerning compensation claim for Zoran and Berislav Trivkanovic; Sisak County Court Judgment IV-P-188/05 concerning Zoran Trivkanovic; OSCE conversation with Stojanka Trivkanovic

3.	Berislav Trivkanovic, 1973	ORA detention facility	25/08/1991 Sisak, Zeleni Brijeg	Forcibly taken with father and brother from his Sisak home by HV soldiers and brought to ORA facility (see the previous and next cases)	Body was not recovered; declared missing person /dead on 22/07/2004	2 eye witnesses to forcible detention	Stojanka Trivkanovic (mother) filed criminal complaint on 14/07/1993 & 13/12/2006; special report of 06/12/2006; further investigation conducted in January 2008	Sisak County Court dismissed the request filed by mother Stojanka Trivkanovic on 02/05/2007 (lack of evidence on the participation of Croatian Soldiers in the incident); appeal proceeding pending; costs of proceeding 15,600 HRK	Sisak County Court judgment P-1300/06-12 concerning compensation claim for Zoran and Berislav Trivkanovic; Sisak County Court Judgment IV-P-188/05 concerning Zoran Trivkanovic; OSCE conversation with Stojanka Trivkanovic; ICRC tracing request JUB-101804-01

4.	Zoran Trivkanovic, 1967	ORA detention facility	25/08/1991 Sisak, Zeleni Brijeg	Frcibly taken with father and brother from his Sisak home by HV soldiers and brought to ORA facility (see the previous two cases)	Body not recovered; declared dead while missing on 22/07/2004	Two eye witnesses to forcible detention	Stojanka Trivkanovic (mother) filed criminal complaint on 14/07/1993 & 13/12/2006; special report of 06/12/2006; last investigation conducted in January 2008	Beside Stojanka Trivkanovic, compensation claim also filed by Dragica Ferencak (wife) and by Aleksandar and Robert Trivkanovic (sons), which were dismissed by the Sisak County Court (obsolete/lack of evidence on the participation of Croatian soldiers in the incident) on 04/12/2007 appeal proceedings pending; costs of the proceeding 71,480 HRK	Sisak County Court judgment P-1300/06-12 concerning compensation claim for Zoran and Berislav Trivkanovic; Sisak County Court Judgment IV-P-188/05 concerning Zoran Trivkanovic; OSCE conversation with Stojanka Trivkanovic; ICRC tracing request JUB-101807-01

5.	Milenko Djapa, 1951	Sisak, oil factory	22/08/1991 Sisak	Employee of Sisak oil factory; forcibly taken away from his Sisak flat by Croatian soldiers	Body recovered in the River Sava near village of Lukavac; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the belly; autopsy report dated 27/08/1991			Compensation claim for non-material damages filed by Evica Djapa (wife) and by Mirjana and Desi (daughters) to the Zagreb County Court on 08/03/2006	Compensation claim; *Nacional* (08-01-2002) "*406 murderers walk free in Croatia*"
6.	Petar Pajagic, 1932	Sisak, oil factory	20/09/1991 Sisak	Senior employee of Sisak factory; forcibly rounded up on the street in Sisak by either HV or police (*Wolves)*	Body recovered from the Danube near Novi Sad; identified by the state authorities of Serbia		Dijana Pajagic (daughter) filed a criminal complaint to the State County Prosecutor in Sisak on 14/11/2000	Sisak County Court dismissed motion to settle amicably the non-material compensation claim filed by Dijana Pajagic (out of court settlement dismissed because of non-recognition of official identification documents for the victim issued by the Serbian authorities)	*Nacional,* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*"; *Vijesnik* (04/05/2004) "*responsibility for the killings of Sisak Serbs avoided*"; criminal complaint; OSCE telephone conversation with Dijana Pajagic

7.	Petar Kusic, 1956	Sisak, oil factory	unknown	Employee of Sisak oil factory; missing from the part of the city called Zeleni Brijeg together with his brother (see next case)	Body recovered beside that of his brother between the villages of Zircica and Martinska Ves by the River Sava on 06/02/1992; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head and belly, shot through the head, arm and chest at close range; report on external forensic examination Kir 81/92		Report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) *"We have been convicted because they hate me".*
8.	Nedeljko Kusic, 1928	Sisak, oil factory	unknown	Retiree; went missing in the part of the city called Zeleni Brijeg together with his brother (see previous case)	Body recovered beside that of his brother between the villages of Zircica and Martinska Ves by the River Sava on 06/02/1992; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head and belly, shot through the head, arm and chest at close range; report on external forensic examination Kir 81/92		Report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) *"We have been convicted because they hate me".*

9.	Jovo Crnobrnja, 1936	Sisak, Zeleni Brijeg	27/08/1991; Sisak, Zeleni Brijeg	Croatian Army soldiers forced their way into his Sisak home (Zeleni Brijeg); shot by firearm; two hand grenades thrown into his house	Buried at the civil cemetery in Sisak	Eye witness to the killing			*Nacional* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*"; OSCE conversation with Vjera Solar and Ivanka Uzelac
10.	Ljubica Solar, 1972	Sisak	17-18/09/1991; Sisak	Shot by a sniper through the window of her boyfriend's (JNA member) flat	Gunshot wounds to the chest; medical and balistic report dated 04/11/2002		Criminal complaint by the Sisak police dated 24/10/1991 referred to Sisak State County Prosecutor on 21/11/1991 (K-908/91); investigation against two suspects suspended on 26/11/2004 (K-DO-58/01) and investigation reopened against unidentified perpetrators (KN-DO-24/04)	On 18/12/2008 Sisak County Court dismissed non-material compensation claim filed by Vjera (mother), Jovan (father) and by Djordje (brother) Solar on 16/03/2003 (obsolete/ lack of evidence on the involvement of Croatian soldiers; appeal proceedings pending; costs of the proceeding HRK 74,580	Sisak County Court judgment III P-1323/04; OSCE conversation with Vjera Solar; letter from Sisak State County Prosecutor to Mrs. Solar dated 19/07/2005

11.	Stanko Martinovic, 1939	Sisak (Novo Selo)	23/09/1991	Forcibly taken from his Sisak home (Novo Selo) by Croatian soldiers	Body recovered from the River Sava in Bosanski Samac (BiH) on 27/10/1991		On 03/05/2007 Sisak County Court dismissed non-material compensation claim by Zahida (wife) and by Radivoje and Dobrivoje Martinovic (sons) (obsolete/lack of sentencing judgment); appeal proceedings pending; costs of the proceeding HRK 23,000	Sisak County Court judgment IV P-482/06
12	Branko Oljaca, 1955	Komarevo	23 or 24/08/1991	Police officer brought to the village church by order of deputy police commander in Sisak	Body recovered on the Sava River bank near village of Lukavec on 27/08/1991; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the chest and pressing of the head, stab wounds around the neck and chest; report on external forensic examination dated 29/08/1991; about five years ago the exhumation of the body was not allowed			report on external forensic examination; OSCE conversation with Vjera Solar and Ivanka Uzelac

13.	Stojan Miodrag, 1950	Sisak	24/09/1991	Employee of Sisak steel works; forcibly rounded up following the visit by the Croatian health insurance employees regarding child allowance, and later killed. Only a day before his wife questioned about husband's participation in Serbian para-military units	Body recovered on 28/09/1991; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head; report on external forensic examination dated 30/09/1991; during identification of the body, widow noticed many mutilations on the body of the deceased		Report on external forensic examination; OSCE telephone conversation with widow Zorica Miodrag; Amnesty International video *"Stone Walling"* http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gH51qT0UNa8
14.	Simo Zlokapa, 1921	Sisak	24/09/1991	Killed in 1991	Body recovered from the canal near Stari Grad in Sisak. Cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head; injuries indicate possible torture. Report on external forensic examination dated 20/09/1991.	One eye witness to the killing	Report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) *"We have been convicted because they hate me".*
15	Zoran Vranesevic, 1965	Sisak	Unknown	Former Sisak policeman, disappeared after having been stopped at the check point "Odra" in Sisak where he was subsequently allegedly killed.	Body recovered near Stari Grad in Sisak on 27/08/1991; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the chest and head; report on external forensic examination dated 28/08/1991.		Report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (08/01/2002) *"406 killers walk free in Croatia";* *Nacional* (30/07/2002) *"We have been convicted because they hate me".*

16.	Vlado Bozic, 1953	Odra, village near Sisak	04/08/1991	Dragged out of a bus driven by him and beaten to death in the village of Odra by a group of armed reserve policemen. Died in an ambulance on the way to a hospital in Sisak.	Cause of death: shock due to trauma and bleeding; numerous injuries compatible with injuries inflicted by beating; autopsy report dated 05/08/1991, Kir. 298/91.		Criminal complaint filed by the Sisak police (K-538/91)	Petrinja County Court dismissed on 06/04/2005 non-material compensation claim filed by wife Mirjana Bozic, Bozica Perkovic and Branislava Bozic (daughters) on 15/02/2005 (limitation); appeal dismissed on 11/09/2008; costs of the proceeding 15,400 HRK	Autopsy report; Petrinja County Court judgment I P-95/05-5; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*".
17.	Ljuban Lovric 1946	Sisak	25/11/1991	Employee of the Croatian railways; dragged out of his car at the petrol station in Sisak by members of the so-called anti-terrorist "Odra" group	Body recovered on the Sava River bank in Sisak on 28/11/1991; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head; report on external forensic examination dated 30/11/1991				report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*".
18.	Vatroslav Vergas, 1959	Sisak	29/11/1991	Janitor of the "Brodokomerc" company in Sisak; brought in by police and killed	Body recovered in a village east of Sisak; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head and body; report on external forensic examination dated 02/12/1991, Kir. 652/91				Report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*".

19.	Evica Vila, 1933	Zeleni Brijeg (Sisak)	08/1991	Killed together with her husband and sons in Sisak in August 1991 (see the next four cases).	Body recovered in the River Sava on 26/08/1991. Cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head; report on external forensic examination dated 28/08/1991, Kir. 355/91	Criminal complaint filed by the Sisak police to the State Prosecutor (K-831/91)	Report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*".
20.	Makro Vila, 1928	Zeleni Brijeg (Sisak)	25/08/1991	Killed together with his wife and sons in Sisak in August 1991 (see the previous and next three cases)	Body recovered in the River Sava near the village of Gusce (east of Sisak) on 09/09/1991; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the body and stomach; report on external forensic examination 10/09/1991	Criminal complaint filed by the Sisak police to the State Prosecutor (K-831/91)	Report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*".
21.	Mladen Vila, 1951	ORA detention facility Sisak, Zeleni Brijeg	25/08/1991	Killed together with parents and brother in Sisak in August 1991. Taken forcibly out of his home to the ORA detention facility (see the previous two and the next two cases)	Body recovered in the River Sava near the village of Lukavec on 30/08/1991; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head; injuries consistent with injuries inflicted by torture: broken nose, haematoma; report on external forensic examination dated 02/09/1991		Report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*".

22.	Zeljko Vila, 1963	Sisak (Zeleni Brijeg)	08/1991	Killed together with parents and brothers in Sisak in August 1991 (see previous three and the next case)	Body recovered alongside the body of his brother Dusan in the River Sava on 28/08/1991; cause of death: gunshot wounds to the head; report on external forensic examination dated 30/08/1991	Criminal complaint filed by the Sisak police to the State Prosecutor (K-831/91)	Report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*".
23.	Dusan Vila, 1959	Sisak (Zeleni Brijeg)	08/1991	Killed together with parents and brothers in Sisak in August 1991 (see previous four cases).	Body recovered alongside that of brother Zeljko in the River Sava on 28/08/1991; cause of death: completely destroyed head and stab wounds in the neck and chest areas, injuries consistent with those inflicted by torture; report on external forensic examination dated 30/08/1991	Criminal complaint filed by the Sisak police to the State Prosecutor (K-831/91)	Report on external forensic examination; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*".

24.	Stevo Borojevic, 1946	Sisak	06/10/1991	Disappeared after having been stopped by members of the Croatian Army at the check point in the village of Odra. Later killed.	Body recovered 13 days later; cause of death: stab wounds in the neck and chest area and gunshot wounds to the head; autopsy report dated 18/10/1991		Criminal complaint dated 11/11/1991 filed by the Sisak police (K-844/91)	Sisak County Court dismissed on 23/12/2005 the non-material compensation claim filed by Jasenka Borojevic (wife), Edita Mihic and Lahorka Maric (daughters) for lack of evidence on the participation of Croatian Army members (limitation); appeal dismissed on 10/05/2007; costs of the proceeding 30,800 HRK	Sisak County Court judgment XII P-187/05; *Nacional* (30/07/2002) "*We have been convicted because they hate me*".

25.	Zeljka Vojinovic, 1969	Operation by "Thunders" in the village of Trnjani on 22/08/1991	22/08/1991	During the attack on the village by ZNG "Thunders", shots were fired at the Vojinovic family home in the village of Trnjani, killing the victim. The same soldiers offended the victim's mother because of her ethnicity.	Body recovered from the family home immediately after the attack	Two witnesses to the shooting who found the body of Zeljka Bojinovic	Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *et al.* for the criminal act of war crime on 24.05.2006, SA(K-DO-29/06). Sisak County State Prosecutor refused the criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 (lack of grounded suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims died in the rally of gunfire)	Sisak County Court accepted the complaint on 07/07/2006 and established responsibility of the Croatian Army and awarded non-material compensation to Milja and Petar Bojinovic (parents) amounting to 200,000 HRK each; the Court found that case had all the characteristics of a war crime (no statute of limitations); appeal proceedings pending	Criminal complaint; Sisak County Court judgment P-745/05-13

26.	Petar Crljenica, 1941	Military operation staged by "Thunders" in the village of Kinjacka on 22/08/1991	22/08/1991			Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *at al* for the criminal act of war crime on 24/05/2006, SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak County Prosecutor refused the criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 for lack of reasonable suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims had died in the rally of gunfire.	Milos, Nada and Dragica Crljenica filed a non-material compensation claim to the Sisak County Court on 06/07/2005.	Criminal complaint; complaint against RH for compensation. P-1387/05.
27.	Nenad Pajic, 1951	Military operation staged by "Thunders" in the village of Kinjacka on 22/08/1991	22/08/1991	At the time of the attack on his village, ZNG "Thunders" members burst into the family home of Nenad Pajic and shot him dead as he tried to escape. Cause of death: gunshot wounds.	4 witnesses	Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *at al.* for the criminal act of a war crime on 24/05/2006, SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak County Prosecutor refused the criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 for lack of reasonable suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims had died in the rally of gunfire.	Sisak County Court dismissed on 17/04/2008 the complaint filed by Radojka Pajic (wife) and by Damir and Jovica (sons) for non-material compensation (limitation); appeal proceeding pending; costs of the proceeding 61,600 HRK	Criminal complaint; Sisak County Court judgment P-754/05

28.	Milan Vucinic, 1944	Military operation staged by "Thunders" in the village of Blinska Greda on 22/08/1991	22/08/1991	Killed during the attack of ZNG "Thunders" members on the village. Body ran across by armoured personnel carrier (see next case)	Witness found the ran-over body of Vucinic next to the bodies of Kladar and Kragulj		Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *at al.* for the criminal act of a war crime on 24/05/2006, SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak County Prosecutor refused the criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 for lack of reasonable suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims had died in the rally of gunfire.	Sisak County Court dismissed on 05/02/2004 the complaint filed by Ruzica Vucinic (wife) (limitation); appeal dismissed; costs of the proceeding 7,600 HRK	Criminal complaint; Sisak County Court judgment P-1182/03-6

29	Milan Kladar, 1940	military operation by "Thunders" on 22/08/1991 against the village of Blinjska Greda	22/08/1991	During the attack on the village by ZNG "Thunders" members, they forced Milan Kladar and his wife out of their home, separated them and shot Milan dead. His body was recovered, ran over by an armoured personnel carrier (see previous and the next cases)).	Witness found his body run over lying next to those of Vucinic and Kragulj.	Witness to the attack on the village found the bodies	Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *et al.* for the criminal act of a war crime on 24/05/2006, SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak County State Prosecutor refused criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 for lack of reasonable suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims died in the rally of gunfire.	Sisak County Court dismissed on 04/03/2008 the complaint filed by wife Dragica Kladar (limitation/lack of evidence on the participation of Croatian Army members/ criminal proceedings suspended); case pending appeal; costs of the proceeding 15,000 HRK. Sisak County Court dismissed on 13/02/2008 the criminal complaint filed by daughter Dusanka Miljevic for compensation (limitation/lack of evidence of participation of Croatian Army members/criminal proceedings suspended); proceedings pending appeal; costs of the proceeding 45,000 HRK	Criminal complaint; Sisak County Court judgments P-243/07/9 and XII P-186/05-32

30.	Radovan Kragulj, 1955	Military operation by "Thunders" on 22/08/1991 against the village of Blinjska Greda	22/08/1991	During their attack on the village, ZNG "Thunders" members insulted the victim. Later on killed him; body recovered run over by an armoured personnel carrier (see previous two cases).	Witness found his body run over lying next to those of Vucinic and Kladar.	Witness to the attack on the village found the bodies	Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *et al.* for the criminal act of a war crime on 24/05/2006, SA (K-DO-29/06).Sisak County State Prosecutor refused criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 for lack of reasonable suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims died in the rally of gunfire.	Sisak County Court dismissed on 20/12/2007 the complaint filed for non-material compensation by wife Mara Kragulj and children Milan, Milena, Dragan and Ruza (limitation/lack of evidence on the participation of Croatian Army members) appeal dismissed; on 05/02/2009; costs of the proceeding 44,040 HRK.	Criminal complaint; Sisak County Court judgment XII P-5/05

31.	Ranko Martinovic	Military operation by "Thunders" on 22/08/1991 against the village of Blinjski Kut	22/08/1991	Killed in the attack by ZNG "Thunders" members on his village	Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *et al.* for the criminal act of a war crime on 24/05/2006, SA (K-DO-29/06); Sisak County State Prosecutor refused criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 for lack of reasonable suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims died in the rally of gunfire.	Sisak County Court dismissed on 30/10/2007 the complaint filed for non-material compensation by wife Kata Martinovic and children Branka Jelic and Branko Martinovic (limitation/lack of evidence on the participation of Croatian Army members/civilian losses); appeal proceedings pending; costs of the proceeding 44,400 HRK.	Criminal complaint; formal complaint P-81/07

32.	Dragan Bekic, 1952	Military operation staged by "Thunders" on 22/08/1991 against the village of Kinjacka	22/08/1991	Victim was at the rear during the attack on the village by "Thunders". Victim's body found immediately after the attack.	Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *et al.* for the criminal act of a war crime on 24/05/2006, SA (K-DO-29/06).Sisak County State Prosecutor refused criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 for lack of reasonable suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims died in the rally of gunfire.	Sisak County Court dismissed on 22/05/2006 the complaint filed for non-material compensation by wife Milka Bekic and sons Dusko, Dunjo and Danijel (limitation/lack of evidence on the participation of Croatian Army members/criminal proceedings suspended/civilian losses); appeal dismissed on 12/02/2009. Sisak County Court also dismissed on 23/03/2006 the complaint filed by mother Sofija Bekic (lack of an effective sentencing judgment/limitation/ civilian losses); appeal dismissed on 16/10/2008; cost of the proceeding 14,370 HRK	Criminal complaint; Sisak County Court judgments VI P-189/05-14 and P-1244/03

33.	Stevan Simic, 1937	Military operation staged by "Thunders" on 22/08/1991 against the village of Brdjani Kosa	22/08/1991	Killed during the attack on the village by ZNG "Thunders" members		Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *et al.* for the criminal act of a war crime on 24/05/2006, SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak County State Prosecutor refused criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 for lack of reasonable suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims died in the rally of gunfire.	Sisak County Court dismissed on 04/12/2008 the complaint filed by wife Anka Simic and son Djordje (limitation/lack of an effective sentencing judgment);appeal proceedings pending; cost of the proceeding 18,200 HRK	Criminal complaint; Sisak County Court judgment VI P-1716/05
34.	Nikola Todorovic	Kinjacka	23/09/1991	Disappeared after having been intercepted by Croatian Army soldiers. Body recovered in the village of Blinjski Kut together with the body of Milan Cakalo (see next case).	One witness to the victim's interception by Croatian Army soldiers after which he went missing.	Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *et al.* for the criminal act of war crime on 24.05.2006, SA(K-DO-29/06). Sisak County State Prosecutor refused the criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 (lack of grounded suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims died in the rally of gunfire)	Sisak County Court dismissed on 10/11/2008 the non-material compensation claim filed by wife Danica Todorovic and children Marija and Nikola (limitation/ lack of evidence on war damage/ lack of sentencing judgment/ lack of evidence on the participation of Croatian Army members); appeal proceedings pending; costs of the proceeding 41 750 HRK	Criminal complaint; Sisak County Court judgment XVII P-1823/05-18

35.	Milan Cakalo, 1930	Kinjacka	23/09/1991	Disappeared a month after the attack on the village by ZNG "Thunders" members. Body recovered in the village of Blinjski Kut together with the body of Nikola Todorovic (See previous case). According to media sources, the victim was beheades.	Criminal complaint filed to the County State Prosecutor against Ivica Kovacic *et al.* for the criminal act of war crime on 24.05.2006, SA(K-DO-29/06). Sisak County State Prosecutor refused the criminal complaint on 11/12/2006 (lack of grounded suspicion that the suspects committed the crime and that the victims died in the rally of gunfire)	Zagreb County Court dismissed on 25/10/2007 the complaint filed by son Veljko Cakalo (lack of evidence on the participation of Croatian Army members/ lack of an effective sentencing judgment/ lack of connection with armed conflict); appeal proceedings pending; costs of the proceeding 21,250 HRK	Criminal complaint; Zagreb County Court judgment LXVI PN-5591/05. Boris Raseta: *"That is how HTI does it"*, published on 30/11/2002 (http://www.geocities.com/ljevica13/doc./doc.htm

[i] This includes persons reported missing to the Police, data from the Government Office for detained and missing persons, and the ICRC.
[ii] The data provided to the OSCE during a meeting on 7 April 2009 with the Head of the Sisak – Moslavina Police Administration Mr. Marko Rasic, Head of the War Crimes Department Mr. Nikola Vidic and the Head of the Criminal Department Mr. Mile Jurcevic.
[iii] The OSCE Mission, predecessor of today's Office, started to monitor war crimes proceedings in 1997.
[iv] The eleven individuals convicted by final decision in their presence are: Rade Vrga (sentenced to 7 years), Zoran Obradovic (sentenced to 5 years), Jovo Begovic (sentenced to 5 years), Dragan Djokic (sentenced to 12 years), Milan Stanojevic (sentenced to 15 years), Vlado Sladovic (sentenced to 9 years), Slavko Drobnjak (sentenced to 20 years), Mirko Vuckovic (sentenced to 5 years), Goran Pasic (sentenced to 5 years). Convicted by not final decision in their presence: Brnislav Miscevic (sentenced to 20 years), Rade Miljevic (sentenced to 12 years).
[v] The Court's only conviction of three former Croatian Army members is for a war-time killing related to a Roma victim. All three were convicted for murder pursuant to the Criminal Code and not for a war crime: *RH vs. Haso Mahmutagic, Ivan Pavicic and Dragutin Mravinac* (Sisak County Court), the defendants were convicted to 7, 4 and 4 years respectively. Other trials against Croatian Army members ended with acquittals: eg. *RH vs. Ivan Kubelic and Stanislav Gavron* (Sisak County Court).
[vi] *RH vs. Ivica Miric*, Indictment of 1 April 2009.
[vii] In an interview published on 7 April 2009, Stipe Vrdoljak, Sisak County State Attorney announced that the following cases would be prioritized: Glinska Poljana (21 murder victims), Kraljevcani (5), Glinsko Novo Selo (32), Kostrici (16), G. Jame (12), Gornja and Donja Vucica (15) and Donje Jame (12); see: Vecernji List of 7 April 2009, Sisak Edition, *Primjenom zapovjedne odgovornosti kaznjavaju se nalogodavci i planeri* (According to command responsibility, those giving orders and planners are being punished).
[viii] Blinjski Kut, Kinjacka, Blinjska Greda, Bestrma, Trnjani, Cakale, Brdjani.
[ix] Regarding victim Zeljka Bojinovic, the compensation claim was granted, the decision is pending appeal.
[x] Regarding Vaso Jelic (45,700 HRK); regarding Zoran Trivkanovic (71,480 HRK); regarding Berislav Trivkanovic (15,600 HRK); regarding Ljubica Solar (74,580 HRK); regarding Stanko Martinovic (23,000 HRK); regarding Vlado Bozic (15,400 HRK); regarding Stevo Borojevic (30,800 HRK); regarding Nenad Pajic (61,600 HRK); regarding Milan Vucinic (7,600 HRK); regarding Milan Kladar (45,000 HRK); regarding Radovan Kragulj (44,040 HRK); regarding Ranko Martinovic (44,400 HRK); regarding Dragan Bekic (14,375 HRK); regarding Stevan Simic (18,200 HRK); regarding Nikola Todorovic (41,750 HRK); regarding Milan Cakalo (21,250 HRK).

OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSCE Office in Zagreb

Unaddressed war-time killings of civilians in Sisak in 1991-92

Updated as of April 2009

As of today, hundreds of killings from the early years of the conflict in mid-1991 and 1992 in the Sisak area remain unaddressed. Regarding the extent of crimes committed by both sides to the conflict during the war in the Sisak area, the Head of the Sisak Police Administration informed the OSCE that since 1991, 650 persons were reported missing[1] and 684 bodies were exhumed (128 of which are unidentified).[2] The Chief State Attorney informed the Office that in Sisak County in 270 war crimes cases investigations are pending against yet to be identified suspects; in addition, investigations are pending against 103 persons; while 56 persons were indicted and proceedings are pending.

Several war crimes proceedings have been conducted before the Sisak County Court. To the Office's knowledge,[3] the Court has convicted 101 former members of the Serb forces (90 of which were tried in their absence[4]) for war crimes committed against Croat victims in the Sisak area. The Sisak County Court has never convicted a member of the Croatian armed forces for war crimes against Serb victims committed in the period between 1991 and the present time.[5] One Croatian force member was indicted before the Sisak County Court in April 2009 and proceedings are pending.[6] The seven cases identified as priorities for prosecution by the Sisak County State Attorney in early April 2009 indicate that the focus will continue to be on Croat war victims.[7]

The Office compiled a sample list of 35 yet unaccounted for war-time killings of Serb civilians in the Sisak area. The list is based on data from civil compensation claim files, forensic reports, interviews with relatives, NGOs and media information. Data available to the Office indicates that evidence warranting investigation into these cases exists.

Most listed killing incidents seem to form part of more extensive crime patterns which remain unprosecuted. As part of the attack on the **Serb civilian population in the town of Sisak** (22 listed victims), five members of the Vila family were killed in August 1991. Unaddressed war crimes

cases include the detention, mistreatment and killing in the **ORA detention facility** (five listed victims), the abduction and killings of Serb employees of the **Sisak Oil factory** (four listed victims), and the **22 August 1991 "Thunders" operation** in surrounding villages[8] (nine listed victims). Regarding the latter, not even forensic examination of the bodies was undertaken.

The available sample data demonstrate crime patterns. Seventeen of the listed victims were killed by gunshots. Eleven victims' bodies indicate serious *ante mortem* mistreatment. The bodies of thirteen listed victims were disposed of in the river following their killing, the bodies of another three in Sisak's old town.

The lack of criminal prosecution also frustrated civil compensation in these cases. Regarding 19 listed victims, relatives failed to obtain civil compensation.[9] Most of them had to bear the costs of the proceeding.[10]

Lista primjera neprocesuiranih ubojstava srpskih civila u vrijeme rata u Sisku i okolici u 1991/92.

No	Ime žrtve i godina rođenja	Moguća poveznica ubojstva	Datum ubojstva / nestanka	Opis događaja ubojstva / nestanka	Obdukcijski podaci	Mogući dokazi	Istraga	Građanski postupak za naknadu štete	Vrelo / izvor informacija
1.	Vaso Jelić 1931	ORA Pritvor	15/11/1991 Sisak	Prisilno odveden iz svoje kuće u Sisku po maskiranim vojnicima, te sproveden u pritvor na prostoru ORA.	Tijelo pronađeno 10/02/1992 u blizini Starog Grada u Sisku; vezanih očiju i ruku; uzrok smrti strijelne rane glave i grudnog koša; povrede ukazuju da je žrtva bila mučena prije ubojstva; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu 10/02/1992, Kir.87/92.	3 očevica prisilnog privođenja. Pronalazak zrna metka u tijelu žrtve.	Kaznena prijava policije Sisak [K-422/92] od 03/04/92.	06/12/2005, Općinski sud u Sisku odbio tužbu udovice Ane Jelić (zastara/nedokazana povezanost štete sa djelovanjem hrvatske vojske); žalba odbijena 22/03/2007; troškovi postupka 45.700 HRK.	Presuda Općinskog suda Sisak P-307/03; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela; OESS-ov telefonski razgovor sa Anom Jelić.
2.	Nikola Trivkanović 1942	ORA Pritvor	25/08/1991 Sisak, Zeleni brijeg	Prisilno odveden zajedno sa dva sina iz njihove kuće u Sisku po vojnicima HV-a; sproveden u pritvor na prostoru ORA (vidi naredna dva predmeta).	Tijelo pronađeno 28/08/1991 na nasipu rijeke Save; uzrok smrti strijelne rane tijela i glave; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu Kir. 356/91.	2 očevica prisilnog privođenja	Kaznena prijava policije Sisak od 05/09/1991; posebno izvješće 06/12/2006; Stojanka Trivkanović (supruga) podnijela kaznenu prijavu 14/07/1993 te 13/12/2006; daljnje istražne radnje u prosincu 2008.		Presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku P-1300/06-12 u svezi naknade štete za Zorana i Berislava Trivkanović; Presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku IV-P-188/05 u svezi Zoran Trivkanovića; OESS razgovor sa Stojankom Trivkanović.
3.	Berislav Trivkanović 1973	ORA Pritvor	25/08/1991 Sisak, Zeleni brijeg	Prisilno odveden zajedno sa ocem i bratom iz njihove kuće u Sisku po vojnicima HV-a; sproveden u pritvor na prostoru ORA (vidi prethodni i naredni predmet)	Tijelo nije pronađeno, proglašenje nestale osobe umrlom 22/07/2004.	2 očevica prisilnog privođenja.	Stojanka Trivkanović (majka) podnijela kaznenu prijavu 14 /07/1993 te 13/12/2006; posebno izvješće od 06/12/2006; daljnje istražne radnje u prosincu 2008.	02/05/2007, Općinski sud u Sisku odbio tužbeni zahtjev majke Stojanke Trivkanović (zastara / nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju hrvatskih vojnika u štetnom događaju); žalbeni postupak u tijeku; troškovi postupka 15.600 HRK.	Presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku P-1300/06-12 u svezi naknade štete za Zorana and Berislava Trivkanović; Presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku IV-P-188/05 u svezi Zorana Trivkanović; OESS razgovor sa Stojankom Trivkanović; MOCK br. zahtjeva tražene osobe YUB-101804-01.

4.	Zoran Trivkanović 1967	ORA Pritvor	25/08/1991 Sisak, Zeleni brijeg	Prisilno odveden zajedno sa ocem i bratom iz njihove kuće u Sisku po vojnicima HV; sproveden u pritvor na prostoru ORA (vidi prethodna dva predmeta)	Tijelo nije pronađeno, proglašenje nestale osobe umrlom 22/07/2004.	2 očevica prisilnog privođenja.	Stojanka Trivkanović (majka) podnijela kaznenu prijavu 14/07/1993 te 13/12/2006; posebno izvješće od 06/12/2006; zadnje istražne radnje u prosincu 2008.	Pored Stojanke Trivkanović, tužbu za naknadu štete podnijela je i Dragica Ferenčak (supruga) te Alexandar i Robert Trivkanović (sinovi), a koje je Općinski sud u Sisku odbio (zastara / nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju hrvatskih vojnika u štetnom događaju) 04/12/2007; žalbeni postupak u tijeku; troškovi postupka 71.480 HRK.	Presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku P-1300/06-12 u svezi naknade štete za Zorana i Berislava Trivkanović; Presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku IV-P-188/05 u svezi Zorana Trivkanović; OESS razgovor sa Stojankom Trivkanović; MOCK br. zahtjeva tražene osobe YUB-101807-01.
5.	Milenko Đapa 1951	Rafinerija Sisak	22/08/1991 Sisak	Zaposlenik Rafinerije u Sisku, prisilno priveden po hrvatskim vojnicima iz svog stana u Sisku.	Tijelo pronađeno u rijeci Savi kod sela Lukavac; uzrok smrti strijelne rane trbuha; Zapisnik o obdukciji od 27/08/1991.			Tužba za naknadu nematerijalne štete po tužiteljicama Evici Đapa (supruga) i Mirjani i Desi (kćerke) podnesena na Općinskom sudu u Zagrebu 08/03/2006.	Tužba za naknadu štete. Nacional 08/01/2002 – *"406 ubojica slobodno šeće Hrvatskom"*.
6.	Petar Pajagić 1932	Rafinerija Sisak	20/09/1991 Sisak	Više pozicioniran zaposlenik Rafinerije u Sisku prisilno priveden na ulici u Sisku po pripadnicima hrvatske vojske i/ili policije (*„Vukovi"*).	Tijelo pronađeno 2002. u Dunavu, kraj Novog Sada; identificiran po državnim tijelima Republike Srbije.		Dijana Pajagić (kćerka) podnijela kaznenu prijavu putem Županijskog državnog odvjetništva (ŽDO) u Sisku 14/11/2000.	ŽDO Sisak odbio prijedlog za mirnim rješenjem spora za naknadu nematerijalne štete podnesen po Dijani Pajagić (izvansudska nagodba – odbijena zbog nepriznavanja službenih dokumenata o identifikaciji žrtve po državnim tijelima Srbije).	Nacional od 30/07/2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*; Vjesnik of 04/05/2004 *"Izbjegnuta odgovornost za ubojstva sisačkih Srba"*; kaznena prijava; OESS-ov telefonski razgovor sa Dijanom Pajagić.
7.	Petar Kušić 1956	Rafinerija Sisak	nepoznat	Zaposlenik Rafinerije u Sisku, nestao sa dijela grada Zeleni Brijeg, zajedno sa bratom (vidi naredni predmet).	Tijelo pronađeno do tijela brata, između sela Žirčica i Martinska Ves na nasipu rijeke Save 06/02/1992; Uzrok smrti strijelne rane glave i trbuha, prostrijeli glave, ruku, prsa naneseni iz blizine; Zapisnik o vanjskim pregledima Kir.81/92				Zapisnik o vanjskim pregledima, Nacional od 30/07/2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*.
8.	Nedeljko Kušić 1928	Rafinerija Sisak	nepoznat	Umirovljenik, nestao sa dijela grada Zeleni Brijeg, zajedno sa	Tijelo pronađeno do tijela brata, između sela Žirčica i				Zapisnik o vanjskim pregledima, Nacional od 30/07/2002 – *"Osuđeni*

				bratom (vidi prethodni predmet).	Martinska Ves na nasipu rijeke Save 06/02/1992; Uzrok smrti strijelne rane glave i trbuha, prostrijeli glave, ruku, prsa naneseni iz blizine; Zapisnik o vanjskim pregledima Kir.81/92				*smo jer mene mrze*".
9.	Jovo Crnobrnja 1936	Sisak, Zeleni brijeg	27/08/1991 Sisak, Zeleni brijeg	Hrvatski vojnici mu provalili u kuću u Sisku (Zeleni brijeg), ubijen hicima iz vatrenog oružja; bačene dvije ručne bombe.	Pokopan na gradskom groblju Sisak.	Očevidac ubojstva			Nacional od 30 srpnja 2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*, OESS-ov razgovor sa Vjerom Solar i Ivankom Uzelac.
10.	Ljubica Solar 1972	Sisak	17-18/09/ 1991 Sisak	Pogođena vatrenim hicem snajperiste kroz prozor stana njenog dečka (pripadnik JNA).	Strijelne rane grudnog koša; medicinski i balistički izvještaj 04/11/2002.		Kaznena prijava po policiji Sisak od 24/10/1991 proslijedena Županijskom državnom odvjetništvu Sisak (ŽDO) 27/11/1991 [K-908/91]; istraga protiv dvojice osumnjičenih prekinuta 26/11/2004 [K-DO-58/01] te otvorena istraga protiv nepoznatih počinitelja [KN-DO-24/04].	18/12/2008, Općinski sud u Sisku je odbio tužbeni zahtjev za naknadu nematerijalne štete Vjere (majka), Jovana (otac) i Đorđa (brat) Solar, podnesen 16/03/2003 (zastara / nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju hrvatskih vojnika); žalbeni postupak u tijeku; troškovi postupka 74.580 HRK.	Presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku III P-1323/04; OESS-ov razgovor sa Vjerom Solar, pismo ŽDO Sisak gospođi Solar od 19/07/2005.
11.	Stanko Martinović 1939	Sisak (Novo selo)	23/09/1991	Prisilno priveden po hrvatskim vojnicima iz svoje kuće u Sisku (Novo Selo).	Tijelo pronađeno u rijeci Savi u Bosnakom Šamcu (BiH) 27/10/1991.			03/05/2007, Općinski sud Sisak odbio tužbeni zahtjev za naknadu nematerijalne štete Zahide (supruga), . Radivoja i Dobrivoja Martinović (sinovi), (zastara / nepostojanje osudujuće kaznene presude); žalbeni postupak u tijeku; troškovi postupka 23.000 HRK.	Presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku IV P-482/06.
12.	Branko Oljača 1955	Komarevo	23. ili 24/08/1991	Policijski djelatnik po naredbi zamjenika zapovjednika policije u Sisku, upućen u crkvu u selu	Tijelo pronađeno na nasipu rijeke Save blizu sela Lukavec 27/08/1991; uzrok smrti strijelne rane				Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela; OESS razgovor sa Vjerom Solar i Ivankom Uzelac.

				Komarevo, na putu u zasjedi biva ubijen.	prsnog koša i gnječenje glave/ ubodi u području vrata i prsa.; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela 29/08/1991; prije otprilike 5 godina iskapanje tijela nije dozvoljeno.				
13	Stojan Miodrag 1950	Sisak	24/09/1991	Zaposlenik Željezare Sisak, prisilno priveden nakon posjete HZZO-u radi dječjeg doplatka te potom ubijen. Samo dan prije, njegovu suprugu su propitivali o priključenju njena supruga srpskim para-vojnim formacijama.	Tijelo pronađeno 28/09/1991; uzrok smrti strijelne rane glave; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu 30/09/1991; prilikom identifikacije tijela supruga/udovica zamijetila brojna osakaćenja tijela pokojnika.				Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela; OESS-ov telefonski razgovor sa udovicom Zoricom Miodrag; Amnesty International video zapis *'Zid šutnje'*; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gH5lqT0UNa8.
14	Simo Zlokapa 1921	Sisak	nepoznat	Ubijen 1991.	Tijelo pronađeno u kanalu u blizini Starog Grada u Sisku. Uzrok smrti strijelne rane glave / povrede ukazuju na moguće mučenje, Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu 20/09/1991.	Očevidac ubojstva			Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela; Nacional od 30/07/2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*.
15	Zoran Vranešević 1965	Sisak	nepoznat	Bivši djelatnik policije Sisak, nestao nakon zaustavljanja na kontrolnom punktu "Odra" u Sisku, gdje je naknadno navodno bio i ubijen.	Tijelo pronađeno u blizini Starog Grada u Sisku 27/08/1991; uzrok smrti strijelne rane grudnog koša i glave; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu 28/08/1991.				Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela; Nacional od 08/01/2002 – *"406 ubojica slobodno šeće Hrvatskom"*; Nacional od 30/07/2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*
16	Vlado Božić 1953	Odra – selo kraj Siska	04/08/1991	Kao vozač autobusa prisilno izveden te pretučen do smrti u selu Odra od grupe naoružanih	Uzrok smrti; šok uslijed trauma i krvarenja, brojne tjelesne ozljede kompatibilne		Kaznena prijava policije Sisak (K-538/91).	06/04/2005. Općinski sud u Petrinji odbio zahtjev za naknadu nematerijalne štete koje su podnijele Mirjana Božić (supruga), Božica	Zapisnik o obdukciji, Presuda Općinskog suda u Petrinji I P-95/05-5; Nacional od 30/07/2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene*

				pripadnika rezervnog sastava MUP-a. Preminuo na putu za bolnicu Sisak.	ozljedama uslijed pretučenosti; Zapisnik o obdukciji od 05/08/1991, Kir. 298/91.			Perković i Branislava Božić (kćerke) dana 15/02/2005, (zastara); žalba odbijena 11/09/2008; troškovi postupka 15.400 HRK.	*mrze*".
17.	Ljuban Lovrić 1946	Sisak	25/11/1991	Zaposlenik Hrvatskih željeznica, prisilno priveden u svom osobnom automobilu, sa benzinske crpke u Sisku po pripadnicima tzv. anti-terorističke grupe "Odra".	Tijelo pronađeno na nasipu rijeke Save 28/11/1991 u Sisku; uzrok smrti strijelne rane glave; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu od 30/11/1991.				Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela; Nacional od 30.07.02 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*.
18.	Vatroslav Vergaš 1959	Sisak	29/11/1991	Zaposlenik "Brodokomerca" Sisak, kao portir na dužnosti prisilno priveden po policiji te ubijen.	Tijelo pronađeno u selu istočno od Siska; uzrok smrti strijelne rane glave i tijela; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu 02/12/1991, Kir. 652/91.				Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela; Nacional od 30/07/2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*.
19.	Evica Vila 1933	Zeleni brijeg (Sisak)	08/1991	Ubijena zajedno sa suprugom i sinovima u Sisku u kolovozu 1991 (vidi naredna 4 predmeta).	Tijelo pronađeno 26/08/1991 u rijeci Savi. Uzrok smrti strijelne rane glave; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu 28/08/1991, Kir. 355/91.		Kaznena prijava po policiji Sisak podnesena državnom odvjetništvu (K-831/91).		Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela, Nacional od 30/07/2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*.
20.	Marko Vila 1928	Zeleni brijeg (Sisak)	25/08/1991	Ubijen zajedno sa suprugom i sinovima u Sisku u kolovozu 1991. (vidi prethodni 1 i naredna 3 predmeta)	Tijelo pronađeno 09/09/1991 u rijeci Savi blizu sela Gušće (istočno od Siska); uzrok smrti strijelne rane tijela i trbuha; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu 10/09/1991.		Kaznena prijava policije Sisak podnesena državnom odvjetništvu (K-831/91).		Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela, Nacional od 30/07/2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*.
21.	Mladen Vila 1951	ORA Pritvor Sisak (Zeleni brijeg)	25/08/1991	Ubijen zajedno sa roditeljima i braćom u Sisku u kolovozu 1991. Prisilno odveden iz svoje kuće te priveden u pritvor na prostoru ORA (vidi prethodna 2 i naredna	Tijelo pronađeno u rijeci Savi (u blizini sela Lukavec) 30/08/1991; uzrok smrti strijelne rane glave/ povrede kompatibilne povredama mučenja: prijelom nosa, krvni				Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu tijela, Nacional ofd30/07/2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*.

				2 predmeta).	podljevi; Zapisnik o vanjskom pregledu 02/09/1991.				
22.	Željko Vila 1963	Sisak (Zeleni brijeg)	08/1991	Ubijen zajedno sa roditeljima i braćom u Sisku u kolovozu 1991 (vidi prethodna 3 i naredni 1 predmet).	Tijelo pronađeno uz tijelo brata Dušana 28/08/1991 u rijeci Savi; uzrok smrti strijelne rane glave; Zapisnik o vanjskim pregledima 30/08/1991.		Kaznena prijava policije Sisak podnesena državnom odvjetništvu (K-831/91).		Zapisnik o vanjskim pregledima tijela, Nacional of 30/07/2002 – "Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze".
23.	Dušan Vila 1959	Sisak (Zeleni brijeg)	08/1991	Ubijen zajedno sa roditeljima i braćom u Sisku u kolovozu 1991 (vidi prethodna 4 predmeta).	Tijelo pronađeno uz tijelo brata Željka 28/08/1991 u rijeci Savi; uzrok smrti potpuno uništenje glave i ubodno rezne rane na vratu i grudnom košu/ povrede kompatibilne povredama mučenja; Zapisnik o vanjskim pregledima 30/08/1991.		Kaznena prijava po policiji Sisak podnesena državnom odvjetništvu (K-831/91).		Zapisnik o vanjskim pregledima tijela, Nacional of 30/07/2002 – "Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze".
24.	Stevo Borojević 1946	Sisak	06/10/1991	Nestao nakon zaustavljanja od pripadnika HV na kontrolnom punktu u Odri. Naknadno ubijen.	Tijelo pronađeno 13 dana poslije, uzrok smrti ubodno rezne rane u području vrata i prsa te strijelne rane glave; Zapisnik o obdukciji 18/10/1991.		Kaznena prijava policije Sisak od 11/11/1991, (K-844/91).	23/12/2005 Općinski sud u Sisku odbio je zahtjev za naknadu nematerijalne štete koji su podnijele Jasenka Borojević (supruga) , Edita Mihić i Lahorka Marić (kćerke) (nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju pripadnika HV/ zastara); žalba odbijena 10/05/2007; troškovi postupka 30.800 HRK.	Presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku XII P-187/05; Nacional od 30 srpnja 2002 – *"Osuđeni smo jer mene mrze"*.
25.	Željka Bojinović 1969	Vojna operacija "Gromova" 22/08/1991, selo Trnjani	22/08/1991	U vrijeme napada na selo pripadnici "Gromova" / ZNG pucali su po obiteljskoj kući obitelji Bojinović u selu Trnjani te tako ubili žrtvu. Isti su vojnici vrijeđali	Tijelo pronađeno u obiteljskoj kući, neposredno nakon napada.	2 svjedoka pucanja, koji su pronašli tijelo Željke Bojinović.	Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi	07/07/2006, Općinski sud u Sisku prihvatio je tužbu, utvrdio odgovornost RH te dosudio nematerijalnu naknadu Milji i Petru Bojinović (roditelji) od 200.000 HRK svakome. Sud je utvrdio da djelo ima obilježje ratnog zločina	Kaznena prijava, presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku P-745/05-13.

				žrtvinu majku radi njene nacionalnosti.			osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).	(zastara isključena); žalbeni postupak u tijeku.	
26.	Petar Crljenica 1941	Vojna operacija "Gromova" 22/08/1991, selo Kinjačka	22/08/1991				Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).	Miloš, Nada i Dragica Crljenica podnijeli su tužbu za naknadu nematerijalne štete na Općinskom sudu u Sisku 06/07/2005.	Kaznena prijava, tužba protiv RH za naknadu štete P-1387/05.
27.	Nenad Pajić 1951	Vojna operacija "Gromova" 22/08/1991, selo Kinjačka	22/08/1991	U vrijeme napada na selo pripadnici "Gromova" – ZNG – upali su u obiteljsku kuću te upucali Nenada Pajića koji je pokušao pobjeći. Uzrok smrti strijelne rane.		4 očevica	Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).	17/04/2008, Općinski sud Sisak odbio je tužbeni zahtjev Radojke Pajić (supruga) te Damira i Jovice (sinovi) za naknadom nematerijalne štete (zastara); žalbeni postupak u tijeku, troškovi postupka 61.600 HRK.	Kaznena prijava, presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku P-754/05.
28.	Milan Vučinić 1944	Vojna operacija "Gromova" 22/08/1991, selo Blinjska Greda	22/08/1991	Poginuo prilikom napada pripadnika "Gromova" / ZNG, na selo . Tijelo pregaženo vojnim transporterom (vidi naredni 1 predmet).	Svjedok pronašao pregaženo tijelo Vučinića, u blizini tijela Kladara i Kragulja.		Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi	05/02/2004, Općinski sud u Sisku odbio je tužbeni zahtjev Ružice Vučinić (supruga) (zastara); žalba odbijena; troškovi postupka 7.600 HRK.	Kaznena prijava, presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku P-1182/03-6.

							osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).		
29	Milan Kladar 1940	Vojna operacija "Gromova" 22/08/1991, selo Blinjska Greda	22/08/1991	Prilikom napada na selo, pripadnici "Gromova" / ZNG, prisilili Milana Kladara i suprugu da izađu iz kuće, razdvojili ih pa nakon toga ustrijelili Kladara. Pronađeno tijelo pregaženo vojnim transporterom (vidi prethodni 1 i naredni 1 predmet).	Svjedok pronašao pregaženo tijelo, u blizini tijela Vučinića i Kragulja.	Očevidac napada na selo, pronašao tijela	Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).	04/03/2008, Općinski sud Sisak odbio Dragicu Kladar (supruga) sa tužbenim zahtjevom (zastara/nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju pripadnika HV / prekinut kazneni postupak); predmet u žalbi; troškovi postupka 15.000 HRK. 13/02/2008, Općinski sud u Sisku odbio tužbeni zahtjev Dušanke Miljević (kćerka) za naknadu nematerijalne štete (zastara/nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju pripadnika HV/prekinut kazneni postupak); žalbeni postupak u tijeku; troškovi postupka 45.000 HRK.	Kaznena prijava, presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku P-243/07/9 i XII P-186/05-32.
30	Radovan Kragulj 1955	Vojna operacija "Gromova" 22/08/1991, selo Blinjska Greda	22/08/1991	Prilikom napada na selo, pripadnici "Gromova" / ZNG, vrijeđali žrtvu. Nakon toga ubijen. Pronađeno tijelo pregaženo vojnim transporterom (vidi prethodna dva predmeta).	Svjedok pronašao pregaženo tijelo, u blizini tijela Vučinića i Kladara.	Očevidac napada na selo, pronašao tijela	Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).	20/12/2007, Općinski sud Sisak odbio tužbeni zahtjev za naknadu nematerijalne štete koji su podnijeli Mara Kragulj (supruga), Milan, Milena, Dragan i Ruža (djeca) (zastara/nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju pripadnika HV); 05/02/2009 žalba odbijena; troškovi postupka: 44.040 HRK..	Kaznena prijava, presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku XII P-5/05.
31	Ranko Martinović	Vojna operacija "Gromova" 22/08/1991, selo Blinjski kut	22/08/1991	Poginuo prilikom napada pripadnika "Gromova" / ZNG, na selo .			Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-	30/10/2007, Općinski sud Sisak odbio tužbeni zahtjev za naknadu nematerijalne štete koji su podnijeli Kate Martinović (supruga), Branka	Kaznena prijava, tužbeni zahtjev P-81/07.

							29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).	Bjelić i Branko Martinović (djeca), (zastara/nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju pripadnika HV/civilni gubitci); žalbeni postupak u tijeku; troškovi postupka 44.400HRK.	
32.	Dragan Bekić 1952	Vojna operacija "Gromova" 22/08/1991, selo Kinjačka	22/08/1991	Žrtva se nalazila u pozadini za vrijeme napada "Gromova" na selo. Tijelo žrtve pronađeno neposredno nakon napada na selo.			Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).	22/05/2006, Općinski sud Sisak odbio tužbeni zahtjev za naknadu nematerijalne štete koji su podnijeli Milka Bekić (supruga), Duško, Dunjo i Danijel (sinovi) (zastara/nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju pripadnika HV / prekinut kazneni postupak / civilni gubitci); žalba odbijena 12/02/2009. 23/03/2006, Općinski sud u Sisku odbio je i tužbeni zahtjev Sofije Bekić (majka), (nepostojanje pravomoćne osuđujuće presude / zastara / civilni gubitci); žalba odbijena 16/10/2008; troškovi postupka 14.375 HRK.	Kaznena prijava, presude Općinskog suda u Sisku VI P-189/05-14 i P-1244/03.
33.	Stevan Simić 1937	Vojna operacija "Gromova" 22/08/1991, selo Brđani Kosa	22/08/1991	Poginuo prilikom napada pripadnika "Gromova" ' ZNG, na selo.			Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).	04/12/2008, Općinski sud u Sisku odbio tužbeni zahtjev Anke Simić (supruga) i Đorđa (sin) (zastara / nepostojanje pravomoćne osuđujuće presude); žalbeni postupak u tijeku; troškovi postupka 18.200 HRK.	Kaznena prijava, presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku VI P-1716/05.

34.	Nikola Todorović	Kinjačka	23/09/1991	Nestao nakon što su ga presreli pripadnici HV. Tijelo pronađeno u selu Blinjski kut sa tijelom Milana Čakalo (vidi naredni predmet).		Očevidac presretanja HV, nakon kojeg je žrtva nestala.	Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).	10/11/2008 Općinski sud u Sisku odbio tužbeni zahtjev za naknadu nematerijalne štete koji su podnijeli Danica Todorović (supruga), Marija i Nikola (djeca) (zastara / nedostatak dokaza da se ne radi o ratnoj šteti / nepostojanje osuđujuće presude / nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju pripadnika HV); žalbeni postupak u tijeku; troškovi postupka 41.750 HRK.	Kaznena prijava, presuda Općinskog suda u Sisku XVII P-1823/05-18.
35.	Milan Čakalo (1930)	Kinjačka	23/09/1991	Nestao mjesec dana nakon napada na selo Gromovi / ZNG. Tijelo pronađeno u selu Blinjski kut sa tijelom Nikole Todorović (vidi prethodni predmet). Prema izvorima iz medija glava žrtve odsječena.			Kaznena prijava po ŽDO RH protiv Ivice Kovačić i dr. zbog kaznenog djela ratnog zločina 24/05/2006 SA (K-DO-29/06). Sisak ŽDO odbacilo kaznenu prijavu 11/12/2006 (nedostatak osnovane sumnje da bi osumnjičeni počinili kazneno djelo te da su oštećene osobe stradale u izmjenjivanju obostrane vatre u oružanom sukobu).	25/10/2007, Općinski sud u Zagrebu odbio tužbeni zahtjev Veljka Čakalo (sin), (nedostatak dokaza o sudjelovanju pripadnika HV/ nepostojanje pravomoćne osuđujuće presude / nedostatak povezanosti sa oružanim sukobom) žalbeni postupak u tijeku; troškovi postupka 21.250 HRK.	Kaznena prijava, presuda Općinskog suda u Zagrebu LXVI PN-5591/05. Boris Rašeta: "*Tako to radi HTV*" – objavljeno 30/11/2002 (http://www.geocities.com/ljevica13/dok/dok.htm).

[1] This includes persons reported missing to the Police, data from the Government Office for Detained and Missing Persons, and the ICRC.

[2] The data provided to the OSCE during meeting on 7 April 2009 with the Head of the Sisak-Moslavina Police Administration Mr Marko Rašić, the Head of War Crimes Department, Mr Nikola Vidić and the Head of Criminal Department Mr Mile Jurčević.

[3] The OSCE Mission, predecessor of today's Office, started to monitor war crimes proceedings in 1997.

[4] The eleven individuals convicted by final decision in their presence are: Rade Vrga (sentenced to 7 years), Zoran Obradović (sentenced to 5 years), Jovo Begović (sentenced to 5 years), Dragan Djokić (sentenced to 12 years), Milan Stanojević (sentenced to 15 years), Vlado Sladović (sentenced to 9 years), Slavko Drobnjak (sentenced to 20 years), Mirko Vučković (sentenced to 5 years), Goran Pašić (sentenced to 5 years). Convicted by not final decision in their presence: Branislav Miščević (sentenced to 20 years), Rade Miljević (sentenced to 12 years).

[5] The Court's only conviction of three former Croatian army members is for a war-time killing related to a Roma victim. All three were convicted for murder pursuant to the Criminal Code and not for a war crime: *RH vs. Haso Mahmutagić, Ivan Pavičić and Dragutin Mravinac* (Sisak County Court), the defendants were convicted to 7, 4 and 4 years respectively. Other trials against Croatian Army members ended with acquittals: Eg. *RH vs. Ivan Hubelić and Stanislav Gavron* (Sisak Couny Court).

[6] *RH vs. Ivica Mirić,* Indictment of 1 April 2009.

[7] In an interview published on 7 April 2009, Stipe Vrdoljak, Sisak County State Attorney announced that the following cases would be prioritised: Glinska Poljana (21 murder victims), Kraljevčani (5), Glinsko Novo Selo (32), Kostrići (16), G. Jame (12), Gornja and Donja Bučica (15) and Donje Jame (12); see: Večernji list of 7 April 2009, Sisak Edition, *Primjenom zapovjedne odgovornosti kažnjavaju se nalogodavci i planeri.*

[8] Blinjski kut, Kinjačka, Blinjska Greda, Bestrma, Trnjani, Čakale, Brđani.

[9] Regarding victim Zeljka Bojinović the compensation claim was granted, the decision is pending appeal.

[10] Regarding Vaso Jelić (45,700 HRK); regarding Zoran Trivkanović (71,480 HRK); regarding Berislav Trivkanović (15,600 HRK); regarding Ljubica Solar (74,580 HRK); regarding Stanko Martinović (23,000 HRK); regarding Vlado Božić (15,400 HRK); regarding Stevo Borojević (30,800 HRK); regarding Nenad Pajić (61,600 HRK); regarding Milan Vučinić (7,600 HRK); regarding Milan Kladar (45,000 HRK); regarding Radovan Kragulj (44,040 HRK); regarding Ranko Martinović (44 400 HRK); regarding Dragan Bekić (14 375 HRK); regarding Stevan Simić (18 200 HRK); regarding Nikola Todorović (41,750 HRK); regarding Milan Čakalo (21,250 HRK).

ANNEX 13

Statement of Saša Mirković given to the Expert Team for Collecting Evidence of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, dated 25 April 1994 (Situation in the camp in Slavonski Brod)

303/94-121

EXPERT TEAM FOR COLLECTING EVIDENCE OF CRIMES
AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

MINUTE

of hearing witness Sasa Mirkovic, former soldier from Army Post Office 7036-6, Vranje, of father Milos and mother Mileva, maiden name Bugaric, born 20 June 1973, in the village of Ranilovic, Municipality of Arandjelovac where he currently resides; security guard at the Hotel "Izvor" in Arandjelovac; completed secondary school of mechanical engineering, a Serb, Yugoslav nationality, not married.

The Minute was taken on 25 April 1994 by Lt. Col. Nikola Petkovic, as a member of the expert team collecting information and gathering evidence concerning crimes against humanity and in violation of international law.

PRESENT ARE:

Recorder:	Commission Member:	Witness:
Zagorka Davidovic	Nikola Petkovic	Sasa Mirkovic

The hearing began at 10.30 a.m.

Asked about the taking prisoner of a group of soldiers in the village of Donje Kolibe, the witness

STATES AS FOLLOWS:

I was doing my military service at the Army Post Office 7036-6 Vranje when the conflict with Croatian armed forces in the territory of BiH escalated.

Within the assignments of my military unit, we were transferred to the area around the village of Zboriste in BiH, on 5 April 1992. We came to that village on 7 April 1992. As soon as we arrived, we joined the fighting in that area against Croatian Muslim armed forces. I was part of the anti-tank squad of the second company. Private Radomir Gavrilovic was with me in my squad. So was Sasa Kostic. Bratislav and Dusan Belobrk, Rade Uzelac, Slobodan Jaksic, Dejan Ilic and Dragan Dulic were in the squad commanded by Second Lieutenant Nebojsa Pralica. That squad was also part of my company commanded by Cap. Veroljub Simovic.

After several days of all-day fighting, on 2 May 1992, in the morning, we began attacking out of the village of Zboriste against the villages of Gornje and Donje Kolibe. Our counter attack lasted until 6:00 p.m. on 2 May 1992. We took control of the villages of Gornje and Donje

Kolibe. Since it was getting dark and because of the fact that strong Croatian Muslim forces were in front of us, we halted our advance after having overrun those villages.

My company took the positions on the way out of the village of Donje Kolibe in the direction of Ribnjak or wetlands west of the main road leading to the village of Struga and Bosanski Brod. My own position was a couple of meters from those wetlands which halted our movement forward and to my right, there was a road leading out of the village of Donje Kolibe to the surrounding villages and the Ukrinac canal. A T-55 tank was positioned on the roadway. The squad commanded by Second Lieutenant Pralica comprising father and son Belobrk, Uzelac, Jaksic, Kostic, Ilic and Dulic, was on my left-hand side and somewhat forward based, on the edge of a forest.

As we were taking our positions, it was already dark and we could hear from the direction of the positions held by the squad commanded by Pralica, gunshots fired individually and then a burst of small arms fire. Because of undergrowth in the way, I couldn't see what was going on.

All of a sudden, I was surrounded by soldiers wearing guns. I realized only too late that they were HVO members. They wore camouflage uniforms without any insignia on their caps or shirts. All they had was a red band on their shoulder pads that our soldiers also wore. There were five or six of them and only when they pointed guns at us and told us to surrender did I realize who they actually were. Velimir Radovanovic was taken prisoner together with me. The Croatian soldiers made me and him crawl to their positions. So I couldn't see what happened to the other soldiers from my own and Pralica's squads. I could only see that ensign Dragan Dulic from the village of Zednik near Subotica was killed. He died of gunshot wounds.

Radovanovic and I had to crawl until we left the area of combat operations. When we came to a stone paved road, we were searched thoroughly and I could see then that Dusan Bjelobrk, Bratislav Bjelobrk, Rade Uzelac, Slobodan Jaksic, Sinisa Fris and Sasa Kostov had already been taken prisoner. I didn't see that Radomir Gavrilovic and Dejan Ilic had been taken prisoner. I don't know what happened to them. They most probably died fighting with the Croatian forces.

The eight of us who were taken prisoner were walked to a bridge which, I guess, was a bridge over the Ukrinac canal. They held us there at least 40 minutes deciding on our fate. Some of them were in favour of executing us straight away, while the others wanted to take us to prison in order to exchange us later for their own captured soldiers. They argued among themselves, but they didn't mistreat or harass us in any way. The worst thing was the uncertainty which one of the two groups would prevail. Fortunately, they eventually agreed to take us to the prison in Slavonski Brod.

In Slavonski Brod we were held at the firehouse, in a room which was below the staircase leading upstairs. I suppose that it was used as some kind of a handy warehouse or a storage room. We were brought to that prison on the evening of 2 May 1992. We were manhandled; they took the money and all our belongings from us, including ID documents. After the search, they took us to another room at the firehouse where they interrogated us.

During the interrogations, I was struck by a local guard and after that, they left me alone. However, I know that Rade Uzelac, Dusan Bjelobrk and Bratislav Bjelobrk were seriously

beaten. I could hear their screams when they interrogated them. When they came back into our room, we could see the consequences of it: they were completely exhausted and they had scars on their faces left from the strikes they had received. I suppose they were beaten because Dusan Bjelobrk was originally from Knin and Rade Uzelac because they found an audio cassette containing Serbian songs on him and a letter that he wrote to his family, but had failed to post. Besides those three guys, Slobodan Jaksic was also beaten because they found a notepad with the Serbian coat-of-arms, containing four s's. However, Jaksic was treated somewhat better, because they only slapped him.

On the night of 2-3 May 1992, we were handcuffed to one another. It was only in the morning that we had the handcuffs taken off.

Some time before dawn, on 3 May 1992, they brought in Sasa Kostic whose left arm had been amputated above the elbow. He had also been taken prisoner in the village of Donje Kolibe, but was brought to the prison later because he had to be medically attended to in a hospital for his arm injury. They couldn't hospitalize him in Slavonski Brod since he was in danger of being killed by the wounded Croatian soldiers who were treated there. Another territorial army soldier taken prisoner around the village of Donje Kolibe was brought in together with Kostic. He was also in our battalion. I don't know his name, but I know that he was from a village near Bosanski Brod.

The prison guards were military police members from Osijek and, generally, I could distinguish two groups among them: one group was made up of mostly elderly military police members who treated us properly, and the other group was made up of younger MP members who were, by and large, tasked to mistreat us. I don't know their names. I only remember one name Kruno Centner, but he was fair to us and I believe that those of us who were exchanged survived only thanks to him. The worst thing I experienced in that prison was that I was forced, on the morning of 3 May 1992, to drink up a 2 dl glass full of unrefined motor oil. The others were forced to do the same. On one occasion, they also forced us to pour cold water on one another and soaking wet as we were, we had to stay in the basement. On another occasion, I believe it was on 5 or 6 May 1992, they tied Radovanovic, Kostov and me to a radiator for two days and two nights. We could neither sit nor stand up properly.

I think it was on 5 May 1992 in the morning when a freezer truck came to the firehouse and they loaded Bratislav Bjelobrk, Dusan Bjelobrk, Rade Uzelac, Slobodan Jaksic, Sasa Kostic and that territorial whose name I don't know, and who was brought in, together with Kostic, into the freezer truck. I saw when they were bundled into the freezer truck and I have not seen them ever since. We were told that they were driven to Bosanski Brod and handed over to the Muslim military police members. On several occasions I asked the guard, Kruno, what happened to that group of my comrades-in-arms and he replied that I shouldn't inquire about them any more, because they were no longer living. I know that a policeman nicknamed "Britva" (razor) came to Slavonski Brod several times and asked questions about the three of us who remained, because he had heard that Branimir Glavas wanted us to move to Bosanski Brod. He simply bragged in front of the prison guards at the firehouse that he was going to do the same to us as with the previous group. When the guards asked him what he had done to the previous group, he said that he first cut off their ears, then slit their throats and then disposed of them in the River Sava. That was what I heard with my own ears, because I was present when he bragged to his colleagues from the Croatian military police.

Up to the moment when they were taken away, father and son Bjelobrk, Rade Uzelac, Slobodan Jaksic, Sasa Kostic and the territorial soldier were much more mistreated than Kostov, Radovanovic or I. I know that they beat Rade Uzelac to the tune of Serbian melodies which they played from the audio cassette found on him, while they forced Sasa Kostic to eat grass and make the "baa" sounds like a sheep, in front of the firehouse.

After having spent twenty days in Slavonski Brod, Kostov, Radovanovic and I were moved to Osijek: first to a school next to the cathedral where we were detained for two days and then to the District Prison in Osijek. There, we were re-interrogated, but we were not physically maltreated.

We were detained at the Osijek prison until the end of May 1992 when we were transferred to Slavonski Brod for prisoner exchange. After two exchanges had failed we were finally exchanged in the village of Dragalic, on 9 June 1992.

After we had been brought to the prison in Slavonski Brod, we were filmed by a TV crew which caused anger of the prison warden. He was angry with his subordinates for having allowed filming, because, once filmed, they could no longer execute us. This crew came before my comrades were led away to Bosanski Brod.

In the end, I wish to add that, during the advance of my unit from the village of Zboriste to the village of Donje Kolibe, we came across no people in the houses. They had obviously abandoned their houses before that. The houses contained the traces of the stay of the Croatian soldiers in them and nothing else. Only in the village of Gornje Kolibe did we find a Muslim elderly man in a house whom I turned over to Second Lieutenant Jocic. I would also like to mention that we were specifically told to pay particular attention to the civilian population when searching the houses.

The giving of statement was over at 1:25 p.m.

I don't want to read my statement because I heard it dictated out loudly. The minute contains my own words which I am willing to repeat even in a court of law.

Recorder	Member of Commission	Statement given by:
Zagorka Davidovic	Nikola Petkovic	Sasa Mirkovic
(Signed)	(Signed)	(Signed)

7 303/94-121

STRUČNI TIM ZA PRIKUPLJANJE
I OBRADU DOKAZA O IZVRŠENIM
ZLOČINIMA PROTIV ČOVEČNOSTI
I MEDJUNARODNOG PRAVA

Z A P I S N I K

o uzimanju izjave od MIRKOVIĆ SAŠE, bivšeg vojnika iz VP 7036-6 Vranje, od oca Miloša i majke Mileve, devojačko prezime Bugarić, rodjenog 20.06.1973. godine u s. Ranilović, SO Arandjelovac, gde i prebiva, po zanimanju radnik obezbedjenja Hotela "Izvor" u Arandjelovcu, završio srednju mašinsku školu, Srbin, državljanin SRJ neoženjen,

Sastavljen od strane potpukovnika Petković Nikole, člana stručnog tima za prikupljanje podataka o izvršenim zločinima protiv čovečnosti i medjunarodnog prava, dana 25.aprila 1994. godine.

PRISUTNI SU:

ZAPISNIČAR:	ČLAN KOMISIJE:	DAVALAC IZJAVE:
Davidović Zagorka	Petković Nikola	Mirković Saša

Započeto u 10,30 časova.

Upitan u vezi sa zarobljavanjem grupe vojnika u s. Donje Kolibe,

I Z J A V I

Ja sam se nalazio na osluženju vojnog roka u VP 7036-6 Vranje u vreme kada je došlo do eskalacije sukoba sa pripadnicima hrvatskih oružanih formacija na teritoriji BiH.

U sklopu dobijenog zadatka moja jedinica je 05.04.1992. godine prebačena u rejon sela Zborište u BiH. U to selo smo došli 07.04.1992. godine. Odmah po dolasku bili smo uključeni u borbena dejstva koja su se vodila na tom prostoru sa pripdnicima hrvatsko-muslimanskih oružanih formacija. Ja sam bio u sastavu protivoklopnog voda II čete. Samnom u vodu je bio i vojnik Radomir Gavrilović. I vojnik Saša Kostić. Bratislav i Dušan Belobrk, Rade Uzelac, Slobodan Jakšić, Dejan Ilić i Dragan Dulić su bili u sastavu voda kojim je komandovao potporučnik Nebojša Pralica. Taj vod je takodje bio u sastavu moje čete kojom je komandovao kapetan Simović Veroljub.

Posle više dnevnih borbi, 02.05.1992. godine, u jutarnjim časovima, iz sela Zborište smo krenuli u protiv napad pravcem prema s. Gornje i Donje Kolibe. Naše napredovanje je trajalo negde do 18,00 časova 02.05.1992. godine i tom prilikom smo ovladali selima Gornje i Donje

kolibe. S obzirom da je padao mrak, a na našem daljem pravcu je bila organizovana jaka odbrana hrvatsko-muslimanskih snaga, mi smo se po ovladavanju navedenih sela zaustavili.

Moja četa je zauzela položaje na izlasku iz sela Donje Kolibe, u visini zadnjih kuća gledano u pravcu Ribnjaka, odnosno jednog močvarnog terena zapadno od glavne komunikacije koja vodi za selo Strugu i Bosanski Brod. Moj položaj je bio na oko stotinjak metara od tog močvarnog terena koji je zaustavio naše napredovanje, a sa desne strane je neposredno pored mene prolazio asfaltni put koji je iz sela Donje Kolibe koji je vodio prema narednim selima i kanalu Ukrinac. Na tom putu je bio postavljen tenk T-55. Položaj voda potporučnika Pralice, u kome su se nalazili otac i sin Belobrk, Uzelac, Jakšić, Kostić, Ilić i Dulić, nalazio se levo od mene i nešto napred, na ivici šume.

U vreme dok smo uredjivali položaje, a već je pao mrak, iz pravca položaja koje je držao Praličin vod, prvo se čulo pojedinačno puškaranje, a zatim i snažna pešadijska vatra. Ja od rastinja koje me okruživalo nisam mogao da vidim o čemu se radi.

Od jedanput sa ledja su mi prišli naoružani vojnici, za koje sam ja tek kasnije shvatio da su pripadnici HVO. Bili su u maskirnim uniformama, bez ikakvih oznaka na kapi ili bluzi, a jedino su oko naramenice imali crvenu obeležavajuću traku, koju smo i mi koristili. Njih je bilo oko mene pet-šest i tek kad su uperili puške i rekli da se predamo, shvatio sam o čemu se radi. Zajedno samnom zarobljen je i Velimir Radovanović. Hrvatski vojnici su mene i njega naterali da odpuzimo u pravcu hrvatskih položaja, tako da ja nisam video šta se desilo sa ostalim vojnicima iz mog, kao i Praličinog voda. Jedino što sam video to je pogibija desetara Dragana Dulića iz s. Žednik kod Subotice. On je pogodjen iz pešadijskog naoružanja.

Mene i Radovanovića su naterali da puzimo sve dok nismo izašli iz rejona neposrednih borbenih dejstava. Kada smo došli do jednog kamenog puta, nas su detaljno pretresli, a tada sam video da se tu već nalaze zarobljeni Dušan Bjelobrk, Bratislav Bjelobrk, Rade Uzelac, Slobodan Jakšić, Friš Siniša i Kostov Saša. Radomira Gavrilovića i Dejana Ilića ja nisam video da su zarobljeni, a šta se sa njima dogodilo, ja ne znam. Najverovatnije je da su poginuli u toku borbe sa hrvatskim snagama.

Nas osmoricu zarobljenih su zatim peške sproveli do jednog mosta za koga pretpostavljam da je bio preko kanala Ukrinac. Tu su nas držali najmanje 40 minuta većajući o našoj sudbini. Jedna grupa je bila za to da nas odma likvidiraju, dok su drugi hteli da nas odvedu u zatvor kako bi nas kasnije razmenili za njihove zarobljene vojnike. Oni su se medjusobno žučno raspravljali, odnosno svadjali, ali nas nisu dirali niti maltretirali. Najgora je bila neizvesnost koja će od te dve grupe da preovlada. Na našu sreću, na kraju su se dogovorili da nas sprovedu u zatvor u Slavonskom Brodu.

U Slavonskom Brodu smo bili smešteni u zgradi Vatrogasnog doma, u jednoj prostoriji koja se nalazila ispod stepeništa koje je vodilo

na sprat, a ja predpostavljam da je ta prostorija nekada služila kao neki priručni magacin ili ostava. U taj zatvor smo dovedeni kasno uveče 02.maja 1992. godine. Tu su nas detaljno pretresli, oduzeli novac i sve lične stvari koje smo imali, uključujući i dokumenta. Nakon pretresa su nas vodili na ispitivanje u jednu drugu prostoriju Vatrogasnog doma.

Tokom ispitivanja mene je udario jedan od tamnošnjih stražara, i sem toga više me nisu dirali. Medjutim, znam da su Radeta Uzelca, Dušana Bjelobrka i Bratislava Bjelobrka dobro pretukli. Prilikom njihovog ispitivanja ja sam čuo njihove jauke, a kada su ih vratili u našu prostoriju na njima su se videle posledice-bili su potpuno malaksali a na licima su im se videli tragovi od udaraca. Pretpostavljam da su oni pretučeni zbog toga što je Dušan Bjelobrk rodom iz Knina,a Radetu Uzelcu su pronašli kasetu sa srpskim pesmama i pismo koje je pisao kući, a nije stigao da pošalje. Pored navedene trojice batine je dobio i Slobodan Jakšić, kome su na jednom notesu našli ucrtan srpski grb sa četiri slova "S". Medjutim, Jakšić je nešto bolje prošao, jer su ga samo šamarali.

Tu noć 02/03. maja 1992. godine proveli smo vezani lisicama jedan za drugog. Tek ujutru su nas odvezali.

Negde pred zoru 03.05.1992. godine, u zatvor je doveden i Kostić Saša koji je bio bez leve ruke do iznad lakta. Njega su takodje zarobili u s. Donje Kolibe, ali je u zatvor kasnije doveden jer mu je prethodno, zbog povrede ruke, ukazana pomoć u bolnici. U bolnici u Slavnskom Brudu nisu mogli da ga zadrže jer je pretila opasnost da će ga likvidirati ranjeni hrvatski vojnici koji su tamo takodje ležali. Sa Kostićem je doveden i još jedan teritorijalac koji je zarobljen negde u okolini Donjih Koliba i bio je u sastavu našeg bataljona. Ime njegovo ja ne znam, a samo znam da je iz nekog sela kod Bosanskog Broda.

Stražu u ovom zatvoru su držali pripadnici vojne policije iz Osijeka i generalno gledano, medju njima mogu da izdvojim dve grupe-jednu koju su činili uglavnom stariji pripadnici vojne policije i čijije odnos prema nama bio korektan, i drugu, koju su činili mladji pripadnici vojne policije koji su mahom bili zaduženi za zlostavljanje. Ja njihova imena ne znam. Jedino mi je poznato ime Centner Kruno, no on je bio korektan prema nama i moje mišljenje je da smo mi, koji smo razmenjeni, preživeli samo zahvaljujući njemu.

Najgore što sam ja lično preživeo u tom zatvoru je što su me 03.05. 1992. godine, u jutarnjim časovima naterali da popijem čašu od 2 dl od nepreradjenog motornog ulja. To su bili prinudjeni da učine i ostali. Takodje su nas jednom terali da se medjusobno polivamo hladnom vodom i tako mokre nas držali u podrumskoj prostoriji. Takodje, jednom prilikom, mislim da je to bilo 05.i 06. maja 1992. godine, mene Radovanovića i Kostova su dva dana i dve noći držali vezane za radijator u položaju u kome nismo mogli ni da sednemo niti da se potpuno uspravimo.

Mislim da je to bilo 5. maja 1992. godine u prepodnevnim časovima, u Vatrogasni dom je dovežena jedna hladnjača za meso u koju su utovarili Bratislava Bjelobrka, Dušana Bjelobrka, Radeta Uzelca, Slovodana Jakšića, Sašu Kostića i onog teritorijalca čije ja ime ne znam, a koji je u zatvor doveden zajedno sa Kostićem. Ja sam video kada su oni ubačeni u hladnjaču i posle toga ih više nikad nisam video. Nama je rečeno da su odveženi u Bosanski Brod i predati pripadnicima muslimanske vojne policije. U par navrata ja sam pitao stražara Krunu šta je sa tom grupom naših drugova, a on mi je odgovorio da za njih više ne pitam, jer nisu više medju živima. Znam da je u Slavonski Brod više puta dolazio policajac po nadimku "Britva" i da se interesovao za nas preostalu troicu, jer je čuo da Branimir Glavaš hoće i nas da prebaci u Bosanski Brod. On se prosto hvalio pred čuvarima zatvora u Vatrogasnom domu da će i sa nama uraditi isto kao i sa prethodnom grupom. Kada su ga stražari koji su nas čuvali pitali šta je to uradio sa prethodnom grupom, on je odgovorio da je prvo sekao uši pa onda klao i da ih je odnela Sava. To sam ja lično čuo jer sam bio prisutan kada se hvalio svojim kolegama iz hrvatske vojne policije.

Do momenta dokada su odvedeni, otac i sin Bjelobrk, Rade Uzelac, Slobodan Jakšić, Saša Kostić i vojnik teritorijalac su bili daleko više maltretirani od mene, Kostova i Radovanovića. Znam da su Radeta Uzelca tukli u taktu muzike srpskih pesama koje su puštali sa kasete pronadjene kod njega, a Kostić Sašu su terali da ispred Vatrogasnog doma pase travu i da bleji kao ovca.

Posle dvadeset dana provedenih u Slavonskom Brodu, ja Kostov i Radovanović smo prebačeni u Osijek-prvo u jednu školu pored nove katedrale, gde smo proveli dva dana, a zatim u Okružni zatvor Osijek. Tu smo ponovo podvrgavani ispitivanju, ali nas nisu fizički zlostavljali.

U Osječkom zatvoru smo bili do pred kraj maja 1992. godine, kada smo ponovo prebačeni u Slavonski Brod radi razmene. Posle dve neuspešne razmene, konačno smo razmenjeni 9.6.1992. godine u selu Dragalić.

Nakon dovodjenja u zatvor u Slavonski Brod, nas je snimila jedna televizijska ekipa, što je izazvalo gnev zapovednika zatvora. On se ljutio na svoje počinjene što su dozvolili snimanje, jer sad kad smo snimljeni ne mogu da nas likvidiraju. Dolazak ove ekipe je bio u vreme dok još moji drugovi nisu bili odvedeni u Bosanski Brod.

Na kraju, želim da napomenem da u toku napredovanja moje jedinice od s. Zborište pa do s. Donje Kolibe, u kućama nismo nailazili na stanovništvo. Oni su očigledno pre toga napustili kuće. U kućama su bili tragovi boravka hrvatskih vojnika i ništa više. Jedino smo u s. Gornje Kolibe u jednoj kući pronašli starca muslimanske nacionalnosti koga sam ja lično našao i predao potporučniku Jočiću. Takodje napominjem da nam je izričito bilo naredjeno da pri pretresu terena vodimo računa o civilnom stanovništvu.

Završeno u 13,25 časova.

Izjavu ne želim da čitam jer sam slušao glasno diktiranje. U zapisnik su unete moje reči koje sam spreman da ponovim i na sudu.

ZAPISNIČAR:	ČLAN KOMISIJE.	DAVALAC IZJAVE:
Davidović Zagorka	Petković Nikola	Mirković Saša

ANNEX 14

Redacted

ANNEX 15

Redacted

ANNEX 16

Basic Court in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Nenad Kanazir, dated 30 April 1997 (Situation in the town of Zadar; Camp *Lora*, Split)

Kri – 114/97-6

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 30 April 1997 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Banja Luka in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 142 of the Criminal Code

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic

Witness
Nenad Kanazir

Court Recorder
Mirjana Misic

The hearing was also attended by:

Public Prosecutor
No one

Defendant
No one

Defence Counsel
No one

The Court rose at 12:00 p.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Kanazir, Nenad
2. Father's name: Bogdan
3. Occupation: worker
4. Address: Banja Luka, 47 Ljevcanska St., Tel: 078/54-495
5. Place of birth: Djakovo
6. Date of birth: 11 July 1953
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what he knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the outbreak of the war, I lived with my family in Zadar, 40 Knez Draskovic Street. In addition to the Croatian population, about 35% of Serb inhabitants lived there. Before the war broke out, the relations between Serb and Croatian residents were good. However, in the second part of 1991, those relations were disrupted. The Croats stopped making friends with Serbs. At the same time, Serbs were dismissed from their jobs and removed, in particular if they held executive positions. Children of our Croatian neighbours threw stones at the windows of Serb houses and flats, probably prompted by their parents to do so. Also, when Croatian children went outside on the street, they threw stones at Serbs and cursed their Serb mothers, threatening that all Serbs would be driven out of Zadar. Some Croatian neighbours wore uniforms with Croatian police symbols. They came to Serb houses, made searches and

confiscated their possessions and money, at their will. Day after day, those relations got worse and this situation came to a head in particular in October, when the Yugoslav Army left Zadar. The Serb residents remained unprotected at that point, so some of them began leaving Zadar and fleeing to Serbia, as they were constantly exposed to provocations and threats that gradually became a reality. Believing that I was not to blame for anything, I stayed at my home up until 27 December 1991. That day, five Croatian policemen came and told me that I had weapons in my house. I explained that I had no arms and invited them to make a search and see for themselves. However, one of the policemen held seven hand grenades in his beret and told me that those were my hand grenades. I tried to explain to him that I had nothing to do with those hand grenades, but the policemen ordered me to go with them and escorted me to the district prison in Zadar and detained me there.

After they had locked me up, they started to investigate me, allegedly for illegal possession of arms and for preparing hand grenades to overthrow the constitutional system of Croatia. They took me out to be interrogated by the investigating magistrate. So, I tried to explain that I had nothing to do with those hand grenades that the policemen had brought with them, but that was in vain. I was held up at the District Court Prison up until 9 May 1992, more specifically, until 7 May 1992 when I was taken to the District Prison in Split. When I came to Split, I was taken out of prison in order to be exchanged on 9 May at Zitnic. However, I was actually not exchanged and was returned to the same prison in Split.

I was brought before a military court for trial on 12 May 1992 and was sentenced to two years in prison for possession of illegal weapons. Once the sentence was passed on me, I was taken to Lora to do my term there, where I was subjected to severe physical and psychological mistreatment. When they put me into a room at Lora, where there were already 15 other arrested Serbs, the guards began ill-treating me, as well as the others. My first mistreatment was when they brought me some mudded water for breakfast, which I refused to drink. The guard came up to me and spat into the dish, and ordered me to drink it. When I drank up that water with the guard's saliva, he beat me up. He first punched me and then hit me with the baton and when I fell, he kicked me with his boots. I can't tell how long he had been kicking me, because I passed out. When I regained my consciousness, I was bruised, covered in blood and swollen from the strikes that he gave me. The next day, the other measure of my mistreatment was when he tied my arms on the back and then ordered me to kneel down in the yard in front of that room. Then they put a metal barrel above my head. After that, two policemen held some kind of long and thick pieces of wood and started to hit the barrel. The noise produced by the strikes across the barrel made me lose my consciousness, because it had a terrible effect upon my eardrums and all the other organs. From that day on, I was placed under that barrel at the Lora camp at least once a day, and after I came out, there were moments when I was completely disoriented.

From the room where I was held at Lora, other detainees were taken out to the basement premises where they received electric shocks in various parts of their bodies. I heard such stories from the prisoners who shared the same room with me. They told me that the electricity had caused terrible aches and pains across the whole victim's body.

Aside from being beaten and receiving electric shocks, the Croatian police officers at Lora used to hang the prisoners and myself by handcuffing us 10 cm off the ground and tying us to the metal bars on the doors, so that we were hanging by our arms. They beat me, and others on the back and other parts of our bodies, with batons. I don't recall how long we were hanging like that, but I know that every time I lapsed in and out of consciousness, I was taken

off and they poured water all over me. I still have scars on my arms from those door hangings. The Croatian police officers at Lora had a routine to barge in during the night and severely beat all the detained Serbs. They beat every part of our bodies; they punched and kicked us, most frequently around our kidneys and in the chest area. They ordered us to stand up against the wall and then came up to us running and kicking us in the chest several times with both of their legs at the same time. They kept on asking us how we had voted and when I said that I had voted for HDZ they cursed my Chetnik mother and told me that it would not help, and that they would kill all of us, all the same. I had been detained at Lora for approximately three months and was then transported to Sibenik. While I was at Lora, I shared the room with the following Serb prisoners:

1. Dusan Parpura, a JNA colonel who now lives in Split;
2. Nedjo Bojbasa, a salesman from Metkovic; I believe that he now lives at Metkovic;
3. Nikola Bojbasa, a mill worker at Metkovic;
4. Vaso Arnaut, a salesman from the department store at Metkovic, who was exchanged, and now probably resides at Nevesinje, because his wife was originally from that town;
5. Simo Arnaut, a worker from Metkovic; I think he is now at Metkovic;
6. Marko Utrzen from the village of Uniste, municipality of Bosansko Grahovo;
7. Jovo and Dane Vukovic from Metkovic;
8. Jovo Strbac from the village of Rastevic, municipality of Benkovac;
9. Milan Skaro from Solin near Split;
10. Dane Dopudj, general manager of the company "Trio" from Obrovac;
11. Nikola Milosevic, a JNA captain from Zadar.

They had all been subjected to the same torture as I was. I have no contacts with these persons at this time and I don't know their current whereabouts.

I was taken out of prison to be exchanged at Nemetin, on 14 August 1992. However, I was not exchanged and was only moved to the Kerestinac camp, near Zagreb. I was held up at Kerestinac for 14 days and all that time, the other detainees and I were severely beaten every day. The Croatian police officers made it a daily routine, especially at night. They played us the Croatian national anthem at night and we had to get up and stand still. Afterwards, they made us do push-ups and other physical exercises. They made us spread our legs and punched and kicked our testicles and heads. Eight days later, a medical team of the International Red Cross visited Kerestinac and doctors examined me, on that occasion. My testicles were terribly swollen and the doctor asked me via an interpreter what had happened and I told her that she should put that question to the guards. That same day, a TV crew from Spain visited Kerestinac and asked some questions to a man from Lika near Karlovac. He replied that it didn't matter whatever he said because no one would pay any attention to it. A guard responded to these words by saying that he would not live to see another day, which was what actually happened. During the night, that Lika guy was beaten to death. I saw with my own eyes his dead body being carried out of the room. From Kerestinac I was taken with a group of prisoners to the Sibenik District Prison. I spent about a month and a half there, and we were not beaten at all. After that, they took us back to Lora and I was detained there until 24 November 1992 when I was exculpated by the decision of the Croatian Supreme Court and released to return home in Zadar.

While I was at Lora for the second time, I was beaten and mistreated in various ways, like the previous time.

I stayed in Zadar until 28 February 1993 when I managed to get to Serbia through some friends. Afterwards I came to Banja Luka where I still live today.

I point out in particular that I went through a terrible ordeal during my first and second time at Lora. The Croatian police officers forced me and the other detainees to drink urine and to beat each other to the point of unconsciousness. They forced JNA soldiers to have an intercourse with each other. In particular, the police officers tortured us with food rations. They brought us a little water and two beans, and when they handed it to me, they threw out the beans and forced me to drink that water which tasted more like salt that water. After that, they didn't allow us to drink any water and we terribly thirsty. Every three or four days they would give us some water by drowning fifty detainees in a litre and a half pool of water. Throughout our detention in Lora we received food once a day, consisting of a couple of spoons of warm water and a small slice of bread. That slice of bread was no more than the size of a matchbox. They forced us to eat it in two minutes and if we failed, they would beat us. They took us outside every day for two hours to be in a dogs' kennel and to bark like dogs.

There were many other ways of torture to which the Croatian police officers subjected us during our detention at Lora, but I don't recall full details any more.

I don't know the names of those Croatian police officers who beat me, because they had not given us their names. They referred to each other as Bimbo, Djoni, etc.

That is all I had to say for the time being.

I only add that I still have terrible pain in my chest and back. Therefore, I would like to be examined by a consultant specialist in this field of medicine.

I am joining the criminal prosecution of persons who had beaten and mistreated me.

I have been advised to read the minutes and I declare that I don't want to, because it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Court Recorder Mirjana Misic (Signed)	Nenad Kanazir (Signed)	Investigating Magistrate Djordje Stojakovic (Signed)

Kri-114/97-6

Број КИ .....

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 30.04.1997. 199 године пред ISTRAŽNIM

судијом OS NOVNOG суда у BANJALUCI

у кривичном поступку против NN

због кривичног дела из члана 142 КЗ.

ĐORĐE STOJAKOVIĆ — судија

Записничар

MIRJANA MIŠIĆ

Сведок

Nenad Kanazir

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

niko

окривљени

niko

бранилац

niko

Започето у 12,00 часова

Сведок је опоменут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме NENAD KANAZIR
2) Име оца Bogdan Kanazir
3) Занимање radnik
4) Боравиште Banja Luka, Ul. Ljevčanska br. 47, tel. 078/54-495
5) Место рођења Djakovo
6) Година рођења 11.07.1953.
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodan

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће: ///

Ja sam pre početka ovog rata sa svojom porodicom živeo u Zadru u Ul. Kneza Draškovića br. 40. U Zadru je pored stanovnika hrvatske nacionalnosti živelo oko 35% stanovnika srpske nacionalnosti. Odnosi izmedju srpskog i hrvatskog stanovništva pre početka rata bili su dobri, medjutim u drugoj polovini 1991. godine ti odnosi su narušeni. Hrvati su prestali da se druže sa stanovništvom srpske nacionalnosti, a Srbi su otpuštani sa posla i udaljavani naročito sa rukovodećih mesta. Deca komšija Hrvata vervatno po nagovoru roditelja gadjali su kamenjem prozore na srpskim kućama i stanovima. Prilikom izlaska na ulicu hrvatska deca su takodjer gadjala Srbe kamenjem i psovala majku srpsku, preteći da će svi Srbi biti proterani iz Zadra. Pojedini Hrvati komšije oblačili su uniforme na kojiam je pisalno "hrvatska policija" pa su oni ulazili u srpske kuće, vršili pretresanje istih i oduzimali stvari i novac koje su im se svidjale. Iz dana u dan odnosi su se pogoršavali, a naročito je došlo do kulminacije kada je u oktobru mesecu Zadar napustila Vojska Jugoslavije. Srpsko stanovništvo ostalo je u tom trenutku bez zaštite, pa su izvesni srbi zbog neprekidnog provociranja i pretnji koji su se počeli i ostvarivati napuštali Zadar i bežali u pravcu Srbije. Smatrao sam da nikome ništa nisam kriv, pa sam ostao kod svoje kuće sve do 27.12.1991.godine. Toga dana došla su petorica hrvatskih policajaca i saopštili mi da ja u kući posedujem oružje. Objasnio sam policajcima da ja nemam oružja i pozvao sam neka izvrše pretres i neka se uvere. Medjutim, jedan od policajaca držao je u beretki sedam bombi i rekao meni da su to moje bombe. Pokušao sam da objasnim da ja sa tim nemam veze, medjutim policajci su mi naredili da ja podjem sa njima i sproveli me u zgradu Okružnog zatvora u Zadru i tamo zatvorili.

Posle zatvaranja otpočela je istraga protiv mene navodno zbog nelegalnog posedovanja oružja i zbog pripreme bombi za napad na državno uredjenje Hrvatske. Izveden sam na ispitivanje kod istražnog sudije i ja sam tamo pokušao da objasnim da ja nemam veze sa tim bombama koje su doneli policajci, ali mi to ništ anije pomoglo.Zadržan sam u Okružnom zatvoru sve do 09.maja 1992.godine, tačnoje do 07.05.1992.godine, a tada sam sprveden u Okružni zatvor u Split. Posle smeštaja u Splitu izveden sam 09.maja u Žitnić na razmenu, medjutim nisam razmenjen pa sam ponovo vraćen u Split u isti zatvor.

Izveden sam 12.05.1992.godine na sudjenje u Vojni sud i tom prilikom osudjen sam na dve godien zatvora zbog nelegalnog posedovanaj oružja. Posle izricanja presude sproveden sam u Loru na izdržavanje kazne i tamo sam bio podvrgnut strahovitom fizičkom i psihičkom maltretiranju. Kada sam smešten u jednu prostoriju u Lori u kojoj je bilo još 15 uhapšenih Srba čuvari tog logora otpočeli su da mene i ostale maltretiraju. Prvo maltretiranje doživeo sam kada su mi doneli za doručak neku toplu mutnu vodu koju ja nisam hteo da pijem, pa je stražar prišao i pljunuo u tu posudu, a potom mi naredio da popijem. Kada sam popio tu vodu i pljuvačku stražara on me je tada dobro izuzdarao. Udara me najprije pesnicama, zatim palicom koju je imao pa kada sam ja pao od tih udaraca on me je udarao nogama na kojima su bile čizme, ali koliko je to udaranje trajalo ja to ne bi mogao da objasnim jer sam se onesvestio. Kada sam se osvestio bio sam sav modar, krvav i otečen od udaraca koje mi je naneo taj policajac. Sutradan kao drugu meru maltretiranja doživeo sam tako što su mi vezali ruke na ledja, zatim naredili da kleknem u dvorištu ispred prostorije, a potom mi odozgo stavil: jedno metalno bure. Posle ovoga dva policajca su držeći nenakve duge i debele komade drvet aotpočeli sa udaranjem po tom buretu. Od te buke koja je nastajala zb udaraca po telu bureta ja sam se onesvestio jer je to strahovito delovalo na ušne bubnjiće i na sve druge organe. Od tog trenutka pa u toku daljeg boravka u logoru Lora svakog dana sam stavljan pod bure bar jedanputa i posle izlaska bilo je momenata kada uopšte nisam znao gde se nalazim.

Iz prostorije u kojoj sam se ja nalazio u Lori izvodjeni su drugi uhapšeni i vodjeni su u neku podrumsku prostoriju gdje su im priključivali struju za razne delove tela, a potom uključivali induktor. Meni su to pričali zatvorenici koji su bili u istoj prostoriji. Govorili su da je strtuja izazivala strahovite bolove po celom telu uhapšenog.

Manojlo

Pored tuča i korištenaj struje za nanošenej bolova hrvatski policajci u Lori su mene, a i ostale uhapšene vešali za ruke tako što bi nam stavljali na svaku ruku po lisice, a potom nas podizali desetak cm od patosa i lisice zakačinjali za metalne rešetke na vratima, tako da sam visio na rukama. Udarali su me tom prilikom za vreme dok sam visio palicama po ledjima i drugim delovima tela. Ne znam koliko je dugo trajalo to veštanje, ali znam da sam se svaki put kada su me vešaliki za rke onesveščivao i da su me posle toga skidali i polivali vodom. Meni se na rukama i sada vide ožiljci koji su nastali usled vešanja na vrata, kako sam to napred objasnio. Hrvatski policajci u Lori praktikovali su da u noćnim časovima upadaju u prostorije gde se nalaze uhapšeni Srbi i tamo su nas strahovito tukli. Udarali su nas po svim delovima tela, pesnicama i nogama, a najčešće u predelu bubrega i grudnog koša. Naredjivali su da stanemo uza zid i onda su trčeći prilazili i udarali obema nogama istovremeno u predelu grudnog koša po nekoliko puta. Neprekidno su nas pitali za koga smo glasali pa kada bi rekao da sam glasao za HDZ oni su psovali majku četničku i govorili da nam ni to neće pomoći preteći da ćemo biti i pored tog aubijeni. U Lori sam zadržan oko tri meseca, a posle toga sam odveden u Šibenik. Dok sam se nalazio u Lori u istoj prostoriji bili su sledeći uhapšeni Srbi:

1. Dušan Parpura pukovnik JNA koji se sada nalazi u Splitu,
2. Nedjo Bojbaša, trgovac iz Metkovića, mislim da se on sada nalazi u Metkoviću,
3. Nikola Bojbaša, radnik u mlinu u Metkoviću,
4. Vaso Arnaut, trgovac iz Robne kuće u Metkoviću, razmenjen, sada se najverovatnije nalazi u Nevesinju jer mu je žena bial odatle
5. Simo Arnaut, radnik iz Metkovića, mislim da s enalazi u Metkovuću,
6. Marko Utržen iz sela Unište, opština Bosansko Grahovo,
7. Jovo i DAne Vuković iz Metkovića,
8. Jovo Štrbac iz sela Raštevića, opština Benkovac
9. Milan Škaro iz Solina, kod Splita,
10. Dane Dopudj direktor firme "Trio" iz Obrovca,
11. Nikola Milošević kapetan JNA iz Zadra.

Svi oni su prošli istu torturu kao i ja. Sa navedenim licima ja stvarno sada ne kontaktiram i ne znam gde se oni naalze.

Izveden sam na razmenu u Nemetin 14.avgusta 1992.godine, ali tamo nisam razmenjen, pa sam sproveden u logor Kerestinac kod Zagreba. Zadržan sam u Kerestincu 14 dana i za to vreme ja, a i ostali uhapšeni čija sam imena napred nabrojao strahovito smo tučeni svakog dana. Hrvatski policajci su u nas u Kerestincu strahovito tukli svakog dana, a najčešće u noćnim časovima. Puštali su nam hrvatsku himnu u noćnim časovima, pa smo mi morali da ustajemo i da je slušamo u stavu mirno, a posle toga terali su nas da radimo sklekove i druge vežbe. Naredjivali su da raširimo noge pa su nas udarali u predelu testisa nogom i pesnicama u predelu glave.Posle osam dana boravka u Kerestincu posetila nas je neka medicinska ekpia Medjunarodnog crvengo krst ai ja sam tom prilikom pregledan od strane lekara. Meni su tom prilikom testisti bili strahovito otečeni, pa me je preko prevodioca pitala lekarska koja me pregledala i ja sam joj rekao da ona to treba da pita stražare koji nas čuvaju. Istog dana Kerestinac je posetial neka TV ekipa iz Španije, pa su postavljali neka pitanja jednom Ličaninu iz okoline Karlovca, a on je odgovorio da ništa ne vredi što on priča jer se njegovo ništa neće uvažiti. Na te reči reagovao je stražar i rekao otvoreno da on neće dočekati drugi dan, što se i ostvarilo. U toku noći toga Ličanina su toliko tukli da je on od tih udaraca umro. Video sam tačno mrtvo telo toga Ličanina kada su ga iznesli iz prostorije. Iz Kerestinca ja sam sa grupom vraćen u Šibenik i smešteni u prostorije Okružnog zatvora u Šibeniku. Zadržan sam u Šibneiku oko mesec i po dana i za sve to vreme niko nas nije tukao. Posel ovoga ponovo smo sprovedeni u Loru i tamo sam zadržan do 24.11.1992. godine, kada sam na osnovu odluke Vrhovnog suda Hrvatske oslobodjen odgovornosti i pušten kući u Zadar.

U toku boravka u Lori kao i u prvom slučaju svakog dana sam tučen i maltretiran na sve moguće načine.

Manazir

Ostao sam u Zadru do 28.02.1993.godine, a tada sam preko prijatelja uspeo da odem u Srbiju, a nakon ovog došao sam u Banjaluku gde se i danas nalazim.

Ističem i to da sam posebne teškoće preživeo za vreme prvog i drugog boravka u Lori. Hrvatski policajci su mene i ostale uhapšene u Lori terali da pijemo mokraću, da se medjusobno udaramo do onesvešćenja, a terali su vojnike JNA da medjusobno polno opšte. Posebno hrvatski policajci su nas mučili sa hranomž Donesu u posudi malo vode i dva zrna pasulja, pa bi kada mi preda tu porciju izbacivali taj pasulj, a mene terali da popijem tu vodu koja je više so nego voda. Posle ovoga nisu dozvoljavali da pijemo vodu pa smo se strahovito mučili žedju. Davali su nam svakih treći ili četvrti dan po malo vode tako što su na 50 uhapšenih dvali 1,5l vode . Za sve vreme boravka u lori dobijali smo jeanput dnevno hranu i to nekoliko kašika tople vode i malo parče hleba. Parče hleba nije bilo veće od kutije od šibica. Teralis u nas da tu hranu moramo pojesti za 2 minuta, a ako ne bi neko uspeo da to pojede bio je tučen. Izvodili su nas svakog dana po 2 časa da boravimo u kućici za psa i da iz te kućice neprekidno lajemo kao psi.

Bilo je još mnošto metoda mučenja koje su hrvatski policajci primenjivali za vreme boravka u Lori, ali ja se sada više ne sećam detalja.

Ne znam imena hrvatskih policajaca koji su me tukli jer sa oni nama nisu predstavljali. Policajci su se medjubosno nazivali Bimbo, Djoni i drugo.

To je sve što ja za sada imam da izjavim.

Dodajem samo to da ja i sada osećam strahovite bolove u predelu grudnog koša i ledja i da bhg želeo da budem pregledan od strane sturčnjaka iz oblasti medicine.

Pridružujem se krivičnom gonjenju lica koja su me tukla i maltretirala.

Poučen sam da imam pravo da pročitam zapiusnik, pa izjavljujem da ne želim jer je isti glasno diktiran.

Dovršeno u 14,00 časova.

ZAPISNIČAR

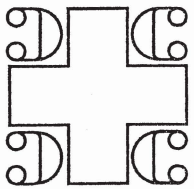
SUDIJA

Издаје: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Издавачки сектор – Београд (48/96)
Ознака за поруџбину: обр. бр. 23/276

Штампа: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Графички сектор "Б. Јоновић" – Београд

ANNEX 17

Excerpt from Dušan Starević, "Abridged information about the sufferings of the Serbian people in Croatia (in the area of Northern Dalmatia) from March 31 to May 10, 1991", pp. 1-3, Published in Dabić, Lukić, Perović & Šalić, "Persecution of Serbs and Ethnic Cleansing in Croatia 1991-1998 – Documents and Testimonies", Belgrade, 1998, pp.46-47



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PERSECUTION OF SERBS AND ETHNIC CLEANSING IN CROATIA 1991-1998

DOCUMENTS AND TESTIMONIES

BELGRADE, 1998

Editors:

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Doc. No. F III–2.

Zagreb, May 10, 1991.

Dušan STAREVIĆ, president of the Serbian cultural society 'Prosvjeta' in Zagreb supplied information on the ordeal of the Serbian people in Croatia between March 31 and May 10, 1991. An excerpt is given hereunder from this voluminous and well documented text about the plunder, spoliation and demolition of Serbian homes and industrial facilities in the area of the Municipalities of Zadar, Biograd and Benkovac.

The long and systematic anti–Serbian campaign, deception of the public, covering up of Serbian truths with lies and Serbian loves with hatreds, the blaming of Serbs for all Croatian problems, for terrorism and chetnik activities, being conducted from the Croatian ethnically pure parliament through party spokesmen, to the powerful pressure exerted by television, press and radio, has led to a massive outburst of intolerance by the majority Croatian people towards the Serbs.

Between May 2 and May 7, more than 10,000 Serbian children, old women and old men left their hearths, their homes, apartments and farms, fleeing before the infuriated mob which is controlled by the official authorities in the rear.

Here is a brief description of their persecutions in the area of Zadar, Biograd and Benkovac.

From March 31 to May 10, 1991, during a systematic destruction and plunder of the property of the burghers of the Serbian nationality, in the town of Zadar alone, according to still unsystematized data, 97 shops, 45 kiosks and 25 houses have been demolished, burnt down or blown up, having previously been plundered. Motorcars have also been set afire and destroyed.

Here are the names of a few citizens of Serbian nationality from Zadar whose property was plundered and destroyed: 1. ŠARIĆ Živko (restaurant destroyed), 2. GNJIDIĆ Vojin (café plundered and destroyed), 3. BUKARICA Nedeljko (café destroyed), 4. ŠTRBAC Nedeljko (barber shop plundered and demolished), 5. ŠTRBAC Vladimir (café destroyed), 6. PUPOVAC Sofija (pedicure service destroyed), 7. MATIĆ Petar (shoe shop plundered and demolished), 8 ŠTRBAC Stevo (motorcar destroyed), 9. KUDRO Nikola (motorcar set fire to), 10. POKRAJAC Tomo (apartment burnt down) and 11. NEDIĆ Tomislav (house plundered and demolished).

Serbian property has also been destroyed in the peripheral settlements around Zadar. As a sample we have taken the suburb of Bibinje, where 37 houses suffered destruction (according to insurance sources). Here is a partial list: 1. VUJATOVIĆ Mirko (house plundered and burnt down), 2. KOVAČ Miloš (house plundered, burnt down and blasted), 3. SAMOLOV Stojan (house burnt down), 4. ROKNIĆ Pero (house burnt down and plundered), 5. dr. ZOJIĆ Živorad (house plundered and burnt down), 6. dr. RAJAK Dušan (house plundered and burnt down), 7. OŽEGOVIĆ Strahinja (house plundered and burnt down), 8. ŽUNIĆ Simo (house plundered and burnt down), 9. KRESOVIĆ Miloš (house burnt down and plundered), 10. PAVLOVIĆ Vlado (house plundered and burnt down), 11.

OŽEGOVIĆ Mirko (house plundered and burnt down), 12. PAVLOVIĆ Milan (house plundered and burnt down)...

In Biograd–on–Sea, the well–known tourist centre, the property of the townsmen of Serbian nationality was also destroyed. Here is a partial list: 1. UZELAC Stevo (butcher shop plundered and destroyed), 2. TUBIĆ Milan (house destroyed), 3. UZELAC Branko (house demolished), 4. STEVIĆ Uroš (café destroyed), 5. PAVLICA Milan (house demolished), 6. MATIĆ Slobodan (house blasted by explosives), 7. AJDUKOVIĆ Nikola (café destroyed), 8. KNEŽEVIĆ Jovo (house destroyed), 9. DRAČA Petar (house blown up), 10. DUBROJA Momčilo (house demolished), 11. BUKARICA Mirko (house blown up), 12. KARDUM Mile (house blown up)...

Destruction of Serbian houses and property was also resorted to in **Starigrad, Krmčina, Petričani, Turanj, Zaton, Filipjakov, Vir, Pakoštani, Ražanac, Drage, Sukošan, Vrana, Karin, Vukšić** and other places in area of Zadar and Biograd. Here are a few names of proprietors: 1. BOGUNOVIĆ Aleksandar (house blown up), 2. VOJVODIĆ Konstantin (house blown up), 3. JAKOV Radmilo (house burnt down), 4. PUPOVAC Jovo (house demolished), 5. KRESOVIĆ Branko (house blown up), 6. ALAVANJA Mile (house burnt down) and 7. MEDAK Mladen (house burnt down). A complete list shall be obtained later.

Following these persecutions, plunders, setting off of explosives and arson to property owned by the Serbs, when they were shot at from firearms and threatened with a massacre similar to that of 1941, thousands of people started fleeing to Krajina. In the search of refuge went not only the Serbs of Zadar but also the villagers from the western part of the Municipality of Benkovac...

SCIC, D. Starević, *Abridged information about the sufferings of the Serbian people in Croatia (in the area of Northern Dalmatia) from March 31 to May 10, 1991*, pp. 1–3.

Doc No. F III–3.

Zagreb, February 14, 1992.

Commission for Temporary Accommodation of the Croatian Ministry of Defense, orders the survey and takeover of the apartment owned by Dubravka IVŠINOVIĆ of Zagreb. The proprietor of the apartment is required to hand the apartment over to the Commission 'clear of persons and furniture'.

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
Commission for Temporary Accommodation
Class: 370–01/92–02
No.: 512–22–92
Date: February 14, 1992.

ANNEX 18

Basic Court in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Marko Dragaš, dated 29 June 1998 (Situation in the Town of Šibenik)

Kri – 249/98

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 29 June 1998 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Banja Luka in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 141 of the Criminal Code of Yugoslavia

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic

Witness
Marko Dragas

Court Recorder
Mirkica Pejakovic

The hearing was also attended by:

Public Prosecutor

Defendant

Defence Counsel

The Court rose at 9:00 a.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Dragas, Marko
2. Father's name: Milos
3. Occupation: PTT employee
4. Address: Banja Luka, 29 Jovice Savinovica Street
5. Place of birth: Djevrske, municipality of Knin
6. Date of birth: 2 November 1948
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what she knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the outbreak of the war I lived in Sibenik at 1 Put Gvozdenova Street. I worked at the main post office at Sibenik. When the war started in Croatia, I was still employed. However, I was assigned to some minor duties and my salary was reduced. I was prevented from delivering mail to the surrounding villages, ostensibly because the Croatian population of those villages were against it, saying that they would not allow Chetniks to deliver their mail.

In 1990 and early 1991, there was a sentiment of a hunt for Serbs in Sibenik. Serbs were harassed in all places and, in April and beginning of May 1991, Croatian civilians, police and army took part in smashing the windows of Serbian shops and private stores. I saw myself many such incidents when the goods were taken from the smashed shop windows. But what struck me in particular was the completely demolished building of the former JNA centre in Sibenik. This was an act of Croatian civilians, army and police, at the beginning of May 1991.

At that time, weekend cottages of Serb owners from Sibenik were destroyed, as well as their interiors. All this pointed to the Serbs of Sibenik facing a particularly difficult situation. I was still in my place of work at the post office up until the beginning of 1993. At the end of February 1993, I received the call to join the reserves of the Croatian Army. I tried in all possible ways to persuade the Croatian authorities that I don't want to serve in the army, which fought against the Serbian people. However, on 8 March 1993, the Croatian military police came in and arrested me. They took me to the former JNA barracks and placed me in the premises of the military prison. The day after my arrest, a Croatian military officer - I guess he was major by rank - came to the room I was in and asked me why I refused the call up notice. He wrote down all my answers and, as I later found out, he wrote there that I didn't want to fight against "Chetniks" and gave it to me to sign it. I did that. Two days later I was told that I was punished with 15 days in prison and that I would have to put on Croatian army uniform and go to the battlefront. After that, a prison guard by the name of Ivica Zeljak would come to the room several times a day and immediately hit me with a police baton and kick me with his boots. After a while, I was called to the other room allegedly for interrogation, but when I came in, I saw a Croatian police officer sitting at the table, as well as a number of other Croatian military policemen. The one sitting at the table started to interrogate me. At one point, he asked me if I knew what was on the table and I replied that it was a field telephone. He then gave me two wires from that telephone and forced me to take one wire with one hand and the other wire with my other hand. He cursed my Serb Chetnik mother and then began turning the inductor handle on the telephone and I felt electric shocks all over my body causing excruciating pains. I dropped occasionally the wire from one hand, but I had to take it and hold it again. Having dropped the wire from my hand repeatedly, that policeman who interrogated me told me to turn towards the back of the chair and sit like that, and then he handcuffed my hands to my back and connected the wires of the field phone to both of my ears. He turned the inductor and I felt terrible pains in my head. I twisted and twitched from those electric shocks and fell from the chair to the floor, at one point. The policemen present began kicking me and hitting with batons and narrow sacks filled with sand across my back, ribs and other parts of the body. They beat me like that for a few minutes and the blood dripped down my face and they returned me to my cell, beaten and in blood. The next few days, Croatian military policemen frequently came to the room at night. They kicked me and punched me, and once a policeman pointed a gun at me and threatened to kill me. Every time they beat me, they cursed my Chetnik mother and threatened to kill me for certain. One day, they ordered me to strip naked and took me to the bathroom. Then they turned on cold water and I got pneumonia because of the cold and cold water I had to shower with. I was detained in that prison for 15 days and then they told me that I was free to go home. Because of the strikes that I received all across my body, especially in the area of my right leg, I moved with difficulty. Nevertheless, I had to report to the Croatian army command. However, I asked to be examined by a physician. There, they told me that I was spared from military service for a month. So, during that period I managed, through my connections, to exchange my house in Sibenik for a house in Banja Luka, after which I left with my family for Slovenia and from there to Banja Luka where I still live today.

In other words, I spent 15 days in total in Croatian prisons, but I got, during that time, fractured ribs on my right hand side; I was all black and blue, in blood and swollen as a result of the strikes I was subjected to. I was medically assisted first in Banja Luka, as soon as I got there. However, I don't possess the documents on that, at present. I have terrible pains in the area of my chest and head, and I have visible scars in the face at the base of my nose and the

right side of my ribs, which healed the wrong way due to a lack of medical assistance. I would like to be examined by a medical expert.

That is all I had to say for the time being.

I am joining the criminal prosecution of persons who had beaten and mistreated me during my time in Croatian prison.

I have been advised to read the minutes and I declare that I don't want to, because it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

Court Recorder Mirkica Pejakovic (Signed)	Marko Dragas (Signed)	Investigating Magistrate Djordje Stojakovic (Signed)

223/98-21

Број КИ Кри-249/98

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 29.06. 1998 године пред Istražnim

судијом Osnovnog суда у Banjaluci

у кривичном поступку против NN

због кривичног дела из члана 141 КЗ. J.

Istražni — судија

DJORDJE STOJAKOVIĆ

Записничар

MIRKICA PEJAKOVIĆ

Сведок

Marko Dragaš

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

окривљени

бранилац

Започето у 9 часова

Сведок је опомењут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме MARKO DRAGAŠ
2) Име оца Miloš
3) Занимање PTT službenik
4) Боравиште Banjaluka, Ul. Jovice Savinovića br.29, tel. o78 3
5) Место рођења Djevrske, opština Knin
6) Година рођења 2.11.1948 g.
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodan

За овим сведок о самом предмету изјаснио следеће:

Ja sam pre početka ovog rata živeo u Šibeniku u Ul. Put Gvozdenova br. 1. Radio sam u glavnoj pošti u Šibeniku. Kada je rat u Hrvatskoj otpočeo ja sam i dalje ostao da radim, medjutim, rasporedjivan sam na niže dužnosti, smanjen mi je lični dohodak,a nisam mogao da obavljam poslove dostavljača u obližnjim selima zato što su se navodno stanovnici tih sela hrvati, bunili protiv toga, ističući da neće dozvoliti da im četnici dostavljaju poštu.

U toku 199o i početkom 1991 godine, u Šibeniku se osetilo prisustvo hajke na SRbe. Srbima se pretilo na svakom mestu, a u toku aprila i početkom maja 1991 godine Hrvati, civili i hrvatska policija i vojska učestvovali su u razbijanju izloga na srpskim lokalima, privatnim radnjama. Lično sam video mnoštvo tih objekata slupanih iz kojih je roba odnesena a naročito mi je bilo upadljivo, kada je potpuno slupana zgrada bivšeg Doma JNA u Šibeniku. U tome su učestvovali Hrvati civili, hrvatska vojska i policija, početkom maja 1991 godine.

U to vreme rušene su vikendice čiji su vlasnici bili Srbi iz Šibenika i unutrašnjosti i sve to je ukazivalo da se SRbi u Šibeniku nalaze u veoma teškoj situaciji. Radio sam i dalje na svom radnom mestu u pošti sve do početka 1993 godine. Dobio sam poziv krajem februara 1993 godine, da se javim u rezervni sastav hrvatske vojske. Pokušao sam na sve načine da ubedim hrvatske vlasti da ja ne želim da idem u vojsku koja se bori protiv srpskog naroda, medjutim 8.3.1993 godine došla je hrvatska vojna policija i uhapsila me. Odveli su me u bivšu kasarnu JNA i smestili u prostoriju vojničkog zatvora. Sutradan posle hapšenja u prostoriju ukojoj sam se ja nalazio, ušao je hrvatski bojnik, mislim da je po činu bio major, i pitao me zašto nisam hteo da se odazovem na poziv za mobiliziaciju. Pisao je sve moje odgovore i u tu izjavu, ja sam kasnije saznao, napisao je da ja neželim da se borim protiv "četnika", i dao mi da ja to potpišem, što sam ja i učinio. Posle dva dana saopšteno mi je da sam kažnjen sa 15 dana zatvora i da ću posle toga morati da obučem uniformu hrvatske vojske i da odem na ratište. Posle ovoga u prostoriju je ulazio po nekoliko puta dnevno stražar u zatvoru Ivica Zeljak i odmah po ulasku udarao me je policijskom palicom, nogama na kojima su bile čizme. Posle izvesnog vremena pozvan sam u drugu prostoriju, navodno na saslušanje, i kada sam došao u tu prostoriju video sam da je za stolom bio jedan hrvatski policaja, a da je u istoj bilo nekoliko hrvatskih vojnih policajaca, pa je taj koji je sedeo počeo da me ispituje. U jednom trenutku pitao me je znam li ja šta je to što se nalazi na stolu, i ja sam rekao da je to poljski telefon, a on je tada meni dao dve žice iz tog telefona i naredio da uzmem jednu žicu jednom rukom a drugu žicu drugom rukom. Psovao mi je majku srpsku i majku četničku, a potom je počeo da okreće induktorsku ručicu na telefonu i ja sam osetio električne udare po celom telu, koji su izazivali strahovite bolove. Puštao sam povremeno žicu iz jedne ruke ali sam je morao ponovo da uzmem i da držim. Pošto sam nekoliko puta ispuštao iz ruke žicu taj koji me je ispitivao naredio mi je da se okrenem prema naslonu stolice i tako sedem na stolicu a potom mi je vezao ruke na ledja sa lisicama, i oko oba uha zavezao žice od poljskog telefona, Okretao je induktor a ja sam u predelu glave osećao strahovite bolove. Trzao sam se od tih strujnih udara a u jednom momentu pao sam zajedno sa stolicom na patos. Prisutni policajci počeli su u tom trenutku da me udaraju nogama, palicama i uskim džakovima napunenim sa peskom po ledjima, rebrima i drugim delovima tela. Tuča je trajala nekoliko

minuta i ja sam osetio da mi curi krv iz lica, a oni su me tako pretučenog i krvavog vratili ućeliju. Narednih par dana veoma često u prostoriju su u noćnim časovima ulazili hrvatski vojni policajci, pa su me udarali nogama i pesnicama, a jednom prilikom mi je je jedan policajac stavio cev od pištolja i pretio da će me ubiti. Svaka tuča popraćena je bila psovkama majke četničke i pretnjama da ću sigurno biti ubijen. Jednog dana su mi naredili da se skinem potpuno gol, i odveli su me u kupatilo pa su pustili hladnu vodu i ja sam usled opšte hladnoće i kupanja tom hladnom vodom dobio upalu pluća. Zadržan sam u tom zatvoru 15 dana, a tada mi je rečeno da možem da idem kući da sam slobodan. Od udaraca koje sam zadobio po svim delovima tela a naročito u predelu desne noge, ja sam se veoma teško kretao, ali sam se i pored toga morao da odem u komandu hrvatske vojske, pa sam ja od istih zatražio da idem na lekarski pregled. Upućen sam na lekarski pregled i tamo mi je rečeno da sam mesec dana oslobodjen od odlaska na vojnu službu, pa sam ja u toku tog vremena preko veza uspeo da zamenim kuću u Šibeniku za kuću u Banjaluci a nakon ovoga otišao sam sa porodicom u Sloveniju a potom došao u Banjaluku, gde se i danas nalazim.

Prema tome ja sam bio u hrvatskom zatvoru ukupno 15 dana ali za to vreme imam prelom rebara sa desne strane i bio sam sav modar, krvav i otečen od udaraca koje sam tamo zadobio. Ukazana mi je lekarska pomoć, prvi put u Banjaluci, kada sam došao, ali ja tu dokumentaciju o tome sada ne posedujem. Osećam strahovite bolove u predelu grudnog koša i glave, a imam i vidne ožiljke u predelu lica, korena nosa i u predelu rebara sa desne strane koja su bez ukazivanja lekarske pomoći pogrešno prerasla. Želeo bih da budem medicinski pregledan od strane stručnjaka iz oblasti medicine.

To je sve što ja za sada imam da izjavim.

Pridružujem se krivičnom gonjenju lica koja su me tukla i maltretirala za vreme boravka u hrvatskom zatvoru.

Poučen sam da imam pravo da pročitam zapisnik, izjavljujem da ne želim, jer je isti glasno diktiran.

Dovršeno u lo časova.

ZAPISNIČAR

ISTRAŽNI SUDIJA

ANNEX 19

Excerpt from the Letter by Ante Karić, Chairman of the Emergency Headquarters for the Municipality of Gospić, to Dr. Franjo Tuđman, President of the Republic of Croatia, Published in Dabić, Lukić, Perović & Šalić, "Persecution of Serbs and Ethnic Cleansing in Croatia 1991-1998 – Documents and Testimonies", Belgrade, 1998, pp. 109-111

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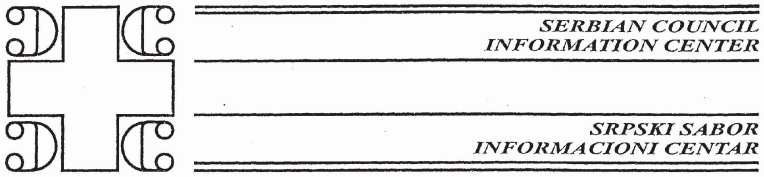

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PERSECUTION OF SERBS AND ETHNIC CLEANSING IN CROATIA 1991-1998

DOCUMENTS AND TESTIMONIES

BELGRADE, 1998

F VI MASS LIQUIDATIONS OF SERBS IN GOSPIĆ

Doc. No. F VI – 1.

Gospić, end November 1991

An excerpt from the letter by Ante KARIĆ, Chairman of the Emergency Headquarters for the Municipality of Gospić, to Dr. Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia. Informing him that many irregularities are happening in Gospić, and citing facts on the 'disappearances' of various Serbs of Gospić, demands the taking of measures to bring order into this town. Among other things he suggests that dealing with this problem should be entrusted to the Service for the protection of the constitutional order, because he suspects that Croatian army and some of its services are involved in those 'disappearances'[52].

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[52] The total number of the Serbs killed at Gospić end of 1991 has still not been established, but it is reliably known that the murdered people include: **Mane BAJIĆ** (around 1925), **Todor BANJEGLAV** (around 1948), **Radovan** (Mićo) **BARAĆ** (1951), **Danica BARAĆ** (1920), **Dane BULJ** (1936), **ČUBELIĆ Milan** (age about 42), **Pajo ĆOPIĆ, Radmila DIKLIĆ** (around 1946), **Dragan DJAKOVIĆ** (around 1950), **Branko DRAGINIĆ** (age about 47), **Nikola GAJIĆ** (1933), **Gojko HINIĆ** (around 1945), **Nedeljko IGRIĆ** (age about 40), **Nikola IVANIŠEVIĆ** (age about 50), **Djordje KALANJ** (1939), **Mira KALANJ** (1945), **Perica KALINIĆ** (around 1915), **Simo KRAJNOVIĆ** (age about 53), **Milica KRAJNOVIĆ** (age about 53), **Nedjo KRAJNOVIĆ** (age about 30), **Mišo KUPREŠANIN** (around 1961), **Simo KLJAJIĆ** (age about 60), **Branko KUZMANOVIĆ** (1938), **Petar LAZIĆ** (1949), **Jovo LEMAIĆ** (age about 56), **Boro MARIĆ** - '*Mačak*' (age about 50), **Ankica MARIĆ** (age about 50), **Pajo MATIĆ** (around 1910), **Milan MAŠIĆ** (age about 67), **Soka MAŠIĆ** (age about 65), **Nikola MIŠČEVIĆ** (1941), **Željko MRKIĆ** (age about 40), **Milorad OBRADOVIĆ, Miloš ORLOVIĆ** (1940), **Mileva ORLOVIĆ** - '*Mila*' (age about 50), **Milan PANTELIĆ** (age about 57), **Mirjana PANTELIĆ** (age about 22), **Koviljka PALČIĆ** (age about 37), **Ljubica PANJEVIĆ** (around 1925), **Milorad PAVLICA, Nada PAVLICA, Milan PAVLICA, Nikola PAVLICA, Janko PAVLICA, Soka PAVLICA, Milan PEJNOVIĆ** - '*Mićo*' (around 1948), **Milan PEJNOVIĆ** (around 1920), **Milan PLEĆAŠ** (around 1947), **Milka POČUČA** (age about 76), **Boja POTKONJAK** (age about 63), **Milica POTKONJAK** (1950), **Gojko RADMANOVIĆ** (around 1947), **Mica RADMANOVIĆ** (around 1950), **Petar** (Gojko) **RADMANOVIĆ** (age about 45), **Milica** (Ise) **RADMANOVIĆ** (age about 45), **Dragan RADOVIĆ** (around 1932), **Anka RADOVIĆ** (around 1934), **Stanko SMILJANIĆ** (1938), **Milan SMILJANIĆ** - '*Baja*' (1947), **Radmila STANIĆ** (1939), **Nikola STOJANOVIĆ** (age about 65), **Jelena STANIĆ** (age about 86), **Branko ŠTULIĆ** (1937), **Bogdan ŠUPUT** (1937), **Dragan RAKIĆ** (age about 29), **Nebojša TREŠNJIĆ** (age about 30), **Milan UZELAC** (around 1937), **Dušanka VRANEŠ** (around 1937), **Borka VRANEŠ** (age about 65), **Milan VRANEŠ** (1947), **Nada VRANEŠ** (1949), **Djuro VUJNOVIĆ, Milan VUJNOVIĆ** - '*Čombe*', **Mile VUJNOVIĆ** (around 1925), **Milan VUJNOVIĆ** - '*Mišo*' (age about 20), **Milan VUNJAK** (age

'Mr. President, my proposal is as follows:

1. A commission should be set up to look into the disappearance of the citizens of Serbian and Croatian nationality[53]. We understand that some Croats have also disappeared. I heard from Ivica Marković that a certain Martin PEČINA has been missing for more than twenty days. I request that the Service for the protection of the constitutional order[54] should examine this case of people's disappearances, and not having it done from the Ministry of Defense, especially not by Perković's[55] men. I think they have a part in this business. I am informed that Štedul[56] fully cooperates with Perković's agency.

2. It should look into the funeral of a guardsman at Senj. He had lost his life somewhere in Slavonia and his funeral was at Senj. It was attended by a company of HOS[57] which was stationed at Klanac in the area of Gospić, and at the funeral they swore that a lot of heads would fall for the deceased. After a few days a decapitated head was found on the Senj cemetery, and this head belonged to a driver of Serbian nationality from Gospić.[58] The chief of the constabulary of Senj, TUS, is acquainted with this matter.

3. The composition of the military police should be examined and checked into. What are the criteria for selecting men for the military police? Is that within the competence of Tihomir OREŠKOVIĆ[59] or of the Croatian army headquarters? With whose approval has Orešković set up a military intelligence service in the brigade, is that in his competence and has he been appointed to this post? As far as I am

about 69), **Nebojša** (Milan) **VUNJAK** (1949) and **Boja VUNJAK** (around 1952) from Gospić and **Jovanka BOGIĆ** (age about 43), **Milica BOGIĆ** (age about 20), **Tomo JERKOVIĆ** (age about 70), **Iso OBRADOVIĆ** (around 1905), **Mile PLEĆAŠ** (1947), **Dušan RADAKOVIĆ** (age about 65), **Jovo VUJNOVIĆ** (age about 50), **Soka VUJNOVIĆ** (around 1910), **Iso VUJNOVIĆ** (age about 65), **Anka VUJNOVIĆ** (age about 60) and **Ilija VUJNOVIĆ** - '*Kardum*' (around 1917) from Divoselo. See: SCIC, War crime file No. **A-22-1**.

[53] It has been substantiated that two Croat women married to Serbs were murdered - Marija MIŠČEVIĆ (1939) and Andjelka PANTELIĆ (about 55 years old).

[54] Service for the protection of the constitutional order, a Croatian security service which is only nominally a part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia. During the time of the liquidation of the Serbs at Gospić, it was directed by Josip Manolić. Later this service changed its name into the Office for National Security (UNS), control over it being taken in 1992 by Hrvoje ŠARINIĆ, Smiljan RELJIĆ and Miroslav TUDJMAN.

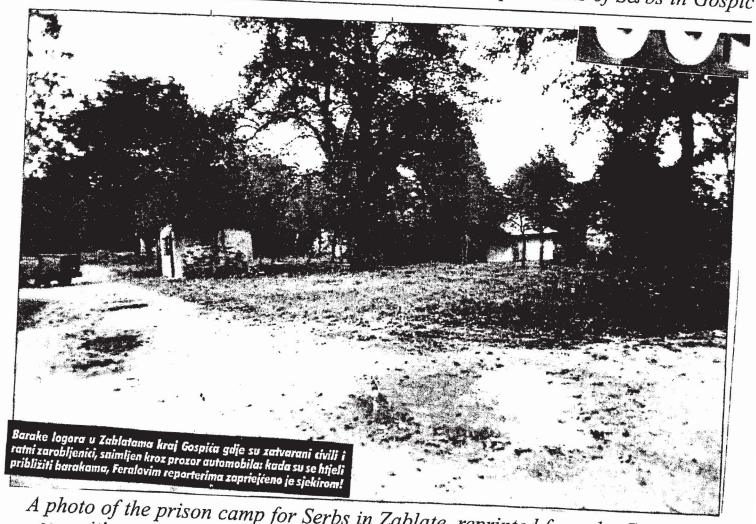
[55] Josip PERKOVIĆ, a high functionary of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia, in charge of intelligence affairs and military security. He played crucial role in the creation of the Security Intelligence Service (SIS) which, in addition to spying, also received an important political function - to serve as the eyes and ears of the ruling Croatian Democratic Union within the National Guards Corps, later the Croatian army.

[56] Nikola ŠTEDUL, founder of the Croatian Commonwealth Movement (HDP), one of the most extreme Croatian nationalist parties.

[57] HOS - Croatian Armed Forces, the military fraction of the Croatian Party of Rights, the extreme right-wing Croatian political party which was created in 1990 by Dobroslav PARAGA.

[58] His name was Milan VRANJEŠ (born in 1947).

[59] Tihomir OREŠKOVIĆ, nominally secretary of the Emergency Headquarters for Lika and Gospić, but in fact the warlord of Gospić, and with Mirko NORAC, the most responsible for the crimes against the Serbs in the Municipality of Gospić.



A photo of the prison camp for Serbs in Zablate, reprinted from the Croatian opposition paper The 'Feral Tribune', which published this photo with the following caption: 'Shacks of the prison camp in Zablate near Gospić, where both civilians and POWs have been detained. The photo was taken from a car window. When they wanted to get closer to the shacks, Feral's reporters have been threatened with an ax.'

aware, I nominated him to be the secretary of the headquarters which was abolished following the formation of the General headquarters of Croatia which took over command of the army.'

Z. Daskalović, *Orešković Organized Liquidations of Serbs*, „*Feral Tribune*", No. 627, Split, September 22, 1997, pp. 16-19.

Doc. No. F VI – 2.

Zagreb, December 1991–January 1992.

List of names and surnames of 63 killed or 'disappeared' inhabitants of Gospić which was sent to the Croatian police early in January 1992 by Dobroslav PARAGA, leader of the Croatian Party of Rights (HOS), demanding an inquiry to be carried out.[60]

[60] SCIC in Belgrade received by telefax on December 20, 1991, an identical list of the murdered and missing Serbs at Gospić, but without any explanation and information about the sender. On the same occasion, a list was received of 87 persons killed in the camps at Pakračka Poljana and its surroundings, but with evidence about the perpetrators of those crimes. Following subsequent investi-

ANNEX 20

District Court in Belgrade, Serbia, Minutes of the witness hearing of Jovo Krajnović, dated 1 June 1998 (Situation in Western Slavonia)

Kri . 858/98

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 1 June 1998 before the investigating magistrate of the District Court in Belgrade in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 141 of the Criminal Code of Yugoslavia

Investigating Magistrate
Ilija Simic

Witness
Jovo Krajnovic

Court Recorder
Stana Mitric

The hearing also attended by:

Public Prosecutor

Defendant

Defence Counsel

The Court rose at 10:00 a.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Krajnovic, Jovo
2. Father's name: Mijo
3. Occupation: wall painter
4. Address: Morava Motel, Aleksinac
5. Place of birth: Village of Kip, Municipality of Daruvar
6. Year of birth: 8 December 1954
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: .....

Asked to state what he knew about the case, the witness declared:

I used to live with my family in the village of Kip in the Municipality of Daruvar and my village was predominantly Serb. There were a few Czech and Croatian homes. Up until the first multi-party elections in Croatia or more precisely, until the creation of the HDZ (Croatian Democratic Union) party, we all by and large lived in harmony and without any major inter-ethnic frictions, whether at work or in the community. I went to work as usual up to 15 November 1991 when at 6:00 a.m. Croatian military police encircled my house in the village (No. 35) and arrested me and my father, and the other Serb villagers.

That morning, I was all dressed up and I waited for a colleague of mine to give me a ride to Daruvar for work at the machine factory "Dalit" when the Croatian police came to the house. One of them hit me and my father Mijo: they tied us and forced us into the yard. There, a few military police members (MPs) that I didn't know beat us.

Later on, they put us into "Zastava 101" car without any number plates and drove us in the direction of the house of Branko Buncic in Kip, who had been arrested the day before, 14 November 1991. They searched his house looking for arms and when they did not find any, they returned us to the crossroads. I sat in the car all the time with my hands tied with wire and blindfolded.

During the arrests made on 15 November 1991, at the village of Kip, Military Police members killed, in the garden of Nevenka Krajnovic, Dusan Popovic (1931) who started to run away.

The same day, on 15 November 1991, my neighbours discovered Zeljko Popovic (1953) from Kip hanged in his home.

They brought me to the crossroads at Kip where there were all Serbs arrested that day: Mijo Krajnovic (1930), Jovo Popovic (1934), Pero Novkovic (1938), Branko Stankovic (1954), Nikola Gojkovic (1927), Filip Gojkovic (1934), Mijo Gojkovic (1928) and Jovo (Simo) Popovic (1920).

They put my father Mijo and me into the car and the other Serbs were loaded onto an army truck. We all had our hands tied and we were blindfolded in order not to see where we were heading. They drove us for a long time and when they untied us, we didn't know where we were. Water was all around us and a hotel called "Ribarska Koliba" (Fisherman's Tavern). We were standing in front of the hotel for about 20 minutes when there appeared Pero Popovic (1944), Milan Popovic (1927) and Nikola Krajnovic (1927), all from the village of Kip, who were arrested on 13 November 1991. They were arrested while working in the field. Together with them was Branko Buncic (1954) from Kip, who was arrested on 14 November 1991. The latter was arrested by a military police member as he travelled on the road. Also present were: Jovo Zestic (over 60) from Pakracka Klisa, Savo Gojkovic (aged about 40) also from Pakracka Klisa and a certain Cicvara, I don't know his name, who was an elderly man from Pakracka Klisa and Nikola Ivanovic (aged between 38 and 39) from Pakracki Batinjani, Milka Buncic (55) from Pakracka Klisa and Jela Zestic (70) also from Pakracka Klisa.

All the arrested Serbs were escorted by a number of armed ZNG members and were headed from the fishpond singing the song "Rise up, Jelacic Ban". All men were black and blue from beating and Pero Popovic had bruises across his stomach and around his eyes.

I understand that women had not been beaten; they had to work and clean. We were not allowed to speak to them or approach them, although they were only a few meters away from us.

A few ZNG members came up to us and took away Mijo Gojkovic, Jovo (Tadija) Popovic, Filip Gojkovic and Nikola Gojkovic leading them to the basement of the building. There they beat them viciously as we could hear the strikes and their screams. When they had beaten them up, ZNG members came out, followed by the beaten Serbs who could barely walk. Filip Gojkovic, who was severely beaten, told my father: "Mijo, let us run away and let them kill us while fleeing". However, the Croatian soldiers bundled them into the truck and drove them to an unknown destination.

Twenty minutes later, we heard a burst of gunfire followed by four more shots fired one after another. The truck with Croatian soldiers came back empty. Meanwhile, we piled up some

lumber. Then, they put us into a basement room where we were detained all the time. We were taken out one by one to be beaten. That night, we were beaten with metal bars ripped out from the army bunks, wooden clubs, army boots, and they punched and kicked us. On the second morning, on 16 November 1991, they put Pero Novkovic, Branko Stankovic and Nikola Ivanovic or Branko Buncic, I don't know which one of them, into a truck and drove them off. They came back after a while. They were not allowed to tell us anything. The rest of us were outside piling up again some lumber. The truck and the vehicles left that morning and got back only in the evening. We were detained in the basement and the room in which we were was back to back to the room in which ZNG members beat arrested Serbs. So we could hear that they had brought in some more people. When they beat them up, one ZNG member threw Mijo Danojevic in. Mijo sat on a chair. After some time, a Croat came in and said to Mijo: "Come on, it's you, bloody Chetnick that I'm looking for" and hit him with a metal bar across his neck. Mijo who was a blacksmith in the village and weighed about 140 kg stayed in place. It was then that we realized he was dead. Five or six men dragged his body outside. The truck was already waiting in front of the doorway; they put him into the truck and the Croatian soldiers carried the body some place, but I don't know where.

Branko Stankovic, my father Mijo Krajnovic, Nikola Krajnovic, Pero Popovic and I were forced to wash clean the truck in which Mijo's body was driven away. We also had to wash their boots. After that, they put us into the basement and took us out in order to beat us in another room.

On Monday, 18 November 1991, having seriously beaten us, they took us in front of that hotel, stripped us of all our clothes and sprayed us with cold water. While spraying us, Rade Gojkovic of Pakracka Klisa died from high fever which he previously had. The ZNG members drove his body someplace.

They beat Branko Buncic and Jovo (Tejo) Popovic so severely on 19 November that they had to take them to Popovaca to see, as they said, a doctor. We have not seen them any more.

On Wednesday, 20 November 1991, the Croatian soldiers brought me into a hotel room where they interrogated prisoners. They told me to sit on a chair and tied my hands on the back; they took off my shoes and tied my legs to the chair. They tied each toe with one piece of wire to the inductor and began rolling it. I shook all over from those electric shocks. When this treatment of theirs was over, I rolled down the stairs into the basement.

They took Nikola Krajnovic out of the basement after me and severely beat him, because he had no Deutsch Marks that they asked him to give them. They punctured his earlobe with a knife and put a bullet into the puncture and connected it with the wire to the inductor. They cut off his other ear. They subjected him to torture by electric shocks until he collapsed from the chair. They dumped him out. The next one to be taken out was Milan Popovic. They cut off both his ears. They did the same to Pero Novkovic and Savo Gojkovic. One ZNG member threw Savo Gojkovic's ear before my father Mijo Krajnovic and forced him to gulp it down.

That evening, on 19 November 1991, they took Milan Popovic, Savo Gojkovic, Nikola Krajnovic and Pero Novkovic outside and walked them to the River Ilova. We heard the gunshots.

The following morning, on 20 November 1991, Branko Stankovic, Nikola Ivanovic and I had to bury them. We found their bodies with gunshot wounds by the River Ilova. We buried

Nikola Krajnovic, Rade Gojkovic and Jovo Zestic, who were all killed during their beating on 20 November 1991, at the part of the fishpond from which water had been released. We didn't mark their grave in any way. We buried Pero Popovic by the River Ilova near the bridge. We didn't mark his grave either. We buried those three bodies in the morning. In the afternoon, we buried Milan Popovic, Savo Gojkovic and Pero Novkovic, about 150 meters from the bridge. We placed a bottle on the grave in order to mark it at least in some way. We laid their bodies in the grave, next to each other. They had no coffins or anything else.

A ZNG member nicknamed "Poleto" asked for my last wish. Then they bundled us into a truck and drove back to the camp at Marino Selo.

On Sunday, 24 November 1991, a ZNG member nicknamed "Eki" came to the cell and beat us. He literally walked over us; beat us with a police baton and iron bars. ZNG member named "Drago", I don't know his surname, could no longer listen to our screams, so he came in and took "Eki" out. They stopped beating us. The next morning came a truck and a ZNG member walked in and took out my father Mijo Krajnovic, Branko Stankovic and me. They handcuffed us and drove us, as we thought to kill us, but actually they drove us to Daruvar to count Jankovic's castle which used to be a primary school, then turned to ZNG headquarters. From there, they drove us to the Daruvar police station and put us into the basement. The three of us shared one room. We were detained there for three days, between 25 and 27 November 1991. On Wednesday, 27 November 1991, in the afternoon, they drove us to the outpatient medical centre housed in a "The 16th Rujan" school for children with special needs There, they examined us and sent us to hospital in Bjelovar.

Once in Bjelovar, I was medically examined and x-rayed. I was on the surgical ward and my attending physician was Dr. Sipovsek. In Marino Selo, the Croatian soldiers had smashed all my teeth, broken three ribs, injured my spine and broken my jaw at three places. My father Mijo and Branko were detained in the Bjelovar prison. I was hospitalized until 10 December 1991. Hospital staff treated me properly, but the other patients made occasional provocations. On the evening of 9 December1991, one ZNG member told me that I would be exchanged together with my father.

Branko Stankovic, my father Mijo and I were exchanged on 12 December 1991 at a village near Karlovac. From there, we reached Belgrade via Bosnia.

The food we ate in Marino Selo was very bad. Sometimes we had only one meal a day and sometimes no meal at all. Food rations were poor. Sanitary conditions were non-existent. In Daruvar, they treated us properly and did not beat us.

I still suffer the physical and psychological consequences of torture and beating I was subjected to. My medical condition caused by the treatment I received at the Ribarska Koliba camp for Serbs and in other detention places can be documented by my medical records which I attach hereto. I also wish to be examined by a consultant specialist who could make a report on my current health status.

I listened to the minutes being dictated out loudly and I don't wish to read it. I accept it and sign it as my own statement.

The hearing was adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Court Recorder Stana Mitric (Signed)	Jovo Krajnovic (Signed)	Investigating Magistrate Ilija Simic (Signed)

189/98-2

Број КИ Кри.858/98

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 1.06. 19 98. године пред истражним судијом Окружног суда у Београду у кривичном поступку против НН

због кривичног дела из члана 141. КЗЈ

истражни - судија
Илија Симић

Записничар
Стана Митрић

Сведок
Крајновић Јово

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

окривљени

бранилац

Започето у 10.00 часова

Сведок је опоменут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на појединa питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме Крајновић Јово
2) Име оца Мијо
3) Занимање молер
4) Боравиште Мотел "Морава", Алексинац
5) Место рођења село Кип, општина Дарувар
6) Година рођења 8.12.1954. године
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће:

Крајновић Јово

Ја сам са својом породицином живео у селу Кипу у Општини Дарувар које је било настањено углавном Србима. Било је и неколико чешких и једна хрватска кућа. Све до вишестарначких избора у Хрватској - или - тачније, до стварања хрватске странке ХДЗ, углавном се живело сложно и без већих међунационалних трзавица, како на пшослу, тако и у другој средини. Ја сам нормално ишао на посао све до 15. новембра 1991. године, када су, око 6.00 сати, ујутро, припадници Војне полиције Републике Хрватске опколили моју кућу у селу (број 35)и ухапсили мене и мог оца као и друге мештане у селу - Србе.

Ја сам тога јутра обучен и спремљен чекао једног колегу да се повеземо заједно у Дарувар на посао фабрици машина "Далит" када су хрватски полицајци упали у кућу. Један од њих је ударио мене, а потом и мог оца Мију, затим су нам везали руке и истерали нас у двориште. Тамо су нас - неколико припадника Војне полиције Републике Хрватске које нисам познавао - тукли.

Наког тога, мене су стрпали у цивилни аутомобил марке "застава 101" без регистарских таблица и одвезли према кући Бранка Бунчића у Кипу, који је био ухапшен дан пре, 14. новембра 1991. године. Код њега су тражили оружје, а кад га нису нашли, вратили су нас на раскршће. Ја сам све време седео у ауту, руку везаних жицом и са повезом преко очију.

Приликом хапшења 15. новембра 1991. године, у Кипу, у башти Невенке Крајновић, припадници Војне полиције Републике Хрватске, убили су Душана Поповића (1931.) јер је он почео бежати.

Истога дана, 15. новембра 1991. године, комшије из села, нашли суобешеног у његовој кући, Жељка Поповића (1953.) из Кипа.

Довезли су ме до раскршћа у Кипу, где су се налазили сви Срби ухапшени тај дан: Крајновић Мијо (1930.), Јово Поповић (1934.), Перо Новковић (1938.), Бранко Станковић (1954.), Никола Гојковић (1927.), Филип Гојковић (1934.), Мијо Гојковић (1928.), и Јово (Симе) Поповић (1920.).

Ту су нас распоредили - мене и мога оца Мију Крајновића - ставили су у ауто, а остале ухапшене Србе у војни камион. Свима су нам руке и очи биле везане, да не бисмо видели куд нас возе. Дуго смо се возили, а кад смо стигли одвезали су нас, али ми нисмо знали где смо. Свуда около је била вода, само је био један хотел "Рибарска колиба". Били смо испред тог хотела око 20 минута, кад су се појавили Перо Поповић (1944.), Милан Поповић (1927.), Никола Крајновић (1927.), сви из Кипа, ухапшени 13. новембра 1991. године. Они су ухапшени на њиви. Са њима је био Бранко Бунчић (1954.) из Кипа, ухапшен 14. новембра 1991. године, у селу. Њега су припадници Војне полиције Републике Хрватске ухапсили на путу. Такође, ту су били и : Јово Жестић (стар преко 60 година) из Пакрачке Клисе, Саво Гојковић (стар око 40 година) исто из Пакрачке Клисе и неки Цицвара, не знам му име, али старији човек из Пакрачке Клисе и Никола Ивановић (стар 38-39 година) из Пакрачких Батињана, Милка Бунчић (стара 55 година) из Пакрачке Клисе и Јела Жестић (стара 70 година), такође из Пакрачке Клисе.

Ти ухапшени Срби ишли су, у пратњи неколико наоружаних припадника Збора народне гарде Републике Хрватске, из правца рибњака и

певали песму "Устани бане Јелачићу". Сви мушкарци су били плави од батина, Перо Поповић био је модар по стомаку, око очију су имали маснице.

Жене колико знам нису тукли, оне су морале радити и чистити, Ми нисмо смели причати са њима и нисмо им смели прићи, а биле су удаљене неколико метара од нас.

Неколико припадника Збора народне гарде Републике Хрватске пришли су нам и одвели Мију Гојковића, Јову (Тадије) Поповића, Филипа Гојковића и Николу Гојковића у подрум зграде. Тамо су их јако тукли, чули смо ударање и јауке. Кад су их претукли припадници Збора народне гарде Републике Хрватске су изашли напоље, а за њима су се накако "вукли" испребијани Срби - Филип Гојковић, који је био ужасно претучен, рекао је мом оцу: "Ајмо, Мијо, бежати, нека нас побију док бежимо". Међутим, хрватски војници су их потрпали у камион и одвезли - не знам куда.

Након двадесетак минута чули смо један дугачки рафал, а онда још четири пуцња, појединачно. Камион са хрватским војницима вратио се празан. Ми смо за то време слагали нека дрва. Затим су нас стрпали у једну подрумску просторију, где смо све време боравили. Одатле су нас водили појединачно на батине. Ту ноћ су нас тукли металним шипкама, откинутим са војничких кревета, дрвеним палицама, војничким чизмама, рукама и ногама. Друго јутро, 16. новембра 1991. године, Перо Новковић, Бранко Станковић и Никола Ивановић или Бранко Бунчић , не знам који, али један од те двојице, потрпани су у камион и некуд одвежени. Вратили су се након извесног времена. Нама ништа нису смели рећи. Ми остали смо били напољу и слагали опет нека дрва. Камион и аутомобили су отишли тога јутра, и вратили су се тек увече. Ми смо били затворени у подруму, а соба у којој смо били ми била је раздвојена од собе у којој су припадници ЗНГ Републике Хрватке тукли ухапшене Србе, тако да смо чули да су довезли још неке људе. Кад су их претукли, један припадник ЗНГ Републике Хрватске убацио је у собу Мију Данојевића. Мијо се сео на једну столицу. Након неког времена један Хрват је ушао у собу и обратио се Мији речима: "Ајде, тебе требам, мајку ти четничку" и ударио га металном шипком по врату. Мијо, који је био ковач у селу и имао око 140 кг, није се ни помакао. Тада смо схватили да је мртав. Нас 5-6 мушкараца га је извукло напоље. Камион је већ био пред вратима, стрпали смо га у камион, а хрватски војници су га некуд одвезли, не знам куда.

Бранко Станковић, мој отац Мијо Крајновић, Никола Крајновић, Перо Поповић и ја морали смо прати камион којим је Мијо одвежен. Морали смо им прати и чизме. Затим су нас стрпали у подрум, па су нас опет изводили напоље, у ону другу собу и тамо тукли.

У понедељак, 18. новембра 1991. године, након тешких батина извели су нас испред тог хотела, скинули до гола и туширали хладном водом. Приликом туширања умро је Раде Гојковић из Пакрачке Клисе, који је имао високу температуру пре тога. Његово мртво тело припадници ЗНГ су некуд одвезли.

Бранка Бунчића и Јову (Теје) Поповића су 19. новембра толико истукли да су их морали одвести у Поповачу, тако су бар говорили, лекару. Они се послије више нису вратили.

Крајновић Јово

У среду, 20. новембра 1991. године мене су хрватски војници извели у једну салу у том хотелу, где су вршили саслушања. Рекли су ми да седнем на столицу, руке су ми везали на леђа, изули су ме и ноге везали за столицу. За сваки палац на нози привезали су по једну жицу од индуктора и почели да га врте. Ја сам се сав тресао од тих струјних удара. Кад се "третман" завршио, скотрљао сам се доле у подрум.

Из подрума су иза мене одвели Николу Крајновића и јако га испребијали, јер није имао немачке марке, које су тражили од њега. Ножем су му пробили ушну шкољку, на ато место ставили пушчани метак и спојили га за жицом за индуктор. Друго ухо су му одсекли. Њега су мучили струјом, све док се није преврнуо са столице. Избацили су га напоље. За њим су извели Милана Поповића, коме су одсекли оба уха. Пери Новковићу и Сави Гојковићу исто тако. Пред мог оца Мију Крајновића један припадник ЗНГ Републике Хрватске је бацио ухо Саве Гојковића, које је он морао појести.

Милана Поповића, Саву Гојковића, Николу Крајновића и Перу Новковића су то вече, 19. новембра 1991. године, извели напоље и одвели према реци Илови. Чули смо пуцње.

Друго јутро 20. новембра 1991. године смо Бранко Станковић, Никола Ивановић и ја ишли да их закопамо. Нашли смо их поубијане крај реке Илове. Николу Крајновића, Раду Гојковића и Јову Жестића, који је убијен приликом батинања 20. новембра 1991. године, закопали смо у део рибњака из кога је била испуштена вода. Гроб нисмо ничим означили. Перу Поповића смо закопали ниже моста, крај реке Илове. Ни његов гроб нисмо означили. Њих тројицу смо закопали пре подне. По подне смо закопали Милана Поповића, Саву Гојковића и Перу Новковића, око 150 м ниже моста. На њихов гроб смо ставили једну флашу, да им се бар на неки начин, зна где су сахрањени. Њихова тела смо ставили једно поред другог, у земљу. Без сандука, без ичега.

Један припадник ЗНГ Републике Хрватске, звани "Полето" ме је питао која ми је последња жеља. Затим су нас стрпали у камион и одвезли назад у Марино село у логор.

У недељу, 24. новембра 1991. године у ћелију је дошао хрватски гардиста, кога су звали "Еки" и тукао нас. Газио је по нама, тукао нас пендреком и шипкама. Један гардиста, звани "Драго", презиме му не знам, који више није могао слушати наше јауке, ушао је у собу и извукао "Екија" напоље. Више нас нису тукли. Ујутру је дошао камион, у собу је ушао један припадник ЗНГ Републике Хрватске и извео напоље мог оца Мију Крајновића, Бранка Станковића и мене. Везали су нам руке лисицама и повезли: ми смо мислили - убиће нас, међутим, одвезли су нас у Дарувар, у дворац грофа Јанковића, где је иначе била основна школа, а тад је то био штаб ЗНГ. Одатле су нас превезли у Полицијску станицу у Дарувару, у неки подрум. Нас треојица смо били заједно у једној соби. Ту смо били три дана, од 25. до 27. новембра 1991. године. У среду, 27. новембра 1991. године, после подне, одвезли су нас у Дом здравља, смештен у Специјалној школи "16. рујан". Ту су нас прегледали и упутили у болницу у Бјеловар.

У Бјеловару сам ишао на прегледе и снимања, био сам смештен на хирургији, код др Шиповшека, јер су ми у Маринoм Селу хрватски војници

избили све зубе, поломили 3 ребра, повредили кичмени стуб и сломили вилицу на три места. Отац Мијо и Бранко били су смештени у затвору у Бјеловару. У болници сам био до 10. децембра 1991. године. Медицинско особље се коректно односило према мени, једино су остали болесници провоцирали.

Увече, 9. децембра 1991. године мени је један припадник ЗНГ рекао да идем на размену, заједно са оцем.

Бранко Станковић, мој отац Мијо и ја размењени смо 12. децембра 1991. године у неком селу иза Карловца. Са размене смо, преко Босне, дошли у Београд.

Храна у Марином селу је била јако лоша. Некад су нам давали једном дневно, некад нам нису давали ништа. Количине хране које су нам давали биле су мале. Хигијена није била никаква. У Дарувару у затвору су се коректно односили и нису нас тукли.

Од мучења и батинања и данас имам последица психичке и физичке природе. О мом здравственом стању проузрокованом радњама извршеним надамном у логору за Србе у "Рибарској колиби" и на другим местима, поседујем лекарску документацију коју прилажем уз овај записник. Такође, желим да будем прегледан и од стране лекара специјалиста које би констатовале моје садашње здравствено стање.

Слушао сам гласно диктирање записника, не желим да га читам, као свој га прихватам и потписујем.

Крајчић Јосо

Завршено у 14.00 часова

Записничар

Истражни судија

ANNEX 21

Threatening Letter Addressed to Radovan Radosavljević from Daruvar, Published in Dabić, Lukić, Perović & Šalić, "Persecution of Serbs and Ethnic Cleansing in Croatia 1991-1998 – Documents and Testimonies", Belgrade, 1998, p. 25

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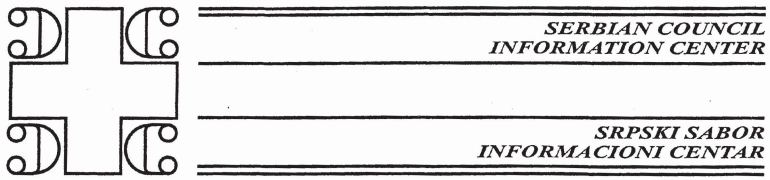

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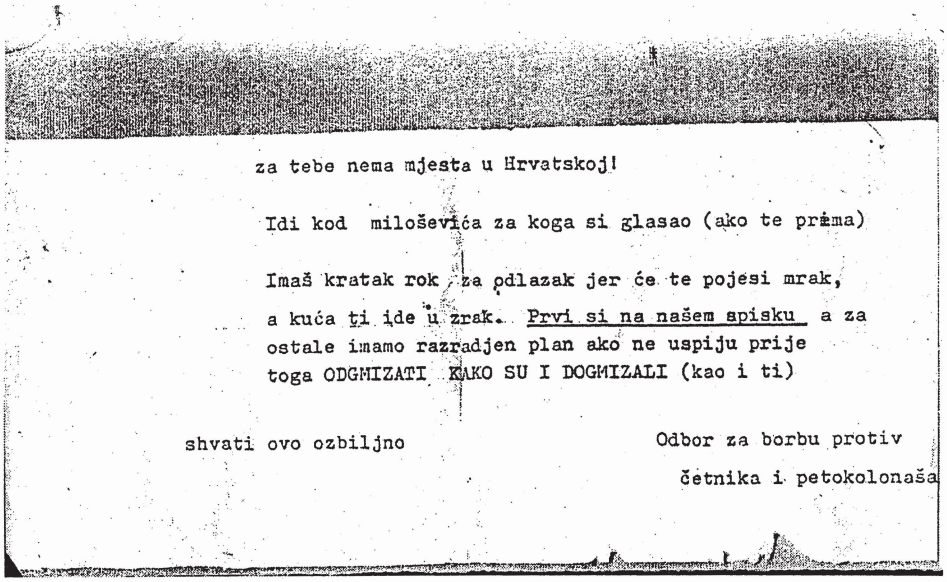
PERSECUTION OF SERBS AND ETHNIC CLEANSING IN CROATIA 1991-1998

DOCUMENTS AND TESTIMONIES

BELGRADE, 1998



za tebe nema mjesta u Hrvatskoj!

Idi kod miloševića za koga si glasao (ako te prama)

Imaš kratak rok za odlazak jer će te pojesi mrak,
a kuća ti ide u zrak. Prvi si na našem spisku a za
ostale imamo razradjen plan ako ne uspiju prije
toga ODGMIZATI KAKO SU I DOGMIZALI (kao i ti)

shvati ovo ozbiljno

Odbor za borbu protiv
četnika i petokolonaša

Facsimile of a threatening letter addressed to Radovan RADOSAVLJEVIĆ in Daruvar (See: Doc. No. F I-5)

Doc. No. F I – 5.

Daruvar, 1992.

The threatening letter addressed to Radovan RADOSAVLJEVIĆ of Daruvar, shortly before he was murdered together with his wife and children.[26]

There is no room for you in Croatia! Go to Milošević for whom you voted (if he will have you). You have a short time left to go, because you will be swallowed up in darkness and your house will be blown up. You are on the top of our list, and for the rest we have a plan unless they manage to CREEP OUT THE WAY THEY CREPT IN (like yourself). Take this seriously.

Committee for struggle against the chetniks and the fifth column.

SCIC, file No. A–12.

[26] **Radovan** (1953), **Jovanka** (1955), **Dejan** (1978) and **Nenad RADOSAVLJEVIĆ** (1982), Serbs from Daruvar, Kranjčevićeva 17, were murdered in the evening of February 25, 1992, in their house which was subsequently blown up and heavily damaged. Their liquidation was preceded by the publication of the brochure '*Who Is Who in Daruvar*' featuring a list of the Serbs who had voted at the referendum for Serbian cultural autonomy in the Republic of Croatia, held between August 19 and September 2, 1990. The names of Radovan and Jovanka Radosavljević were listed under numbers 462 and 463 for the town of Daruvar. Identical threatening letters were received by at least another dozen Serbian families of Daruvar. See: SCIC, War Crime file No **A–12–5**.

ANNEX 22

District Court in Belgrade, Serbia, Minutes of the witness hearing of Milka Bunčić Kukić dated 24 September 1996 (Situation in Western Slavonia)

Kri . No. 1200/96

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 24 September 1996 before the investigating magistrate of the District Court in Belgrade in the criminal case .....for the criminal act punishable under Article..... of the Criminal Code

Investigating Magistrate
Ilija Simic

Witness
Milka Buncic

Court Recorder
Stana Mitric

The hearing also attended by:

Public Prosecutor

Defendant

Defence Counsel

The Court rose at 1:30 p.m.

The witness was warned that she was bound to tell the truth and that she should not hold anything back; she was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that she should not respond to certain questions if she would thereby embarrass herself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so she replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Buncic Kukic, Milka
2. Father's name: Vaso
3. Occupation: housewife
4. Address: temporarily resident of Belgrade, Slobodana Aligrudica 5/1 tel. 500-918
5. Place of birth: Grdjevica, Municipality of Pakrac
6. Year of birth: 27 July 1938
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: .....

Asked to state what she knew about the case, the witness declared:

I was born in the village of Grdjevica, Municipality of Pakrac. I got married in 1963 to Milan Buncic from the village of Mrkoplja, Municipality of Slavonska Pozega and I have a daughter Valenka by him. She was born in 1967. In 1971, I moved with my family to the village of Klisa, Municipality of Pakrac, where we built our family home.

The village of Klisa is an ethnically mixed community with about 60 houses, including some 10 Croatian and the rest all-Serb houses. This village is surrounded by Croatian villages: Lipik, Matkovac, Batinjani, Dobrovac and other villages.

In March 1991, Croatian police came to Pakrac. They tried and failed to fly the chequered flag in the middle of the village. We were all against it. After this abortive attempt, until

August 1991, there were provocations by Croats towards Serb villagers. For instance, they introduced religious instruction as a school subject; Croatian slogans were scrawled as graffiti on Serb homes; Serbs were dismissed from their jobs; there were rumours that Croats are arming themselves, which all caused great anxiety and fear among Serb villagers. Croatian villagers began guarding their houses, as well as the meetings of the Croatian Democratic Union party. So Serbs also organized guards around their houses. There were also rumours that Croats were stacking their weapons in the weekend cottage of Djuka Ivicek on the outskirts of the village. As a result of these events and pressures, many young people left the village for the Serb villages of Kusonje and Bucje.

In August 1991, great many Pakrac Serbs were forced to leave that town. After that, Croats began putting pressure and cleansing the surrounding Serb villages. That was why many people from Serb villages fled: my daughter left for Kusonje in August and her husband in October 1991, while I stayed behind alone in my home.

On 15 November 1991, HVO (Croatian Defence Council) soldiers came to the village and rounded up all villagers that they found in their homes, including myself. After we were arrested, they brought us to the hotel "Ribnjak" (Fishpond) in Marino Selo, Municipality of Pakrac. They put us into a room in the basement. I remember that alongside me arrested were: Jela Zestic (died in 1995), Rade Gojkovic, Josip Cicvara, Slobodan Kukic, Sava Maksimovic and Jovo Zestic. There were 15 other arrested men from the village of Kip, Municipality of Daruvar, in the basement. I remember that among them there were: Milo Krajinovic, his son Jovo, Branko whose surname I don't know, Pero whose surname I don't know either, and I don't remember the names and surnames of the other arrested people.

Those remaining Serb villagers who were not arrested together with me were all killed, as far as I know, in December 1991. However, I was not witness to these crimes. I know that those killed then were:

1. Slobodan Gojkovic, born around 1969
2. Milka Samardzija, my sister-in-law, born in 1930; with her husband Pero she fled to the forest during my arrest and they hid there, but as Pero was ill and they had nothing to eat, he died in the forest, after which Milka returned to her home in the village and was slaughtered there.
3. Dragica Bosanac, born in 1935, was also massacred with her throat slit in front of her home.
4. Pela Kukic, born in 1945
5. Jela Kukic (Pela's mother) born in 1914
6. Pava Cicvara, an elderly woman whose year of birth I don't know.
7. Nada Zestic.

All of them were dragged out of their houses and killed in the Kresovina forest above the village. I am not aware of their burial site because there corpses were taken away to an unknown destination from the scene of the massacre.

During this event, Bogdan Markovic and his wife Jela went missing. Their home was torched, so it is not known whether they were burnt alive in their house or not, or if they were led away to an unknown destination, since no one has heard from them ever since.

In the above mentioned prison at the hotel "Ribnjak", I was detained until 30 March 1992. Mijo Krajinovic and his son Jovo were released after six or seven days, in a prisoner exchange.

Immediately after I was brought to the prison, HVO members began beating men in the presence of Jela Zestic and me. They beat them with metal table legs; they connected them to power supply sources and subjected them to other forms of torture. Men from the village of Kip, who were detained at the prison, had been previously beaten up. Among them, there was Nikola Ivanovic from Batinjani near Pakrac. He showed me the burns on his body and chest. He now lives in Croatia and I am not aware of his whereabouts. The third night after our arrest, a group of four drunken Croatian soldiers came in. They were "Ante", "Kec", "Eki" and "Poleto", whose real names and surnames I don't know. They beat men and connected them to electric conductors in power. They cut off the ears of Pero from the village of Kip and forced him to eat up his own ear.

Rade Gojkovic, Savo Maksimovic and Pero, all from the village of Kip died in our presence, as a result of beating. The others, who had been beaten up by Croats, were taken the following evening out of the basement, killed and dumped into the fishpond. So, Jela Zestic, Mijo Krajinovic and his son Jovo, Branko and Nikola Ivanovic were the only ones who remained. They were also beaten up. Jovo Krajinovic had his jaw completely smashed. Two days later, the corpses of those killed drifted on the water released from the fishpond. Therefore, Mijo Krajinovic, his son Jovo and Nikola and Branko Ivanovic had to rebury the bodies.

As I already said, about a week later, Mijo Krajnovic, his son Jovo, as well as Branko, were released thanks to a prisoner exchange, while Nikola Ivanovic from Batinjani stayed at the prison with Jela and me. On the same day when the Krajinovics were released from prison, arrested and brought to the same prison was Branko Grujic from the village of Batinjani. And the four of us remained in this prison until the very end. Nikola Ivanovic and Branko Grujic stayed behind in Croatia.

They forced Jelena Zestic and me to clean up the hotel, to pile up lumber and do other jobs. Food was more or less edible, but when the Croatian guards were ill-willed, they gave us no food at all. They often beat Nikola Ivanovic and Branko Grujic in my and Jela's presence, and they forced them to fight against each other. A guard nicknamed "Dida" was particularly brutal to them.

Because of the unbearable conditions existing in this prison, in February 1992, between 7 and 9 p.m. when the Croatian soldiers paid less attention, I managed to escape from the prison, cross the River Ilova, intending to flee. Since I could not find my bearings, I got lost in the villages around Daruvar. Four days later I was found by Croatian police officers and they returned me to the above mentioned prison. They beat me up on that occasion.

As far as I recall, in March 1992, we were visited at the prison by the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross and our situation improved since them. At the end of that month, we were released from prison and I went back to my village. My house and the adjoining facilities were burnt down. I intended to repair the house and continue to live in it, but a month later, in April 1992, it was blown up by the Croats. I heard that this was the job of Mirko Markovic of the village of Klis.

I found six more surviving Serbs in the village and we all had to be accommodated in the house of Milo Milosevic. In June, my brother-in-law Stjepan Jercic came from Rijeka and took me with him there, where I stayed until the end of 1992, when I moved to Serbia.

I would also like to mention that when I came to Serbia I heard that the crimes and killings committed in my village in December 1992 were perpetrated by Zlatko Markovic and Ivica Poleto, two Croats from the village of Klis. I don't know the names of the other perpetrators.

I am ready to stand as witness to what I have said, in any court of law.

That is all I had to say; the minutes was dictated out loudly and it contained all I have said. I don't wish to read it and recognize it and sign it as my own statement.

The hearing was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Court Recorder		Investigating Magistrate
Stana Mitric	Milka Buncic	Ilija Simic
(Signed)	(Signed)	(Signed)

Број КИ

Кри.бр.1200/96

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 24.09. 199 6 године пред istražnim

судијом Okružnog суда у Beogradu

у кривичном поступку против

због кривичног дела из члана КЗ.

Ilija Simić — судија

Записничар

Mitrić Stana

Сведок

Milka Bunčić

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

окривљени

бранилац

Започето у 13.30 часова

Сведок је опомењут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме Milka Bunčić, Kukić
2) Име оца Vaso
3) Занимање domaćica
4) Боравиште privremeno Beograd, Ul. Slobodana Aligrudića 5/1, tel. 500-918
5) Место рођења Grdjevica, Opština Pakrac
6) Година рођења 27.07.1938. godine
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће: Bunčić Milka

Rodjena sam u selu Grdjevica, Opština Pakrac. Udala sam se 1963. godine za Milana Bunčića, iz sela Mrkoplja, Opština Slavonska Požega i sa njim imam ćerku Velinku, rodjenu 1967. godine. Od 1971. godine zajedno sa porodicom preselila sam se u selo Klisa, Opština Pakrac, gde smo sagradili porodičnu kuću.

Selo Klisa je bilo nastanjeno mešovitim stanovništvom, sa oko 60 kuća, od čega oko 10 hrvatskih, a ostalo su bile srpske. Ovo selo okruženo je hrvatskim selima: Lipik, Matkovac, Batinjani, Dobrovac i drugim.

Marta meseca 1991. godine pripadnici hrvatske policije upali su u Pakrac. Pokušali su u centru našeg sela, na zgradi škole, da postave šahovnicu, ali u tome nisu uspeli jer smo se mi pobunili. Nakon ovoga sve do avgusta 1991. godine, bilo je, od strane Hrvata, provokacija prema nama Srbima u selu, tako što su u školu kao predmet uveli veronauku, po srpskim kućama pisane su hrvatske parole, Srbe su otpuštali sa radnih mesta, pronosile su se priče da se Hrvati naoružavaju i slično, što je unelo veliko uznemirenje medju srpsko stanovništvo u selu. Hrvati u selu počeli su oko svojih kuća da drže straže, kao i sastanke Hrvatske demokratske zajednice, pa su i Srbi organizovali straže oko svojih kuća. Čuli smo da Hrvati donose oružje i smeštaju ga u vikendicu Djuke Ivičeka, na periferiji sela. Zbog ovakvih dogadjaja i pritisaka veći deo mladjih napustilo je selo i otišlo u srpska sela Kusonje i Bučje.

Dobar broj Srba iz Pakraca, avgusta 1991. godine bio je primoran da napusti grad, nakon čega su Hrvati počeli da vrše pritisak i čiste okolna srpska sela. Zbog toga su mnogi iz srpskih sela pobegli - moja ćerka otišla je u Kusonje, avgusta, a suprug oktobra 1991. godine, dok sam ja ostala sama u kući.

Dana 15.novembra 1991. godine pripadnici Hrvatskog veća odbrane (HVO) ušli su u selo i pokupili sve koje su našli u svojim kućama, a medju njima i mene. Po hapšenju odveli su nas u hotel "Ribnjak" u Marinom selu, Opština Pakrac, gde su nas smestili u podrum u jednu prostoriju. Sećam se da su zajedno samnom bili uhapšeni: Žestić Jela, (umrla 1995.

Bunčić M.

godine), Gojković Rade, Cicvara Josip, Kukić Slobodan, Maksimović Sava i Žestić Jovo. U podrumu smo zatekli još 15 uhapšenih muškaraca iz sela Kip, Opština Daruvar. Sećam se da su medju njima bili Milo Krajinović, njegov sin Jovo, Branko, kome ne znam prezime, Pero, kome takodje ne znam prezime, a imena i prezimena ostalih se ne sećam.

Preostali Srbi u mom selu, koji nisu bili uhapšeni zajedno samnom, ubijeni su, koliko mi je poznato, decembra 1991. godine, ali ja nisam bila očevidac ovih zločina. Poznato mi je da su tada ubijeni sledeći:

1. **Gojković Slobodan**, rodjen oko 1969. godine
2. **Samardžija Milka**, moja zaova, rodjena 1930. godine, zajedno sa svojim mužem **Perom**, pobegla je u šumu prilikom mog hapšenja, gde su se skrivali, a kako je Pero bio bolestan i nisu imali šta da jedu, umro je u šumi, nakon čega se Milka vratila svojoj kući u selo, gde je, zaklana.
3. **Bosanac Dragica**, rodjena 1935. godine, takodje je zaklana ispred svoje kuće
4. **Kukić Pela**, rodjena 1945. godine,
5. **Kukić Jela**, (Pelina majka) rodjena 1914. godine
6. **Cicvara Pava**, starija žena, nije mi poznata godina rodjenja
7. **Žestić Nada**

Svi su oni bili izvedeni iz svojih kuća i na iznad sela u šumi Krešovina poubijani. Nije mi poznato gde su sahranjeni jer su njihovi leševi sa lica mesta odveženi u nepoznatom pravcu.

Ovom prilikom nestali su Marković Bogdan i njegova žena Jela, čija je kuća zapaljena, pa se ne zna da li su i oni zapaljeni u svojoj kući, ili odvedeni u nepoznatom pravcu, jer se o njima od tada gubi svaki trag.

U napred navedenom zatvoru u hotelu "Ribnjak" ostala sam sve do 30.marta 1992. godine. Mijo Krajinović i njegov sin Jovo su otpušteni iz zatvora nakon 6 do 7 dana, razmenom.

Bunić M

Odmah po dovodjenju u zatvor pripadnici HVO su počeli da tuku muškarce u prisustvu Žestić Jele i mene. Tukli su ih metalnim nogarama od stolova, priključivali ih na struju i drugo. Muškarci iz Kipa koje smo zatekli u zatvoru bili su prethodno pretučeni. Napominjem da je medju njima bio i Nikola Ivanović, iz Batinjana kod Pakraca, koji mi je pokazivao kako je bio paljen po telu, odnosno po grudima, pa sam videla opekotine. On se sada nalazi u Hrvatskoj, nije mi poznato u kom mestu. Treće noći po našem hapšenju videla sam kada je došla grupa od četiri pijana hrvatska vojnika i to "Ante", "Kec", "Eki" i "Poleto", čija mi prava imena i prezimena nisu poznata. Oni su tukli muškarce, prikačinjali na njih električne provodnike u naponu, a Peri iz Kipa su odsekli uši i naterali ga da pojede jedno svoje uho.

Od posledica ovog premlaćivanja u našem prisustvu podlegli su Gojković Rade, Maksimović Savo, kao i Pero iz Kipa. Preostale pretučene Hrvati su sutradan uveče izneli iz podruma preostale pretučene i poubijali ih u i bacili u ribnjak. Ostali smo samo Žestić Jela, Mijo Krajinović, njegov sin Jovo, Branko i Nikola Ivanović, koji su takodje bili pretučeni. Jovi Krajinoviću bila je potpuno razbijena vilica. Nakon dva dana voda iz ribnjaka je izbacila leševe pobijenih, pa su napred navedeni muškarci - Krajinović Mijo, njegov sin Jovo, Ivanović Nikola i Branko, morali ponovo da zakopavaju leševe.

Kao što sam napred navela, nakon oko nedelju dana, Mijo Krajinović, njegov sin Jovo, kao i Branko, su otpušteni razmenom, a u zatvoru zajedno samnom i Jelom ostao je Nikola Ivanović iz Batinjana. Istog dana kada su Krajinovići otpušteni iz zatvora uhapšen je i doveden u isti zatvor Grujić Branko iz sela Batinjana, pa smo nas četvoro ostali u ovom zatvoru do kraja. Ivanović Nikola i Grujić Branko su ostali u Hrvatskoj.

Žestić Jelenu i mene terali su da čistimo hotel, slažemo drva i obavljamo druge poslove. Hrana je bila uglavnom podnošljiva, ali kada hrvatski stražari nisu bili dobre volje, danima nam nisu davali ništa da jedemo. U prisustvu Jele i mene često su tukli Ivanović Nikolu i Grujić Branka, a terali

Издаје: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Издавачки сектор – Београд (48/96)
Ознака за поруџбину: обр. бр. 23/276

Штампа: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Графички сектор "Б. Ђоновић" – Београд

Вучић М

su ih i da se medjusobno udaraju. U tome se posebno isticao stražar pod nadimkom "Dida".

Zbog nepodnošljivih uslova u ovom zatvoru februara 1992. godine izmedju 19.00 i 20.00 časova, kada je pažnja hrvatskih vojnika popustila, ja sam uspela da pobegnem iz zatvora, predjem preko reke Ilove, u nameri da pobegnem, ali nisam imala najbolju orijentaciju, pa sam lutala po selima oko Daruvara. Nakon četiri dana pronašli su me pripadnici hrvatskog MUP-a i ponovo vratili u napred navedeni zatvor. Tom prilikom su me i pretukli.

Koliko se sećam marta meseca 1992. godine u ovom zatvoru su nas posetili predstavnici Medjunarodnog komiteta crvenog krsta, nakon čega se naša situacija poboljšala. Krajem istog meseca otpušteni smo iz zatvora i ja sam se vratila u svoje selo. Moja kuća, kao i pomoćni objekti, bili su zapaljeni. Imala sam nameru da popravim kuću i da nastavim u njoj da živim, medjutim, nakon mesec dana, u aprilu 1992. godine, Hrvati su minirali moju kuću, a čula sam da je to učinio Marković Mirko, iz sela Klisa.

U selu sam zatekla još šest preživela Srba i svi smo bili primorani da se smestimo u kuću Milošević Mila. Juna meseca došao je moj zet Jerčić Stjepan iz Rijeke, i odveo me kod sebe u Rijeku, gde sam bila do kraja 1992. godine, kada sam prešla u Srbiju.

Napominjem da sam po dolasku u Srbiju čula da su ubistva i zločine u mom selu decembra 1992. godine, navodno izvršili Marković Zlatko i Ivica Poleto, Hrvati iz sela Klise, a imena ostalih učesnika u zločinu nisu mi poznata.

Napred navedeno spremna sam da svedočim pred sudom.

To je sve što sam imala da kažem u vezi prednjeg, zapisnik je glasno diktiran i u njega je uneto sve što sam izjavila, ne želim da ga čitam, priznajem ga za svojeg i kao takvog potpisujem.

Saslušanje je završeno u 14.30 časova

ZAPISNIČAR SUDIJA

ANNEX 23

Basic Court in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Đurđa Vujasin, dated 2 May 1997 (Situation in Western Slavonia, Mašićka Šagovina Village)

Kri – 114/97-12

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 2 May 1997 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Banja Luka in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 142 of the Criminal Code

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic

Witness
Djurdja Vujasin

Court Recorder
Mirjana Misic

The hearing was also attended by:

Public Prosecutor
No one

Defendant
No one

Defence Counsel
No one

The Court rose at 8:00 a.m.

The witness was warned that she was bound to tell the truth and that she should not hold anything back; she was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that she should not respond to certain questions if she would thereby embarrass herself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so she replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Vujasin, Djurdja
2. Father's name: Dusan
3. Occupation: cook
4. Address: Laktasi, Trn, 41 Mose Pijade Street
5. Place of birth: village of Ljubacevo, municipality of Banja Luka
6. Date of birth: 20 April 1950
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what she knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the outbreak of this war I lived in the village of Masicka Sagovina in the municipality of Nova Gradiska. There were only three Croatian families at the village and all the rest were Serbs. There were around 150 Serb families there. The village of Masicka Sagovina bordered on the village of Cernicka Sagovina, which is incidentally inhabited by the Croatian population. Before the onset of the war, the relations between Croats and Serbs were O'K. We made friends with Croats, participated in each other's family festivities, so that one can say that these relations were good.

In early 1990, the relations began to cool off, because the Croats stopped consorting with us in the village and started to issue threats that all Serbs of Masicka Sagovina should leave.

They threatened that they would come to the village and that not even Serb cats would remain there. In the first half of 1991, the Croats of Cernicka Sagovina put up roadblocks in the direction of our village and thus prevented the Serbian people from going to Nova Gradiska. So the Serbs were in a kind of detention. On many occasions during 1991, they used small arms or artillery fire against the homes in the village of Masicka Sagovina, causing even civilian deaths. This situation lasted until 19 December 1991 when the Croats from the neighbouring village of Cernicka Sagovina, led by Zvonko Butina, who was born in 1968, of father Jure and mother Katica, attacked the village of Masicka Sagovina. They had previously opened strong fire at the village and torched all Serb houses and other facilities, killing the inhabitants who happened to be in their homes. On that date, they killed 60 Serb civilians, including women and elderly men. The Croats arrested 18 Serb men and women on that date, took them to Nova Gradiska and held them up at the barracks.

During the Croatian attack on the village, the following residents were killed: Branko Brdjanin, born in 1957 of father Milenko and mother Draginja; Milorad Mijakovic, born in 1951 of father Dragan and mother Stojka; Svetomir Panic, born in 1960 of father Branko and mother Jovanka; Milan Stojcevic, born in 1975 of father Bosko and mother Savka; Mladen Ozegovic, born in 1968 of father Marko and mother Draginja; Branko Miletic, born in 1960 of father Sveta and mother Ankica, and many others. I can't recall the other names now, but I know the ones I mentioned very well, because they were all my neighbours.

That day, the Croatian soldiers arrested civilians and brought them to Gradiska: Petar Delic, born in 1938 of father Ilija and mother Bosiljka, who is currently at the collective centre in Smederevska Palanka, in the Hotel "Kiseljak"; Petar's daughter Ruzica Delic, born in 1969, who now lives in exile with her father. Also arrested was Draginja Brdjanin, an elderly woman who now lives someplace near Bijeljina and I don't know her exact address; Stojka Mijokovic and her daughter Nena who had lost both her legs. I know that Nena was born in 1941 of father Dragan and that she now lives with her mother in Belgrade, in the Sremcica suburb, although I don't know the name of the street and the number of the building. Nena and Stojka were detained at the Kerestinac camp in Zagreb together with Jovica Milosavljevic, of father Mile and mother Cvetanka from Masicka Sagovina. Jovica spent five months at Kerestinac and he now resides at the Hotel "Kiseljak" in Smederevska Palanka. I also remember that Savka Stojcevic, an elderly woman of over sixty, was arrested on 19 December 1991 and detained for about two months in Nova Gradiska. Savka now lives in Belgrade, but I don't know her address nor do I know other details about her. I am not aware whether anyone has a list of those killed in the village of Masicka Sagovina on 19 December 1991, but I know full well that 68 civilians were killed on that date and 18 civilians were arrested and taken to Gradiska.

After the attack, I fled to the village of Ratkovci near Okucani and stayed there until 1 May 1995. That day, the Croatian army launched its offensive operation codenamed "Flash" and attacked the area of Western Slavonia. The Croatian army, in the morning of 1 May 1995, opened a cannonade from all guns and weapons in Western Slavonia. They obviously intended to occupy that region. The Serb population in Pakrac and other areas left in the direction of Okucani for Bosanska Gradiska, intending to cross into the Republic of Srpska. Very long convoys were formed on 2 May 1995. They consisted of motor vehicles, tractors, freight vehicles, horse-drawn carts and people walking on foot. The convoys moved from Okucani to Bosanska Gradiska while the Croatian army unrelentingly fired at the convoys from all directions. I was in the convoy and saw with my own eyes the bus full of children, which also moved in the direction of Bosanska Gradiska being hit by a grenade after which it

burst into flames. All the children on the bus burnt to death. The children alighted the bus at Pakrac and there must have been 60-70 of them, because the bus was full. On the way to Gradiska I saw very many burning and overturned vehicles, horse-drawn carts and dead bodies of civilians lying around those vehicles. I guess that there were so many bodies lying along the road that one could not get through. I saw the largest number of destroyed vehicles and dead civilians between Pustare and Strug at an 8 kilometre stretch of the road where there was not a single spot to stand on, because of the dead bodies. The dead included elderly men, women, children and young people. I can't tell how many bodies I saw, because I didn't count them. It was a terrible sight to see, since all the bodies were dismembered from artillery detonations and fire from other weapons. I managed to reach the Sava Bridge and to cross into the Republic of Srpska where I still live now. My brother Ostoja Vujasin, born in 1960, of father Dusan and mother Boja, maiden name Tamamovic, was also in the convoy, on 5 May. My brother became a reservist of the Republic of Srpska army after this operation, and was killed at the Vozuca battlefront. He was buried at Ljubacevo near Banja Luka.

I gave an account of what I saw and experienced during 1991 and 1995 before the representatives of the Hague Tribunal on 5 December 1996. I explained to them all I endured and everything I said in this court today.

I only add that I watched on television last night the tragedy that the Serbs went through on 1 and 2 May 1995, shown on Croatian national television. All I watched on the TV reminded me of that event and I wondered when the Croatian cameramen filmed those pictures, but I am sure that they depicted the event in an unbiased manner. They were not ashamed of their crimes against the Serbian people.

That is all I had to say for the time being.

I have been advised to read the minutes and I declare that I don't want to, because it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

Court Recorder Mirjana Misic (Signed)	Djurdja Vujasin (Signed)	Investigating Magistrate Djordje Stojakovic (Signed)

1950 м. Шалтонце
v Колона 1.5.

Kri-114/97-12
Број КИ

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 02.05.1997. 199 године пред ISTRAŽNIM

судијом OSNOVNOG суда у BANJALUCI

у кривичном поступку против NN

због кривичног дела из члана 142 КЗ.

ĐORĐE STOJAKOVIĆ — судија

Записничар

MIRJANA MIŠIĆ

Сведок

Đurđa Vujasin

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

niko

окривљени

niko

бранилац

niko

Започето у 08,00 часова

Сведок је опоменут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме ĐURĐA VUJASIN

2) Име оца Dušan Vujasin

3) Занимање KV kuvar

4) Боравиште Laktaši, naselje Trn Ul. Moše Pijade br. 41

5) Место рођења selo Ljubačevo, opština Banja Luka

6) Година рођења 20.04.1950.

7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodna

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће:

Vujasin Đurđa

Ja sam pre početka ovog rata živela u selu Mašićka Šagovina, opština Nova Gradiška. U selu Mašićka Šagovina bile su samo tri porodice hrvatske nacionalnosti, a sve ostale su bile srpske. U selu je bilo oko 150 porodica srpske nacionalnosti. Sa selom Mašićka Šagovina graničilo se selo Cednička Šagovina koje je inače naseljeno stnaovništvom hrvatske nacionalnosti. Pre početka ovog rata odnosi izmedju stanovništva hrvatske i srpske nacionalnsoti bili su koretkni. Družili smo se sa hrvatskim stanovništvom, učestvovali u porodičnim i drugim svečanostima, tako da se može reći da su odnosi bili dobri.

Početkom 1990.godine osetilo se zahladjenje odnosa jer su Hrvati prestali da se druže sa stanovništvom iz našeg sela, a otpočeli su i sa upućivanjem pretnji da će svi Srbi iz sela Mašićke Šagovine morati da se sele. Pretili su da će oni ući u selo Mašićku Šagovinu i da tamo ni srpska mačka neće ostati u životu. U toku prve polovine 1991.godine Hrvati iz sela Cednićke Šagovine postavili su barikade prema našem selu i na taj način onemogućili srpskom stanovništvu da može da ode u Novu Gradišku, tako da su Srbi bili u svojevrsnom pritvoru. Mnoštvo puta u toku 1991.godine otvarali su vatru iz pešadijskog i artiljerijskog oružja po kućama u selu Mašićka Šagovina, od čega je bilo i žrtava civilnog stanovništva. Takvo stanje trajalo je sve do 19.12.1991.godine kada su Hrvati iz susednog sela Cednićke Šagovine koje je predvodio Zvonko Butina rodjen 1968.godine, od oca Jure i majke Katice, izvršili napad na srpsko selo Mašićku Šagovinu. Prethodno su otvorili snažnu vatru po selu, a prilikom upada u isto palili su sve srpske kuće i druge objekte i ubijali zatečene stanovnike kod svojih kuća. Ubili su toga dana 68 civila Srba, medju kojima je bilo žena i starijih ljudi. Hrvati su 18 stanovnika srpske nacionalnosti medju kojima je bilo i žena istog dana uhapsili i odveli u Novu Gradišku i zatvorili ih u kasarnu.

Prilikom napada Hrvata na selo ubijeni su: Branko Brdjanin, rodjen 1957.godine od oca Milenka i majke Draginje, Milorad Mijaković, rodjen 1951.godien od oca Dragana i majke Stojke, Svetomir Panić, rodjen 1960.godine od oca Branka i majke Jovanke, Milan Stojčević, rodjen 1975.godine od oca Boška i majke Savke, Mladen Ožegović, rodjen 1968.godine od oca Marka i majke Draginje, Branko Miletić, rodjen 1960.godine od oca Svete i majke Ankice i drugih. Ostalih imena ja se sada trenutno ne sećam, ali imena nabrojanih poznajem dobro jer su to bili sve moje komšije.

Istog dana hrvatski vojnici su uhapsili civile i odveli u Gradišku: Petra Delića, rodjengo 1938.godine od oca Ilije i majke Bosiljke koji se sada nalazi u sabirnom centru u Smederevskoj Palanci u Hotelu "Kiseljak", Petrovu kćerku Ružicu Delić, rodjena 1969.godine koja živi sa svojim ocem u izbjeglištvu. Odvedena je Draginja Brdjanin starija žena koja se sada nalazi negde oko Bijeljine, ali tačnu adresu ja ne znam, Stojka Mijoković takodjer je uhapšena, a njena kćerka Nena teško je ranjena, odbijene su joj obe noge. Znam da je Nena rodjena 1941.

godine od oca Dragana i ona se sada nalazi sa majkom u Beogradu u naselju Sremčica, s tim što ja ne znam ulicu i broj. Nena i Stojka bile su u logoru u Kerestincu u Zagrebu, a sa njima je bio i Jovica Milosavljević, od oca Mile i majke Cvetanke iz Mašićke Šagovine. Jovica je bio u Kerestincu pet meseci, a isti se sada nalazi u Smederevskoj Palanci u Hotelu "Kiseljak". Sećam se takodjer da je i Savka Stojčević starija žena preko 60 godina bila uhapšena 19.12.1991.godine i zadržana u zatvoru oko dva meseca u Novoj Gradišci. Savka se sada nalazi u Beogradu, ali ne znam njenu adresu niti znam ostale podatke za nju. Ne znam da li neko poseduje spisak ubijenih u selu Mašićka Šagovina 19.12.1991.godine, ali pouzdano znam da je toga dana ubijeno 68 civila i da je 18 civila uhapšeno i odvedeno u Gradišku.

Ja sam posle napada na selo pobegla u selo Ratkovci kod Okučana i tamo sam bila sve do 01.maja 1995.godine. Toga dana hrvatska vojska u svojoj ofanzivi pod nazivom "Bljesak" izvršila je napad na području Zapadne Slavonije. Hrvatska vojska je pomenutog datuma u ranim jutarnjim časovima sa svih strana otvorila uragansku vatru iz svih orudja i oružja na područje Zapadne Slavonije i očigledno je bilo da će ista okupirati to područje. Srpsko stanovništvo s apodručja Pakraca i drugih krenulo je u pravcu Okučana prema Bosanskoj Gradišci u nameri da predje na teritoriju Republike Srpske. Formirale su se 02.maja izuzetno duge kolone koje su sačinjavali: putnička vozila, traktrori, teretna vozila, zaprežna kola i pešaci. Sve se kretalo putem od pravca Okučana prema Bosanskoj Gradišci, a hrvatska vojska neprekidno je tukla tu kolonu iz svih pravaca. Bila sam u toj koloni i lično videla autobus pun dece koji se takodjer kretao prema Bosanskoj Gradišci kada je isti pogodjen granatom, posle čega se zapalio. Sva deca u tom autobusu su izgorela. Deca su ušla u taj autobus u Pakracu a bilo je izmedju 60 i 70 jer je autobus bio pun. Videla sam u toku kretanaj prema Gradišci izuzetno mnogo zapaljenih i prevrnutih vozila, zaprežnih vozila i tela ubijenih civila oko tih vozila. Po mojoj proceni i onome što sam ja videla bilo je toliko tela ubijenih da se nije moglo proći od njih jer je ceo put bio pokriven sa telima. Najveći broj uništenih vozila i bela ubijenih civila videla sam od mesta Pustare do mosta Strug,na dužini puta od oko 8 km nigde se nije moglo stati na zemlju a da nije bilo telo ubijenog. Medju ubijenim videla sam da je bilo starih ljudi, žena, dece i mladjih osoba. Ne mogu uopšte da se opredelim koliko sam videla tela ubijenih jer to nisam brojala. Bio je prizor sve to videti jer su tela bila strahovito raskomadana i iskidana od eksplozija artiljerije i dejstva drugog naoružanja. Uspjela sam da dodjem na most na Savi i da predjem na teritoriju Republike Srpske gde se i danas nalazim. U istoj koloni prešao je i moj brat Ostoaj Vujasin, rodjen 1960.godine 05.maja, od oca Dušana i majke Boje rodjene Tamamović koji je posle ove ofanzive bio u rezernvom sastavu Vojske Republike Srpske na ratištu na Vozućoj gde je i poginuo. Njegovo telo sahranjeno

u mestu Ljubačevo kod Banja Luke.

U vezi sa onim što sam videla i preživela u toku 1991. i 1995.godine ja sam dala izjavu pred predstavnicima haškog suda 05.12.1996.godine. Objasnila sam pred predstavnciima Haškog suda sve ono što sam doživela i ovo o čemu sam se danas izjasnila.

Dodajem samo to da sxam sinoć gledala tu tragediju koju su Srbi doživeli 01. i 02. 05.1995.godine na hrvatskoj televiziji koju su oni prikazali. Sve je to što je prikazano na televiziji podsetilo me na taj dogadjaj, a kada su to snimatelji hrvatske televizije ja to stvarno ne znam ali sam sigurna da su vrlo objektivno prikazali ceo tok dogadjaja. Nisu se stideli ništa svojih zločina koje su učinili prema srpskom narodu.

To je sve što imama za sada da izjavim.

Poučena sam da imam pravo da pročitam zapisnik, pa izjavljujem da ne želim jer je isti glasno diktiran.

Dovršeno u 10,00 časova.

ZAPISNIČAR

SUDIJA

Издаје: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Издавачки сектор – Београд (48/96)
Ознака за поруџбину: обр. бр. 33/276

Штампа: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Графички сектор "Б. Ђоновић" – Београд

ANNEX 24

Centre for Peace, Non-Violence and Human Rights Osijek, Croatia, "Monitoring war crimes trials: crime in Virovitica"

Crime in Virovitica

Trials in Croatia :: Verdict after appeal

The Panel of the Supreme Court of the RoC, at its session held on 24 March 2009, rejected the appeal lodged by the State Attorney's Office as unfounded and upheld the verdict of the War Crime Council of the Bjelovar County Court which, in the repeated proceedings, acquitted Željko Iharoš and Luka Perak who were charged with committing a crime in Virovitica.

INDICTMENT (SUMMARY)

In the indictment No. K-DO-62/01 dated 15 January 2001, the defendant Željko Iharoš, the defendant Ivan Vrban, the defendant Anđelko Kašaj and the defendant Luka Perak were charged that, in the time period between 1 November and 17 December 1991, in Virovitica, during an armed conflict between the armed forces of the RoC and the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army) and associated paramilitary formations, with the intent of forcible bringing, torture and killing of civilians, contrary to Article 4, paragraph 1, item a of the 2nd Protocol Additional from 1997 to the 1st Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War dated 12 August 1949, the 1st defendant Željko Iharoš, as commander of a military police platoon, ordered military policemen to forcibly bring, *inter alia*, civilians Bogdan Mudrinić, Ranko Mitrić, Rade Svorcan and Đuro Svorcan. Having interrogated the injured party Bogdan Mudrinić, the 1st defendant handed him over to military policemen, the 2nd defendant Ivan Vrban, the 3rd defendant Anđelko Kašaj and the 4th defendant Luka Perak, who beat him up in front of and inside the prison, as a result of which beating the injured party sustained serious injuries and died, after which his body was removed. Ranko Mitrić was forcibly brought from his work post, subjected to interrogation, beaten up and abused on several occasions, after which ordeal he was taken out of the prison and killed, and his body was thrown into the waste pipe by the trunk route No. 16. Đuro Svorcan and Rade Svorcan were forcibly brought, without legal grounds, by the military policemen to the military prison where they were interrogated on several days, threatened to be killed and abused by masked military policemen; on several occasions they were hit all over their bodies with rifle butts, rifles, truncheons, hands and legs, due to which ordeal the injured parties sustained numerous injuries with permanent consequences, of which the 1st defendant Željko Iharoš was aware, but did nothing to prevent it.

GENERAL DATA

Bjelovar County Court

Case: war crime against civilians, Article 120, paragraph 1 of the Basic Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter: the OKZ RH)

Indictment: issued by the Bjelovar County State's Attorney's Office, No. K-DO-62/01 dated 15 November 2001

The defendants: Žaljko Iharoš *et al.*

War Crime Council: Judge Milenka Slivar, Council President; Judge Božidar Iverac, Council member, Judge Davorka Hudoletnjak, Council member

Prosecuting attorney: Darko Žegarac, Bjelovar County Deputy State's Attorney

Defence counsels: Mirko Petraš, a lawyer practising in Virovitica, Boris Kozjak, a lawyer practising in Virovitica, Silvije Degen, a lawyer practising in Zagreb,
Stjepan Vošćak, a lawyer practising in Virovitica

Victims:
- died as a result of abuse: Bogdan Mudrinić
- abused, then killed: Ranko Mitrić
- abused: Rade Svorcan and Đuro Svorcan

- Ongoing trial
- Verdict before appeal
- Verdict after appeal

- Trials in Bosnia and Hezegovina
- Trials in Serbia
- Trials in Montenegro
- List of all trials

- Other Trials

- Trials News Archive

- National monitoring team:
Veselinka Kastratović
Mladen Stojanović
Robert Adrić
Vlatka Kuić
Jelena Đokić Jović
Maja Kovačević Bošković
Marko Sjekavica Martina
Klekar Tino Bego Milena
Čalić Jelić Melanija Kopić
- Regional monitoring team:
Veselinka Kastratović
Mirjana Lazić
Eldar Jahić
- In cooperation with
Documenta Zagreb
Citizens Committee for Human Rights Zagreb
Humanitarian Law Centre Belgrade
Research and Documentation Centre Sarajevo
- Monitoring of War Crimes Trials

Attorneys-at-fact: none

Summary of the proceedings:

The Bjelovar County State's Attorney's Office issued the indictment No. K-DO-62/01 dated 15 November 2001, against the defendants charging them with a war crime against civilians.

The Bjelovar County Court passed the verdict No. K-55/01 dated 24 January 2002, which convicted the 2nd defendant, the 3rd defendant and the 4th defendant and sentenced each of them to one year in prison, while the 1st defendant was acquitted of charges.

The Supreme Court of the RoC, in its ruling No. I Kž-238/02 dated 6 November 2003, quashed the aforementioned verdict and reversed the case for a re-trial due to erroneously and incompletely established facts.

The repeated proceedings commenced on 19 October 2005 and concluded on 7 March 2006.

MONITORING REPORTS

- Virovitica - reports (in Croatian)

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

At the court hearing held on 19 October 2005, monitors noted the following problems:

1. The defendants were not detained, despite the fact that they were charged with a war crime against civilians, which is contrary to the provision of Article 102, paragraph 1, item 4 of the Criminal Procedure Act (hereinafter: the ZKP);
2. Evidence procedure: contrary to the provision of Article 238, paragraph 1 of the ZKP, which stipulates that witnesses are heard individually and without the presence of other witnesses, two witnesses, M.M. and N.B., monitored the hearing of other witnesses in the courtroom before they provided testimonies about the same circumstances as the previous witnesses;
3. The court records from the main hearing did not record the absence of the 3rd defendant's defence counsel from the last section of that day's hearing, or who replaced the absent defence counsel, which is a direct violation of the provision of Article 306 of the ZKP. This particular case involves trial for a war crime, for which a prison sentence in the duration of at least five years or a prison sentence in the duration of twenty years is prescribed and where, pursuant to the provision of Article 65, paragraph 1 of the ZKP, the defendant must have a defence counsel;
4. Neither the Council President nor the Bjelovar County Deputy State's Attorney reacted when the 4th defendant verbally attacked the witness M. K. during the evidence procedure;
5. Neither the Council President nor the Bjelovar County Deputy State's Attorney attempted to stop the hearing of witnesses in a manner that was incriminating towards the victims and witnesses - injured parties, but such incriminations were entered into the court records;
6. There were no members of the judicial police in the courtroom who could react in case of need.

VERDICT

On 7 March 2006, the War Crime Council published the verdict in which the defendants Željko Iharoš and Luka Perak were acquitted of charges that they had committed a war crime against civilians referred to in Article 120, paragraph 1 of the OKZ RH.

The Panel of the Supreme Court of the RoC, at its session held on 24 March 2009, rejected the appeal lodged by the State Attorney's Office and upheld the first instance verdict.

You can see the verdict of the Supreme Court here. (in Croatian)

OPINION ON THE REPEATED FIRST INSTANCE PROCEEDINGS AND SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In the repeated proceedings, charges against Ivan Vrban and Anđelko Kašaj were dropped because the Bjelovar County State's Attorney's Office abandoned further criminal prosecution in this case. The acquitting verdict was passed against the defendant Željko Iharoš and Luka Perak, which the War Crime Council explained with the impossibility to establish, without reasonable doubt and on the basis of evidence presented, command responsibility of the defendant Željko Iharoš, i.e. individual responsibility of the defendant Luka Perak. Neither the Council nor the prosecuting attorney insisted on re-hearing some of the key prosecution witnesses, which required international cooperation on war crime

Annual report for 2009.

Report for the period january-june 2009.

Regional report 2004-2008.

Annual report for 2008.

Report for the period january-june 2008.

Annual report for 2007.

Annual report for 2006.

Annual report for 2005.

Contact Katarina Kruhonja

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issues with Serbia. Apart from that, they did not warn or question the circumstances of possible pressure by the defendants' supporters or by the defendants themselves (they defended themselves at large) on those prosecution witnesses who changed their testimonies claiming that they had been placed under pressure during the investigation - claims which the Council rejected.

- Analysis of the proceedings against the defendant Iharos et al.doc (in Croatian)

povratak na popis :: back to list ● povratak na odabir || back to selection

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ANNEX 25

Tracing request for Miloš Grmuša who went missing in the town of Petrinja on 19 July 1991

SERBIAN KRAJINA
Commission for War Crimes of Genocide
Petrinja

REQUEST

for killed, murdered, missing and wounded citizens in the territory of the Republic of Serbian Krajina

Name and surname: Milos Grmusa alias:.....
Date of birth: 2 April 1948 **Place of birth:** Bosanska Bojna
Father's name: Petar; **Mother's name:**.....
Municipality:..... **Republic:** .....
ID Card No. ..... **Issued in:** Petrinja
Personal ID No......
Occupation: postman
Last known address: Petrinja
Address: III Ratkovicev Odbojak bb
Marital status, names and ages of children and next of kin:
wife Milka (1954); son Milan (1970) and son Miroslav (1978)
Nationality: Serb; **Service unit:** .....
Loss of life

1. **Killed in battle: .....**
2. **Murdered:.....**
3. **Location:..... Date:**.....
4. **Executed, slaughtered, hanged, burned to death, strangled:.....**
5. **Perpetrator: .....Unit:.....Individual: ....., Non known, Address of killer:.....**
6. **Killed by a landmine, hand grenade, mortar or otherwise:.....**
7. **Not known method of death.....**
8. **Missing: 19 July 1991**
9. **Wounded:.....**
10. **Inflicted disability:.....**
    Provide brief description of the way of dying and the names of witnesses:.....
11. **Indicate whether the body was forensically or medically examined. Yes/ No**
12. **Place of burial:.....**

Request submitted by Danica Vukmanovic
Date: 17 February 1993

Requesting person's signature
D. Vukmanovic (Signed)
Address: V. Spanduljaka 7,
Petrinja

Other comments:
On 19 July 1991, he went to the post office for work as he did for so many years before and never came back. All inquiries by the family to the police were to no avail.

SRPSKA KRAJINA
a komisija za ratne
ine genocida
ПЕТРИЊА

ANKETNI LIST

poginulih, ubijenih, nestalih i ranjenih
građana, područja Republike Srpske Krajine

Ime i prezime МИЛОШ ГРМУША nadimak _____
rođen-a 2. 04. 1948 u БОС. БОЈНА
ime oca ПЕТАР, majke _____
opština _____ republika _____
broj lične karte _____ izdane u ПЕТРИЊА
matični broj građanina _____
zanimanje ПОШТАР
mjesto posljednjeg boravka ПЕТРИЊА
adresa stanovanja ШРАТКОВИЋЕВ ОДВОЈАК ББ
oženjen, udata, imena i starosna dob djece i bliže rodbine:
СУПРУГА МИЛКА 1954 СИНОВИ МИЛАН 1970 ЈАРОСЛАВ 1978
nacionalnost СРБИН, pripadnik jedinice _____

Gubitak života

1. poginuo-la u borbi
2. ubijen-a
3. gdje _____ kada _____
4. strijeljan-a, zaklan-a, vješan-a, spaljen-a, zadavljen-a
5. ko je ubica? jedinica _____
   pojedinac _____, nepoznat, adresa ubice _____
6. poginuo-la od mina, bombe, granate ili na drugi način _____
7. nepoznat način smrti
8. nestao-la 19. 07. 1991. ГОДИНЕ
9. ranjen-a
10. stečena invalidnost _____

Kratak opis načina smrti i ko su svjedoci: _____

11. da li je leš sudski ili medicinski pregledan? DA - NE

12. gdje je sahranjen-a

Anketu popunio ДАНИЦА ВУКМАНОВИЋ

kada 17.02.1993

Potpis lica koje je popunilo anketu

Вукмановић

adresa В. Стажуљака 7 Петрињa

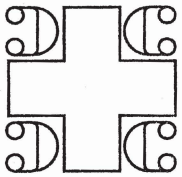
Ostale napomene:

19.07.1991. ГОДИНЕ ОТИШАО НА РАДНО МЈЕСТО У ПОШТУ ГДЈЕ ЈЕ РАДИО ГОДИНАМА И ВИШЕ СЕ НИЈЕ ВРАТИО. СВА ТРАЖЕЊА ПОРОДИЦЕ СУ БИЛА УЗАЛУД КОД МИЛИЦИЈЕ У ПЕТРИЊИ.

ANNEX 26

List of non grata Serbs posted on several hundred places in Podravska Slatina on 15 January 1992, published in Dabić, Lukić, Perović & Šalić, "Persecution of Serbs and Ethnic Cleansing in Croatia 1991-1998 – Documents and Testimonies", Belgrade, 1998, pp. 26-29

II-27782



SERBIAN COUNCIL
INFORMATION CENTER

SRPSKI SABOR
INFORMACIONI CENTAR

Editors:

Pavle IVIĆ
Vasilije KRESTIĆ

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Serbian Council and
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Vojin S. DABIĆ
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Nataša T. PEROVIĆ
Milomir P. ŠALIĆ

PERSECUTION OF SERBS AND ETHNIC CLEANSING IN CROATIA 1991-1998

DOCUMENTS AND TESTIMONIES

BELGRADE, 1998

Doc. No. F I – 6.

Podravska Slatina, January 15, 1992

The leaflet bearing the names and surnames of 341 Serbs [27], which was posted on several hundred places in Podravska Slatina on January 15, 1992, warning the population that the war would not be ended until all those named on the list have been annihilated. Having stated that they had 'left our land', and taken refuge elsewhere, it demanded that their return should be prevented [28].

DEAR CITIZENS,

UNFORTUNATELY THE WAR HAS NOT ENDED YET AND WILL NOT END UNTIL OUR FORCES HAVE DESTROYED THE CHETNIK HORDES AND THE MURDERERS LISTED BELOW WHO ARE FIGHTING IN THE ENEMY FORMATIONS.

THEY LEFT OUR LANDS, BUT WE MUST NOT PERMIT THEM TO RETURN INDIVIDUALLY. WE OWE THIS TO OUR FUTURE GENERATIONS, TO THE PEACE AND HAPPINESS OF THOSE WHO WILL COME AFTER US.

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[27] The list ends with ordinal number 339, but numbers 312 and 313 have been given twice, so that it really contains 341 names.

[28] The leaflet was also distributed to interested citizens, and its facsimile was later published in the local newspaper (*Glas Slavonije*, May 7, 1992, p. 9). This invitation to lynch, which was approved by the state government, did not go without an echo – after its publication the houses of many Serbs from the list were heavily damaged or blown up with explosives, irrespective of whether they were abandoned or anyone lived in them. For example's sake, here are the names and ordinal numbers on the list of just a few Serbs whose houses and facilities were then mined: Nikola Crnobrnja (Ord. No. 1), Ilija Sašić (2), Milun Karadžić (3), Veljko Vukelić (4), Nikola Dopudja (9), Radovan Budalić (22), Milan Borotić (23), Nikola Ojkić (24), Milan Štulić (28), Ratko Vukelić (31), Stevan Vujanić (32), Savo Trbojević (35), Stevan Maljković (36), Milan Dejanović (51), Milan Subotić (56), Dragoljub Ljubišić (59), Radovan Bogojević (76), Stevan Drezgić (83), Rajko Tomašević (88), Boško Momčilović (110), Milenko Stefanović (139), Djuro Jorgić (193), Milan Drezgić (212), Jovan Grkinić (259), Miloš Kaurin (265), Radivoj Šimić (266), Pero Jagodić (268), Ljubiško Subotić (292), Brane Radosavljević (312), Željko Cvijetić (317), Milan Drača – '*Bato*' (319), Vojo Kosanović (324), Željko Stepanović (329) and Vlado Stepanović (330). Some Serbs, whose names were on this list, were after its publication forced to leave Slatina and move out of the Republic of Croatia and to agree at their detriment to exchange their property with the Croats from the Republic of Serbia. Thus, for example, Stojan Momčilović (Ord. No. 29) and Veljko Hajduković (Ord. No. 326) exchanged their property at their detriment with the Croats from Golubinci as they moved from the Republic of Croatia to the Republic of Serbia. After the publication of this leaflet several Serbs who did not leave the territory of the Municipalitye of Podravska Slatina were murdered – thus, for example, on Orthodox Good Friday, on April 24, 1992, the members of the Croatian National Guard killed with a knife at the market place at Podravska Slatina **Miloš OBRADOVIĆ** (Ord. No. 49), born in 1934 or 1935. According to witnesses, his eyes were gouged and his dead body was left on the site of the murder until late afternoon. See: SCIC, file **A – 60**.

1. Crnobrnja Nikola, 2. Sašić Ilija, 3. Radošević Radivoj, 4. Karadžić Milun, 5. Vukelić Veljko, 6. Bojčić Jovan, 7. Jurišić Milan, senior, 8. Jurišić Milan, junior, 9. Dopudja Nikola, 10. Guzina Čedo, 11. Turudija Milorad, 12. Šimpraga Vlado, 13. Gajić Rade, 14. Novaković Gojko, 15. Drača Nikola, 16. Kosanović Tihomir, 17. Subotić Stamenko, 18. Subotić Lazar, 19. Kovačević Momčilo, 20. Subotić Momčilo, 21. Šijan Zdravko, 22. Budalić Radovan, 23. Borotić Milan, 24. Ojkić Nikola, 25. Bratić Branko, 26. Lazarac Srećko, 27. Škundrić Mirko, 28. Štulić Milan, 29. Momčilović Stojan, 30. Lukić Milorad, 31. Vukelić Ratko, 32. Vujanić Stevan, 33. Radmilović Pane, 34. Vujičić Zoran, 35. Trbojević Savo, 36. Maljković Stevan, 37. Maljković Pero, 38. Obradović Lazo, 39. Stanivuković Milorad, 40. Stanivuković Marko, 41. Jović Vladimir, 42. Katić Dragan, 43. Marković dr Pero, 44. Samardžić dr Slavko, 45. Šegrt Luka, 46. Bukva Mirko, 47. Crnogorac Jovo, 48. Tubić Nenad, 49. Obradović Miloš, 50. Bosanac Lazo, 51. Dejanović Milan, 52. Pješčić Milan, 53. Pješčić Vlado, 54. Platiša Rajko, 55. Ličina Branko, 56. Subotić Milan, 57. Dopudja Stanojla, 58. Stepanović Snježana, 59. Ljubičić Dragoljub, 60. Janković Djordje, 61. Avirović Milan, 62. Djurdjević Žarko, 63. Arežina Čedomir, 64. Gojić Pero, 65. Lukić Borivoj, 66. Vojnica Branko, 67. Čupović Milan, 68. Aleksić Željko, 69. Bosanac Bogdan, 70. Bosiočić Gojko, 71. Aleksić Gojko, 72. Pavlović Stana, 73. Ivanković Marica, 74. Šljubura Slavko, 75. Kragujević Pero, 76. Bogojević Radovan, 77. Habuš Miroslav, 78. Tomašević Velibor, 79. Djurdjević Živko, 80. Bosanac Zoran, 81. Vlaić Djordje, 82. Savković Stanko, 83. Drezgić Stevan, 84. Šegan Milan, 85. Milašinović Boro, 86. Krilović Ljubiško, 87. Radić Pero, 88. Tomašević Rajko, 89. Arežina Čedo, 90. Todorović Radomir, 91. Stanić Milivoj, 92. Kutić Boro, 93. Mihajlov Goran, 94. Bačić Momir, 95. Branković Boris, 96. Lazarac Siniša, 97. Desančić Siniša, 98. Čović Nikola, 99. Puškarić Petar, 100. Bojčić Milan, 101. Lazarac Savo, 102. Ličina Borko, 103. Jagodić Milan, 104. Pavlović Darko, 105. Mišlić Goranka, 106. Keleuva Dragomir, 107. Grahovac Milan, 108. Kulić Mladen, 109. Popadić Jovan, 110. Momčilović Boško, 111. Perlić Jovan, 112. Petrović Momčilo, 113. Radošević Savo, 114. Drača Zdravko, 115. Maksimović Milorad, 116. Radovanović Mićo, 117. Milošević Bogdan, 118. Momčilović Milorad, 119. Pelengić Rajko, 120. Buzančić Mirko, 121. Kekić Ratko, 122. Dragojević Nedeljko, 123. Kusikić Borka, 124. Alavuk Vlajko, 125. Kliska Jovan, 126. Skrobić Pero, 127. Kuzmić Marko, 128. Savić Milan, 129. Cvjetić Vid, 130. Matić Milisav, 131. Matić Željko, 132. Tanović Miloš, 133. Filipović Damir, 134. Matić Marko, 135. Kosanović Ljubiša, 136. Raduka Goran, 137. Grabić Jovan, 138. Grgur Pero, 139. Stefanović Milenko, 140. Bosanac Milivoj, 141. Ivčić Tomo, 142. Pantelić Bogdan, 143. Baljak Pajo, 144. Buzadžić Mladen, 145. Kećimović Slobodan, 146. Golubović Velislav, 147. Bosanac Milan, 148. Vranješ Milovan, 149. Prstojević Milan, 150. Guzina Momčilo, 151. Radulović Mirko, 152. Jorgić Nenad, 153. Gojić Milorad, 154. Bukvić Miroslav, 155. Rajačić Slobodan, 156. Mihaljević Blagoja, 157. Bosanac Željko, 158. Pantelić Stevo, 159. Ostojić Goran, 160. Matić Mirko, 161. Živković Zlatko, 162. Petrović Pavle, 163. Marinković Zoran, 164. Platiša Zdravko, 165. Jorgić Slobodan, 166. Pražić Djordje, 167. Lavrnić Stevo, 168. Tepšić Nenad, 169.

Nelić Željko, 170. Tepšić Stevan, 171. Radojčić Boro, 172. Kesić Slobodan, 173. Radovanović Bogdan, 174. Kulundžić Milan, 175. Novaković Miodrag, 176. Bolić Nikola, 177. Bolić Goran, 178. Bolić Borislav, 179. Stupar Vlado, 180. Bosanac Rajko, 181. Buzadžić Milan, 182. Radonić Dragić, 183. Kokić Milivoj, 184. Jovanović Marko, 185. Dobrić Jovan, 186. Dorković Predrag, 187. Jorgić Boro, 188. Lončarević Jovan, 189. Vasiljević Slavko, 190. Čopić Pero, 191. Kovčić Pero, 192. Vasiljević Marko, 193. Jorgić Djuro, 194. Vasiljević Miroslav, 195. Lončarević Pero, 196. Borčić Žarko, 197. Ilišević Boško, 198. Dobrojević Sveto, 199. Mladjenović Vid, 200. Kesić Mladjo, 201. Milinović Jovan, 202. Šakić Branislav, 203. Bosanac Djordje, 204. Todorović Ranko, 205. Šakić Momir, 206. Dragojević Nebojša, 207. Mladjenović Nikola, 208. Dobrojević Pero, 209. Bosanac Tihomir, 210. Vuković Milenko, 211. Stanković Darko, 212. Drezgić Milan, 213. Jovanović Zoran, 214. Jovanović Stevo, 215. Peterko Goran, 216. Mandić Milorad, 217. Orozović Goran, 218. Alavuk Dušan, 219. Božinac Rajko, 220. Božinac Pajo, 221. Batković Nebojša, 222. Bojanić Miladin, 223. Bratić Milan, 224. Manjak Branko, 225. Radojčić Savo, 226. Milaković Branko, 227. Gak Stojan, 228. Todorović Milan, 229. Kolarić Dragoljub, 230. Bogatić Mićo, 231. Kesić Dragiša, 232. Mladjenović Zoran, 233. Španović Branko, 234. Jorgić Nikola, 235. Zubović Tomo, 236. Zubović Čedo, 237. Majstorović Zoran, 238. Jorgić Djuro, 239. Džavid Bekim, 240. Šaulić Milan, 241. Škorić Radoja, 242. Radžić Milenko, 243. Milinković Branko, 244. Milaković Branko, 245. Katanić Tihomir, 246. Milaković Rajko, 247. Mirković Miloš, 248. Bukvić Boško, 249. Živković Predrag, 250. Kovačević Dragan, 251. Maravić Radovan, 252. Trifunović Slobodan, 253. Žunić Ljubomir, 254. Arbutina Nikola, 255. Radmilović Pane, 256. Krneta Branislav, 257. Škorić Milan, 258. Grkinić Jovan, 259. Marinković Mile, 260. Trbojević Dušan, 261. Milković Stevo, 262. Buzančić Lazo, 263. Relić Siniša, 264. Petrović Njegovan, 265. Kaurin Miloš, 266. Šimić Radivoj, 267. Mihaljević Tomislav, 268. Jagodić Pero, 269. Vuletić Milenko, 270. Ivković Branko, 271. Pokrajac Darko, 272. Petković Duško, 273. Djurić Jovan, 274. Filajdić Jovan, 275. Djurić Saša, 276. Žitković Branislav, 277. Bolić Damir, 278. Grubač Rajko, 279. Zubić Damir, 280. Stojanović Pero, 281. Bajić Miladin, 282. Borotić Ratko, 283. Bosanac Milorad, 284. Radošević Jelena, 285. Teodorović Marko, 286. Jakšić Aleksandra, 287. Mihajlov Milena, 288. Jagodić Živana, 289. Popadić Jovan, 290. Bogatić Bratislav, 291. Ojkić Milorad, born in 1953, 292. Subotić Ljubiško, 293. Puškarić Mile, 294. Boščić Goranka, 295. Tanović Milijana, 296. Dobrojević Rajko, 297. Novaković Milorad, 298. Bosanac Vladimir, 299. Mihaljević Milan, 300. Boščić Miladin, 301. Ostojić Gojko, 302. Lazarac Milan, 303. Popović Petar, 304. Janković Ljubinko, 305. Balać Nenad, 306. Srdić Momir, 307. Vasiljević Gojko, 308. Šavrljuga Duško, 309. Pantelić Milivoj, 310. Bosnić Mile, 311. Pantelić Milan, 312. Lončarević Željko, 312. Radosavljević Brane, 313. Vukić Goran, 313. Vranešević Djoko, 314. Obradović Ljubisav, 315. Popović Ljubisav, 316. Subotić Sreten, 317. Cvijetić Željko, 318. Crnobrnja Mile, 319. Drača Bato, 320. Poznić Goran, 321. Puača dr Vojin, 322. Buljić Veljko, 323. Vojnica Svetozar, 324. Kosanović Vojo, 325. Kosanović Savo, 326. Hajduković Veljko, 327. Dragičević Ljuban, 328. Matić

Slavko, 329. Stepanović Željko, 330. Stepanović Vlado, 331. Jurišić Rajko, 332. Jurišić Srdjan, 333. Trbojević Radovan, 334. Trbojević Joco, 335. Popović Nikola, 336. Guzina Veljko, 337. Jovanić Dragan, 338. Jorgić Predrag, and 339. Ivošević Branislav.

SCIC, file No. A–60.

Doc. No. F I – 7.

Vukovar, November 15, 1997.

An unsigned threatening letter, multiplied on a photocopying machine and addressed to several hundred Serbs in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem immediately prior to the cessation of the UNTAES in these areas, that is, prior to their full reintegration in the Republic of Croatia on January 15, 1998. The letter warns the Serbs that as from December 1, 1997, when the Croatian police should take over full control in these areas, the Serbs will be cordoned off and murdered quietly, slowly but not very tenderly. The letter ends with the greeting which the Croatian ustashas used in the Independent State of Croatia 1941–1945[29].

SERBS, CHETNIKS!

IT IS EXACTLY FIVE MINUTES TO TWELVE! JUST ANOTHER TWO MONTHS TO GO TO JANUARY 15. ON DECEMBER 1 WE ARE PLACING YOU INTO A GAME RESERVE. WE LOVE TO HUNT THE GAME, PARTICULARLY THE 'BEARDED ONE'. YOUR LAST CHANCE. THINK HARD! WE SHALL KILL QUIETLY, SLOWLY BUT NOT TENDERLY. WE BEGIN ON NOVEMBER 18, 1997. THE DEBT MUST BE PAID.

READY TO FIGHT FOR OUR HOME!

SCIC, file No. A–87.

[29] Because of their fear for their safety, and according to the incomplete data available to SCIC, between December 1, 1997, and January 15, 1998, more than 12,000 Serbs left Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem and took refuge in the Republic of Serbia. Their flight is still continuing. Also, some 2,000 Serbs from these areas have gone to the countries of European Economic Community and asked for political asylum.

ANNEX 27

Military Court in Belgrade, Serbia, Minutes of the witness hearing of Smilja Ivković, dated 27 January 1993 (Situation in the village of Sotin)

MINUTES
on witness hearing

Taken on 27 January 1993 before the investigating magistrate of the Military Court in Belgrade in the criminal case against Franjo Kracak and others for the criminal act punishable under Article 124, paragraph 2, in conjunction with Article 139, paragraph 2, of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other laws.

PRESENT ARE:

INVESTIGATING MAGISTRATE	COURT RECORDER	WITNESS
Vojislav Medic, Cap. 1st Class	Jadranka Koncar, civilian employed with the VJ	Smilja Ivkovic
PROSECUTOR	INJURED PARTY	DEFENDANT
	EXPERT WITNESS	DEFENCE COUNSEL

The Court rose at 10:20 a.m.

The hearing was held in Belgrade before the Military Court.
Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), the witness was cautioned:

Pursuant to Article 227, paragraph 2 of the CPC, the witness was warned:

Pursuant to Article 229 of the CPC, the witness was informed that she was not bound to answer certain questions if that could seriously disgrace her name or that of any of her next of kin or cause damage or result in criminal prosecution.

Pursuant to Article 231, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the CPC, the witness was warned that she was bound to tell the truth and that she should not withhold any evidence and that giving false evidence shall be regarded as a criminal act.

The witness replied to the general questions as follows:

Family and given names: IVKOVIC, SMILJA
Father's name: Savo
Occupation: housewife
Address: Sotin, Ul. Vuka Karadzica 80
Place and date of birth: village of Gornje Meljane, municipality of Podravska Slatina
Date of joining the JNA:
Date of discharge from the JNA and current address:
Relationship to the defendant or injured party: nor related; not having quarrel with

Asked to state what she knew about the case, the witness declared:
I am the wife of late Joco Ivkovic from Sotin.
On 1 October 1991, around 9:00 a.m., I came out of the house to fetch water from the water lorry which drove along Vuka Karadzica Street. As I came out, I saw six or seven ZNG

soldiers from Sotin, in camouflage uniforms. They were all armed. I recognized among them Franjo Kracak, who is a short man, wearing a beard, as well as our neighbour Stipe Popic. As I was about to enter, Stipe Popic asked me where my Joco was and I said to him that he was not home, although he was. Popic told me to move out together with my Joco. I closed the gate behind me and took cover behind the wall by chance, not expecting that Popic will shoot at me. The minute I closed the gate, he fired two bursts of gunfire and riddled the gate with bullets in several places. Because he immediately fired shots at the gate, he definitely intended to kill me but I, by pure chance, ducked down behind the wall and stayed unharmed. After this shooting, I ran to the courtyard where Joco was with his sister Smilja, who is deaf and mute, and told him to run away because there were too many Ustashi and that Popic shot to kill me. Joco only said to me that I and his sister should run away, while he stayed behind in the yard. The two of us ran through the maize field. After a while, the Ustashi entered the yard and probably found Joco there. I could not see that, but I heard a burst of gunfire immediately after that.

The two of us went to the "Ovcara" wasteland in the direction of Negoslavci where our soldiers were stationed. From there, we went to Sid and onto Starcevo near Pancevo to stay at my brother-in-law's place. I returned home on 21 October 1991 and the local people had already buried Joco the day before, on 20 October 1991. They told me that Joco was found dead in the maize field beside our house. I knew that he was dead as soon as I heard all that gunfire. However, I am not aware who exactly killed Joco, but I am sure that all the Ustashi present there fired shots, because the fire was so intense as if they were in a hand-to-hand battle.

The day he was killed, Joco wore a revolver which was not found later on. From his bag, the Ustashe took three gold coins, 18 billion old Dinars, 7,000 Hungarian Forintas, a flash lamp, a knife and a wrist watch. All these items were packed in a small bag in case of leaving the house.

I later on found out from my neighbour Mate Urukalovic that, before the gunfire, he heard the cry: "Stop" and that Mate then took cover and could not see what happened.

Joco did not have any radio transmitter on him nor was he in any contact with JNA or TO (territorial defence) soldiers. Ustashe had always teased Joco saying that the JNA was his army and things like that. He used to reply to them that the JNA was their army, too. That was probably the reason why they hated him and eventually killed him. Besides, on one occasion, Joco asked the accused Borislav Vukojevic and his father why they planted anti-tank mines next to our house, but they swore at him vulgarly and chased him away.

I later on found out that, apart from Kracak and Popic, the group of Ustashe which was involved in the killing of my Joco, there were also Marinovic, the accused Kusic, Rogic, the accused Vukojevic and Brzenkovic.

I know that ZNG soldiers from Sotin, including all the accused, were in Vukovar where they attacked JNA and TO forces. I know that in one of these battles two or maybe three days before the Assumption of Our Lady feast the ZNG soldier Drazen Luketic got killed. He was buried on the very day of the Assumption of Our Lady, 28 August 1991. Ivica Hasanovic told me that Perica Culjak was wounded in that battle and I saw with my own eyes that he had bandaging around his leg and head. First aid assistance to him was given by the Ustashi nurse Dragana Jovic there in the home of Ivica Hasanovic. He (Ivica Hasanovic), who fought battles

in Vukovar, recounted that the accused Vukojevic and Perica Culjak had hidden in the bathroom of a building where two JNA soldiers entered and when they left the bathroom the accused Vukojevic shot them both dead. I do not know exactly where this incident took place.

I know Zeljko Kusic, Zeljka Radic and Damir Ivancic by sight, but I know that they were all ZNG soldiers in Sotin. However, I do not know more specifically what they did.

Branko Ivkovic is the late Joco's cousin, but he was not in Sotin when Joco was killed. He was not in Sotin for a longer while after that, either. So, he is not aware of what went on at the time. Anyway, he is drunk almost all the time and one can hardly speak to him.

That is what I had to say about the accused.

The witness asked to be reimbursed the expenses of travel to attend the hearing and the investigating magistrate renders the following

DECISION

The witness should receive the amount of her return bus fare Sotin-Belgrade and Belgrade-Sotin or 16,200 Dinars, including the costs of local transportation amounting to 2,700 Dinars, which totals 18,900 Dinars.

The witness was warned of her right to read out the minutes and to make comments, but she said that she was illiterate and that she could not read.

Instead of the witness, the minutes were read to her out loud and the witness declared that she had no objections.

The Court adjourns at 12:05 p.m..

INVESTIGATING MAGISTRATE	COURT RECORDER	WITNESS
Signature illegible	Signature illegible	Fingerprint, Smilja Ivkovic

Obrazac VS. 42

ZAPISNIK

o saslušanju svedoka

Sastavljen dana 27.01. 19 93. godine kod istražnog sudije Vojnog suda u Beogradu,

u krivičnom predmetu protiv KRAČAK FRANJE,i drugih zbog krivičnog dela 124. st.2. u vezi čl.139. st.2.

iz člana ..... KZ SRJ i drugih.

PRISUTNI SU:

ISTRAŽNI SUDIJA	ZAPISNIČAR	SVEDOK
kapetan I klase Vojislav Medić	CL na sl. u VJ -Jadranka Končar	IVKOVIĆ SMILJA
TUŽILAC	OŠTEĆENI	OKRIVLJENI
	VEŠTAK	BRANILAC

Započeto u 10,20 časova

Saslušanje se vrši u Beogradu Vojni sud

U smislu čl. 7. st. 2. ZKP svedok je poučen: .....

U smislu čl. 227. st. 2. ZKP, svedok je upozoren: .....

VS — Split, 311/41-84.

U smislu čl. 229. ZKP svedok je upoznat: da nije dužna odgovarati na pojedina pitanja ako bi time sebe ili svog bliskog srodnika izložila teškoj sramoti, znatnoj materijalnoj šteti ili krivičnom gonjenju.

U smislu člana 231. st. 2. i 3. ZKP svedok je opomenut: da je dužna govoriti istinu i da nesme ništa prećutati što joj je poznato te da davanje lažnog iskaza predstavlja krivično delo.

Svedok na opšta pitanja daje sledeće odgovore:

Porodično i rođeno ime: IVKOVIĆ SMILJA

Ime oca: Savo

Zanimanje: domaćica

Boravište: Sotinu, Ul. Vuka Karadžića br.80

Mesto i datum rođenja: s.Gornje Meljane, SO Podravska Slatina

Datum stupanja u JNA:

Datum otpuštanja iz JNA i adresa:

Odnos sa okrivljenim i oštećenim: nesrodna, nije u zavadi

Pozvan da iznese sve što mu je o predmetu poznato, svedok izjavi:

Ja sam supruga pokojnog Joce Ivkovića iz Sotina.

Dana 01.10.1991. godine oko 09,oo časova izišla sam iz kuće da donesem vodu iz cisterne koja je prolazila ulicom Vuka Karadžića. Kada sam izišla ispred moje kuće videla sam 6 odnosno 7 pripadnika ZNG iz Sotina u maskirnim uniformama i svi su bili naoružani puškama. Medju njima sam prepoznala Kračak Franju, koji je niži rastom i nosio je bradu, te Popić Stipu, koji nam je bio komšija. Kad sam ulazila u kuću Popić Stipe me je pitao gde mi je Joco, a ja sam mu odgovorila da nije kod kuće, iako je Joco bio u kući. Popić mi je rekao da se i ja selim kao i Joco. Ja sam zatvorila kapiju i slučajno se sklonila iza zida, neočekujući da će Popić pucati, ali je on čim sam zatvorila kapiju ispalio dva rafala i izbušio kapiju na više mesta. S'obzirom da je odmah pucao po kapiji, sigurno je nameravao da me ubije, ali sam se ja slučajno sklonila iza zida i nisam pogodjena. Nakon ove pucnjave otrčala sam u dvorište gde je bio Joco i njegova sestra Smilja, koja je gluhomena i rekala sam Joci da beži jer da ustaša ima dosta i da me je Popić hteo ubiti. Joco mi je samo govorio da ja i njegova sestra bežimo, a on je ostao u dvorištu. Nas dve smo pobegle kroz kururuze, a nedugo zahtim ustaše su usšle u dvorište i tu verovatno zatekle

Jocu, što ja nisam videla, ali sam odmah zatim čula rafalnu paljbu.

Nas dve smo otišle na pustaru "Ovčara" u pravcu Negoslavaca, gde se nalazila naša vojska. Odatle smo otišle u Šid, pa u Starčevo kod Pančeva kod mog devera. Ja sam se kući vratila 21.10.1991. godine, a mesštani su Joci već bili sahranili i to 20.10.1991. godine. Od meštana sam čula da je Joco nadjen mrtav u kukuruzima pored naše kuće. Ja sam znala da je on ubijen ovom prilikom čim sam čula onoliku pucnjavu. Medjutim, ja neznam tačno ko je Jocu ubio, ali sam sigurna da su svi koji su bili prisutni od ustaša pucali, jer je paljba bila takva kao da se vodi borba.

Tog dana kada je ubijen, Joco je sa sobom nosio pištolj, koji kasnije nije pronadjen. Iz jedne torbe ustaše su odnele tri zlatna dukata, 18 starih tadašnjih milijardi, 7.000 madjarskih forinti, baterijsku lampu, nož i ručni sat. Sve ovo bilo je spremljeno u jednu tašnu u slučaju napuštanja kuće.

Od komšije Mate Urukalovića kasnije sam čula da je on pre pucnjave za Jocom čuo povike "Stoj", a da se Mate nakon toga sklonio i da nije video šta se desilo.

Joco nije kod sebe imao nikakvu radio-stanicu niti je imao bilo kakvih kontakata sa pripadnicima JNA i TO. Ustaše su Jocu uvek izazivale, govoreći mu da je JNA njegova vojska i tome slično, a on im je odgovarao da je JNA i njihova vojska. Verovatno su ga zbog toga zamrzeli i na kraju ubili. Pored toga, jednom prilikom Joco je pitao okr. Vukojević Borislava i njegovog oca zbog čega postavljaju protivtenkovske mine pored naše kuće, a oni su ga grubo psujući oterali.

Kasnije sam čula da su pored Kračka i Popića u ovoj grupi ustaša prilikom ubistva Joce bili Marinović, okr. Kušić, Rogić, okr. Vukojević i Brzenković.

Poznato mi je da su pripadnici ZNG iz Sotina, medju kojima i svi okrivljeni, išli u Vukovar, gde su napadali jedinice JNA i TO. Znam da je u jednoj takvoj borbi na dva ili tri dana pre Velike gospojine poginuo pripadnik ZNG Luketić Dražen, koji je sahranjen na Veliku gospojinu 28.08.1991. godine. Od Ivice Hasanovića čula sam da je u toj borbi ranjen Čuljak Perica, a ividela sam ga da ima zavijenu nogu i glavu, a prvu pomoć mu je pružala ustaška bolničarka Dragana Jović i to upravo u kući Ivice Hasanovića. Ivica Hasanović, koji je bio u ovoj borbi u Vukovaru, pričao mi je da su se okr. Vukojević i Perica Čuljak bili sakrili u kupatilo neke zgrade, gde su bila ušla dvojica pripadnika JNA i kada su napuštali kupatilo okr. Vukojević je obadvojicu ubio. Nije mi poznato tačno mesto gde se ovo dešavalo.

Ja iz vidjenja poznajem Kušić Željka, Radić Željku i Ivančić Damira, i poznato mi je da su svi bili u ZNG u Sotinu, ali neznam konkretnije ništa o tome šta su radili.

Ivković Branko je brat od strica pokojnog Joce, ali on nije bio u Sotinu kad je Joco ubijen, niti je izvesno duže vreme posle toga bio u Sotinu, tako da on nezna mnogo šta se dešavalo. Inače, on je gotovo stalno pijan i sa njim se teško može razgovarati.

To je sve što mogu reći u vezi okrivljenih.

Svedok potražuje troškove za dolazak na sud, pa istražni sudija donosi

R E Š E N J E

Svedoku se priznaju troškovi dolaska na sud i to na ime prevoza autobusom od Sotina do Beograda i nagrag, u iznosu od 16.200 i na ime GS u iznosu od 2.700 dinara, što ukupno iznosi 18.900 dinara.

Svedok je upoznat o pravu da može pročitati zapisnik i staviti primedbu, pa izjavi da je nepismena i da nezna čitati.

Umesto svedoka zapisnik je glasno pročitan i svedokinja izjavi da nema primedbi.

Završeno u 12,05 časova.

ISTRAŽNI SUDIJA | ZAPISNIČAR | SVEDOK

Ivković Smilja

ANNEX 28

Municipal Court in Vukovar, Croatia, Minutes of the petitioner hearing of Nada Nikolić, dated 21 November 2006 (Situation in the town of Vukovar)

XII No. P-2097/04

MINUTES
Taken at the Municipal Court at Vukovar
21 November 2006

Court officials:
Judge: Tatjana Kurevic
Court recorder: Snjezana Barba

Litigation case
Petitioner: Nada Nikolic, Vukovar
Respondent: Ministry of Defence,
Republic of Croatia
Case: compensation claim

The Court rose at 10:00 a.m.

The Court has established the following parties to the case:

For the petitioner: in person, accompanied by counsel Marin Kordic, apprentice lawyer acting for Tomislav Filakovic law offices in Osijek;

For the respondent: Deputy District State Prosecutor in Vukovar Biljana Zigic Kalember.

The Court renders the following

Decision

Today's hearing will be held.
The main hearing shall be public.
The petitioner stands by her claim in its entirety.
The respondent stands by its response to the claim and the objections raised along with the motion to decline the claim.

The judge issues

Evidence taking order

A hearing for the taking of evidence from the petitioner shall take place.

NADA NIKOLIC, of father Nikola, nee Vorkapic, born 5 July 1964, Djakovo, resident of Vukovar, Federal Republic of Germany 201, shoemaker, unemployed, declares as follows:

From August 1991, I was in a basement of Kolonija housing estate, Kudeljara No. 2, together with my husband and my five-year-old daughter Danijela. An older couple, Soka and her husband Milan Panic, were with us and they died later on. Also with us were Jelka Tufajevic, Branko and Karolina Saric, as well as Julka Markanovic. On 2 October 1991, the city was relentlessly shelled until dusk and, as soon as the shells stopped falling, my husband, daughter and I, in the company of Branko and Karolina Saric, went out of the bomb shelter. A few minutes later, a private car stopped in front of us and two soldiers in khaki uniforms, wearing guns, came out and called my husband and me to be interviewed at the Main Staff. My

daughter, who was five years old at the time, was very scared. She cried and pushed me towards the entrance to the bomb shelter, at which point one of the soldiers told the other to leave the woman and her child alone. His accent was that from Zagorje region. The other soldier told him to mind his own business. I went down to the basement with my daughter. I was in a state of shock with the child in my lap, while my husband and Branko and Karolina stayed up with the soldiers. After a while, Karolina walked into the basement and took a bottle from a shelf. She took it outside and we heard a bottle cracking a few minutes later, followed by the sound of an engine being started and the vehicle being driven away. I went out. My husband was gone and led away in a car by these soldiers. Branko and Karolina told me that they narrowly saved my life. I had not heard anything about my husband until his body was recovered from the Danube River near Novi Sad. Before this event, about five days prior to it, the two uniformed individuals searched our flat under the pretext of looking for weapons. We had no weapons and they confiscated then our private Fiat 1300 car and drove off in it.

Asked by the counsel for the respondent, the petitioner said that the car in which her husband was driven away was a red Zastava 101 car, but she did not notice any registration numbers or the insignia on the soldiers' uniforms.

She added that her husband was found on 24 November 1991 and that he was buried at Rujkovac near Leskovac on 27 November 1991. She also stated that the body of her late husband was identified by his cousin from Belgrade. She further stated that she herself had not filed any criminal complaint concerning the killing of her husband.

There were no further questions to the petitioner.

No other objections were raised. The counsel for the petitioner stands by the motion to take evidence by confronting the witness Branko Saric and the witness Jelka Tufajevic, as moved in the motion of 17 May 2006, including the taking of evidence from witness Julka Markanovic whose address would be made known within the period indicated by the Court.

The counsel for the respondent does not object to the proposed evidence taking.

The Judge issues the following

Order

The petitioner undertakes to provide within five days the exact address of the witness proposed today, to be heard.

The evidence shall be taken by confronting the witness Jelka Tufajevic and witness Branko Saric.

The Judge issues the following

Order

The property status of the petitioner is established as follows:

NADA NIKOLIC, of father Nikola, nee Vorkapic, born 5 July 1964, Djakovo, resident of Vukovar, Federal Republic of Germany 201, shoemaker, unemployed;

I am a shoemaker by occupation; I am unemployed and live with my daughter who is a student; I have no income and my daughter receives a monthly scholarship of 500.00 Croatian Kunas. I have no immoveable property or any moveable property of greater value, either.

The judge reaches the

Decision

That petitioner Nada Nikolic is exempt from payment of court charges in this case.

Today's hearing is being postponed and the next one will be subsequently scheduled, in writing.

The Court stands adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

XII Broj: P-2097/04.

Z A P I S N I K
sastavljen kod Općinskog suda u Vukovaru
dana 21. studenoga 2006. godine

OD SUDA NAZOČNI:
Sudac: Tatjana Kurević
Zapisničar: Snježana Barba

PARNIČNI PREDMET:
Tužitelj: Nada Nikolić, Vukovar
Tuženik: RH, Ministarstvo obrane
Radi: naknada štete

Započeto u 10,00 sati.

Utvrđuje se da su sudu pristupili:
Za tužitelja: osobno uz punomoćnika Marina Kordića, odvjetničkog vježbenika iz ureda odvjetnika Tomislava Filakovića iz Osijeka
Za tuženika: zz zamjenik ODO u Vukovaru Biljana Žigić Kalember

Sudac donosi

r j e š e n j e

današnje ročište će se održati.
Ročište za glavnu raspravu je javno.
Tužitelja ostaje kod tužbe i tužbenog zahtjeva u cijelosti.
Tuženik ostaje kod danog odgovora na tužbu i istaknutih prigovora i prijedloga da se tužbeni zahtjev odbije.

Sudac donosi

D o k a z n o r j e š e n j e

Provest će se saslušanje stranke tužiteljice kao dokaz.
NADA NIKOLIĆ od oca Nikole, r. Vorkapić, rođ. 05. srpnja 1964. godine u Đakovu, s prebivalištem u Vukovaru, SR Njemačke 201, obućar, nezaposlena, iskazuje:
Od 8 mjeseca 1991. godine bila sam u podrumu Kolonije, Kudeljara br. 2. zajedno sa svojim suprugom i našom kćerkom tada petogodišnjom Danijelom. S nama u podrumu bila je jedna starija žena i njezin suprug – Soka i Milan Panić koji su kasnije umrli. Bila je s nama i Jelka Tufajević te Branko i Karolina Šarić te Julka Markanović. Dana 02. listopada 1991. godine grad je bio granatiran sve do predveče, a nakon što su granate prestale padati moj suprug, kćer i ja zajedno sa Brankom i Karolinom Šarić izašli smo pred vrata skloništa. Nedugo zatim zaustavio se jedan osobni automobil iz kojega su izašla dva vojnika u sivo maslinastim odorama naoružani puškama te su odmah izavši iz auta prozvali moga supruga i mene radi razgovora u štabu. Moja kći koja je tada imala 5 godina se jako uplašila, plakala i gurala me prema ulazu u sklonište a u tom trenutku je jedan od vojnika drugome rekao da ostavi ženu i dijete na miru, a njegov naglasak je bio zagorski. Drugi vojnik je rekao da to nie njegova stvar. Ja sam zajedno s kćerkom sišla u podrum, bila sam u šoku, dijete mi je bilo u krilu, a moj suprug Branko i Karolina su ostali gore s ovim vojnicima. Nakon nekog vremena Karolina je sišla u podrum s jedne police uzela bocu i iznijela je van a nakon kraćeg vremena začulo se kako se boca razbija, zatim se začuo zvuk paljenja motora i odlazak vozila. Ja sam izašla van moga supruga su ovi vojnici odvezli a Branko i Karolina su mi rekli da su mene spasili za dlaku. Za supruga nisam od tada ništa znala sve dok njegovo tijelo nije izvađeno iz Dunava kod Novoga Sada. Prije ovog događaja negdje 5 dana ove dvije uniformirane osobe izvršile su pretres našega stana i rekli su da traže oružje. Mi nismo imali oružje, a tada su uzeli naš osobni automobil Fiat 1300 i odvezli ga.

Na upit zz tuženika tužiteljica iskazuje da je automobil kojim je njezin suprug odvezen bio marke Zastava 101 crvene boje, no nije zamijetila oznake na vozilu niti na odorama vojnika.

Nastavno iskazuje moj suprug je pronađen 24.11.1991. godine, a sahranjen je u mjestu Rujkovac kod Leskovca 27.11.1991. godine. Nastavno iskazuje da je identifikaciju tijela njezina pok. supruga izvršio njegov bratić iz Beograda. Nastavno iskazuje da ona osobno nije podnosila nikakvu kaznenu prijavu u svezi s ubojstvom njezina supruga.

Daljnja pitanja tužiteljici se ne iskazuju.

Daljnjih primjedbi nema.

Punomoćnik tužitelja ostaje kod prijedloga da se provede dokaz suočenjem svjedoka Branka Šarića i svjedokinje Jelke Tufajević a kako je to obrazloženo u podnesku od 17. svibnja 2006. godine te da se provede dokaz saslušanjem svjedokinje Julke Markanović čiju će adresu dostaviti u roku u kojem ga obveže sud.

Zz tužena se ne protivi provođenjem predloženih dokaza.

Sudac donosi

r j e š e n j e

Obvezuje se tužiteljica u roku od 15 dana dostaviti točnu adresu danas predložene svjedokinje radi njezina saslušanja.

Provest će se dokaz suočenjem svjedoka Jelke Tufajević i Branka Šarića.

Sudac donosi

rješenje

Uzima se izjava o imovnom stanju od tužiteljice:

NADA NIKOLIĆ od oca Nikole, r. Vorkapić, rođ. 05. srpnja 1964. godine u Đakovu, s prebivalištem u Vukovaru, SR Njemačke 201, obućar, nezaposlena

Po struci sam obućar, nezaposlena sam živim sa svojom kćerkom koja je studentica, nemam nikakvih primanja, a kći prima stipendiju u iznsu od 500,00 kn mjesečno, u vlasništvu nemam nekrtnina, niti pokretnina veće vrijednosti.

Sudac donosi

rješenje

Tužiteljca Nada Nikolić oslobađa se plaćanja sudskih pristojbi u ovoj pravnoj stvari.

Današnje ročište se odgađa, a sljedeće će biti zakazano naknadno pismenim putem.

Dovršeno u 11,30 sati.

ANNEX 29

Excerpt from the letter by Helsinki Watch to Dr. Franjo Tuđman, President of the Republic of Croatia, concerning crimes committed in Vukovar and Sisak, published in Dabić, Lukić, Perović & Šalić, "Persecution of Serbs and Ethnic Cleansing in Croatia 1991-1998 – Documents and Testimonies", Belgrade, 1998, pp. 91-93

II-27782

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Dragoljub SLOVIĆ
Marija JANKOVIĆ
Vojin DABIĆ

PERSECUTION OF SERBS AND ETHNIC CLEANSING IN CROATIA 1991-1998

DOCUMENTS AND TESTIMONIES

BELGRADE, 1998

good to sell all their property there and for this money to buy a house in Novi Sad or surroundings. Authorized official: Uroš SIMIČEVIĆ (signed).

SCIC, file No. A–53, copy of the dossier No. KIR 399/91 at the District Public Prosecutor's office at Novi Sad

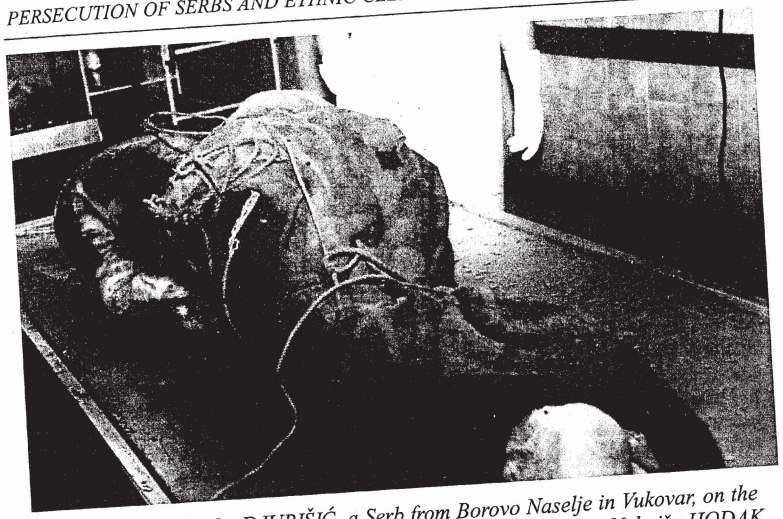
Doc. No. F V–3.

New York, February 13, 1992

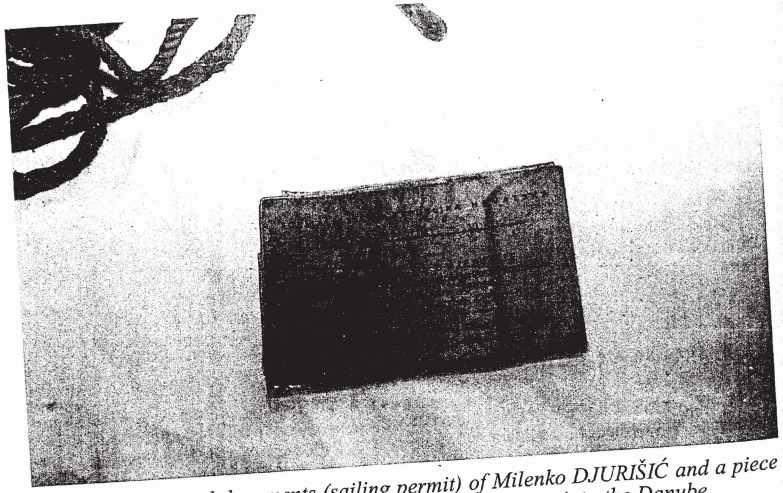
An excerpt from a letter written by Helsinki Watch to Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia, dated February 13, 1992, citing some instances of the liquidation of the Serbs in the territory under full control of the Croatian authorities during 1991, and demanding investigation on those cases.

Helsinki Watch has received reports of Serbs who were killed shortly after being arrested by Croatian forces or whose bodies were found in Croatian–controlled territory. In some cases, the circumstances of the deaths remain unknown. In other instances, the available evidence implicates members of the Croatian police–particularly in Sisak–as having played a role in the deaths. Helsinki Watch calls upon the Croatian government to conduct thorough investigations of the deaths of the following individuals and to prosecute those found guilty of their murders:

- The corpse of **Milenko DJURIČIĆ**, a 38–year–old Serb from Borovo Naselje, was found in the Dunube River, near the village of Begeč, on July 17. According to the district prosecutor in Novi Sad, Djuričić was thrown into the Danube while still alive and his body–which had been in the water for two to four days before it was discovered–bore signs of torture. Djuričić had been arrested on July 13 by the Croatian police and interrogated. He was released on July 15 but was not seen alive thereafter.
- **Evica** and **Dušan VILA** and their sons **Marko** and **Željko** were shot and their bodies discovered in Sisak.
- **Vlado BOŠIĆ**, a truck driver for '*Slavijatrans*' from Petrinja, was reportedly beaten to death. Reportedly, at a press conference, Djuro Brodarac, the Sisak police chief, claimed that the person who committed these crimes went beyond his orders but that he was not aware what type of–if any–disciplinary measures had been taken against the perpetrator.
- **Milenko DJAPA**, a worker at the Sisak oil refinery, was murdered.
- **Branko OLJAČA**, a Serb who worked for the Croatian police force in Sisak, was murdered.
- **Zoran VRANEŠEVIĆ**, a Serb who worked for the Croatian police force in Sisak, was murdered.
- **Mićo ČALIĆ** was a worker at the Sisak steel plant; his body was discovered in the Brezovići forest.



The body of Milenko DJURIŠIĆ, a Serb from Borovo Naselje in Vukovar, on the autopsy table at the Medical School in Novi Sad. Croat soldier Nebojša HODAK arrested Djurišić on 13 July 1991 and, after brief torture, threw him severely wounded, wrapped in blanket and tied, into the Danube (See: Doc. No. F V–3)



One of the personal documents (sailing permit) of Milenko DJURIŠIĆ and a piece of rope he had been tied with before being thrown into the Danube.

- **Ilija MARTIĆ**was reportedly killed at the entrance of a restaurant in Sisak.
- **Nikola ARBUTINA**, a worker at the '*Graditelj*' firm in Sisak, was murdered.
- Miloš Grubić, a retiree from the village of Blinjski Kut (population 500, municipality of Sisak), was reportedly held in the jail in Sisak; his body was subsequently found on the outskirts of the village Komarevo.
- **Damjan ZILIĆ** was a manager at the Sisak oil refinery; his body was discovered in the Jakuševac section of Zagreb.

SCIC, file *Helsinki Watch.*

Doc. No. F V–4

Milan GRKINIĆ, testifies how on December 17, 1991, his father was killed and his mother grievously wounded.

I, Milan GRKINIĆ, of Podravska Slatina, village of Poljska No. 17, Republic of Croatia, provisionally living in Belgrade, am making the following

DEPOSITION

On December 17, 1991, at midnight, members of the Croatian police broke into the house of my father, **Stanko GRKINIĆ**, born on May 10, 1924 at Lisičine, the Municipality of Podravska Slatina, in the Poljska street No. 17, and killed him with shots into his head while he was sleeping. On the same occasion my mother, Marica GRKINIĆ, born in 1926, was shot seven times with a burst of machine gun fire across her chest and arms.

Prior to these events, a psychological pressure was brought to bear upon my parents: they were frequently called by telephone and asked when they were going to leave Podravska Slatina. Immediately prior to the killing, they were again called by telephone by unknown persons. Done in Belgrade, April 21, 1992.

DEPOSITION MADE BY:
Milan Grkinić (signed)

SCIC, file No. A–60.

Doc. No. F V–5.

Belgrade, April 21, 1992

Ignjatija ZRNIĆ testifies to being arrested and tormented in the police station at Ogulin, where he was present when a Croatian policeman killed with a burst of machine gun fire on Nov. 19, 1991, three detained Serbs, grievously wounding one.

ANNEX 30

Statement of Vlatka Stepanović from Borovo, received by the Federal Assembly of the SFR Yugoslavia on 7 April 1992

SFRY ASSEMBLY
Commission tasked to collect information
on the crime of genocide and other crimes against
humanity and in violation of international law committed
against Serb and other populations in the armed conflicts
in Croatia and in other parts of the former Yugoslavia

Ref:
Belgrade, 7 April 1992 2/5-01-002/93-1

STATEMENT

Taken from Vlatka Stepanovic, Borovo Naselje, Ul. Aleja oslobodjenja A-11/2, describing how her common law husband, Milenko Djuricic, 38, was killed in July 1991. Vlatka Stepanovic currently lives with her daughter Dragana at the Hotel Toplice in Belgrade, where she has been put up by the Association of Serb Expatriates.

Vlatka Stepanovic says that her husband Milenko was taken away at 5.00 p.m. on 13 July 1991 by two individuals wearing ZNG uniforms. One of them was Nebojsa Hodak, who lived in the same quarter and who knew the decedent Milenko from early childhood.

From then until the notification received from the Novi Sad Police Headquarters, on 18/19 July 1991, that a male body with a name card was recovered from the Danube near Begec, the family had not heard from or seen him.

Asked by the Djuricic family on 14 July 1991 where Milenko was, Nebojsa Hodak said that he needed nothing any more and that he had brought him cigarettes.

On 20 July 1991, the brother of the decedent and wife Vlatka recognized his body in Novi Sad where he was buried, later on.

Vlatka Stepanovic came across Hodak's name again in the daily newspapers in January regarding the murder of the Zec family in Zagreb, in which he was also involved.

She is submitting the documents related to her husband's killing, requesting that this case be fully investigated and the perpetrators be brought to justice.

There were no obvious reasons for killing Milenko, except that he was a member of the Serbian Democratic Party, which was probably why he was arrested in the first place.

The Statement made by:
Vlatka Stepanovic, Signed

СКУПШТИНА СФРЈ

Комисија за прикупљање података ради утврђивања злочина геноцида и других злочина против човечности и међународног права који су почињени над становништвом српске и других националности у време оружаних сукоба у Хрватској и другим деловима земље

Бр. _____

Београд, 7. 4. 1992 год.

86/2

САВЕЗНА СКУПШТИНА

Примљено:			
Орг. јед.	Број	Прилог	Вредности

~~2/2-01-009/93-1~~

2/5-01-002/93-1

I Z J A V A

Vlatke Stepanović iz Borova ~~sela~~ naselja ul. Aleja Oslobodjenja A-11/21 o ubistvu njenog nevenčanog supruga Milenka Djuričića, starog 38. godina jula 1991. godine. Vlatka Stepanović sa kčerkom Draganom momentalno živi u Hotelu Toplice u Beogradu gde ih je smestila Matica iseljenika Srbije.

Vlatka Stepanović izjavljuje da je 13. jula 1991. godine njenog supruga Milenka , oko 17. časova, odvela dva lica u uniformama Zbora narodne garde od kojih se jedan zove Nebojša Hodak i koji je stanovao u istom reonu i poznavao iz detinjstva pokojnog Milenka.

Od tada do prijave GSUP-a Novi Sad 18. ili 19. 7. 1991. godine da je pronadjen u Dunavu kod Begeča leš muškarca sa karticom na kojoj je stajalo ime pokojnika, porodica nije znala gde je pokojni Milenko, šta mu se desilo.

Na pitanje porodice Djuričića , 14. 7. 1991. Nebojši Hodaku gde je Milenko ovaj je odgovorio da Milanu ništa više ne treba i da mu je on odneo cigarete.

Dana 20. 7. brat ubijenog [illegible]a Milorad i supruga Vlatka u Novom Sadu prepoznali su telo Milenka i on je posle sahranjen u Novom Sadu.

Vlatka Stepanović je tokom januara u dnevnoj štampi, povodom ubistva porodice Zec u Zagrebu, naišla na ime Nebojše Hodaka koji se pominje u vezi ovog ubistva.

Vlatka Stepanović prilaže dokumentaciju o ubistvu supruga Milenka i traži da se ovaj slučaj rasvetli i krivci privedu pravdi.

Za ubistvo Milenka Djuričića nije bilo razloga sem ,možda, što je bio član Srpske demokratske stranke, i verovatno je zbog toga i bio uhapšen.

Izjavu dala
Vlatka Stepanović

Stepanović Vlatka

ANNEX 31

Letter of Bogdanka Radović from the Village of Sarvaš to the Federal Assembly of the SFR Yugoslavia, dated 2 August 1991

2/2-01-010/93-1

STATEMENT - RADOVIĆ BOGDANKA

Sarvaš - Dravska no.27
54204 Bijelo Brdo

САВЕЗНА СКУПШТИНА
Примљено: 20 -11- 92
Орг. јед. | Број | Прилог | Вредности
013 | 385

Friday, 2.08.1991.

On that day, an act of genocide was committed by the Ustashi movement or blackshirts.

In this act of genocide, the married couple Adamović Gospava and Veselin were killed. The Ustashis entered the house, trampled and broke everything, searching for "something". When they did not find anything, they killed the couple in their backyard. Veselin was shot in the head, in the forehead and Gospava in the chest, directly in the heart.

It was raining on the day when the act of genocide was committed against the mentioned persons.

Gospava s mother found the couple. She took a tablecloth and sheet from the ransacked house and covered her daughter and son-in-law.

On onlooker stated that the couple lay on the ground, side by side, covered in blood for about three hours.

The mother went in search of help to get them to a hospital or to the morgue. When she returned, as she approached the Adamovi house, she saw the bodies being bundled into a red Combi. She recognised the Combi driver by the name of Igor Farčić - the son of Antun and Ruža Farčić of Sarvaš. Then the mentioned married couple were driven off in an unknown direction. The mother of the deceased couple has been searching for them in vain. Till today she has had no success whatsoever. Therefore we request your help.

Yours sincerely

Bereaved family Radović (father and mother)
Grozdanović (sister, brother-in-law and children)
and only daughter Jasminka Petrlić, who are

IZJAVA - RADOVIĆ BOGDANKA

SARVAŠ - DRAVSKA 27

54204 BIJELO BRDO

- PETAK - 02.08.1991.

Toga dana je u Sarvašu izvršen genocid od strane ustaškog otpor ili crnokošuljaša.

U tome genocidu poginuli su bračni par ADAMOVIĆ GOSPAVA i VESELIN. Ustaše su ušle u kuću, gazili sve i razbijali, tražeći „nešto". Kada nisu ništa našli, ubili su ih u njihovom dvorištu. VESELIN je pogođen u glavu, odnosno, u čelo, a Gospava u predj grudi, odnosno, direktno u srce.

Toga dana je padala kiša, kada je izvršen genocid nad dotično navedenim osobama.

Bračni par je našla GOSPAVINA majka. Majka je iz srušene kuće izvukla stolnjak i plahtu, i prekrila kćerku i zeta.

Očevidac je izjavio da je bračni par ležao na tlu, jedno pored drugog, obliveni krvlju, oko 3 časa.

Majka dotičnih leševa pošla je po neku pomoć da ih smesti u bolni ili u mrtvačnicu. U povratku, kada je došla blizu kuće bračnog para ADAMOVIĆ, videla je kako ih trpaju u kombi crvene boje. Prepoznala je vozača kombija, po imenu IGOR FARČIĆ - sin ANTUNA i RUŽE FAR iz Sarvaša. Od tog momenta, dotični navedeni bračni par odvezen je u nepoznatom pravcu. Majka pokojnog bračnog para, tragala je za njih ali uzaludno. I dan danas ona za njima traga bez ikakvog uspeha Zato, molimo Vas da nam pomognete.

DRUGARSKI POZDRAV OD:

Porodice Radović (otac i majka), Grozdanović (sestre, šogora i dece) i večno ožalošćene kćerke jedinice Jasminke Petrlić su ostali u večnoj žalosti

ANNEX 32

List of the Serb Victims killed on 2 August 1991 in Sarvaš, prepared by the Local Community of Jelenovo, Municipality of Dalj

REPUBLIC OF SERBIAN KRAJINA
REPUBLIC PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE
KNIN
Temporarily relocated to Vukovar (Dalj) 2/2-01-013/93-1
Ref: KTR-P-63/92
Dalj, 11 August 1992

To the State Genocide Commission
C/o Prof. Dr. Milan Bulajic

Re: Information on genocide victims

Please find enclosed herewith the list of Serb victims killed in various ways by Ustashe at the village of Sarvas, now Jelenovo, on 2 August 1991.

Enclosure as indicated above

L.S. REPUBLIC PUBLIC PROSECUTOR
Milorad Trosic (Signed)

REPUBLIC OF SERBIAN KRAJINA
SERB REGION OF SLAVONIA,
BARANJA AND WESTERN SIRMIUM

MUNICIPALITY OF DALJ
LOCAL COMMUNITY OF JELENOVO
Jelenovo, 26 June 1992

TO THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIAN KRAJINA
DALJ MUNICIPALITY

This is to inform you that the Croatian Ustashi authorities committed a crime against the innocent Serb population of the village of Sarvas on 2 August 1991. Some of the victims were massacred by having their throats cut and the others were killed in a most brutal way.

Please find full names of the victims listed below and other known details about them:

1. Bojanic family, Dravska 10
   Melanija (father's name Miloje) Bojanic, born in 1927, Bijelo Brdo, housewife, beneficiary of survivor's benefit, mother;
   Dusan (father's name Milos) Bojanic, born 22 May 1950, Sarvas, turner by profession, married, father of two daughters, Jelena, 16, and Sladjana, 18;
   Branka (father name Ljubomir) Bojanic, born 12 June 1952, Bijelo Brdo, worker, married, mother of two daughters Jelena and Sladjana, daughter-in-law;
2. Adamovic Family, Dravska 9
   Veselin (father's name Lazar) Adamovic, born 28 August 1944, Majdanpek, Serbia, construction worker, married, father of daughter Jasminka, born in 1968, married to Petrlic, husband;
   Gospava (father's name Gojko) Adamovic, born 19 March 1949, Sarvas, housewife, married, mother of daughter Jasminka, wife;
3. Lazar (father's name Milenko) Jerinic, born 15 October 1954, Sarvas, Zeleznicka 1, locksmith, divorced, father of two sons, Dalibor, 15, and Sasa, 12;
4. Zorka (father's name Steva) Petrovic, born in 1926, Ceremosnjak, municipality of Nasice, beneficiary of survivor's benefit, widow, mother of Lazar Petrovic, born in 1949, 17th September Street 60;
5. Svetislav, alias Sreto, (father's name Dobrosav) Sandic, born 14 November 1939, Osijek, wallpainter, no other particulars on him available, 17th September Street 83;
6. Dusan (father's name Mitar) Milojevic, born in 1964, Sarvas, tractor driver by profession, married, father of two minor sons, 17th September Street 27.

Yours sincerely,
Vitomir Petrovic, Signed
President of the Executive Board,
Jelenovo Local Community

САВЕЗНА СКУПШТИ...

Примљено: 31.12.10			
Орг. јед.	Број	Прилог	Вредности
049	382		

2/2-01-013/93-1

РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКА КРАЈИНА

РЕПУБЛИЧКО ЈАВНО ТУЖИЛАШТВО
К Н И Н

с привременим седиштем у
Вуковару (Дању)

Број: КТР-Р-63/92
Дањ, 11. августа 1992. године

Државној комисији за утврђивање геноцида

- Проф. Др. Булајић Милану

ПРЕДМЕТ: Обавест о жртвама геноцида

У прилогу овог дописа достављам Вам се попис жртава српске националности које су погубили усташе на разне начине дана о2. августа 1991. године у селу Сарваш, сада Јеленово.

Прилог:
- списак жртава у селу Сарваш

РЕПУБЛИЧКИ ЈАВНИ ТУЖИЛАЦ:
Милорад Трошић

РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКЕ КРАЈИНЕ
СРПСКА ОБЛАСТ СЛАВОНИЈА,
БАРАЊА И ЗАПАДНИ СРЕМ

О П Ш Т И Н А Д А Љ
МЕСНА ЗАЈЕДНИЦА ЈЕЛЕНОВО

Јеленово, 26.о6.1992.год.

ЈАВНОМ ТУЖИЛАШТВУ
РЕПУБЛИКЕ СРПСКЕ КРАЈИНЕ

О П Ш Т И НЕ Д А Љ

Овим путем Вас обавештавамо да је дана о2.о8.1991. год. у месту Сарваш, извршен злочин од стране усташких власти Хрватске над недужним становништвом српске националности, Неке од жртава су поклане а неке су убијене на најсвирепији начин.

Достављамо вам имена и презимена жртава и друге податке којима располажемо.

1. Обитељ Бојанић - Дравска број 1о
Бојанић (Михоље) Меланија - рођена 1927, год. у Бијелом Брду, домаћица - породични пензионер мајка

Бојанић (Милоша) Душан - рођен 22.о5.195о. год. у Сарваш, по занимању токар, ожењен, отац двије кћерке Јелене 16. год. и Слађане 18г

Бојанић (Љубомира) Бранка- рођена 12.о6.1952. год. у Бијелом Брду по занимању радница - удата мајка двије кћерке Јелене и Слађане - снаха

2. Обитељ Адамовић - Дравска број 9.
Адамовић (Лазара) Веселин - рођен 28.о8.1944. год. у Мајданпеку Република Србија по занимању грађевински радник, ожењен отац кћери Јасминке рођ. 1968. год. удате Петрлић - супруг

Адамовић (Гојка) Госпава - рођ. 19.о3.1949. год.у Сарваш по занимању домаћица, удата мајка кћери Јасминке рођ. 1968. год. удате Петрлић супруга

3. Јеринић (Миленка) Лазар рођен 15.1о.1954. год.у Сарваш, Железничка 1 по занимању машин - бравар, растављен, отац два сина Далибора 15 год. и Саше 12 год.

4. Петровић (Стевана) Зрка - Зора рођ. 1926 год. у Церемошњаку Општина Нашице, породични пензионер удовица, мајка Лазара Петровића рођ. 1949. улица 17. септембра број 6о.

5. Сандић (Добросава) Светислав - Срето рођ. 14.11.1939. год. у Осијеку по заниљау молер - о њему друге податке не поседујемо. 17. септембра83

6. Милојевић Митра Душан рођ. 1964 год, у Сарваш по занимању КВ тракториста, ожењен, отац два малољетна сина.
17. септембра број 27

С поштовањем !

Председник Извршног савета
Месне заједнице
Јеленово
Витомир Петровић

ANNEX 33

Receipt for the explosives received by the HDZ of Vinkovci, Županja and Vukovar on 21 November 1990, published in Dabić, Lukić, Perović & Šalić, "Persecution of Serbs and Ethnic Cleansing in Croatia 1991-1998 – Documents and Testimonies", Belgrade, 1998, p. 45, according to D. Topić & D. Špišić, "Slavonian Blood, Chronology of a War", Osijek, Croatia, p. 254

SERBIAN COUNCIL
INFORMATION CENTER

SRPSKI SABOR
INFORMACIONI CENTAR

Editors:

Pavle IVIĆ
Vasilije KRESTIĆ

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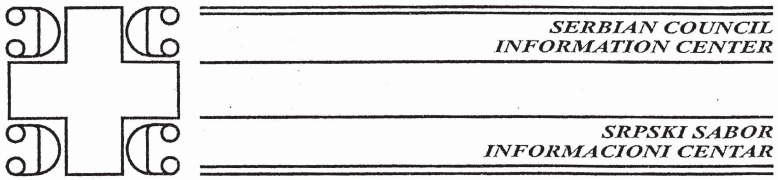
Nedeljko PLAVŠIĆ
Dragoljub SLOVIĆ
Marija JANKOVIĆ
Vojin DABIĆ



Vojin S. DABIĆ
Ksenija M. LUKIĆ
Nataša T. PEROVIĆ
Milomir P. ŠALIĆ

PERSECUTION OF SERBS AND ETHNIC CLEANSING IN CROATIA 1991-1998

DOCUMENTS AND TESTIMONIES

BELGRADE, 1998

F III SEQUESTERING OF APARTMENTS, SETTING ON FIRE AND BLOWING UP SERBIAN HOUSES AND BUSINESS FACILITIES OUTSIDE THE AREA AFFECTED BY COMBAT ACTIVITIES

Doc. No. F III–1.

Osijek, October 21, 1990.

Presidents of the Municipal Committees of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) of Vinkovci, Županja and Vukovar, acknowledged with their receipt dated October 21, 1990, that they received on behalf of HDZ in their municipalities a total of 275 kilograms of explosives, 1,000 metres of cable and 99 detonators.

RECEIPT

I declare having received from HDZ Osijek–represented by Branimir GLAVAŠ, explosive VITEZIT 60 for the requirements of the HDZ in our municipalities.

1. Ante GILJA of Nuštar for the Municipality of Vinkovci–75 kg of explosives with 500 m of cable and 33 detonators.

2. Ivan ZOVAK of Županja for the Municipality of Županja–100 kg of explosives with 250 m of cable and 33 detonators.

3. Tomislav MERČEP of Vukovar for the Municipality of Vukovar–100 kg of explosives with 250 m of cable and 33 detonators.

1. Ante Gilja (signed) 2. Ivan Zovak (signed) 3. Tomislav Merčep (signed)
Osijek, November 21, 1990, Branimir GLAVAŠ (signed)

SCIC, file No. A–53, copy of the receipt. [33]

[33] The facsimile of the receipt for the explosives was published in a Croatian propaganda book, whose printing was sponsored by Branimir GLAVAŠ, a leader of the Croatian Democratic Union in Osijek, in a desire to demonstrate and document his contribution to the Croatian state in the war of 1991. See: D. Topić and D. Špišić, *Slavonska krv. Kronologija rata* (Slavonian Blood. Chronology of a War), Osijek, p. 254.

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Dario Topić
Davor Špišić

SLAVONSKA KRV

KRONOLOGIJA RATA

SLAWONISCHES BLUT

KRONOLOGIE EINES KRIEGES

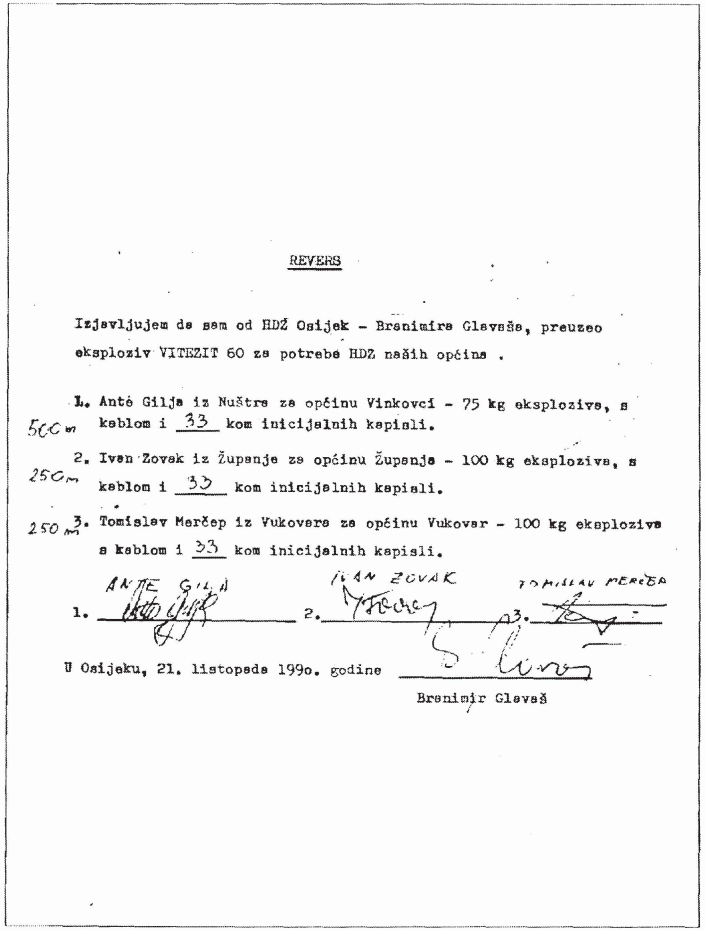
SLAVONIAN BLOOD

CHRONOLOGY OF A WAR

fotografije
foto
photographs by

Zoran Jaćimović Ⓙ
Zdenko Pušić Ⓟ

ČUVARI BUKE
GLAS SLAVONIJE



REVERS

Izjavljujem da sam od HDŽ Osijek – Branimira Glavaša, preuzeo eksploziv VITEZIT 60 za potrebe HDZ naših općina .

1. Anté Gilja iz Nuštra za općinu Vinkovci – 75 kg eksploziva, s 500 m kablom i 33 kom inicijalnih kapisli.
2. Ivan Zovak iz Županje za općinu Županja – 100 kg eksploziva, s 250 m kablom i 33 kom inicijalnih kapisli.
3. Tomislav Merčep iz Vukovara za općinu Vukovar – 100 kg eksploziva s 250 m kablom i 33 kom inicijalnih kapisli.

1. ANTE GILJA 2. IVAN ZOVAK 3. TOMISLAV MERČEP

U Osijeku, 21. listopada 1990. godine

Branimir Glavaš

21/10/90

ZAČECI OBRANE: Gotovo pet mjeseci nakon izbora, podružnice HDZ-a iz Nuštra, Županje i Vukovara snabdjevaju se eksplozivom u osječkoj stranačkoj centrali. Ukupno 275 kg vitezita. Radi se o mjestima od kojih su neka i danas najistočniji bastioni istočnoslavonske obrane. Pravci agresije na Hrvatsku demistificirani su već tada. U jeku postizborne opijenosti pojedinci nisu trošili riječi već su se dokazivali djelima. No, istočnoslavonske pripreme za obranu tada još uvijek, nažalost, nisu nailazile na tvrda uporišta u republičkom okružju.

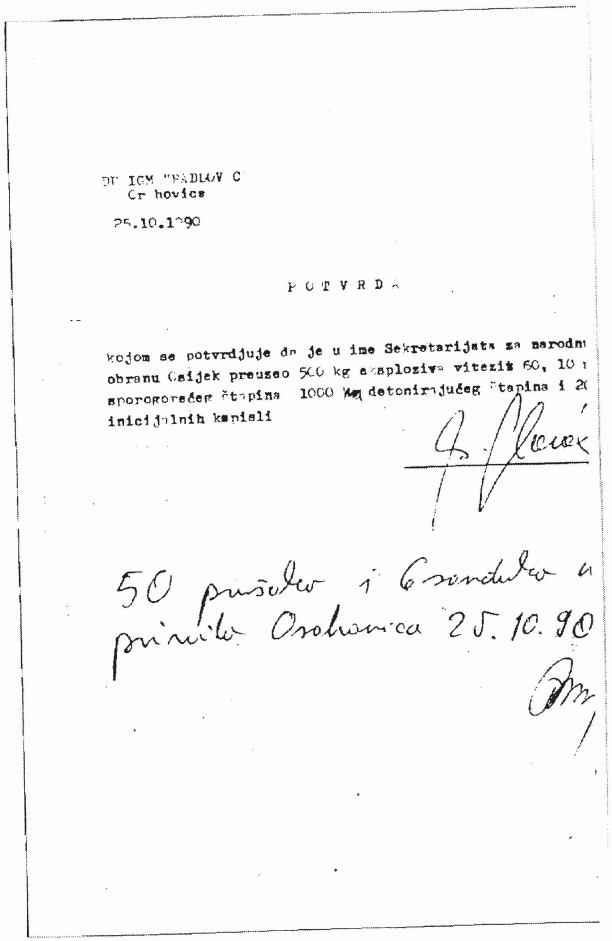
ANFÄNGE DER VERTEIDIGUNG:

Fünf Monate nach den Wahlen, versorgen sich die HDZ Zweigstellen in Nuštar, Županja und Vukovar mit Sprengstoff aus der Parteizentrale in Osijek. Insgesammt 275 kg Vitesit. Es handelt sich um Orte, von denen einige noch heute zu den östlichsten Festungen der slawonischen Verteidigung zählen. Die Richtlinien der Angriffe auf Kroatien waren schon damals demystifiziert.

Im Schwunge der den Wahlen folgenden Trunkenheit, machten einzelne nicht nur große Worte, sondern zeichneten sich durch Taten aus. Die ostslawonischen Verteidigungsvorbereitungen, aber, fanden damals leider nicht

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE DEFENCE:

Almost five months after the elections, the HDZ subsidaries in Nuštar, Županja and Vukovar stocked up with explosive from their head office in Osijek. Altogether 275 kg of vitesite. Some of the mentioned places still hold out as the most eastward bulwarks of the eastern Slavonia front-line. The directions which the attacks were to follow manifested themselves plainly as early as that. In the atmosphere of the post-electorial euphoria, some people were not getting drunk on success, but were working hard. But those deeds



DP IGM "FADLOV C
Cr hovica

25.10.1990

P O T V R D A

kojom se potvrđuje da je u ime Sekretarijata za narodnu obranu Osijek preuzeo 500 kg eksploziva vitezita 60, 10 sporogorećer štapina 1000 kg detonirajućeg štapina i 2(inicijalnih kapisli

50 puščer i 6 sanduka u primila Orahovica 25. 10. 90

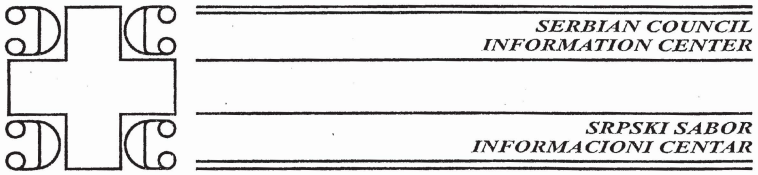
25/10/90

U svojstvu sekretara Sekretarijata za narodnu obranu općine (Glavaš izuzima eksploziv iz spremišta DP IGM »Orahovi(dokumentu vidi se da je orahovička jedinica branitelja zadužen 6 sanduka municije. No, bez obzira na svojevrsnu preuranj datuma u zaglavlju, ne treba zaboraviti da su kasnije faze agresij puta dokazale da su srpske ekstremne enklave u ovo vrijeme bil opremom opskrbljene u potpunosti.

ANNEX 34

Examples of dismissals of Serbs from jobs in Croatian State Companies, Documents published in Dabić, Lukić, Perović & Šalić, "Persecution of Serbs and Ethnic Cleansing in Croatia 1991-1998 – Documents and Testimonies", Belgrade, 1998, pp. 30-35

II-27782



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Milomir P. ŠALIĆ

PERSECUTION OF SERBS AND ETHNIC CLEANSING IN CROATIA 1991-1998

DOCUMENTS AND TESTIMONIES

BELGRADE, 1998

F II DISMISSAL OF SERBS FROM JOBS IN STATE COMPANIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS

Doc. No. F II – 1.

Zadar, May 7, 1991.

Following the decision of the Workers' Council, the highest management committee in the State Company 'Adria' in Zadar, director Ivan PETRICA informed 15 workers of the Serbian ethnic group that in view of the political and security situation, they were suspended and removed from their jobs. The reason for their suspension is because they failed to sign the text of support for the Croatian government by 16,00 hours on May 3, 1991.

State Company 'ADRIA' ZADAR
Zadar, May 7, 1991.

SUBJECT: Information on the decision of the Workers' Council at its meeting of May 6, 1991.

On the strength of the decision of the Workers' Council of May 6, 1991, and on account of the political and security situation in the enterprise and in general, workers who on May 3, 1991, failed by 16,00 hours to signify by their signatures the approval of the text of support for the Government of the Republic of Croatia shall be removed from the enterprise.

According to the list of '*signatures*' and records, the following workmen are to be dismissed: 1. OLUIĆ SRBOLJUB, 2. VUKČEVIĆ LJUBICA, 3. BUDIMIR DUŠANKA, 4. KNEŽEVIĆ DUŠANKA, 5. KOVAČEVIĆ NEVENKA, 6. RAŠIĆ STEVANIJA, 7. OPAČIĆ LUKA, 8. BUKARICA PETAR, 9. VIŠIĆ KOVILJKA, 10. ZELENBABA ANDJA, 11. KNEŽEVIĆ RUŽA, 12. LAKIĆ STEVANIJA, 13. VITAS MARIJA, 14. JOLIĆ RUŽA, and 15. BOGUNOVIĆ KOSA.

Remarks: The length of suspension and the payment of wages shall be decided at one of the next meetings of the Workers' Council. Director of the public company: Ivan Petrica (signed).

SCIC, file No. A–91.

Doc. No. F II – 2.

Šibenik, May 7, 1991

Petar Rajević, Managing Director of the Electrode and Light Alloys Factory (TEF) at Šibenik, dismissed the driver Glišo Gardijan because the latter did not sign the 'declaration of loyalty to the Republic of Croatia'.

Electrode and Light Alloys Factory (TEF)
Šibenik
No.: VI/IN/DK/
Date: 07.05.1991

Pursuant to Article 119, paragraph 1, of the Labor Relations Regulations of the TEF Company, Šibenik, on 7 May 1991, we have adopted a

Decision on termination of employment

1. Employee GARDIJAN GLIŠO, son of late PAVLE, staff No. 865, unit 251, employed on the post of 'C' AND 'D' CATEGORY, DRIVER ceases to be an employee of the TEF Company of Šibenik on 7 May 1991, because he refused to sign a written Declaration of Loyalty to the Republic of Croatia.

2. An appeal for the protection of rights shall not postpone the execution of this decision.

EXPOSITION

The above employee refused to sign the declaration which all company employees were obliged to sign according to the decision adopted by the extraordinary general meeting of company staff and the Workers' Council of the company of 3 May 1991, as a personal pledge of allegiance to the sovereign and integral Republic of Croatia.

Given that the failure to sign this declaration also means that the employee in question does not recognize the government system and legal order of the Republic of Croatia, its Constitution and laws, and accordingly regulations governing labor relations, the said person ceases to be a company employee.

Such behavior also promotes intolerance among company staff, endangers regular production processes, threatens employee safety and company assets, and therefore a decision has been adopted as noted above.

Advice on legal remedy: The employee may file an appeal for the protection of labor rights against this decision to the company Workers' Council within 15 days from the day the decisions has been served.

Delivered to:
1. The Addressee
2. Personnel Department
3. Department Manager
4. Managing Director

Managing Director,
Petar Rajević, B.Sc. (Eng.)

SCIC, file No. A–75.

Doc. No. F II – 3

Daruvar, January 8, 1992.

Branko MAJCEN, assistant commissioner of the Government of the Republic of Croatia in Daruvar, authorizes the dismissal of Milena MIHAJLOVIĆ, an employee of the Municipal Council of Daruvar, for having allegedly taken part in 1990 in the 'referendum' on Serbian autonomy in Croatia.

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COMMISSIONER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF DARUVAR

Class: 112–01/92–01/08
No.: 2111–07–01–92–1
Daruvar, January 8, 1992.

Pursuant to Article 5 of the decision on the taking of special measures in the Municipality of Daruvar and the decision on the nomination of the Commissioner of the government of the Republic of Croatia in the Municipality of Daruvar (*Narodne novine RH* No. 44/91) and Article 350, alinea 1, item 10 of the amendment on the Law on Administration (*Narodne novine RH* No. 53a/91), having carried out disciplinary proceedings against the worker, the Commissioner of the Government of the Republic of Croatia in the Municipal Council of Daruvar adopts the following

DECISION

MIHAJLOVIĆ MILENA, born on December 22, 1949, resident at Radićeva 9, Daruvar, employed in the Economy Department of the Municipal Council of Daruvar as statistician, has been found guilty of having, on an indeterminate date between August 19 and September 2, 1990, by supplying her personal data and signature to the demand for the devolution of the Municipality of Daruvar to SAO Krajina (Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina) following the decision of the Serbian National Council of July 31, 1990, shown enmity towards the Republic of Croatia whose breakup and transfer to Serbia was sought in the said demand.[30]

In other words, she expressed a hostile attitude, flying in the face of morals and good behaviour, causing insecurity and ill feelings on the part of other workers.

[30] After the Croatian Parliament adopted the amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia which denied sovereignty to the Serbian people, the Serbian National Council (founded at its Convention in the town of Srb on July 25, 1990) passed on July 31, 1990, the decision to call for a referendum at which all the Serbs, citizens of the Republic of Croatia, could state whether or not they support the demand for an autonomy within the common state. The Croatian state authorities banned the holding of the referendum, which was nevertheless held between August 19 and September 2, 1990, whereby all the Croat citizens of Serbian ethnic backgound, who had the right of vote and supported the demand for a cultural autonomy, signed what could be described as petition and with their signatures approved the Declaration on the Sovereignty and Autonomy of the Serbian People, passed at the Srb Convention.

She has thereby committed a serious infraction of her duties as per the amended Law on Administration, whereupon the DISCIPLINARY MEASURE of dismissal shall be imposed on her as from January 8, 1992.

Commentary

The offender Mihajlović Milena was an employee in the Municipal Council of Daruvar.

She was charged with having signed the demand, under No. 994 for the town of Daruvar, for the devolution of the Municipality of Daruvar to SAO Krajina. The respondent states that she has never signed any petition and that it was the first time she heard about it. My home is in Croatia, I was born here and this is where I wish to live. Throughout the war against Croatia I have lived and worked in Daruvar. Petar MIHAJLOVIĆ is my husband, and Ljubiša and Slobodan MIHAJLOVIĆ are my sons. They were born in 1969 and 1971. I do not know whom I could suspect of having supplied my name to be inscribed in the petition on behalf of my entire family.

Her plea is not admissible.

The accused is an educated person who was employed in the administration of the Croatian state from whom she received a salary, and as such she must have known that she was living in the Republic of Croatia, that this Republic has its Constitution and positive rules and regulations, and that no one other than legal government agencies is authorized to run a referendum. To ask for the secession of the Municipality of Daruvar from the Republic of Croatia, any normal person would realize that such things cannot be obtained without violence and bloodshed. For this reason she is responsible for all those consequences which the Croatian people and the other peoples in Croatia have gone through in the past months.

No credence can be lent to the accused's claim that she was not a signatory and that she did not know who signed her name with those of her husband and children with exact years of birth, which no third person could have done without her knowledge and consent.

It is obvious that such an act by the accused has caused bitterness and distrust among the employees in the state administration and the public at large.

In consequence of the above, the Commissioner of the Government of the Republic of Croatia for the Municipal Council of Daruvar has passed the above decision.

Legal remedy: The employee is entitled to appeal against this decision to the Ministry of Justice and Administration of the Republic of Croatia in Zagreb within eight days of receipt thereof. The appeal is to be submitted in two identical copies to this organ, but can also be registered with the Municipal council of Daruvar.

DISTRIBUTION:
1. Mihajlović Milena, Daruvar;
2. Accounting;
3. Personal file;
4. Notice board;
5. Public records.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
FOR ADMINISTRATION AND
PUBLIC SERVICES
Branko Majcen (signed)

SCIC, file No. A–12.
Doc. No. F II – 4.

Dežanovac, January 13, 1992.

Vlado HODŽIĆ, headmaster of the elementary school at Dežanovac, and Tomislav ŠTEFANOVIĆ, chairman of the Emergency Headquarters in Daruvar, dismissed from her job the teacher Nada ALAVANJA, for having participated in 1990 at the referendum on Serbian cultural autonomy in Croatia.

Elementary school '*Brotherhood–Unity*', Dežanovac
Dežanovac, January 13, 1992.
Class: 112–01/92–01/04.
No.: 2111–29–01–92–1.

In pursuit of Article 5 of the Decision on the taking of special measures in the Municipality of Daruvar, and the decision on the nomination of the Commissioner of the Government of the Republic of Croatia in the Municipality of Daruvar (*Narodne novine* RH No. 44/91) and Article 106, alinea 10, of the Rules concerning labour relations, and having carried out disciplinary proceedings, the headmaster of the elementary school '*Brotherhood–Unity*', Dežanovac, passed the following

DECISION

ALAVANJA Nada, born on July 15, 1952, resident at Imsovac 89, employed in the elementary school '*Brotherhood–Unity*' at Dežanovac as teacher, has been found guilty for having on an indeterminate day between August 19 and September 2, 1990, supplied her personal data and signature to the petition for the devolution of the Municipality of Daruvar to SAO Krajina (Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina) on the basis of the decision by the Serbian National Council of July 31, 1990, expressing hostility towards the Republic of Croatia whose breakup and devolution in favour of Serbia was sought.

The employee has thereby committed a serious infraction of her duties under Article 106, alinea 10, of the Regulation concerning labour relations, whereupon DISCIPLINARY MEASURE of dismissal is imposed on her as from January 14, 1992.

Commentary

The accused ALAVANJA Nada was employed in the elementary school '*Brotherhood–Unity*' at Dežanovac.

She is indicted of having signed under No. 168 for the village Imsovac a demand for the devolution of the Municipality of Daruvar to SAO Krajina (Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina). The accused declared: 'I have also voted for Yugoslavia. I would never deny the Croatian people their right, but would also beg the Croatian people not to deny the Serbian people their own right to culture and in the last resort to a bare existence. I never have been nor shall I ever be in favour of

any armed struggle, nor would I kill anybody. As a result of this I shall now be without a job and without everything that I have earned in this Croatia. If this is the way trials are carried out, they should not humiliate us and present themselves to the world as a great democracy; let them just line us up and shoot us. I know that my children are also stygmatized and I am sure that I never wanted to threaten anybody. If Croatia believes that this kind of democracy will make her the most eminent state in the world, then I have nothing more to say. I am aware that this statement will not exempt me from the charges but I cannot be other than what I am.'

Her plea is not admissible.

The accused is an educated person who was employed in the elementary school of Dežanovac, from which she received wages and as such she must have known that she was living in the Republic of Croatia, that this Republic has its Constitution and positive legislation, and that nobody other than the legal government organs can set up a referendum. It is clear to any normal person that the secession of the Municipality of Daruvar from the Republic of Croatia could not be carried out without violence and bloodshed. She is therefore responsible for all the consequences which the Croatian people and the other peoples in Croatia have gone through in recent months.

In consequence of the above, the headmaster of the elementary school 'Brotherhood–Unity' at Dežanovac adopted the above decision.

LEGAL REMEDY: The dismissed teacher is entitled to appeal against the above decision to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports in Zagreb within eight days of the reception thereof. The appeal shall be submitted in two identical copies.

This decision has been approved by the Municipal Emergency Headquarters of Daruvar.

HEADMASTER OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DEŽANOVAC
Hodžić Vlado (signed)

CHAIRMAN OF THE EMERGENCY HEADQUARTERS OF
THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DARUVAR
Tomislav Štefanović (signed)

DISTRIBUTION:
1. Alavanja Nada
2. Emergency Headquarters of Daruvar
3. Elementary School Fund
4. Personal file
5. Records

SCIC, file No. A–12.

ANNEX 35

District Court of Zagreb, Ademi & Norac case, excerpt from the Judgment of 29 May 2008 (Medak Pocket)

Business No. II K-rz-1/06

IN THE NAME OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

JUDGMENT

The County Court in Zagreb,.....

Reached the following verdict

.....

Second co-accused Mirko Norac, alias Kevo,

is found guilty of

.....

5. In the period between 10 and 17 September 1993, during and after the end of the operation "Pocket '93", as well as after the signing of the Agreement on the Withdrawal of Croatian Forces from the Liberated and Occupied Territories to the initial positions of 15th September 1993, during the ceasefire, in his capacity as Commander of Sector 1 and of all adjoining units subordinated to him, although he knew, since he saw it first hand during his frequent visits on the ground, because frequent detonations were heard, detonations that were not typical for the on-going operations and since there was a lot of smoke, of which he was informed by the representatives of UNPROFOR and other persons, that the territories occupied in the operation by the units subordinated to him within the operational Sector 1 (9th Motorized Guardian Brigade, Domobran Regiment of Gospic, Domobran Regiment of Lovinac and the units of the 111th Brigade) torch and destroy houses, and other farm facilities; that they loot and destroy other property, and that though he knew, because he saw it first hand on the ground, that the units subordinated to him kill Serb civilians, he had done nothing to prevent such inadmissible acts or to suppress and punish them acquiescing in continuing such acts by the units subordinated to him and acquiescing also to the consequences of such acts and to the possibility of the Serbian civilian population intimidated by such developments leaving these territories, which was what actually happened and therefore, the until now unidentified members of the units subordinated to him on the ground, have killed by either gunshots or cold arms:

- Between 12-14 September 1993, Nedeljka Krajnovic and Stana Krajnovic (the Krajnovic's) in Citluk 70, and that they ultimately set their bodies on fire;
- On an unspecified date in the period from 10-17 September 1993, Djuro Vujnovic in the hamlet of Potkonjaci;
- On an unspecified date in the same period, Stevo Vujnovic (the Vujnovic's) at Divoselo;

Also, in the period between 10-17 September 1993, the until now unidentified members of the units subordinated to him planted explosives and destroyed by fire:

- 32 houses and 41 farm facilities at the village of Rajcevici;
- 20 houses, 28 farm facilities and contaminated 4 wells at the village of Krajnovici;
- 6 houses and 10 farm facilities at the village of Potkonjaci;
- 20 houses, 17 farm facilities and contaminated 3 wells at the village of Strunici;
- 7 houses and 9 farm facilities at the village of Donje Selo and
- at least 40 houses and an unspecified number of farm facilities at Divoselo;

Furthermore, with the assistance of civilians who were allowed to come to the battlefield, they committed the following acts in the above mentioned villages, including Citluk, Pocitelj and Rogici:

- Stole valuable tangible property from the civilians who left those territories, and
- killed some of the animals roaming in the fields;

In other words, by violating the rules of international law in time of armed conflicts, even though he was bound to, he failed to prevent and thus aided and abetted the killing of the civilian population or inhuman treatment of civilians, the looting of private property, as well as the unlawful and arbitrary massive destruction of property unwarranted for military purposes;

6. In the period from 10 to 17 September 1993, during and after the end of the operational part of Operation "Pocket '93", as well as after the signing of the Agreement on the Withdrawal of Croatian Forces from the Liberated and Occupied Territories to Their Initial Positions of 15 September 1993, during the ceasefire, in his capacity as Commander of Sector 1 and of the 9th Motorized Guardian Brigade and of all adjoining units subordinated to him, even though he knew, because he saw it first hand during his frequent visits on the ground, that the units of the Croatian Army subordinated to him in the territories occupied during the operation, within the operational Sector 1 (9th Motorized Guardian Brigade, Domobran Regiment of Gospic, Domobran Regiment of Lovinac, and the units of the 111th Brigade) commit unlawful acts by subjecting to torture and killing Serb prisoners of war, he has done nothing to prevent such inadmissible acts, to suppress and punish them, acquiescing thereby in continuing such acts by the units subordinated to him and also acquiescing to the consequences of such acts, as a result of which the until now unidentified members of the units subordinated to him on the ground, have killed by gunshots or otherwise:

- On 10 September 1993, in the area between Pocitelj and Citluk, soldier Nikola Stojisavljevic who was taken prisoner by first wounding him by a firearm and tying him up with a cord and hanging him by a tree and targeting him by knives;
- On 10 September 1993, in the area of Citluk, they humiliated in various ways soldier Nikola Bulja, who had been taken prisoner, by hanging him by his arms, flogging his back and pouring salt over his bleeding back and putting on a boat shaped cap on his head and degrading him;

In other words, by violating the rules of international law, even though he was bound by them, he failed to prevent and aided and abetted in the described manner the killing of prisoners of war, torturing them and inhumanly treating them;

He has thus committed criminal acts against humanity and international law partly on count 5 – a war crime against the civilian population – as described and punishable under Article 120, paragraph 1, in conjunction with Article 28, of the Basic Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia and partly on Count 6 – a war crime against prisoners of war – as described and punishable under Article 122 in conjunction with Article 28 of the Basic Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia;

Therefore, the second co-accused Mirko Norac **is sentenced** for the criminal act described on count 5, under Article 120, paragraph 1, of the Basic Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia to

5 (FIVE) YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

For the criminal act on count 6, under Article 122, paragraph 1, of the Basic Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia **is sentenced to**

5 (FIVE) YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Therefore, the second co-accused Mirko Norac, alias Kevo, **is sentenced** under Article 43, paragraph 2, subparagraph 2, of the Basic Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia to

COMBINED 7 (SEVEN) YEAR PRISON SENTENCE

Poslovni broj II K-rz-1/06

U IME REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE

PRESUDA

Županijski sud u Zagrebu, u Vijeću sastavljenom od suca mr. sc. Marina Mrčela, predsjednika Vijeća, sudaca Jasne Pavičić i Siniše Plešea, članova Vijeća, uz sudjelovanje zapisničarke Draženke Mraović, u kaznenom predmetu protiv I optuženog Rahima Ademia zbog kriviČnog djela iz članka 120. stavak 1. i dr. Osnovnog kriviČnog zakona Republike Hrvatske („Narodne novine" broj: 31/93, 53/91, 39/92, 91/92, 108/95 i 28/96; dalje u tekstu „OKZRH"), povodom optužnice Županijskog državnog odvjetništva u Zagrebu od 22. studenog 2006. broj K-DO-349/05, nakon glavne i javne rasprave održane 18., 19. i 20. lipnja, 10., 11., 12., 16., 17. i 18. srpnja, 03., 05., 06., 11., 12., 19., 24., 25., 26. i 27. rujna, 01., 02., 03., 09., 10., 16., 22., 23., 24., 25., 29. i 30. listopada, 12., 13., 14., 15., 19., 20., 21., 26., 27. studenog, 10., 11., 12., 13., 17., 18. i 19. prosinca 2007., 16., 18., 29., 30. siječnja 2008., 11., 12., 20., 21., 22., 28., 29. veljače, 04., 11., 17., 18., 27., 28. ožujka, 07., 08., 09., 17., 18., 23., 28., 29. travnja, 16., 19., 20., 21. i 26. svibnja 2008. u prisutnosti zamjenika glavnog državnog odvjetnika Antuna Kvakana, I optuženog Rahima Ademia i II optuženog Mirka Norca-Keve, branitelja I optuženika odvjetnika Čede Prodanovića i odvjetnice Jadranke Sloković, branitelja II optuženika odvjetnika Željka Olujića i odvjetnika Vlatka Nuića, dana 30. svibnja 2008. objavio je, a dana 29. svibnja 2008.

presudio je

I optuženi RAHIM ADEMI, sin Redžepa i Raze rođene Sadiku, rođen 30. siječnja 1954. godine u Karaču (Karaqe), Vučitrn (Vushtrri), Kosovo, s prebivalištem u Splitu, Antuna Mihanovića 37, Albanac, državljanin Republike Hrvatske, završio vojnu akademiju – VSS – smjer topništvo, general HV, s plaćom od 12.700 kn, vlasnik stana površine 120 m2 na adresi stanovanja, oženjen Anitom koja je zaposlena u Hrvatskom telekomu s plaćom 5000 kn, otac dvoje punoljetne djece, služio JNA od 1976. do 1991., od 1991. pa do danas djelatnik oružanih snaga Republike Hrvatske, vodi se u VE Split, odlikovanja: Spomenica Domovinskog rata, Red bana Jelačića, Spomenica Domovinske zahvalnosti, Red Hrvatskog trolista, Red Hrvatskog pletera, Red kneza Domagoja i Red Nikole Šubića Zrinskog, neosuđivan, ne vodi se drugi kazneni postupak,

Na temelju članka 354. točka 3. Zakon o kaznenom postupku ("Narodne novine" broj 110/97., 27/98., 58/99., 112/99., 58/02., 143/02. i 115/06, dalje u tekstu: ZKP)

oslobađa se od optužbe

da bi:

u razdoblju od 9. do 17. rujna 1993. u okolici Gospića i predjelu zvanom Medački džep jugoistočno od Gospića, za trajanja međunarodnog oružanog sukoba na teritoriju Republike Hrvatske između regularnih oružanih snaga Hrvatske vojske i postrojbi Specijalne policije Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova s jedne strane te naoružanih vojnih i paravojnih formacija pobunjenih hrvatskih Srba potpomognutih snagama i logistikom bivše JNA i dragovoljcima iz Srbije i Crne Gore s druge strane, izazvanog njihovom agresijom, kao visoki časnik Hrvatske vojske s činom brigadira i na položaju zamjenika zapovjednika Zbornog područja Gospić, odgovoran za primjenu propisa međunarodnoga prava o ratnim zarobljenicima, sigurnosti i zaštiti civila i njihove imovine na tom području i ovlašten za izdavanje zapovijedi, sa zapovjednom ovlašću nad svim podređenim i pridodanim vojnim postrojbama i formacijama toga zbornog područja, pa tako i onih iz sastava Sektora 1, kao posebne operativno-taktičke grupe ustrojene specijalno za potrebe provedbe vojne operacije „Džep '93", kojim je na temelju njegove zapovijedi od 6. rujna 1993. zapovijedao II. okr. Mirko Norac, nakon što je prethodno zajedno s II. okr. Mirkom Norcem i drugim, višim časnicima Glavnog stožera Hrvatske vojske i Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova sudjelovao u planiranju, razradi i uvježbavanju ograničene vojne operacije „Džep '93", s nakanom da tom operacijom snage Hrvatske vojske i Specijalne policije Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova iz vojno-strateških i sigurnosnih razloga oslobode dio okupiranog teritorija Republike Hrvatske u predjelu zvanom Medački džep, što je činilo šire područje Divosela, Čitluka i Počitelja, kako bi se zaustavilo kontinuirano topničko teroriziranje žitelja Gospića od okupacijskih snaga, postupio protivno odredbama čl. 3., 16., 27., 32. i 53. Ženevske konvencije o zaštiti građanskih osoba u vrijeme rata od 12. kolovoza 1949., čl. 3. st. 1. t. a) i c) Ženevske konvencije o postupanju s ratnim zarobljenicima, od 12. kolovoza 1949., a napose protivno odredbama čl. 51. st. 2., 4. i st. 5., čl. 54. st. 2., čl. 57. st. 1. i st. 2., ali. III., te čl. 86. i 87. Dopunskog protokola Ženevskim konvencijama od 12. kolovoza 1949. o zaštiti međunarodnih oružanih sukoba (Protokol I od 8. lipnja 1977.), time što - iako je znao i bio svjestan da pri planiranju cjelokupne akcije i u donesenim zapovijedima za napad i za povlačenje te za druge borbene aktivnosti nisu ni formalno ni stvarno razrađeni elementi poštovanja ratnog i humanitarnog prava o postupanju sa zarobljenim neprijateljskim vojnicima, ranjenicima i bolesnicima, zatečenim civilima, njihovom imovinom i ratnim plijenom - kao zapovjednik nije osigurao da pripadnici njemu podređenih postrojbi budu na nedvojben način upoznati i podučeni sa svojim obvezama iz međunarodnih ratnih i humanitarnih konvencija i protokola, da nije ustrojio prikladan način izvješćivanja od strane podređenih časnika o mogućim protupravnim radnjama na bojištu, znajući da za zaštitu reda i sigurnosti na oslobođenim područjima, a time i za sprječavanje mogućih nedopuštenih postupanja, nije osigurana odgovarajuća podrška Vojne policije, to više što su postrojbe angažirane za tu akciju, posebice domobranske bojne, bile sastavljene mahom od domaćih ljudi iz okolice Gospića pogođenih dotadašnjim ratnim stradanjima, spremnih na osvetu, zanemarujući napose činjenicu da u selima i zaseocima na crtama planiranog napada prebiva nekoliko stotina civila srpske narodnosti, pristavši tako i na njihova smrtna stradanja i oštećenja njihovih kuća i drugih objekata zbog planiranog djelovanja topništva, i na ubojstva tamo zatečenih civila srpske narodnosti, kao i na razaranje i palež kuća i grabež njihove imovine, pa je tako najprije:

1. svojom zapovijedi za napad, klasa 8/93-01/04, ur.broj 1043-03/1-93-89 od 6. rujna 1993., zapovjedio taktički početak vojne akcije „Džep '93" za 9. rujna 1993. u 6,00 sati, kojom akcijom je u operativnom smislu s izdvojenog zapovjednog mjesta u Bilaju

zapovijedao II. okr. Mirko Norac u svojstvu zapovjednika Sektora 1. i 9. gardijske motorizirane brigade kao i svih njemu pridodanih i podređenih postrojbi te postrojbi Specijalne policije Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova, koja je tada doista i započela s planiranom snažnom topničkom, raketnom i minobacačkom paljbom po neprijateljskim vojnim položajima razmještenima u neposrednoj blizini samih naselja kao i među civilnim objektima, i po naseljima na glavnim crtama napada prema Divoselu, Čitluku, Počitelju i Metku, znajući da u tim selima i zaseocima na crtama topničkih napada prebiva i civilno stanovništvo srpske narodnosti i da postoji iznimna vjerojatnost da će takav napad izazvati nepotrebnu pogibiju, ranjavanje i bijeg tih civila u smjerovima napadnih djelovanja, razaranje njihovih kuća, gospodarskih zgrada i ostale imovine, pa usprkos tome, iako je imao moć i ovlast zaustaviti takav topnički napad, to nije učinio, već je njegovom provedbom pristao na takve posljedice, pa su tako zbog nasumičnog topničko-raketno-minobacačkog djelovanja:

- na području Čitluka 9. rujna 1993. smrtno stradali Pera Krajnović, Boja Vujnović, Marko Potkonjak i Janko Potkonjak,
- na području Divosela 9. rujna 1993. smrtno je stradao Nikola Vujnović,

a osim toga zbog granatiranja:

- razrušena je kuća u izgradnji te zapaljena drvena kuća vlasništvo Boška Pjevača u Čitluku 43,
- razrušena je kuća vlasništvo Pere Krajnović u Čitluku 20,
- razrušena je kuća vlasništvo Boje Vujnović u Čitluku 28,
- razrušena je kuća vlasništvo Boje Pjevač u Čitluku 26,
- razrušene su dvije kuće vlasništvo Bogdana Kričkovića u Čitluku 63,
- razrušena je kuća zasad neutvrđenog vlasnika i adrese u Jovićima,

dakle, kršeći pravila međunarodnoga prava za vrijeme oružanog sukoba naredio da se izvrši napad na naselja posljedica kojeg je smrt i teška tjelesna ozljeda ljudi i napad bez izbora cilja kojim se pogađa civilno stanovništvo,

2. u razdoblju od 9. do 17. rujna 1993., tijekom i nakon završetka operativno-taktičkog dijela operacije „Džep '93", kao i nakon potpisivanja Sporazuma o povlačenju hrvatskih snaga s oslobođenih i akcijom zauzetih područja na početne položaje od 15. rujna 1993., tijekom obustave vatre, iako je znao, jer se u to osobno uvjerio za čestih boravka na terenu, gdje su se čule učestale detonacije netipične za trenutačni karakter operacije i vidjelo se mnogo dima, a o tomu je bio obaviješten i od predstavnika UNPROFOR-a i drugih osoba, da na akcijom zauzetim područjima dijelovi njemu podređenih postrojbi u sastavu operativnog Sektora 1 (9. gardijska motorizirana brigada, Domobranska bojna Gospić, Domobranska bojna Lovinac, postrojbe 111. brigade i postrojbe Specijalnih snaga Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova) ubijaju, okrutno zlostavljaju i masakriraju civile srpske narodnosti, pale i ruše kuće i gospodarske zgrade te pljačkaju i uništavaju njihovu ostalu imovinu, kako bi se opisanom uporabom sile postiglo njihovo trajno iseljenje, što se doista i dogodilo, nije poduzeo ništa da se takva nedopuštena postupanja spriječe, suzbiju i kazne, pristajući na to da njemu podređene postrojbe nastave s takvim radnjama i pristajući na njihove posljedice, kao i na mogućnost da preostalo civilno stanovništvo srpske narodnosti zastrašeno tim događanjima napusti ta

područja, što se doista i dogodilo, pa su tako za sada nepoznati pripadnici njemu podređenih postrojbi na terenu, vatrenim ili hladnim oružjem lišili života:

- 9. rujna 1993. ispred njezine kuće u Čitluku 84-godišnju slijepu staricu Bosiljku Bjegović,

- na području Rajčevića 9. rujna 1993. Ankicu Vujnović,

- istoga dana u podrumu njihove kuće u Čitluku (Kričkovići) Ljubicu Kričković-Živčić, a potom i njezinu sestru Saru Kričković, prerezavši joj vrat,

- istoga dana ispred njegove kuće u Čitluku (Krajnovići) Đuru Krajnovića,

- istoga dana u Čitluku Mile Savu Rajčević koja je hodala sa štakama,

- istoga dana u Divoselu Nikolu Vujnovića, Momčila Vujnovića, Ljiljanu Jelača i Milana Matića,

- u vremenu između 10. i 11. rujna 1993. u Čitluku Nikolu Jerkovića,

- 11. rujna 1993. u Lazinu gaju nedaleko od Čitluka Anđu Jović,

- 12. rujna 1993. u Čitluku 70 (Krajnovići) Nedeljku Krajnović i Stanu Krajnović, a na kraju njihova tijela zapalili,

- u vremenu između 12. i 14. rujna 1993. u šumi uz rijeku Šašinu nedaleko od Čitluka Milku Bjegović,

- 16. rujna 1993. na stazi u blizini brda Bungovac vatrenim oružjem Milu Pejnovića,

- točno neutvrđenog dana između 9. i 17. rujna 1993. nedaleko Čitluka sakatog Dmitra Jovića i njegovu suprugu Maru Jović,

- točno neutvrđenog dana u istom razdoblju u zaseoku Potkonjaci Đuru Vujnovića,

- točno neutvrđenog dana u istom razdoblju u Divoselu (Vujnovići) Stevu Vujnovića,

- točno neutvrđenog dana u istom razdoblju u dvorištu jedne kuće u Počitelju (Mišćevići) Boju Pjevač, kojoj su nakon toga odrezali tri prsta desne ruke te

- točno neutvrđenog dana u istom vremenskom razdoblju u Rajčevićima retardiranog Milana Rajčevića vezali između dva stabla i u njega bacali noževe, da bi ga na kraju i zapalili,

- točno neutvrđenog dana u istom razdoblju nedaleko od kuće u Čitluku, Čitluk 43, u Donjem Selu Branka Vujnovića,

- 9. rujna 1993. nedaleko od Čitluka pucali na Anku Rajčević hrvatske narodnosti u namjeri da je liše života, ali u tome nisu uspjeli, pa je zadobila prostrijelnu ranu kuka i slabina, koja ozljeda je bila teške naravi,

- istoga dana u Čitluku 26, u namjeri da je liše života, bacili ručnu bombu u kuću u kojoj se nalazila Ivanka Rajčević, međutim ona je napad preživjela zadobivši brojne teške tjelesne ozljede;

te, u vremenskom razdoblju od 9. do 17. rujna 1993., zasad nepoznati pripadnici njemu podređenih postrojbi podmetanjem eksploziva i vatre uništili su:

- u selu Rajčevići 32 kuće i 41 gospodarski objekt,

- u selu Krajnovići 20 kuća, 28 gospodarskih objekata i onečistili 4 bunara,

- u selu Potkonjaci 6 kuća i 10 gospodarskih objekata,

- u selu Drljići 5 kuća i 10 gospodarskih objekata,

- u selu Strunići 20 kuća, 17 gospodarskih objekata i onečistili 3 bunara,
- u selu Veliki Kraj 11 kuća i 8 gospodarskih objekata,
- u Donjem Selu 7 kuća i 9 gospodarskih objekata te
- u Divoselu najmanje 40 kuća i neutvrđen broj gospodarskih zgrada;

uz to su kako u svim gore navedenim selima, tako i u Čitluku, Sitniku, Počitelju i Rogićima uz pomoć civila kojima je dopušten ulazak na bojište:

- otuđili vrjedniju pokretnu imovinu civila koji su napustili to područje te
- pobili dio zatečene stoke,

dakle, kršeći pravila međunarodnoga prava za vrijeme oružanog sukoba, iako je bio dužan, propustio spriječiti i time tako podržavao i ohrabrivao da se civilno stanovništvo ubija, muči ili da se nečovječno prema njemu postupa, da se pljačka imovina stanovništva te protuzakonito i samovoljno uništava u velikim razmjerima imovinu što nije opravdano vojnim potrebama,

3. u razdoblju od 9. do 17. rujna 1993., tijekom i nakon završetka operativno - taktičkog dijela operacije „Džep '93", kao i nakon potpisivanja Sporazuma o povlačenju hrvatskih snaga s oslobođenih i akcijom zauzetih područja na početne položaje od 15. rujna 1993., tijekom obustave vatre, iako je znao, jer se u to osobno uvjerio za čestih boravka na terenu, a od predstavnika UNPROFOR-a i drugih osoba je bio obaviješten da se na akcijom zauzetim područjima od strane njemu podređene postrojbe HV-a u sastavu operativnog Sektora 1 (9. gardijska motorizirana brigada, Domobranska bojna Gospić, Domobranska bojna Lovinac, postrojbe 111. brigade i postrojbe specijalnih snaga MUP-a) čine protupravne radnje tako što se izlažu mukama i ubijaju ratni zarobljenici srpske narodnosti, nije poduzeo ništa da se takva nedopuštena postupanja spriječe, suzbiju i kazne, pristajući da njemu podređene postrojbe nastave s takvim postupanjima i pristajući na njihove posljedice, pa su tako za sada nepoznati pripadnici njemu podređenih postrojbi na terenu, uporabom vatrenog oružja i na drugi način što lišili života:

- 10. rujna 1993. na području Debele Glave zarobljenog vojnika Stanka Despića kundacima pušaka i drugim tupo-tvrdim i šiljatim predmetima u tolikoj mjeri pretukli da je umro,
- 10. rujna 1993. na području između Počitelja i Čitluka zarobljenog vojnika Nikolu Stojisavljevića najprije ranili vatrenim oružjem, a potom ga vezali konopcem i objesili na drvo te ga živoga gađali noževima,
- 11. rujna 1993. u Lazinu gaju nedaleko od Čitluka zarobljenog vojnika Milana Jovića,
- u vremenu između 15. i 16. rujna 1993. u Planinama zarobljenog vojnika Danu Krivokuću,
- također u vremenu između 15. i 16. rujna 1993. godine u Planinama zarobljenog vojnika Dragana Pavlicu,
- 9. rujna 1993. na području Debele Glave zarobljenog vojnika Vladimira Divjaka teško ranili tako što su prema njemu bacili ručnu bombu, a potom su ga, jednako kao i zarobljenog vojnika kodne oznake zaštićeni svjedok br. 4. i pretukli kundacima pušaka, gasili cigarete na njihovim leđima,

- 10. rujna 1993. na području Čitluka, zarobljenog vojnika Nikolu Bulja ponižavali na razne načine i to vješanjem za ruke, udaranjem bičem po leđima, nakon čega su mu posipali sol po krvavim leđima te mu na glavu stavili šajkaču i ponižavali ga, te mu udarcem bajunete slomili nogu,

dakle, kršeći pravila međunarodnoga prava, iako je bio dužan, propustio spriječiti i time tako podržavao i ohrabrivao da se ratni zarobljenici ubijaju, muče i da se prema njima nečovječno postupa,

pa da bi time radnjama pod točkama 1. do 3. počinio kривična djela protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnoga prava, i to djelom pod točkom 1. – ratnim zločinom protiv civilnog stanovništva - opisano i kažnjivo po članku 120. stavak 1. Osnovnog Krivičnog zakona Republike Hrvatske (Narodne novine broj 31/93, 53/91, 39/92, 91/92, 108/95 i 28/96; dalje u tekstu „OKZRH"); djelom pod točkom 2. – ratnim zločinom protiv civilnoga stanovništva – opisano i kažnjivo po članku 120. stavak 1. u vezi člankom 28. OKZRH te djelom pod točkom 3., – ratnim zločinom protiv ratnih zarobljenika – opisano i kažnjivo po članku 122. u svezi s člankom 28. OKZRH, a sva djela kažnjiva još i primjenom odredbi članka 43. OKZRH.

II optuženi MIRKO NORAC-KEVO, zvan „Poki", „Noki", sin Ante i Nede rođene Radman-Livaja, rođenog 19. rujna 1967. godine u Otoku, s prebivalištem u Zagrebu, Bukovačka 27, sada u Lipovici-Popovači, Hrvat, državljanin RH, dipl. kineziolog – prof. fizičke kulture, umirovljenik HV-a - mirovina 6000 kn, vlasnik automobila „Passat" proizvedenog 2007. i stana površine 100 m2 na adresi stanovanja, neoženjen, nema djece, vodi se u VE Zagreb, odlikovan ordenom Kneza Domagoja i mnogim drugima, osuđivan, ne vodi se drugi kazneni postupak,

Na temelju članka 354. točka 3. ZKP-a

oslobađa se od optužbe

da bi:

u razdoblju od 9. do 17. rujna 1993. u okolici Gospića, Bilaju te na području zvanom Medački džep, jugoistočno od Gospića, za trajanja međunarodnog oružanog sukoba na teritoriju Republike Hrvatske između regularnih oružanih snaga Hrvatske vojske i postrojbi Specijalne policije Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova s jedne strane te naoružanih vojnih i paravojnih formacija pobunjenih hrvatskih Srba potpomognutih snagama i logistikom bivše JNA i dragovoljcima iz Srbije i Crne Gore s druge strane, izazvanog njihovom agresijom, kao časnik Hrvatske vojske s činom pukovnika i na položaju zapovjednika 9. gardijske motorizirane brigade unutar Zbornog područja Gospić te zapovjednika Sektora 1, posebne operativno-taktičke grupe formirane upravo za potrebe operacije „Džep '93" koju su činile 9. motorizirana gardijska brigada, Domobranska bojna Gospić, Domobranska bojna Lovinac, postrojbe 111. brigade i postrojbe Specijalnih snaga Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova, odgovoran za primjenu propisa međunarodnoga prava o ratnim zarobljenicima, sigurnosti i zaštiti civila i njihove imovine na tom području i ovlašten za izdavanje zapovijedi, sa zapovjednom ovlašću nad svim podređenim postrojbama i formacijama iz sastava Sektora 1, nakon što je prethodno zajedno s I. okr. Rahimom Ademijem i drugim, višim časnicima Glavnog stožera Hrvatske vojske i Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova sudjelovao u planiranju, razradi i uvježbavanju ograničene

vojne operacije „Džep '93", s nakanom da tom operacijom snage Hrvatske vojske i Specijalne policije Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova iz vojno-strateških i sigurnosnih razloga oslobode dio okupiranog teritorija Republike Hrvatske u predjelu zvanom Medački džep, što je činilo šire područje Divosela, Čitluka i Počitelja, kako bi se zaustavilo kontinuirano topničko teroriziranje žitelja Gospića od okupacijskih snaga, postupio protivno odredbama čl. 3., 16., 27., 32. i 53. Ženevske konvencije o zaštiti građanskih osoba u vrijeme rata od 12. kolovoza 1949., čl. 3. st. 1. t. a) i c) Ženevske konvencije o postupanju s ratnim zarobljenicima, od 12. kolovoza 1949., a napose protivno odredbama čl. 51. st. 2., 4. i st. 5., čl. 54. st. 2., čl. 57. st. 1. i st. 2 ali. III, te čl. 86. i 87. Dopunskog protokola Ženevskim konvencijama od 12. kolovoza 1949. o zaštiti međunarodnih oružanih sukoba (Protokol I od 8. lipnja 1977.), time što, iako je znao i bio svjestan da pri planiranju cjelokupne akcije i u donesenim zapovijedima za napad i za povlačenje te za druge borbene aktivnosti nisu ni formalno ni stvarno razrađeni elementi poštovanja ratnog i humanitarnog prava o postupanju sa zarobljenim neprijateljskim vojnicima, ranjenicima i bolesnicima, zatečenim civilima, njihovom imovinom i ratnim plijenom, kao zapovjednik nije osigurao da pripadnici njemu podređenih postrojbi budu na nedvojben način upoznati i podučeni sa svojim obvezama iz međunarodnih ratnih i humanitarnih konvencija i protokola, da nije ustrojio prikladan način izvješćivanja od strane podređenih časnika o mogućim protupravnim radnjama na bojištu, znajući da za zaštitu reda i sigurnosti na oslobođenim područjima, a time i za sprječavanje mogućih nedopuštenih postupanja, nije osigurana odgovarajuća podrška Vojne policije, to više što su postrojbe angažirane za tu akciju, posebice domobranske bojne, bile sastavljene mahom od domaćih ljudi iz okolice Gospića pogođenih dotadašnjim ratnim stradanjima, spremnih na osvetu, te napose zanemarivši činjenicu da u selima i zaseocima na crtama planiranog napada prebiva nekoliko stotina civila srpske narodnosti, pristavši tako i na njihova smrtna stradanja i oštećenja njihovih kuća i drugih objekata zbog planiranog djelovanja topništva i na ubojstva tamo zatečenih civila srpske narodnosti, kao i na razaranje i palež kuća i grabež njihove imovine, pa je tako najprije:

4. svojom zapovijedi za napad, klasa 8/93-01/01, ur.broj 3178-03-93-218-1 od 7. rujna 1993., zapovjedio operativni početak vojne akcije „Džep '93" za 9. rujna 1993. u 6,00 sati, kojom je akcijom u operativnom smislu s izdvojenog zapovjednog mjesta u Bilaju osobno i zapovijedao u svojstvu zapovjednika Sektora 1. i 9. gardijske motorizirane brigade kao i svih njemu pridodanih i podređenih postrojbi te postrojbi Specijalne policije Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova, koja je tada doista i započela s planiranom snažnom topničkom, raketnom i minobacačkom paljbom kako po neprijateljskim vojnim položajima razmještenima u neposrednoj blizini samih naselja kao i među civilnim objektima, i po naseljima na glavnim crtama napada prema Divoselu, Čitluku, Počitelju i Metku, znajući da u tim selima i zaseocima na pravcima topničkih napada prebiva i civilno stanovništvo srpske narodnosti i da postoji iznimna vjerojatnost da će takav napad izazvati nepotrebnu pogibiju, ranjavanje i bijeg tih civila u smjerovima napadnih djelovanja, razaranje njihovih kuća, gospodarskih zgrada i ostale imovine, pa usprkos tome, iako je imao moć i ovlast zaustaviti takav topnički napad, to nije učinio, već je njegovom provedbom pristao na takve posljedice, pa su tako zbog nasumičnog topničko-raketno-minobacačkog djelovanja:

- na području Čitluka 9. rujna 1993. smrtno stradali Pera Krajnović, Boja Vujnović, Marko Potkonjak i Janko Potkonjak,

- na području Divosela 9. rujna 1993. smrtno je stradao Nikola Vujnović,

a osim toga zbog granatiranja:

- razrušena je kuća u izgradnji te zapaljena drvena kuća vlasništvo Boška Pjevača u Čitluku 43,
- razrušena je kuća vlasništvo Pere Krajnović u Čitluku 20,
- razrušena je kuća vlasništvo Boje Vujnović u Čitluku 28,
- razrušena je kuća vlasništvo Boje Pjevač u Čitluku 26,
- razrušene su dvije kuće vlasništvo Bogdana Kričkovića u Čitluku 63,
- razrušena je kuća zasad neutvrđenog vlasnika i adrese u Jovićima,

dakle, kršeći pravila međunarodnoga prava za vrijeme oružanog sukoba naredio da se izvrši napad na naselja posljedica kojeg je smrt i teška tjelesna ozljeda ljudi i napad bez izbora cilja kojim se pogađa civilno stanovništvo,

pa da bi time počinio krivično djelo protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnoga prava, – ratnim zločinom protiv civilnog stanovništva – opisano i kažnjivo po članku 120. stavak 1. OKZRH.

Nasuprot tome,

II optuženi Mirko Norac-Kevo

kriv je

što je:

u razdoblju od 10. do 17. rujna 1993. u okolici Gospića, Bilaju te na području zvanom Medački džep, jugoistočno od Gospića, za trajanja međunarodnog oružanog sukoba na teritoriju Republike Hrvatske između regularnih oružanih snaga Hrvatske vojske i postrojbi Specijalne policije Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova s jedne strane te naoružanih vojnih i paravojnih formacija pobunjenih hrvatskih Srba potpomognutih snagama i logistikom bivše JNA i dragovoljcima iz Srbije i Crne Gore s druge strane, izazvanog njihovom agresijom, kao časnik Hrvatske vojske s činom pukovnika i na položaju zapovjednika 9. gardijske motorizirane brigade unutar Zbornog područja Gospić te zapovjednika Sektora 1, posebne operativno-taktičke grupe formirane upravo za potrebe operacije „Džep '93" koju su činile 9. motorizirana gardijska brigada, Domobranska bojna Gospić, Domobranska bojna Lovinac i postrojbe 111. brigade, odgovoran za primjenu propisa međunarodnoga prava o ratnim zarobljenicima, sigurnosti i zaštiti civila i njihove imovine na tom području i ovlašten za izdavanje zapovijedi, sa zapovjednom ovlašću nad svim podređenim postrojbama i formacijama iz sastava Sektora 1, nakon što je prethodno zajedno s I. optuženim Rahimom Ademijem i drugim, višim časnicima Glavnog stožera Hrvatske vojske i Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova sudjelovao u planiranju, razradi i uvježbavanju ograničene vojne operacije „Džep '93", s nakanom da tom operacijom snage Hrvatske vojske i Specijalne policije Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova iz vojno-strateških i sigurnosnih razloga oslobode dio okupiranog teritorija Republike Hrvatske u predjelu zvanom Medački džep, što je činilo šire područje Divosela, Čitluka i Počitelja, kako bi se zaustavilo kontinuirano topničko teroriziranje žitelja Gospića od okupacijskih snaga,

postupio protivno odredbama članka 3., 16., 27., 32. i 53. Ženevske konvencije o zaštiti građanskih osoba u vrijeme rata od 12. kolovoza 1949., članka 3. stavak 1. točka a) i c) Ženevske konvencije o postupanju s ratnim zarobljenicima od 12. kolovoza 1949., a napose protivno odredbama članka 54. stavak 2., članka 57. stavak 1. te članka 86. i 87. Dopunskog protokola Ženevskim konvencijama od 12. kolovoza 1949. o zaštiti međunarodnih oružanih sukoba (Protokol I od 8. lipnja 1977.),

pa je tako:

5. u razdoblju od 10. do 17. rujna 1993., tijekom i nakon završetka operativno-taktičkog dijela operacije „Džep '93", kao i nakon potpisivanja Sporazuma o povlačenju hrvatskih snaga s oslobođenih i akcijom zauzetih područja na početne položaje od 15. rujna 1993., tijekom obustave vatre, u svojstvu zapovjednika Sektora 1., kao i svih njemu pridodanih i podređenih postrojbi, iako je znao, jer se u to osobno uvjerio za čestih boravaka na terenu, gdje su se čule učestale detonacije netipične za trenutačni karakter operacije i vidjelo mnogo dima, a o tome je bio obaviješten od predstavnika UNPROFOR-a i drugih osoba, da na akcijom zauzetim područjima njemu podređene postrojbe u sastavu operativnog Sektora 1 (9. gardijska motorizirana brigada, Domobranska bojna Gospić, Domobranska bojna Lovinac i postrojbe 111. brigade), pale i ruše kuće i gospodarske zgrade te pljačkaju i uništavaju njihovu ostalu imovinu te iako je znao, jer se u to uvjerio za čestih boravaka na terenu da njemu navedene podređene postrojbe ubijaju civile srpske narodnosti, nije poduzeo ništa da se takva nedopuštena postupanja spriječe, suzbiju i kazne, pristajući na to da njemu podređene postrojbe nastave s takvim radnjama i pristajući na njihove posljedice, kao i na mogućnost da preostalo civilno stanovništvo srpske narodnosti zastrašeno tim događanjima napusti ta područja, što se doista i dogodilo pa su tako za sada nepoznati pripadnici njemu podređenih postrojbi na terenu, vatrenim ili hladnim oružjem lišili života:

- između 12. i 14. rujna 1993. u Čitluku 70 (Krajnovići) Nedeljku Krajnović i Stanu Krajnović, a na kraju njihova tijela zapalili,
- neutvrđenog dana u razdoblju između 10. i 17. rujna 1993. u zaseoku Potkonjaci Đuru Vujnovića,
- neutvrđenog dana u istom razdoblju u Divoselu (Vujnovići) Stevu Vujnovića

te u razdoblju od 10. do 17. rujna 1993., zasad nepoznati pripadnici njemu podređenih postrojbi podmetanjem eksploziva i vatre uništili su:

- u selu Rajčevići 32 kuće i 41 gospodarski objekt
- u selu Krajnovići 20 kuća, 28 gospodarskih objekata i onečistili 4 bunara,
- u selu Potkonjaci 6 kuća i 10 gospodarskih objekata,
- u selu Strunići 20 kuća, 17 gospodarskih objekata i onečistili 3 bunara,
- u Donjem Selu 7 kuća i 9 gospodarskih objekata, te
- u Divoselu najmanje 40 kuća i neutvrđen broj gospodarskih zgrada;

uz to su kako u svim gore navedenim selima, tako i u Čitluku, Počitelju i Rogićima uz pomoć civila kojima je dopušten ulazak na bojište:

- otuđili vrjedniju pokretnu imovinu civila koji su napustili to područje te

- pobili dio zatečene stoke,

dakle, kršeći pravila međunarodnoga prava za vrijeme oružanog sukoba, iako je bio dužan, propustio spriječiti i time tako podržavao i ohrabrivao, da se civilno stanovništvo ubija ili da se nečovječno prema njemu postupa, da se pljačka imovina stanovništva te protuzakonito i samovoljno uništava u velikim razmjerima imovinu što nije opravdano vojnim potrebama,

6. u razdoblju od 10. do 17. rujna 1993., tijekom i nakon završetka operativno-taktičkog dijela operacije „Džep '93", kao i nakon potpisivanja Sporazuma o povlačenju hrvatskih snaga s oslobođenih i akcijom zauzetih područja na početne položaje od 15. rujna 1993., tijekom obustave vatre, u svojstvu zapovjednika Sektora 1. i 9. gardijske motorizirane brigade kao i svih njemu pridodanih i podređenih postrojbi, iako je znao, jer se u to osobno uvjerio za čestih boravaka na terenu, da na akcijom zauzetim područjima njemu podređene postrojbe Hrvatske vojske u sastavu operativnog Sektora 1 (9. gardijska motorizirana brigada, Domobranska bojna Gospić, Domobranska bojna Lovinac, i postrojbe 111. brigade) čine protupravne radnje tako što se izlažu mukama i ubijaju ratni zarobljenici srpske narodnosti, nije poduzeo ništa da se takva nedopuštena postupanja spriječe, suzbiju i kazne, pristajući da njemu podređene postrojbe nastave s takvim postupanjima i pristajući na njihove posljedice pa su tako za sada nepoznati pripadnici njemu podređenih postrojbi na terenu, uporabom vatrenom oružja i na drugi način lišili života:

- 10. rujna 1993. na području između Počitelja i Čitluka zarobljenog vojnika Nikolu Stojisavljevića najprije ranili vatrenim oružjem, a potom ga vezali konopcem i objesili na drvo te ga živoga gađali noževima,

- 10. rujna 1993. na području Čitluka zarobljenog vojnika Nikolu Bulja ponižavali na razne načine, i to vješanjem za ruke, udaranjem bičem po leđima, nakon čega su mu posipali sol po krvavim leđima te mu na glavu stavili šajkaču i ponižavali ga,

dakle, kršeći pravila međunarodnoga prava, iako je bio dužan, propustio spriječiti te na opisani način podržavao i ohrabrivao da se ratni zarobljenici ubijaju, muče i da se prema njima nečovječno postupa,

čime je počinio kriviična djela protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnoga prava i to djelom pod točkom 5. – ratnim zločinom protiv civilnoga stanovništva – opisano i kažnjivo po članku 120. stavak 1. u svezi s člankom 28. OKZRH i djelom pod točkom 6. – ratni zločin protiv ratnih zarobljenika – opisano i kažnjivo po članku 122. u svezi s člankom 28. OKZRH,

te se II optuženom Mirku Norcu za kriviično djelo opisano pod točkom 5., a na temelju članka 120. stavak 1. OKZRH **utvrđuje**

KAZNA ZATVORA U TRAJANJU 5 (PET) GODINA

za kriviično djelo pod točkom 6., a na temelju članka 122. stavak 1. OKZRH mu se **utvrđuje**

KAZNA ZATVORA U TRAJANJU (PET) GODINA

pa se II optuženi Mirko Norac-Kevo na temelju članka 43. stavak 2. točka 2. OKZRH **osuđuje**

NA JEDINSTVENU KAZNU ZATVORA U TRAJANJU 7 (SEDAM) GODINA

Na temelju članka 122. stavak 4. ZKP-a II optuženi Mirko Norac-Kevo u odnosu na osuđujući dio izreke presude oslobađa se obveze naknade troškova kaznenog postupka iz članka 119. stavak 2. točka 1. do 6. ZKP-a u cijelosti, dok u odnosu na oslobađajući dio presude, a na temelju članka 123. stavak 1. ZKP-a troškovi kaznenog postupka iz članka 119. stavak 2. točka 1. do 5. ZKP-a te nužni izdaci optuženika i nužni izdaci i nagrada branitelja padaju na teret proračunskih sredstava ovog suda.

Obrazloženje

1. Optužba

Županijsko državno odvjetništvo u Zagrebu podnijelo je ovom sudu uvodno navedeni optužni akt broj K-DO-349/05 protiv I optuženog Rahima Ademia i II optuženog Mirka Norca-Keve stavljajući na teret svakom počinjenje tri kriviča djela i to: iz članka 120. stavak 1., iz članka 120. stavak 1. u svezi s člankom 28. te iz članka 122. u svezi s članko 28. OKZRH.

Na glavnoj raspravi zastupnik optužbe djelomično je, u manjem opsegu, izmijenio činjenične opise krivičnih djela. Ostajući kod pravnih opisa i pravnih kvalifikacija, zastupnik optužbe predložio je da oba optuženika budu proglašeni krivi i osuđeni po zakonu.

2. Očitovanje o optužbi

I optuženi Rahim Ademi je, očitujući se o optužbi, izjavio da se ne smatra kriv za krivična djela stavljena mu na teret optužnim aktom.

II optuženi Mirko Norac-Kevo je, očitujući se o optužbi, izjavio da se ne smatra kriv za krivična djela stavljena mu na teret optužnim aktom.

3. Provedeni dokazi

3.1. Svjedoci

U dokaznom postupku sud je ispitao svjedoke:

- Ivana Jarnjaka – predloženog na okolnosti zadaća Specijalne policije MUP-a,[1] je li išao i zašto u Gospić, s kim se tamo sastao, koja je tema razgovora bila, a poglavito što je vidio u selu Čitluk (dana 16.07.2007., listovi 4323-4326 spisa),
- Mladena Markača – predloženog na okolnosti uloge SP tijekom akcije, koji su bili njihovi zadaci, koja je bila linija zapovijedanja i općenito koja su njegova saznanja vezano uz akciju (dana 16.07.2007., listovi 4326-4330 spisa),

[1] Za Specijalnu policiju Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova Republike Hrvatske dalje u tekstu bit će korištena kratica: SP.

ANNEX 36

Documents about crimes committed by Croat Armed Forces during the military seizure of the Medak Pocket, published in Dabić, Lukić, Perović & Šalić, "Persecution of Serbs and Ethnic Cleansing in Croatia 1991-1998 – Documents and Testimonies", Belgrade, 1998, pp. 201-215

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Vojin DABIĆ

PERSECUTION OF SERBS AND ETHNIC CLEANSING IN CROATIA 1991-1998

DOCUMENTS AND TESTIMONIES

BELGRADE, 1998

F XI LOOTING, VIOLENCE AND CRIMES COMMITTED BY CROAT ARMED FORCES DURING MILITARY SEIZURE OF SERB TERRITORIES: THE MEDAK POCKET 1993

Doc. No. F XI–1.

September 16, 1993.

Security officer 'of the Canadian battalion within UNPROFOR, who on September 16 entered the 'Medak pocket' with his assistants, gives his impressions about the conditions in this region at the moment when control over it was taken from the Croatian armed forces by the forces of the United Nations. He finds that the Croatian army had caused terrible destruction.

INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR DREW – CANBATT COMPANY D.

On 16. September 1993. D Coy of Canbatt responsible for security went into the Medak Pocket. It was the first UNPROFOR Team to enter the pocket.

OBSERVATIONS:

The houses, barns, haystacks were still on fire. The heat was so intense that it was difficult to stay in the area. He estimated that the fires had been on for almost two hours before their arrival.

Bags full of looted property were found on positions which were held by the Croatians prior to the arrival of UNPROFOR.

He observed almost 50 carcasses of animals (cows, pigs and sheep) all with bullet wounds lying in the area.

On the first day he saw a corpse of one man with a bullet wound through his right eye. The body was removed on the second day i.e. 17 September. The medical team estimated the time of death to be not more than 24 hours.

Four more bodies were seen on the first day. All had bullet wounds. One had two shots through the back of the head. The second had six bullets and his belly had been torn apart. The third had been tortured and had a bullet wound in the leg. All had bullet wounds in the head. The medical team estimated that they had been shot eighteen hours before their examination.

One body was found buried in a shallow grave of about six inches with six bullet wounds.

All the houses' roofs were destroyed, animal feed was destroyed, agricultural machinery, cars and wagons were burnt and turned over.

There were lots (hundreds) of rubber gloves thrown all over the place.

About fifteen wells in Chitluk had oil, daed animals and dirt thrown into them.

About two platoons of 60 Croatian special police (he had previously seen them in Sector West) were seen about 200 hundred metres from his position.

Most of the villagers had cars which were left behind. All were riddled with bulets, some were burnt and others were turned over.

SCIC, file Medak pocket, photocopy of the original.

Doc. No. F XI–2.

Gračac, September 16–19, 1993.

A part of the report by investigating teams of the Canadian battalion within UNPROFOR about the destruction wrought in the 'Medak pocket' by the Croatian army between September 9 and 15, 1993. Details are given about the corpses of the murdered Serbian civilians and soldiers.[73]

File No S06–4160.12/1993.

OPERATION IN THE MEDAK POCKET WITH CANBAT 'SWEEP–TEAM'.

DATE: 160993 AT 15.05 HRS. TO 170993 AT 12.15.

POLICE MONITORS: STEVE MARISSINK, LARS LENNARTSSON, ROBERT NIELSEN AND KLAUS BYRJALSEN.

The patrol was sent to Medak on the 160993 at 13.00 hrs., where we were joined with the rest of the CAN–BAT *'Sweep–team'*, wich were under command by Major King, CAN–BAT.

At that time several explosions was heard from the area around Donje Selo. We also see smoke from that direction.

15.05 hrs. the *'Sweep–team'* left Medak and went to the cease fire line, where UNPROFOR have established a check–point. At that time, there were still Croatian soldiers in the area that we entered.

At 15.45 hrs. the *'Sweep–team'* entered Donje Selo, where a commando post was establish. CIVPOL entered the village together with CAN–BAT.

[73] Appended to these reports are the sketches of various settlements in the 'Medak pocket' with the house numbers written in. The numbers follow the order in which the UNPROFOR teams carried out their inquest.

No local people was met in Donje Selo, at the time of our arrival. It seemed clear, that Croatian soldiers just left the place, shortly before we arrived. The villages was searched, but we did not find any persons – dead or alive.

The village had 7 houses, several sheds and outhouses. Sketch was drawn and it is enclosed.

At the time of our arrival all the houses etc. were destroyed. Some building were still on fire, while some other houses were smoking. It seemed clear that the houses were burned down/blown up earlier today. Each house were inspected carefully. Following damages were made to the houses:

House No 1: Destroyed totally.

House No 2: Destroyed totally, outhose destroyed too.

House No 3: Destroyed totally, garage and outhouse destroyed too.

House No 4: Destroyed. On the house somebody had written in croatian: *'We will be back, Wiht Love 'U'.*

House No 5: Destroyed totally, so were the sheds and garage.

House No 6: Destroyed totally, so was the outhouse.

House No 7: Destroyed totally, so were the sheds.

It was not possible to get into the houses, while they still were burning.

Photo were taken of all the buildings. They will be enclosed at a later time.

When we were in Donje Selo, Croatian soldiers and special police passed the place in vehicles. Sounds of shots were also heard in area south of Donje Selo.

One civilian person from Citluk, who had escaped to Medak, was taken into the village. He was taken out of the Medak Pocket, when we got aware of, that there were no civilians left in the village.

We left Donje Selo at 17.45 hrs.

The *'Sweep–team'* went to Drljici, where we arrived at 18.00 hrs. We were met by some canadian soldiers, who were located at the cease fire line.

In the hamlet we also found appr. 15 Croatian soldiers, who were waiting on transport out of the area. They had informed the canadian soldiers, that they lived in Zagreb and Rijeka.

There were 5 houses in the hamlet, and some sheds, outhouse etc. All the buildings were destroyed totally. Smoke was still coming from some of them, so it was clear, that they were destroyed earlier this day.

The hamlet was searched, but we did not find any civilians in the area. All the animals were dead, except some chickens. No dead persons were found in the area.

A sketch of the hamlet was made, and it is enclosed.

Photos of the area were taken, and they will be enclosed later.

An investigation of the buildings were made, but it was not possible to get into the ruins, while they still were on fire.

House No 21: Totally destroyed, so were the sheds. Around the buildings some dead animals were found.

House No 22: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds, outhouses etc.

House No 23: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds.

House No 24: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds.

House No 25: Totally destroyed.

During the investigation, we could hear explosions from the direction of Citluk.

The *'Sweep–team'* left the area at 18.30 hrs.

The *'Sweep–team'* arrived at Citluk at 19.10 hrs. We were met by soldiers from CAN–BAT.

No civilian people were met in the village, and it seemed clear, that the village was burned down/blown up earlier this day. Some of the houses were still smoking and/or burning. We were not able to get into all the houses, because they were still on fire. A lot of dead animals were found in the sheds or laying in fornt of the houses.

A lot of Croatian soldiers were passing us on trucks, on the way back form the frontline.

The village was searched and no civilian people were found.

A sketch was drawn and enclosed.

Photos were taken, ant they will be enclosed later.

All the buildings in the village were destroyed totally, though some still had walls standing. In the village had appr. 30 living houses and appr. 32 sheds, outhoused, garages etc. A damage assesment was made:

House No 31: large building, maybe a school. Totally destroyed.

House No 32: large building. Totally destroyed.

House No 33: Totally destroyed.

House No 34: Totally destroyed.

House No 35: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds. Some dead animals were in the sheds.

House No 36: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds.

House No 37: Totally destroyed.

House No 38: Totally destroyed, and so was the shed.

House No 39: Totally destroyed.

House No 40: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds. Dead animals were lying on the ground.

House No 41: Totally destroyed, and so were the 2 sheds.

House No 42: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds.

House No 43: Totally destroyed.

House No 44: Totally destroyed.

House No 45: Totally destroyed.

House No 46: Totally destroyed.

House No 47: Totally destroyed.

House No 48: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds.

House No 49: Totally destroyed, so were the shed and garage.

House No 50: Totally destroyed, so were the sheds.

House No 51: Totally destroyed.

House No 52: Totally destroyed, so were the sheds.

The houses above are located in the eastern outskirt of Citluk, and investigation were stopped at 20.00 hrs., because it was getting to dark.

The rest of the village were investigated on the 170993 at 07.00 hrs.

House No 50B: Totally destroyed.

House No 51B: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds.

House No 52B: Totally destroyed.

House No 53: Totally destroyed and so were the sheds.

House No 54: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds.

House No 55: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds.

House No 56: Totally destroyed, and so were the shed. Some ammonition were found in and around the house.

House No 57: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds.

House No 58: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds.

House No 59: Totally destroyed, and so were the sheds. Around the house, we found military bunkers.

In the nothern part of Ciltuk we could see some houses, but we were not able to investigate that part of the village of security reasons.

So only some parts of Citluk have been investigated, and the sketch is also uncomplet for the moment.

It have to be noted, that the *'Sweep–team'* passed some hamlet and single house in the area, because the *'Sweep–team'* had a strict time schedule. These area must be investigate at a later time. So far as we could observe, all the house were totally destroyed.

The 160993 at 20.30 hrs. CIVPOL and Major King were sent to a house in right outside Citluk. The were located on GRID 315–249. French soldiers had discovered 2 bodies.

Special report about this incident FILE: *'SITE 1'*. The report is enclosed.

The 1700993 at 07.15 hours Canadian soldiers discovered a body on a field in the western outskirt of Citluk. The body were located on GRID 320–241.

Special report about this incident FILE: '*SITE 2*'. The report is enclosed.

The 170993 at 09.00 hrs. Canadian soldiers informed us, that they have discovered a body lying in outskirt of a wood. The body were located on GRID 335–217.

Special report about this incident FILE: '*SITE 3*'. The report is enclosed.

The 170993 at 10.15 hrs Canadian soldiers informed us, that they have discovered 2 bodies of serb soldiers. They were located on GRID 310–215. It was in the mountains, so it was difficult to reach the site.

Special report about this incident FILE: '*SITE 4*'. The report is enclosed.

The 170993 at 10.15 hrs. Canadian soliders informed us, that they have discovered 1 body. The body was located on GRID 333–217. It was also in the mountains.

Special report about this incident FILE: '*SITE 5*'.The report is enclosed.

The 170993 at 12.15 hours we left the Medak Pocket, and we were replaced of other police monitors. Klaus Byrjalsen, Adm. Off. Gracac station.

93–09–17 13.57 hours

Sweep–team accompanied CANBAT to the village of KRAJINOVICI, Grid Reference 316247.

House No 60: Totally destroyed (burned and dynamited). Outbuildings associated to the res were also destroyed.

No 61: Building appeared to have been a barn or similiar structure that had been burned with the livestock still in it. There were five (5) carcasses of cattle (burned) located in the building. The roof to the building was gone but the concrete walls were still standing.

No 62: Unable to determine use of the building prior to it's destruction. The building had been burned and dynamited and was still burning on our arrival. Total destruction.

No 63: This building appeared to have been used as a garage prior to it's total destruction. Located within the remaining portion of the structure was an unexploded anti–tank mine but it was missing the fuse.

No 64: House was totally destroyed. Appears to have been dynamited and burned.

No 65: Workshop totally destroyed. Burned and exploded containing the remains of one (1) dog and one (1) chicken.

No 66: House totally destroyed. Burned and exploded.

No 67: Shop/barn structure totally destroyed. Burned and exploded. One (1) cow carcass located behind this structure.

** There were no survivors or sings of bodies located by the search teams, in

** Teams exitted this portion of the village at 14.16 hours.

'*Sweep–team*' accompanied CANBAT into second portion of the village of KRAJINOVICI. Grid reference 317249, at 14.48 hours.

No 68: House totally destroyed. Appears to have bean burned and exploded. The associated barn was also burned and one (1) cow carcass was located inside.

No 69: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion.

No 70: Garage appears to have been used to store ammunition and also as a resting spot for troops. The building consisits of block walls, dirt floor and a ceiling.

No 71: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion and nothing is left but ashes.

No 72: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion.

No 73: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion.

No 74: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion.

No 75: Barn associated to No 74 destroyed by fire. Block walls still intact but nothing more. Carcasses of two (2) cows, one (1) horse, one (1) sheep inside. Garage on the property totally destroyed.

No 76: House destroyed by fire and explosion. There is no roof and the interior floors have collapsed to the lowest level. There was graffitti on the exterior walls which translated in English reads '*this ih Croatia U*' and the second portion of the graffitti reads as follows (could not be translated as it was unrecognizable) '*U SKLOBOT BOJNA MUGY*'. The outbuildings were still smoldering.

No 77: House with the interior completed gutted and burned. The exterior walls and the roof are still intact. The garage in front of the residence was burned to the ground.

No 78: House consisting of two storeys which had all the interior floors collapsed into the basement. There was also an attached room on the outside of the residence with an exterior entrance that was completely charred on the inside from fire. In the charred room there were a number of burned chicken carcasses. This house is also known as Site 1.

No 79: House with attached barn totally destroyed by fire and explosion.

No 80: Garage associated to the house numbered 79 was totally destroyed by fire and explosion.

No 81: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion. All that remains is fundation walls. There are a number of sandbags in the area that would indicate that the house may have been used for troops for some prupose.

At the start of the driveway into House No 81 there was indications of fresh excavation and a recent motor vehicle crash. Indications in the destroyed vehicle at the scene point to the fact that the crash occurred in the recent past. Blood in the vehicle was still moist and there were remnants of human hair on the ground around the site. Bullet holes in the body of the vehicle suggest that the crash did not occur as a result of driver error but more so of possible bad judgementas evidenced by the presence of an empty but smashed ammunition clip from an automatic weapon (assault rifle) (driver probably came under attack and ran out of ammunition to

defend him/herself).

It was decided that as a result of all the above noted factors that the appropriate course of action would be to bring in a backhoe and excavate around the area of the previous excavation and also to assist in turning the crashed car back onto it's wheels to allow for a more thorough examination of the vehicle interior. Examination yielded negative results as did excavation of the area around the crash site.

No 82: House totally destroyed down to the foundation by fire and explosion. Two (2) storey garage to the rear of the house also destroyed to the point were the walls were partially collapsed, there was no roof and the floors were gone from the second level.

No 83: Shop consisting of two (2) rooms damaged. The roof was collapsed and burned, walls still standing and ashes contained inside.

No 84: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion. The associated garage behind the house is missing the roof but the walls are still standing. Barn totally destroyed and contained the skeletons of two (2) sheep.

No 85: Barn sustained damage causing the loss of the roof but the walls are still standing. Contents of the barn consisted of the burned carcasses of one (1) cow, one (1) horse and one (1) sheep.

No 86: House damaged by fire and explosion causing charring within the structure and the second storey too collapse into the first.

No 87: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion causing the total collapse of the building to the foundation.

No 88: House destroyed by explosion. House consisted of two (2) storeys with one (1) room on each floor. Damage consisting of one side of the roof missing and one wall also.

No 89: House damaged by fire and explosion. The roof was missing and the inside of building was charred. The walls of the building are still intact. The associated outbuilding was destroyed, the chicken coop was still intact but the garage was burned to the ground.

At approximatley 18.28 hours the *'Sweep–team'* accompanied CANBAT into the village of POTKONJACI, Grid reference 305264.

No 90: House consisting of one room totally destroyed by fire and explosion. The building was gutted and was missing the roof.

No 91: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion. The only part left standing was the chimney. The metal roof was collapsed down onto the foundation and everything between was reduced to ashes. The associated combined garage/barn was burned. The building in the rear of the res was totalled and may have been used as a possible shop. It's roof and walls are gone.

No 92: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion. Outbuildings also destroyed.

No 93: House totally destroyed by fire and explosion. The damage consisted of the roof missing and the second floor of the two (2) storey house having collapsed onto the main. The associated garage in the rear was burned and missing the roof. Other structures such as the chicken coop were still intact.

No 94: House and outbuildings destroyed by fire and explosion.

No 95: House and outbuildings destroyed by fire and explosion. Two (2) storey res with the second floor collapsed onto the first. Roof missing as well.

No 96: Double garage and attached barn behind No 95 destroyed by fire. Carcass of cow found behind. It has been skinned, gutted and dismembered but not burned. Structure next door to the northwest burned to the ground.

The *'Sweep–team'* participating from 13.57 hours on 93–09–17 through to the completion of the days activity at 18.53 hours consisted of Cst's S. MARISSINK and D. SMAWLEY of the Canadian contingent and Insp. F. JACOBSEN of the Danish contingent.

On 170993 at 16.40 hours Canadian soldiers advised that they had discovered one (1) body. The body was located at Grid 316 246. The body was located near house No 61.

A special report about this incident is prepared and identified as Site 6. The report is enclosed.

File No S06–4160.12/1993.

OPERATION IN THE MEDAK POCKET WITH CANBAT 'SWEEP–TEAM'

DATE: 18.09.93. FROM 07.15 HOURS TO 18.00 HOURS

POLICE MONITORS: MIKE FLOYD, ROBERT NIELSEN, STEVE MARISSINK AND FLEMMING BRUN JAKOBSEN.

The patrol departed Gracac for the Medak area on the 19.09.93 at 05.30 hours and arrived that point at 06.30 hours. At that location the patrol was joined with the CanBatt *'Sweep–Team'*, which was under the command of Major King.

At approximatley 07.15 hours this same date a *'Sweep–Team'* which included monitors Floyd and Nielsen departed the Canadian staging area and arrived at the village of Strunici, Grid Reference 275 268. Once at this village the *'Sweep–Team'* commenced a building to building search in an attempt to locate local residents and also survey the damage caused by the retreating Croatian Military. The following is an account of what was observed by the above mentioned monitors. These properties are identified by numbers as outlined on the corresponding diagram.

House 100–Main house was destroyed by fire. Second or summer house was destroyed by obvious explosion as a rocket launcher was located outside of same. Three burned mattresses were located inside of this summer home. Loaves of bread were scattered throughout the yard at the rear of the house. Also the hay stacks were burned completely.

House 101–All buildings were obviously blown up by explosion. It would appear that this property was utilized as a defensive position for military troops as bunkers were made in the yard.

House 102–Main house and four outbuildings were destroyed by explosion and burning. There is a well located at the front of this property.

House 103–Property consists of a long lane way, approximately 40 meters. There is a well in front of the main house. Main house blown up and cmpletely destroyed. Two outbuildings were also blown up by explosion. There were three sheep hides lying in the rear yard. The insides from one of the sheep were located behind one of the out buildings and did not appear to be very old. The hay stacks to the left of the main house were burned completely.

House 104–Partially constructed brick house was not damaged.

House 105–Red briek house with red tile roof which looked as if previously uninhabited. This house was burned inside.

House 106–Main house totally destroyed as it was blown up. One out building located immediately behind the main house was completely burned.

106.2–One house at the rear of the property was left completely destroyed.

House 107–Main house which was grey stucco construction was blown up and burned. Out building to the rear left of the property was blown up and destroyed. The adjacent house to the rear right was blown up and burned. There was a well on the right side of the road in front of the property.

House 108–The main house which is of stone/brick construction was completely blown up by explosion. There was a well to the front left side of this main house. There was a military stretcher beside this well and it appeared to have blood stains on same. Inside the well at a level of approximately 8 meters, there were numerous buckets, pails etc. on top of the water. There was a water trough to the right of this well. Green stucco outbuildings to the rear left were in a deteriorated state. These buildings had obviously been abandoned for some time. Another house which was believed lived in and located to the left of the property was completely destroyed. There was evidence/smell of dead turkeys in the rear yard.

House 109–Grey brick house which looked like it was not lived in. There was a foundation of another old house in front.

House 110–Main house completely destroyed. There was an outhouse to the right which had the insides of an animal on the toilet. Two other buildings to the rear were completely destroyed. A smaller house behind the outhouse was also competely destroyed.

House 111–A grey stucco over red brick main house was completely destroyed. A newer red brick construction to the rear right was also completely destroyed. An outbuilding to the right was destroyed.

House 112–The main house was completely destroyed by explosion. Two outbuildings to the rear were completely destroyed:

House 113–Stone house completely destroyed by explosion.

House 114–A grey stucco building had the roof blown off and was burned.

AT 08.50 HOURS THE SWEEP OF STRUNICI WAS COMPLETED WITH NO BODIES LOCATED.

At approximately 09.00 hours this same date sa *'Sweep–Team'* which included monitors Floyd and Nielsen departed the village of Strunici and patrolled to the village of **V. Kraj**, Grid Reference 274 257. Once at this village the *'Sweep–Team'* commenced a building to building search in an attempt to locate local residents and also survey the damage caused by the retreating Croatian Military. The following is an account of what was observed by the above mentioned monitors. These properties are identified by numbers as outlined on the corresponding diagram.

House 120–The house to the left of the road was completely destroyed.

House 121–House to the right of the road was completely blown up. Outbuilding was totally destroyed.

House 122–The main house was completely destroyed. Outbuilding to the rear left was burned. Building at the rear of the property was burned. A log cabin to the right of the property was destroyed and a hay stack at the back was burned.

House 123–House completely destroyed. Outbuilding to the left was destroyed. Two outbuildings to the rear were destroyed by fire. A building to the rear right, which was believed to be a house, was completely destroyed.

House 124–Main house on the left of the road was completely destroyed. Building to the right of main house was completely destroyed. Small light green house on the property was totally damaged inside.

House 125–House completely destroyed.

House 126–House located up a long laneway wac completely destroyed.

House 127–House totally destroyed.

House 128–House completely destroyed.

AT 10.30 HOURS THE SWEEP OF V. KRAJ WAS COMPLETED WITH NO BODIES LOCATED.

On 19.09.93 at approximately 12.50 hours one female body was located by Canadian Battalion 'D' Company engineers at Grid 340 229 which is just to the south od Donje Selo. This victim was situated 4 meters off–shore in a marsh area and submerged in approximately 30 cm. of water.

Special report about this incident FILE: *'SITE 7'*. The report is enclosed.

On 18.09.93 at approximately 16.40 hours one male body was located by Canadian Battalion 'C' Company at Grid 333 214. This victim was located 10 meters downhill from previously identified as Site No 4. Due to the very difficult terrain no CivPol personnel could attend.

Special report about this incident FILE *'SITE 6'*. The report is enclosed.

SCIC, file *Medak pocket*, photocopy of the original.

shot at an earlier time and that the remains were then ignited prior to the arrival of UNPROFOR troops in an attempt to destroy any evidence. Cst. MARISSINK, UNCIVPOL

SCIC, file *Medak pocket*, photocopy of the original.

Dok. br. F XI–4.

/Zagreb/, September 17, 1993.

K. MAKHETHA of the UNPROFOR command at Zagreb, sends Jane Peterson in the regional headquarters at Knin (Sector South) a memorandum with information that the Croatians had identified only 6 out of a total of 52 bodies of Serbian victims in the 'Medak pocket'. At the same time he reports that according to the information obtained from European observers, there are six women from Divoselo and Čitluk in the camp at Gospić.

MEMORANDUM

TO: JEANNIE PETERSON, CAC

FROM: KABELO MAKHETHA

DATE: 17 SEPTEMBER 1993

SUBJECT: MEETING ON EXCHANGE OF BODIES AT UNPROFOR CROSSING POINT OTOCAC 17 SEPTEMBER 1993.

CROATIAN AUTHORITIES DELIVERED 52 CORPSES FROM THE 'MEDAK POCKET'. THEY REPORTED THAT ONLY SIX HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED, THE REST WOULD BE IDENTIFIED BY THE KRAJINA AUTHORITIES.[74]

THE ECMM MONITOR FROM OTOCAC INFORMED ME THAT HE HAD PAID A–VISIT TO A 'DESPLACED PEOPLE CAMP' IN GOSPIC. HE HAD SEEN SIX PEOPLE FORM CITLUK AND DIVOSELO, THEIR NAMES ARE:

RADAKOVIC, MILKA	FROM	DIVOSELO
BJEGOVIC, SAVA	FROM	DIVOSELO
POTKONJAK, DESANKA	FROM	DIVOSELO
KRICKOVIC, ANKA	FROM	CITLUK

[74] The Croatian armed forces, in an attempt to cover up the traces of their crimes, carried away during their withdrawal from the *'Medak pocket'* on September 15, 1993, in refrigerated trucks to Gospić 52 bodies of the murdered or killed Serbian civilians and members of the Serbian territorial defense. Later, they were forced by UNPROFOR to hand these bodies over to the representatives of the Republic of Serbian Krajina and these subsequently underwent autopsy and identification. Furthermore, UNPROFOR teams found a total of 22 bodies of killed Serbs, of whom 3 could not be identified. Identified as Serbian victims in the *„Medak pocket'* were: **Milka BJEGOVIĆ** (1947), **Nikola (Ilija) JERKOVIĆ** (1961), **Mara (Branko) JOVIĆ** (1939), **Dmitar (Mile) JOVIĆ** (1938), **Milan (Mile) MATIĆ** (1949), **Danica OBRADOVIĆ** (1932), **Grujo (Nikola) PAJIĆ** (1924), **Mile PEJINOVIĆ** (1935), **Janko (Stevan) POTKONJAK** (1931), **Marko (Milan) POTKONJAK** (1939), **Djordje (Stevan) POTKONJAK** (1951), **Petar (Lazar) POČUČA** (1946), **Vlado (Branko) RADAKOVIĆ** (1938), **Desimir (Vujo) TREŠNJIĆ** (1964), **Djuro UZELAC** (age about 60), **Branko (Stevan) VUJINOVIĆ** (1948), **Nikola (Stevan) VUJINOVIĆ** (1947), **Nikola (Djuro) VUJINOVIĆ** (1954), **Nikola (Jovan) VUJINOVIĆ** (1947), **Djuro (Maksim) VUJINOVIĆ** (1918) and **Momčilo (Dmitar) VUJINOVIĆ** (1936) from Divoselo, **Pera KRAJINOVIĆ** (1907), **Djuro (Tome) KRAJINOVIĆ** (1907), **Nedeljka KRAJINOVIĆ** (1921), **Stana KRAJINOVIĆ** (1936), **Boja (Dane) PJEVAČ** (1925), **Sava RAJČEVIĆ** (1930), **Mile (Nikola) RAJČEVIĆ** (1962) and **Boja (Jovan) VUJNOVIĆ** (1908) from Čitluk, **Dragan PAVLICA** (1968) from Počitelj, **Branko (Sava) ALAGIĆ** (1950), **Milan (Luka) BUDIMIR** (1956), **Nikola (Dane) DIMIĆ** (1961), **Željko (Ranko) GLEDJA** (1957), **Jure (Nikola) IVEZIĆ** (1962), **Ljiljana JELAČA** (1956), **Zdravko (Rajko) KLINCOV** (1957), **Dane KRIVOKUĆA** (1964), **Duško (Milan) MARIČIĆ** (1964), **Dušan (Ilija) MILJUŠ** (1966), **Nemanja (Mile) MRKIĆ** (1938), **Marijan (Marko) PETROVIĆ** (1962), **Djoko (Milan) PRODANOVIĆ** (1963), **Ilija (Svetozar) SEDLANJ** (1963), **Mirko (Jovan) SOVILJ** (1954), **Stevo (Slavko) SURLA** (1955) and **Slavko (Mirko) SURLA** (1957) from Gračac, **Dane (Jandro) BABIĆ** (1956), **Nikola (Ilija) BIBIĆ** (1951), **Rade (Milan) BURSAĆ** (1973), **Stanko (Risto) DESPIĆ** (1952), **Nikola (Milan) DURAKOVIĆ** (1955), **Dragan (Ilija) ILIĆ** (1971), **Dragomir (Milan) KLJAJIĆ** (1966), **Dušan (Petar) LJUBOJEVIĆ** (1962), **Milorad (Nikola) PAVKOVIĆ** (1957), **Nikola (Milan) POPOVIĆ** (1950), **Nikola (Ilija) POPOVIĆ** (1949), **Ilija (Djuro) RAŠETA** (1967), **Zoran (Mile) RAŠETA** (1970), **Jovan (Mile) RAŠETA** (1959), **Nikola (Spasoja) STOJISAVLJEVIĆ** (1952), **Luka (Dušan) TIZIĆ** (1955), **Milan (Mane) TIZIĆ** (1950) and **Stevan (Boško) VIGNJEVIĆ** (1965) from Donji Lapac, **Dušan (Jovan) POTKONJAK** (1959) from Otočac, **Mirko (Dane) BRUJIĆ** (1961) from Medak and **Marko (Milan) MATIJEVIĆ** (1968) of Srb. See: SCIC, file *Medak pocket.*

RAJCEVIC, JELENA	FROM	CITLUK
RAJCEVIC, MILICA	FROM	CITLUK

(HE HAD NOT ASKED WHETHER THEY WERE CROATS OR SERBS)

THIS INFORMATION WOULD BE USEFUL FOR UP–DATING THE LISTS OF DISPLACED PEOPLE WHO USED TO LIVE IN CITLUK AND DIVOSELO.[75]

SCIC, file *Medak pocket*, photocopy of the original.

[75] Members of the UN CIVPOL, a part of UNPROFOR, found later in the Republic of Croatia another eight Serbian civilians whom the Croatian army had captured and carried off from the Serbian villages in the *„Medak pocket'*. However, 13 civilians and 5 soldiers were never found, and are listed as *„missing'*, although they are thought to have been killed between September 9 and 15, 1993. Their names and surnames are: Bosiljka BJEGOVIĆ (1919), Gojko (Djuro) BJEGOVIĆ (1917), Miloš (Avram) JOVANČEVIĆ (1924), Djuro (Nikola) VUJNOVIĆ (1927) and Stevo (Dmitar) VUJNOVIĆ (1922) from Divoselo, Nedeljko BJEGOVIĆ (1936), Andja (Dobrosav) JOVIĆ (1933), Milan (Janko) JOVIĆ (1940), Štefica (Lacko) KRAJNOVIĆ (1928), Ljubica (Trivun) KRIČKOVIĆ (1929), Sara (Trivun) KRIČKOVIĆ (1922) and Stevo (Dane) PJEVAČ (1925) from Čitluk, Dušan (Bogdan) LJUBOJEVIĆ (1919) from Počitelj, Djuro (Nikola) ŽUTIĆ (1953) from Gračac, Željko (Milan) BASARA (1971), Rade (Milan) BURSAĆ (1973), Željko (Milan) ĆOPIĆ (1958) and Miodrag (Mile) CIGANOVIĆ from Donji Lapac.

ANNEX 37

Basic Court in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Anđelko Đurić, dated 1 July 1998 (Operation *Flash*)

Kri-244/98

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 1 July 1998 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Banja Luka in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 141 of the Criminal Code of Yugoslavia

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic

Witness
Andjelko Djuric

Court Recorder
Mirkica Pejakovic

The hearing was also attended by:

Public Prosecutor

Defendant

Defence Counsel

The Court rose at 9:00 a.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Djuric, Andjelko
2. Father's name: Lazar
3. Occupation: driver
4. Address: Banja Luka, 3 Srpskih Branilaca St., Tel: 078/756-053
5. Place of birth: Village of Jaruzani, municipality of Laktasi
6. Date of birth: 11 September 1947
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what he knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the outset of this war and all the way to 2 May 1995, I lived at Okucani. Okucani was free and was within the Republic of Serbian Krajina from the outbreak of the war. The Croatian Army carried out an attack on that area, namely on the entire region of Western Slavonia, on 1 May 1995, at 5:30 a.m. The attack began by heavy shelling followed by the push of the Croatian army into this region.

Attacked by the Croatian army, the Serb population fled not only the Okucani area but also the other areas in the direction of Bosanska Gradiska, in the territory of the Republic of Srpska. After the refugee convoy, moving out of Okucani to Bosanska Gradiska, had been attacked, the convoys of motor vehicles, trucks, tractors with trailers and other agricultural machinery became longer. There were also many people on foot who were not able to travel with others in motor vehicles. The convoys moved very slowly and I left my home only on 2 May in the morning and joined the convoy in my passenger car. The convoy moved slowly all

the way to Nova Varos across the bridge over the Sava River. That section of the road was shelled by the Croatian army and shot at close range by the Croatian forces. There were many dead bodies lying on the roadway and beside the road, as well as destroyed and damaged tractors, damaged or destroyed motor vehicles and trucks. A large number of vehicles were in flames and they were burning, which was why the road was clogged and unrelentingly attacked by a small arms fire out of Prasnik. I can't tell how many dead civilian bodies I saw, however, I am pretty sure that part of the road was covered with dead bodies of women, children and elderly people, and that there were bodies also by the roadside. It was very difficult to drive on that part of the road without being hit by small arms fire or shrapnels from exploded shells, falling on the road.

While driving on the road, I saw parts of human bodies flying in the air, several times, following an explosion of a mortar grenade. I know full well that on 1 May, Croatian jets bombed the refugee column, which moved from Okucani to Bosanska Gradiska, because that sight could be seen from Okucani. It was awful, but the convoy moved on in spite of the Croatian artillery fire and despite short-range small arms fire.

I moved from Okucani to the Sava bridge for seven long hours because the convoy was relentlessly hit and the road was full of damaged, burnt or other vehicles. Actually, I covered 14 kilometres in four hours, which illustrates the difficulties the convoy had to face along the road. In my car, there were three other persons and when we came to the Save bridge I dropped off only one woman while the other two friends remained behind. One of them was Milan Jovic, who was wounded and had a gunshot wound below his left knee. The other one managed to cross the River Sava into Gradiska the same day, around 7:00 p.m. His name was Nikola Saratlic. The woman with whom I drove to safety was Djuja Djurasinovic.

As the convoy moved, Dado Ostolucanin from Okucani, a salesman; Andjelko from Okucani, whom we nicknamed "Migel" and Zoran Vukadinovic, born in 1971 of father Bogdan and mother Dara, were killed. I also saw priest Savo from Okucani being wounded. He drove a woman in his car and that woman got killed. All the refugees from the convoy thought that no one would get to the other bank of the River Sava safely, because they were under heavy artillery and small arms fire all the time. That was a terrible sight that all the survivors will remember for the rest of their lives. I would like to stress in particular that the road from Okucani to the Sava bridge was covered in blood and that I had never seen in my life so much human blood as on that road. Even now, when I think of that sight and the time the convoy needed to cover the distance, my heart goes weak because of the sorrow and grief over so many lives lost there.

This is all I had to say for the time being.

I was warned that I had the right to read the minutes, but I declare that it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 10:a.m.

Court Recorder
Mirkica Pejakovic (Signed

Andjelko Djuric (Signed)

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic (Signed)

223/98-26

Број КИ Кро-244/

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 01.07. 199 8 године пред Istražnim

судијом Osnovnog суда у Banjaluci

у кривичном поступку против NN

због кривичног дела из члана 141 КЗ. Ј.

Istražni — **судија**

DJORDJE STOJAKOVIĆ

Записничар

MIRKICA PEJAKOVIĆ

Сведок

Andjelko Djurić

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

окривљени

бранилац

Започето у 9 часова

Сведок је опомењут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме ANDJELKO DJURIĆ
2) Име оца Lazar
3) Занимање vozač
4) Боравиште Banjaluka, ul. Srpskih branilaca br. 3, tel.o78 756-o
5) Место рођења selo Jaružani, opština Laktaši,
6) Година рођења 11.9.1947 g.
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodan

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће:

Ja sam pre početka ovog rata pa sve do 2.maja 1995 godine, živeo u Okučanima. Okučani su bili od početka rata slobodni i usastavu područja Republike Srpske Krajine. Hrvatska vojska izvršila je napad na to područje, odnosno na celo područje Zapadne Slavonije 1.maja 1995 godine u 5,3o časova. Napad je otpočeo snažnim granatiranjem, a posle toga jedinice hrvatske vojske krernule su u okupaciju tog područja.

Srpsko stanovništvo pred naletom hrvatske vojske bežalo je ne samo sa područja Okužana, već i sa drugih područja u pravcu Bosanske Gradiške na teritorijuRepublike SRpske. Posle napada kolone izbeglica koje su se kretale iz pravca Okučana prema Bos. Gradišci neprekidno suišle a te kolone sačinjavala su putnička i teretna vozila, traktori sa prikolicama i druge poljoprivredne mašine. Bilo je i mnoštvo pešaka koji nisu bili u mogućnosti da idu sa nekim od motornih vozila. Kolona se veoma sporo kretala a ja sam tek 2.maja u ranim jutarnjim časovima napustio svoju kuću i uključio se u kolonu sa svojim putničkim vozilom. Kolona se kretala veoma polako, a usporeno kretanje kolone bilo je od Nove Varoši pa do mosta na Savi. Taj deo puta prilikom kretanja kolone granatiran je od strane hrvatske vojske, a isto tako tučen je iz neposredne blizine i steljačkog oružja od hrvatske vojske. Na kolovozu i pored kolovoza bilo je strahovitomnogo tela stradalih civila uništenih, i oštećenih traktora, uništenih i oštećenih putničkih vozila i teretnih vozila. Veliki broj vozila bio je u plamenu i goreo tako da je put bio dosta zakrčen a neprekidno tučen izpješadijskog oružja iz Prašnika. Ja ne bih mogao da kažem koliko sam video tela stradalih civila, ali pouzdano znam da ih je oko kolovoza bilo i da je ceo taj teren odnosno deo puta bio pokriven sa telima stradalih civila medju kojima je bilo žena, dece i starihljudi. Veoma se teško moglo proći tim delom puta a da ne bude pogodjen bilo iz vatrenog pešadijskog oružja ili parčetom eksplodiralih granata koje su padale na taj put.

U toku kretanja ja sam ispred vozila u nekoliko navrata video kako lete delovi ljudskog tela uvazduhu posle eksplozije minobacačke granate. Znam pouzdano da je prvog dana maja, i hrvatska avijacija bombardovala kolonu izbeglica koja se kretala od Okučana prema Bosanskoj Gradišci, jer to se videlo iz Okučana. Prizor je bio strahovit ali kolona se i dalje kretala bez obzira na dejstvo hrvatske artiljerije na dejstvo iz pešadijskog naoružanja sa veoma kratkog odstojanja.

Kretao sam se od Okučana pa do mosta na Savi punih sedam časova zato što je kolona neprekidno tučena a put zakrčen sa oštećenim, zapaljenim i drugim vozilima. Za sedam časova ja sam dakle prešao put dužine 14 km, što ilustruje na kakve jesve teškoće nailazila kolona izbeglica u tokusvog kretanja. U vozilu sa kojim sam ja upravljao bila su još tri lica, a kada sam došao do mosta na Savi. Dovezao sam samo jednu ženu a ova dva prijatelja su ostala uz put, Jedan od njih je Milan Jović, bio ranjen i imao prostrelnu ranu predelu pdkoljenog dela leve noge, a drugi je istog dana oko 19,oo časova uspeo da se prebaci preko Save u Gradišku, to je bio Nikola Saratlić. Žena koju sam prevezao zove se Djuja Djurašinović.

U toku kretanja kolone poginuli su Dado Ostolučanin iz Okučana, trgovac Andjelko iz Okučana, koga smo mi zvali "Migel" i Zoran Vukadinović, rodj. 1971g. od oca Bogdana i majke Dare. Video sam tkodje kada je pop iz Okučana Savo, vozeći jednuženu sa sobom ranjen a ta

žena je poginula. Svi izbeglice koje su bile u toj koloni, i ja lično bili smo ubedjeni zbog neprekidnog dejstva artiljerije po koloni zbog guste vatre iz pešadijskog oružja, da niko živ na drugu obalu Save neće živ stići. To je bio strahovit prizior koga će se preživeli sećati dok su živi. Posebno ističem da je kolovoz od Okučana pa do mosta na Savi bio sav krvav i ja nikad u životu nisam video toliko ljudske krvi kao što je bilo na tom putu. I sada kad pomislim na tu situaciju i vreme provedeno u kretanju kolone srce mi se sledi od žalosti i uzbudjenja koliko je tamo ljudi ostavilo svoje živote.

To je sve što ja za sada imam da izjavim.

Poučen sam da imam pravo da pročitan zapisnik, pa izjavljujem da je isti glasno diktiran.

Dovršeno u lo časova.

ZAPISNIČAR

ISTRAŽNI SUDIJA

ANNEX 38

Basic Court in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Milena Milivojević, dated 22 September 1995 (Operation *Flash*)

Kri. 316/95-4

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 22 September 1995 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Banja Luka in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 142 of the Criminal Code

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic

Witness
Milena Milojevic

Court Recorder
Milka Rokvic

The hearing was also attended by:

Public Prosecutor

Defendant

Defence Counsel

The Court rose at 10:00 a.m.

The witness was warned that she was bound to tell the truth and that she should not hold anything back; she was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that she should not respond to certain questions if she would thereby embarrass herself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so she replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Milojevic, Milena
2. Father's name: Ljuboja
3. Occupation: seamstress
4. Address: Banja Luka, 146 Viktora Bubnja St., Zaluzani
5. Place of birth: Kotor Varos, Republic of Srpska
6. Date of birth: 1954
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what she knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the outbreak of this war I lived at Okucani, 150 Milan Stanivukovic Street. Okucani was majority Serb. However, besides Serbs there were a number of Croatian families there. In early 1991, after the HDZ party had won the elections, local authorities in Okucani began persecuting Serbs: they dismissed them if they held senior positions; they also lost their jobs in the police and they were replaced by Croats. Relations between Serb and Croat residents of Okucani got worse because local Croats kept saying that the Serbs would be either expelled from the area or killed. The tension existed between them until the Republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK) Army liberated Okucani and other towns and villages, and established its own authority in these territories.

I remained with my family in Okucani till 1 May 1995 when the Croatian army attacked this territory of the RSK in the early morning. The Croatian forces fired at all places and I drove

my daughter's sister-in-law Mila Kojic and her 8-month old child to Gradiska on that day, around 7 p.m. On my way back, I met a long convoy of Serbs leaving Okucani and other villages trying to cross the Sava River into the Republic of Srpska. I returned to Okucani at about 9 p.m. I could then hear shooting nearby and stories were rife that the Croatian army advanced, killed and massacred all Serbs. At that point, Okucani was heavily shelled and we could not go out. Nevertheless, I put in my car my sister-in law Petra Gatic, wife of my brother-in-law Jovan Milojevic, and his son Dragisa Milojevic, aged 14, and Jovanka Milojevic. We set off to cross the Sava into Gradiska, in the Republic of Srpska. The convoy of vehicles was very long as it contained tractors with trailers, horse-drawn carts and motor vehicles. Serbs, with their families, mainly elderly people, women and children were in that refugee convoy.

The convoy crawled and was constantly incessantly targeted by the Croatian army all the way until it reached the Sava bridge. The shell-fire became very heavy when we got near the village of Nova Varos, which is half way through and farther on to the village of Kanalstruk. The road wound through the forest there and the Croatian army opened fire at the convoy from both sides of the road, hiding in the forest. People driving in tractor-trailers, horse-drawn carts fell on the road or by the roadside, and their bodies lay in the trailers or horse-drawn carts or below them. There were very many dead bodies of women, children, elderly people and others.

There were abandoned tractors along the road; some of them were on fire and the convoy moved on to cross the Sava River. The convoy, where I was, moved along that road at night, from 9:00 p.m. until the next morning, and later.

I don't know how many Serbs were killed there. I only know that there were great many of them. The fire opened by Croatian soldiers was lethal, as they fired at close range. I don't know who buried the dead, because these territories are now under Croatian army control. I later on watched on Banja Luka television or on Croatian television a completely clean road between Okucani and Gradiska: there were no tractors, no tractor-trailers, no horse-drawn carts nor other vehicles. I know for certain that, when I drove in the convoy along that road, that it was clogged with vehicles and bodies of dead Serbs. The abandoned vehicles were all riddled with bullets, since the Croatian soldiers opened relentlessly deadly fire at all vehicles. This means that everything was wiped clean in very short time, to cover up the traces of crime.

I also add that the convoy of Serbs fleeing to the Republic of Srpska was also bombed by Croatian warplanes. They dropped bombs on the convoy and fired from their guns and machineguns. In other words, the convoy was under attack from both the air and both sides of the road. It was a real miracle that anyone managed to stay alive in that hell. Screams and cries could be heard after explosions and use of all kinds of weapons. The noise was unbearable. I know that my neighbours, Gordana Gojic's two children, son Nemanja, age nine and daughter Diana age seven, died that night in that very convoy. Their father's name is Drago. Their mother Gordana was seriously injured and hospitalized in Belgrade. Rumours were around that the Croatian soldiers piled up bodies of dead Serbs and poured petrol over them, and set them on fire in order to cover up evidence of crime. They also washed the roadway to remove blood and the other debris. The Croatian army didn't allow access to that road until it was fully clean. I know that there were some surviving Serbs who hid in the forest and who swam across the Sava to the territory of the Republic of Srpska. I don't know the names of those Serbs who managed to get to Gardiska in this way.

That is all I had to say for the time being.

I was warned that I had the right to read the minutes and I declare that I did because it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 11 a.m.

Court Recorder		Investigating Magistrate
Milka Rokvic, Signed	Milena Milojevic, Sgd.	Djordje Stojakovic, Sgd.

Број КИ .....

Кри: 316/95-4

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 22.9. 199 5 године пред Istražnim

судијом Osnovnog суда у BANJA LUCI

у кривичном поступку, против NN

због кривичног дела из члана 142 КЗ.

— судија DJORDJE STOJAKOVIĆ

Сведок MILENA MILOJEVIĆ

Записничар MILKA ROKVIĆ

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац
nije

окривљени
nije

бранилац
nije

Започето у 10 часова

Сведок је опомењут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме MILENA MILOJEVIĆ
2) Име оца Ljuboja
3) Занимање Radnica- šivačica u konfekciji
4) Боравиште Banja Luka, Ul. Viktora Bubnja 146- Zalužani
5) Место рођења Kotor Varoš - Republika Srpska
6) Година рођења 1954
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodna

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће:

Ja sampre početka ovoga rata živjela u Okučanima u ul. Milana Stanivukovića br. 15o. U mjestu Okučanima bilo je većinsko stanovništvo srpske nacionalnosti. Medjutim, pored srba bilo je izvjestan broj hrvatskih porodica. Početkom 1991 godine na području opštine Okučani , a poslije pobjede na izborima stranke HDZ hrvatske vlasti su otpočele sa progonom srba udaljavale su srbe sa rukovodećih položaja, a iz milicije su istjerali sve koji su bili tamo na službi i doveli na njihova mjesta hrvate. Odnosi izmedju stanovnika srpske nacionalnosti i stanovnika hrvatske nacionalnosti u Okučanima počeli su da se pogoršavaju jer su hrvati pričali da će svi srbi biti protjerani sa toga područja ili poubijani. Takvo stanje napetosti trajala je sve dotle dok vojska Republike Srpske Krajine nije oslobodila Okučane i druga mjesta i uspostavila vlast.

Ostala sam sa porodicom da živim u Okučanima sve do 1.maja 1995 godine kada je u ranim jutarnjim časovima hrvatska vojska napala teritoriju Republike Srpske Krajine. Hrvatska vojska je otvarala strahovitu vatru sa svim naseljima i ja sam tega dana sa putničkim automobilom oko 19 časova odvezla u Gradišku na područje Republike Srpske, zaovu od moje kćerke Milu Kojić i njeno mldb. dijete staro 8 mjeseci . Kada sam se vraćala iz Gradiške putem prema Okučanima susrela sam strahovito dugu kolonu srpskog stanovništva koje je napuštalo područje Okučana i ostalih mjesta i kretalo se prema Savi da bi prešlo na područje Republike Srpske. Stigla sam oko 21 čas u Okučane i tada smo već čuli pucnjavu u neposrednoj blizini, a pričalo se da hrvatska vojska nastupa i da ubija i kolje sve srpsko stanovništvo. Okučani su u to vrijeme strahovito granatirani tako da se nije moglo uopšte kretati. Medjutim, ja sam stavila u automobil Petru Gatić, moju zaovu, suprugu od moga djevera Jovanku Milojević i sina od djevera Dragišu Milojevića starog 14 godina i Jovanku Milojević pa smo krenuli putem u pravcu Save da bi prešli u Gradišku na teritoriju Republike Srpske.Kolona je bila izuzetno duga jer su se u istoj kretali traktori sa prikolicama, zaprežna vozila, automobili. U koloni su bili srbi sa svojim porodicama većinom stari ljudi , starije žene i djeca.

Kolona se kretala veoma sporo, a na kolonu je od samog polaska pa sve do dolaska do Savskog mosta neprekidno pod vatrom hrvatske vojske. Najžešća vatra bila je kada smo došli do ublizini sela Nova Varoš koja se nalazi na polovini puta i dalje od sela sve do Kanala Strug. Put prolazi na tom dijelu kroz šumu i hrvatska vojska je i sa jedne i sa druge strane puta bila u šumi i nemilosrdno iz svih oružja tukla po koloni. Ljudi su koji su bili na traktorima, prikolicama zaprežnim vozilima padali na kolovozu ili pored kolovoza i njihova su tijela ostajala na prikolicama na traktorima na zaprežnim vozilima ili su padala ispod njih. Na putu je bilo izuzetno mnogo tijela poginulih žena , djeca, staraca i sl.

Milojević —

Na putu su ostajali traktori, neki su paljeni pa su goreli a narod je nastavljao dalje da predje u pravcu rijeke Save. Tim putem kolona se kretala u kojoj sam i ja bila noću izmedju 21- pa sve do sutradan i dalje.

Koliko je tamo ubijeno srba čija su tijela ostala ja to stvarno nebih mogla da kažem ali znam da ih je bilo mnogo. Vatra koju su otvarali hrvatski vojnici bila je veoma ubitačna jer su hrvatski vojnici gadjali sa veoma kratkog odstojanja. Neznam ko je sahranio poginule jer je to područje sada pod kontrolom hrvatskem vojskom. Poslije izvjesnog vremena ja sam vidjela na banjalučkoj TV odnosno na HTV kolovoz puta od pravca Okučana prema Gradišci, koji je bio potpuno čist i na kome nije bilo ni jednog traktora, prikolice, zaprežnog vozila i dr. vozila jer znam sigurno kada sam ja prolazila u koloni tim putem da je taj put bio potpuno zakrčen sa vozilima i tijelima ubijenih srba.Vozila koja su ostala bila su sva izrešetana jer su hrvatski vojnici kao i po drugim vozilima tukli ubitačnom vatrom. To je sve znači sklonjeno za veoma kratko vrijeme da bi se na taj način uklonili tragovi zločina.

Ističem i to da su kolonu srba koji su bježali na teritoriju Republike Srpske bombardovali i hrvatski avijoni, oni su na tu kolonu bacali bombe i tukli iz mitraljeza i topova. Prema tome kolena je bila ugrožena i iz vazduha i sa obe strane puta. Pravo je čudo kako je bilo ko uspjeo da izvuče živu glavu iz toga pakla. U toku kretanja neprekidno su se krici čuli i jauci, a od eksplozija i dejstva svih vrsta oružja. Buka je bila nepodnošljiva. Znam da je te noći u istoj koloni poginulo 2 djece od moje komšinice Gordane Gojić, i to njen sin Nemanja star 9 godina i kćerka Dajana stara 7 godina.Djeca su od oca Drage. Majka od djece Gordana je teško ranjena i nalazi se na lječenju od neke od bolnica u Beogradu.Pričako se da su hrvatski vojnici da bi uklonili tragove tijela ubijenih srba sakupljali na gomile i polivali benzinom i palili i da su prali kolovoz da se ne vidi krv i drugi odstaci. Hrvatska vojska nije dozvolila pristup tome putu dok isti nije očišćen. Znam da je izvjesan broj iz te kolone dio preživjelih Srba, ali oni nisu bili u mogućnosti da pridjju tome putu već su se krili po šumama, preplivavali Savu i došli na teritoriju Republike Srpske. Neznam imena lica koji su uspjeli da na naprijed navedeni način dodju u Gradišku.

To je sve što ja za sada imam da izjavim.

Poučena sam da imam pravo da pročitam zapisnik pa izjavljujem da ga čitam jer je isti glasno diktiran.

Završeno u 11 sati.

Zapisničar

P.P

Sudija

ANNEX 39

Basic Court in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Dušan Bošnjak, dated 22 September 1995 (Operation *Flash*)

Kri. 316/95-3

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 22 September 1995 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Banja Luka in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 142 of the Criminal Code

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic

Witness
Dusan Bosnjak

Court Recorder
Milka Rokvic

The hearing was also attended by:

Public Prosecutor

Defendant

Defence Counsel

The Court rose at 9:00 a.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Bosnjak, Dusan
2. Father's name: Nikola
3. Occupation: construction worker
4. Address: Banja Luka, 121 Blagoje Parovic St.
5. Place of birth: Slavicka – Bronzani Majdan
6. Date of birth: 1940
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what he knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the outbreak of the war, I lived in the village of Trnava in the municipality of Nova Gradiska, in the territory of what is present-day Croatia. The village of Trnava and the surrounding villages were entirely Serb populated. In early 1991, after the electoral victory of the HDZ Party, the Croatian authorities began persecuting and maltreating the Serb population. The first thing they did was to dismiss all Serbs who were employed in the police force and replace them by Croats. Then, they started to dismiss Serbs who worked in enterprises, mainly those who held executive positions. The Croatian authorities and Croats looked suspiciously at Serbs and issued threats against them by saying that they would all be driven out of Croatian territories or that they would all be killed. This caused concern and fear among the Serb population since those threats were carried through.

In mid-July 1991, the Croatian police stormed into the Serbian village of Trnava. They killed my neighbour Milan Dzakula, aged about 80, in his home. In the same incident they fired at and wounded my neighbour Dusan Strbac, aged about 70, who died of sustained injuries. The body of Milan Dzakula and the wounded Dusan Strbac were driven by Croatian police officers to Nova Gradiska and they were buried at the civic cemetery there.

On the same occasion I was arrested and taken by them to the centre of the village of Trnava. They took me to the house of Bokan Djukanovic, which housed the headquarters of the Croatian army and police, and ordered me to dig my grave on the other side of the road across that house. While I was digging my grave, I believed that I had dug deep enough, but the Croatian police officers who were by my side demanded that I continue digging, cursing my mother and saying that my body would stink if I was buried not deep enough. When I nearly finished digging my grave, a Croatian army or police commander came and told me to get out of that grave, taking me to their headquarters across the road. He gave me some water and told them not to kill me. At one point, shells began falling down on the building where I was and the Croatian soldiers and police officers let me go. They told me not to leave my house. I stayed home for 10-15 days, and they re-arrested me and took me to Nova Gradiska. While arresting me, the Croatian police officers kicked me and punched me. They used weapons to beat me all over my body, mostly across my back. One of the officers fired a shot next to my ear from a pistol or a rifle, which is why my hearing in the left ear has been damaged. As a consequence, I have no hearing in it.

I spent about a month and a half in detention, in Nova Gradiska. During that time, I had to report every day to the police station. They interrogated me several times always asking me where the Chetniks were located, where their positions were or what their intentions were, although I knew nothing about those things.

Since I knew some doctors in Gradiska, I went to see them. They referred me for a check up in Zagreb. When I came there, I managed to go to Bosanski Samac to the liberated Serbian territory, through a driver. I came to Banja Luka from Samac via Doboj. The village of Trnava had already been liberated by the Republic of Serbian Krajina Army so I went to my village and stayed there until 1 May 1995.

That day, we heard heavy gunfire from the direction of the highway, early in the morning. The fire lasted almost till noon. Grenades fell down on the village of Trnava and surrounding villages. At one point, we realized that we were under the attack of the Croatian army. We began getting ready to leave for the village of Smrtici. When we arrived there, we continued on to Okucani and it already got dark. As we approached Okucani, we heard gunfire from all sides and the gathered Serbs rumoured that we should leave for Gradiska in the territory of the Republic of Srpska. The convoy of tractors and horse-drawn carts left on the morning of 2 May. When we came to the village of Nova Varos, which was halfway through between Okucani and Gradiska, we were attacked with the heaviest gunfire from both sides, by the Croatian army. About 3.5 kilometres of the road were covered by so many bodies of dead Serbs that it was difficult to walk without stepping on them.

The Croatian soldiers overturned tractors and set them relentlessly on fire, killing elderly men, women and children. Their bodies lay on the road or by the roadside. I recognized many men, women and children among those killed. They were all from the village of Medare. I saw the Croatian soldiers killing Milan Daic and wounding his namesake father Milan in the back. I also saw when they wounded Milan Daic's cousin Aco, in seven places. As I drove in my

tractor with a trailer, I managed to load many of those wounded who were still alive. I don't know their exact number, but the trailer, which could carry a load of 5 tons, was full of wounded people. I managed to drive the tractor to the Save bridge and to cross to the other bank of the river into Gradiska, in the Republic of Srpska. I was shot, together with my tractor and trailer, and those pictures were shown on the Banja Luka television.

I also add that I and all the people who moved in the convoy from Nova Varos to the Sava bridge were unrelentingly and heavily fired upon by the Croatian army. People were killed and fell from the tractor-trailers and lay on the road or beside the road. I can't tell how many Serbs were killed there, but I know that the Croatian army fired upon Serb convoys leaving the territory of the Republic of Serbian Krajina and fleeing across the Sava into Gradiska, the following days. Therefore, there were many Serbs killed there. I don't know who buried those bodies, because that territory is now in Croatian army hands. However, I know that the Croatian army didn't allow access even to UNPROFOR and that they collected the dead bodies, piled them up and set alight by using oil.

My wife managed to cross into the Republic of Srpska with some neighbours on 1 May, but my son and I stayed behind at Trnava. She received the news from some people that they had seen my son and me hanged from the tractor. She got a stroke and died a few years later, even though that piece of news was not true.

That is all I had to say for the time being.

I was warned that I had the right to read the minutes and I declare that I don't want to, because it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 10 a.m.

Court Recorder		Investigating Magistrate
Milka Rokvic, Signed	Dusan Bosnjak, Sgd.	Djordje Stojakovic, Sgd.

1/95-3

Број КИ .....

Кри-316/95-3

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 22.9. 1995 године пред Istražnim

судијом Osnovnog суда у BANJA LUCI

у кривичном поступку против NN

због кривичног дела из члана 142 КЗ.

судија

DJORDJE STOJAKOVIĆ

Сведок

DUŠAN BOŠNJAK

Записничар

MILKA ROKVIĆ

Саслушању сведока присуствују и јавни тужилац

nije

окривљени

nije

бранилац

nije

Започето у 8 часова

Сведок је опоменут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме DUŠAN BOŠNJAK

2) Име оца Nikola

3) Занимање Gradjevinski majstor

4) Боравиште Banja Luka, Ul. Blagoje Parovića br. 121

5) Место рођења Slavićka-Bronzani Majdan

6) Година рођења 1940 godine

7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodan

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће:

Ja sam pre početka ovoga rata živeo u selu Trnava SO-e Nova Gradiška na području sadašnje Hrvatske. Selo Trnava i sela koja ga okružu ju naseljena su isključivo Srpske nacionalnosti. Početkom 1991 godine poslije provedenih izbora i pobjede HDZ stranke u Hrvatskoj hrvatske vlasti otpočele su sa progonom i maltretiranjem stanovništva Srpske nacionalnosti. Prvo što su preduzeli otpuštili su sve Srbe koji su se nalazili na službi u miliciji i na njihovo mjesto angažovali su hrvate. Drugo otpočeli su sa otpuštanjem Srba koji su bili zaposleni u preduzećima, a najčešće one koji su bili na rukovodećim mjestima. Predstavnici vlasti hrvatske i stanovništvo hrvatske nacionalnosti podozrljivo su gledali na srbe upućivali im prijetnje, govoreći da će svi biti protjerani sa područja hrvatske ili da će biti svi poubijani. Te činjenice izazivale su uznemirenost i strah kod srpskog stanovništva jer su se te prijetnje počele i ostvarivati.

Sredinom jula mjeseca 1991 godine Hrvatska policija upala je u srpsko selo Trnava. Tom prilikom ubili su mog komšiju MILANA DŽAKULU, starog oko 8o godina u njegovoj kući. Istom prilikom pucali su i ranili moga komšiju Dušana Štrbca starog oko 7o godina koji je od tih povreda umro, tijelo Milana Džakule i ranjenog Dušana Štrbca hrvatski policajci odvezli su u Novu Gradišku i tamo sahranili na groblju.

Istom prilikom mene su uhvatili i odveli u centar sela Trnave i doveli do kuće Bokana Djukanovića gdje se nalazio štab vojske i policije hrvatske i naredili mi da sebi preko puta te kuće iskopam grobnicu. Prilikom kopanja ja sam po procjeni iskopao dovoljnu dubinu medjutim, hrvatski policajsi koji su bili pored mene zahtjevali su da kopam dublje psujući mi majku i govoreći mi da ću smrditi ako na toj dubini budem zakopan.Kad sam ja već bio pri kraju da završim kopanjem naišao je neki rukovodilac hrvatske vojske ili policije i naredio da ja izadjem iz te grobnice odveo me u njihov štab preko puta, dao mi vode i naredio im da me ne smiju ubiti. U jednom trenutku počelu su da padaju granate oko zgrade u kojoj sam ja bio i hrvatski vojnici i policajci su mene pustili. S tim da se ne smijem udaljavati od kuće. Bio sam kod kuće 10-15 dana a poslije toga ponovo sam uhapšen od strane hrvatske policije i odveden u Novu Gradišku. Prilikom hapšenja mene su hrvatski policajci udarali nogama, rukama, cijevima od oružja po raznim dijelovima tijela a najčešće preko ledja. Jedan od policajaca pucao mi je pored uha iz pištolja- puške i usled toga mi je oštećen sluh na lijevom uhu, pa sada na isto ništa ne čujem.

Zadžran sam u Novoj Gradišci oko mjesec i po dana. Za to vrijeme bio sam smješten u jednoj kući ali sam svakoga dana morao da idem u policiju i da se prijavljujem. Saslušavali su me više puta i svakoga dana pitali gdje se nalaze četnici gdje su njihovi polo žaji šta namjeravaju i sl. iako ja o tome ništa nisam znao.

[signature]

Pošto sam imao u Gradišci poznatih ljekara ja sam se javio radi pregleda i preko istih sam upućen na nekakvu kontrolu u Zagreb pa sam ja kada sam došao u Zagreb uspjeo da preko jednog vozača odem u Bosanski Šamac na slobodnu Srpsku teritoriju iz Šamca sam preko Doboja došao u Banja Luku. Pošto je selo Trnava već bilo oslobođjeno od strane Vojske Republike Srpske Krajine ja sam otišao u selo Trnava i bio sam sve do 1.maja 1995 godine.

Toga dana u ranim jutarnjim časovima čula se snažna pucnjava sa pravca autoputa koja je trajala sve do blizu 12 časova, po selu Trnava i okolnim selima padase su granate i u jednom trenutku mi smo saznali da je napad na to područje izvršila hrvatska vojska i počeli smo da se spremamo , a potom krenuli u pravcu sela Smrtići. Kada smo stigli u to selo produžili smo kretanje u pravcu Okučana, a to su bili već kasni noćni časovi. Pošto se i dalje čula pucnjava i približavala se Okučanima sa svih strana pronio se glas kroz okupljeni srpski narod da treba da krenemo u pravcu Gradiške na teritoriju Republike Srpske. Krenuli smo u jutarnjim časovima 2.maja i kolona je išla veoma sporo sa traktorima, zaprežnim kolima, pa kada smo stigli do sela Nova Varoš koja se nalazina polovini puta izmedju Okučana i Gradiške i sa jedne i sa druge strane napala je tu kolonu hrvatska vojska i tukla istu najžešćom vatrom. Na tom dijelu puta u dužini od oko 3,5 km. bilo je toliko leševa od ubijenih srba da se cijela ta dužina mogla preći da se u opšte ne stane na zemlju.

Hrvatski vojniici su prevrtali traktore, palili iste nemilosrdno ubijali starce , žene i djecu čija su tijela ostajala na putu ili pored puta. Video sam veoma mnogo poznatih ljudi, žena , djece ubijenih iz sela Medara. Video sam kada su hrvatski vojnici ubili Milana Dajića, a njegovog oca isto Milana ranili u predjelu ledja. Video sam takodje da je ranjen Milana Dajića sinovac Aco na 7 mjesta. Ja sam krećući se sa traktorom i prikolicom uspeo da utovarim veliki broj ranjenih koji su još bili živi. Neznam koliko ih u utvoareno ali prikolica je nosivosti od 5 toma velika, a bila je puna utovarenih ranjenika. Uspeo sam dakle da dovezem traktor do Savskog mosta a potom da predjem na drugu obalu rijeke Save i dodjem na Gradišku takodje Republike Srpske.Mene i Traktor sa prikolicom mene je neko snimio i to je bilo prikazano na banjalučkoj televiziji.

Ističem i to da je mene i sve koji su se kretali u koloni od Nove Varoši da po savskog mosta hrvatska vojska neprekidno pratila sa žestokom ubitačnom vatrom.Ljudi su ginuli i padali sa prikolica i traktora i ostajali na putu ili pored puta.Ja nebih mogao da kažem koliko je tamo ostalo nastradali srba ali znam da je hrvatska vojska tukla i narednih dana kolonu srba koja je napuštala područje Republike Srpske Krajine i bježala preko Save u Gradišku.Prema tome tamo je ostao veliki broj tijela ubijenih srba . Neznam ko je sahranio ta tijela jer je to sada pod okupacijom hrvatske vojske ali znam da hrvatska vojska nije dozvolilia pristup ni unproforu i da su ta tijela sakupljana na gomile polivana naftom i spaljena.

Pošto je moja supruga 1.maja već uspjela sa komšijama da predje na područje Republike Srpske , a u Trnavi smo ostali ja i moj sin obavještena od nekih lica da su vidjeli mene i sina da smo obješeni na traktoru ona je šlogirana i poslije par dana umrla, iako ta obavijest nije bila tačna.

To je sve što ja za dada imam da izjavim.

Poučen sam da imam pravo da pročitam zapisnik izjavljujem da isti ne želim čitati jer je glasno diktiran.

Završeno u 1o sati

Zapisničar P.P S u d i j a

Издаје: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Издавачки сектор – Београд (43/54)Ф
Ознака за поруџбину: обр. бр. 23/276

Штампа: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Графички сектор "Б. Ђоновић" – Београд

ANNEX 40

Basic Court in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Dušan Kovač, dated 1 July 1998 (Operation *Flash*)

Kri. 242/98

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 1 July 1998 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Banja Luka, in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 141 of the Criminal Code of Yugoslavia

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic

Witness
Dusan Kovac

Court Recorder
Mirkica Pejakovic

The hearing was also attended by:

Public Prosecutor

Defendant

Defence Counsel

The Court rose at 12:00 p.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Kovac, Dusan
2. Father's name: Bogdan
3. Occupation: retiree
4. Address: 39 village of Debeljaci, Banja Luka, Tel: 078 751 665
5. Place of birth: Agino Selo, municipality of Banja Luka
6. Date of birth: 20 October 1954
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what he knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the outset of the war until 1 May 1995, I lived at the village of Trnava in the municipality of Nova Gradiska. In the middle of 1991, the Croatian army coming from neighbouring Croatian villages stormed the Serb villages of Trnava and Medare, plundering Serbian property and going back to those Croat villages. At that time, Serb villages organized territorial defence units in which I also took part. During the attack by the Croatian army on the villages of Trnava and Medare, on 14 August 1991, the Croatian soldiers arrested me in my home. During that attack on the village of Medare, Croatian soldiers killed Milan Zakula. They massacred him in his home. They also killed my neighbour Dusan Strbac. They beat me severely and took me to Slavonska Pozega, detaining me at the District prison. I was held up there for 28 days and, during this time, they interrogated and beat me several times. They fractured my lower jaw on the left side of my face; they damaged my left kidney as well. They mostly kicked me with their shoes or punched me. I still feel the terrible consequences

of those beatings in the form of kidney pains or aches and pains in other parts of my body. During my time in that prison I also became a nervous wreck. They ill-treated me in various ways; they cursed my Serbian or Chetnik mother and threatened to kill me for sure.

After having spent some time at this prison, the Croatian soldiers returned me to the village of Trnava and ordered me to feed the cattle of Serbian families who had fled the village. I did so till the beginning of October 1991 when the Croatian soldiers led me to the Sava bridge and told me that I had to cross into the Republic of Srpska, which I did.

During the month of October, after the demarcation line was put in place, Medare and Trnava became Serb villages once again, and the demarcation line was manned by UNPROFOR. After the Republic of Serbian Krajina was created, that territory became part of the Serbian Krajina and was free till 1 May 1995. The Croatian army frequently shelled that region from nearby positions.

The Croatian army carried out an attack on 1 May 1995. They first shelled and then occupied this area, because the UNPROFOR forces manning the demarcation line had withdrawn. That day, I watched long convoys of Serb refugees leaving Okucani and moving to the Sava River in order to cross the bridge into the territory of the Republic of Srpska. The refugee convoys were bombed by Croatian fighter planes and shelled by their artillery on their way from Okucani to Bosanska Gradiska, on 1 May. The refugee convoys were also fired upon by all available sources of the Croatian army, including from the Prasnik forest. A great many vehicles were on fire on that road and many dead civilians were lying beside those vehicles. The victims were mostly women, children and elderly people, who had no other choice but to try to get to the liberated territories.

The refugee convoy moved very slowly despite the fact that the road was relentlessly shelled by guns and from other small arms used by the Croatian army. Civilians were killed in the convoy and they stayed on the road while the convoy moved on. It was an awful sight to see the vehicles burning and civilians dying beside those vehicles, as the convoy moved along that road. I saw parts of human body flying around after explosions and detonations of explosive devices. I also saw dead bodies burning in the vehicles on fire. That was the sight I'll remember for the rest of my life and those pictures will never fade. The largest number of dead civilians was from Nova Varos to the Sava bridge, and that road was blood-splattered and covered with dead bodies. There were scattered bodies and parts of bodies on the left and right sides of the road. I managed to cross the River Sava into the Republic of Srpska, in the afternoon of 2 May.

I am not aware what the Croatian army did with so many dead people, but I know that I watched on Croatian television a few days later, only a couple of dead bodies on the exit from Nova Varos in the direction of Bosanska Gradiska. The rest of the road to the Sava bridge was completely clean and covered with a new coating of asphalt. It was only then that they invited representatives of the United Nations who could see just a few bodies of civilians and the road leading to the bridge over the Sava, where there were no dead bodies or damaged vehicles. I don't know, to this day, what happened to those bodies and where they were buried. I can't tell how many civilians were killed on that road, but judging by what I had seen, it was an awfully large number. That part of the road was full of dead bodies and blood was overflowing.

That is all I had to say for the time being.

I am joining the criminal prosecution of Croatian soldiers who had beaten me badly and mistreated me.

I would like to be medically examined.

I am willing to testify before any state or foreign authorities in connection with what I experienced during my Croatian detention or what I saw during the attack and occupation by the Croatian army, on 1 May 1995.

I have been advised to read the minutes and I declare that I don't want to, because it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

Court Recorder		Investigating Magistrate
Mirkica Pejakovic, Signed	Dusan Kovac, Sgd.	Djordje Stojakovic, Sgd.

223/98-28

Број КИ Кри-242/9

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 01.07. 1998 године пред Истражним

судијом Osnovnog суда у Banjaluci

у кривичном поступку против NN

због кривичног дела из члана 141 КЗ. Ј.

Istražni — **судија**

DJORDJE STOJAKOVIĆ

Записничар

MIRKICA PEJAKOVIĆ

Сведок

Dušan Kovač

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

окривљени

бранилац

Започето у 12 часова

Сведок је опомењут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме DUŠAN KOVAČ
2) Име оца Bogdan
3) Занимање penzioner,
4) Боравиште selo Debeljaci, br. 39. opština Banjaluka, tel.o78 751-66
5) Место рођења selo Agino Selo, opština Banjaluka
6) Година рођења 2o.lo.1954 g.
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodan

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће:

Ja sam pre početka rata, pa sve do 1.maja 1995 godine živeo u selu Trnava, opština Nova Gradiška. Sredinom 1991 godine hrvatska vojska iz susednih hrvatskih sela povremeno je upadala u srpska sela Trnavu i Medare i pljačkala srpsku imovinu, a potom se vraćala u hrvatska sela. U srpskih selima u to vreme bile su obrazovane jedinice teritorijalne odbrane u kojima sam i ja bio. Prilikom upada hrvatske vojske u selo Trnavu i Medare 14.avgusta 1991 godine mene su hrvatski vojnici zarobili kod moje kuće. Tom prilikom u selu Medarima, hrvatski vojnici su ubili Milana Žakulu - zaklali u njegovoj kući,. Ubili su komšiju Milana Žakule, Dušana Štrbca. Mene su tom prilikom strahovito tukli i odveli u Slavonsku POžegu i zatvorili u podrumsku prostoriju Okružnog zatvora. Zadržan sam u tom zatvoru 28 dana a za to vreme izvodili su me više puta na ispitivanje i tukli. Polomili su mi udarcima donju vilicu sa leve strane, a oštetili su mi udarcima i levi bubreg. Udarali su me hrvatski vojnici uglavnom nogama i pesnicama a na nogama su bile cipele. Od tih udaraca ja i danas osećam strahovite posledice u vidu bolova ubuhregu i drugim delovima tela. Izgubio sam i živce za vreme boravka u tom zatvoru, jer su me tamo maltretirali na razne načine, psovali su i majku srpsku i majku četničku, i pretili da će me sigurno ubiti.

Posle boravka u tom zatvoru, mene su hrvatski vojnici vratili u selo Trnavu, i naredili su mi da moram da hranim stoku srpskih porodica koje su pobegle iz sela. Ostao sam u selu i hranio stoku sve do početka oktobra 1991 godine, a tada su me hrvatski vojnici odveli do mosta na Savi i saopštili da moram da predjem na područ; Republike Srpske, što sam ja i učinio.

U toku oktobra meseca Medari i selo Trnava nakon obrazovanja linije razdvajanja vraćeni su u sastav srpskih sela, a liniju razdvajanja obrazovao je UNPROFOR. Posle formiranja Republike Srpske Krajine, to područje ušlo je u sastav Srpske Krajine i bilo je slobodno sve do 1.maja 1995 godine. To područje je veoma često granatirano sa obližnjih položaja koje je držala hrvatska vojska.

Napad na to područje hrvatska vojska izvršila je 1.maja 1995 g. granatiranjem, a posle toga i zauzimanjem od strane hrvatskih jedinica, jer su se jedinice UNPROFORA u to vreme sa linije razdvajanja povukle. Istog dana , ja sam video ogromne kolone izbeglica srpskog naroda koje su dolazile od pravca Okučana i kretale se prema reci Savi, da bi prešli preko mosta na područje Republike Srpske. Kolone izbeglica 1.maja pratila je hrvatska avijacija i artiljerija granatirajući i bombardujući put Okučani - Bosanska Gradiška. Kolone izbeglica tučene su i iz šume Prašnih iz svih raspoloživih sredstava s kojima je raspolagala hrvatska vojska. Na tom putu goreo je izuzetno veliki broj vozila, a pored tih vozila bilo je izuzetno mnogo tela ubijenih civila. Najviše je bilo ubijenih žena, dece i starih ljudi, koji nisu imali drugog izbora već su morali da se kreću u pravcu slobodne teritorije.

Kolona izbeglica se kretala veoma sporo bez obzira na činjenicu što je put bio pod neprekidnim dejstvom artiljerije i drugih vrsta naoružanja sa kojima je raspolagala hrvatska vojska. U koloni su ubijeni civili ostajali na putu, a kolona je i dalje

nastavljala sa kretanjem. Strahovito je bilo videti taj put i kolonu koja se kretala po istom jer su vozila gorela a civili u koloni pored vozila ginuli. Video sam posle eksplozije granata i drugih eksplozivnih naprava kako tela ubijenih lete kroz vazduh, kako delovi tela lete kroz vazduh, i kako pojedina tela gore u zapaljenim vozilima. To je bio prizor koga ću se sećati do kraja života i on mi je neprekidno pred očima. Najviše tela ubijenih civila bilo je od Nove Varoši do mosta na Savi i taj deo puta je bio prekriven sa krvlju i sa telima ubijenih. Pored ivica sa leve i desne strane kolovoza takodje su bila razbacana tela i delovi ljudskog tela. Uspeo sam 2.maja u popodnevnim časovima da predjem reku Savu i dodjem na teritoriju Republike Srpske.

Ne znam šta je hrvatska vojska učinila sa izuzetno velikim brojem ubijenih lica ali znam da je posle par dana prikazano na hrvatskoj televiziji koju sam ja gledao, samo nekoliko tela ubijenih na izlazu iz Nove Varoši prema Bosanskoj Gradišci, i ostali deo puta do mosta na Savi bio je potpuno čist i presvučen sa asvaltom. Tada su tek pozvali predstavnike Ujedinjenih nacija i oni su mogli da snime nekoliko ubijenih civila i put do mosta na Savi na kome više nije bilo ni tela ubijenih niti uništenih vozila. Ne znam ni danas gde su tela stradalih sahranjena i šta je bilo sa njima. Ne mogu da se izjasnim koliko je bilo tela ubijenih civila na tom delu puta ali po onome što sam ja video tvrdim da je to bio užasno veliki broj. Taj puta normalno je bio prekriven sa ljudskim telima a krv je na tom putu prosto plivala.

To je sve što ja za sada mogu da izjavim.

Pridružujem se krivčnom gonjenju hrvatskih vojnika koji su me strahovito tukli i mučili. Želeo bih da budem medicinski pregledani Spreman sam da o svemu onome što sam doživeo za vreme boravka u hrvatskom zarobljeništvu, i o svemu onome što sam video u toku napada i okupacije hrvatske vojske 1.maja 1995 godine, dam izjavu pred bilo kojim stranim državnim organima.

Poučen sam da imam pravo da pročitam zapisnik, pa izjavljujem da ne želim, jer je isti glasno diktiran.

Dovršeno u 13,oo časova.

ZAPISNIČAR

ISTRAŽNI SUDIJA

ANNEX 41

Basic Court in Gradiška, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Radojica Vuković, dated 20 September 1995 (Operation *Flash*)

Kri. 64/95

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 20 September 1995 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Gradiska in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 142 of the Criminal Code

Investigating Magistrate
Momir Cikic

Witness
Radojica Vukovic

Court Recorder
Mira Kusic

The hearing was also attended by:

Public Prosecutor
no one

Defendant
no one

Defence Counsel
no one

The Court rose at 3:00 p.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Vukovic, Radojica
2. Father's name: Stanoje
3. Occupation: retiree
4. Address: Gradiska, 9 Dositeja Obradovica St.
5. Place of birth: village of Kostici, now Knezevo (formerly Skender Vakuf)
6. Date of birth: 1947
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what he knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the outbreak of this war I lived and still live in Gradiska, at the above indicated address. I have two brothers: Milutin Vukovic and Ranko Vukovic, who are both family men and live in the village of Medare, which is in the municipality of Nova Gradiska. The village of Medare and the surrounding villages were in the territory of the Republic of Serbian Krajina. I used to visit very often my brothers and their families. So I happened to be in one such visit on the night of 30 April 1995 and I returned home to Gradiska around 10 p.m. While I was on a visit to my brothers, I saw the movement of UNPROFOR vehicles because there were two UNPROFOR-manned checkpoints at Medare. The village of Medare and the nearby villages are all inhabited by Serbs. As a matter of fact, this village was within a UN

protected area (UNPA) and had checkpoints manned by UNPROFOR personnel. I saw UNPROFOR troops leaving their checkpoints, but I didn't know where they were heading.

The following day, on 1 May 1995, heavy gunfire around Medare and the other villages could be heard early in the morning. At the same time, the Croatian army coming from Nova Gradiska and the Prasnik forest shelled the Gradiska area, too.

In the afternoon, Serb people kept coming from those villages and I realized that the Croatian army had occupied the village of Medare and the other villages formerly controlled by the RSK (Republic of Serbian Krajina) Army. The refugees fleeing that area told stories of how the Croatian soldiers had massacred the Serb population in Western Slavonia and the UNPROFOR-controlled territories.

Actually, I heard one such story from Rade Bujinac, who was next-door neighbour to my killed brothers, that he saw my brother Ranko and his younger son Goran dead in front of the gate to their front garden. He then saw my sister-in-law Andjelija and niece Gordana. They were also dead. He explained to me that Ranko and Goran had gunshot wounds and that little Gordana had a slit throat and blood was still running from the wound. He also told me that one of Andjelija's legs had been ripped out and that she was lying on her belly next to the gate.

My borther Ranko Vukovic was born in June 1955, of father Stanoje and mother Andjelija, maiden name Radic. Ranko's wife Andjelija was born on 18 February 1959, of father Jovan and mother Jelena. Her maiden name was Stokanic. My nephew Goran was born on 11 October 1984. His sister Gordana was born on 2 August 1987.

Rade went on to tell me that he entered the other gate and saw my brother Milutin also dead. He lay on the very edge of the roadway. His legs were turned to the road and his head to the ditch.

In the yard of Milutin's house, he noticed the dead bodies of his wife Cvijeta and daughter Dragana.

Milutin was born in April 1955 and his wife Cvijeta in 1951. I don't know the other particulars for her. Little Dragana was born in 1987. Furthermore, Rade told me , on walking from gate to gate, he also saw Rade Canak and his sister killed on their doorstep. Rade Canak was 80 years old and his sister 70 years old. He further saw grandma Ninkovic whose first name he didn't know. She was killed at the age of 90. Rade also told me that he saw Joco Grmus and his wife Ruza killed in the yard in front of their home. Joco was aged 60. He also saw Milo Burojevic and his stepmother. They also lay dead in the courtyard. He told me that he saw Zeljko Dicak from Medare slaughtered in the yard of his home.

Apart from all those people Rade saw many others killed, but I can't recall their names.

Rade saw all this because he had been arrested by the Croatian soldiers in Okucani. The Croatian soldiers took him to the village of Medare tied up and showed him the killed Serb civilians in the village. They told him: "See, you Chetnik, what you are doing to your own people". They demanded that he admitted he was a Chetnik. Rade told him that the Croatian soldiers kept saying to him that the massacre of the civilian population had been perpetrated

by Serb Chetniks and when they came to the massacred child Gordana Vukovic, they told him by pointing to her body: "Why on earth did you have to kill this child?"

After a period of time, Rade saw a grave where the dead bodies of all killed Serbs from Medare were buried at the graveyard in the village of Trnava, which incidentally borders on the village of Medare. He told me that the names of all those killed and buried in that mass grave were written on some kind of board resembling a cross. I didn't see it for myself because the village of Medare and the other villages are now occupied by the Croatian Army, but I heard the same stories also from Nedeljko Knezevic, who is from the neighbouring village of Trnava, and who now lives some place near Banja Luka. I think the place is called Bronzani Majdan, but I am not absolutely sure.

The fact that the Croatian soldiers killed so many entire Serb families who lived in Western Slavonia, i.e. the Republic of Serbian Krajina can be seen also from the notification of the International Red Cross, the photocopy of which I am enclosing with this Minute.

The newspaper "Vecernje Novosti" reported on this massacre and I got a copy of it from the Red Cross and I also enclose it.

I am also in possession of a photocopy of the newspaper "Slobodni Tjednik" which I am also going to enclose with this document.

This is all I had to say for the time being.

I have been advised to read the minutes and I declare that I don't want to, because it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Court Recorder
Mira Kusic, Signed

Investigating Magistrate
Momir Cikic, Sgd.

Radojica Vukovic, Signed

715/95-35

Број ~~КИ~~ Kri-64/9

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 26.9. 1995. године пред istražnom

судијом Osnovnog суда у Gradišci

у кривичном поступку против NN

због кривичног дела из члана 142 КЗ.

Momir Cikić — судија

Записничар

Mira Kusić

Сведок

RadojicaVuković

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:

јавни тужилац

niko

окривљени

~~niko~~

бранилац

niko

Започето у 15 часова

Сведок је опоменут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме Radojica Vuković

2) Име оца Stanoja

3) Занимање penzioner

4) Боравиште Gradiška,ul.Dositeja Obradovića 9

5) Место рођења ~~selo Kostići sadašnje Knežev~~o (Skender Vakuf)

6) Година рођења 1947.godine

7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodan

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће:

Ja sam pre početka ovog rata živeo a i danas živim u Gradišci na napred navedenoj adresi. Imam dva brata Milutina Vukovića i Ranka Vukovića koji su porodični i žive u selu Medarima,koje pripada Opštini nova Gradiška. Selo Medari i okolna sela nalaze se na teritoriji Republike Srpske Krajine. Veoma često odlazio sam u posjetu kod svoje braće i njihovih porodica, pa sam tako bio u večernjim časovima 30.aprila 1995.godine kod njih, i negd. oko 22 časa vratio sam se u Gradišku svojoj kući. Za vreme dok sam se nalazio kod moje braće ja sam primetio kretanje vozila Umprofora, jer su se u selu Medari nalazila dva punkta koje je držao Umprofor. Selo Medari i okolna sela su naselena stanovnic srpske nacionalnosti. Inače, selo Medari bili su izmedju, u UNPA zoni, pa su se zbog toga u istima nalazili punktovi umpofr Vojska Umprofora napuštala je svoje punktove, a kuda su odlazil ja to neznam.

Sutradan 1.maja 1995.godine, u ranim jutarnjim časovima čula se strahovita paljba na području sela Medara i ostalih sela.Istovremeno hrvatska vojska sa pravca n.Gradiške i šume "Brasik" granatirala je i područje Gradiške.

U popodnevnim časovima srpski narod dolazio je od pravca pomenutih sela i [illegible] u Gradišku. Saznao sam tada da je hrvatska vojska okupirala područje sela Medara i ostalih sela koje je ranije držala Vojska Republike Srpske Krajine. Izbeglice koje su dolazile sa tog područja pričali su kako je vojska hrvatske izvršila pokolj srpskog stanovništva na području Zapadne Slavonije i teritorije koja je bila pod kontrolom Umprofora.

Konkretno , meni je ispričao Rade Bujinac koji je živeo u Medarima i bio komšija moje pok.braće, da je video kada je ušao na kapiju dvorišta kuće moga brata Ranka njega mrtvog i njegovog mldb.sina Gorana ispred kapije sa lijeve strane. Video je dalje suprugu moga brata Ranka Andjeliju i kćerku Gordanu. Rade mi je dalje objasnio da je video da su Ranko i Goran ubijeni iz vatrenog oružja, a da je mala Gordana zaklana i da joj je još curila krv iz rane na vratu. Dalje je objasnio da je video kod Andjelij da joj je jedna noga otkinuta i da je ležala na stomaku u blizi kapije.

Moj brat Ranko Vuković rodjen je 1955.godine u junu mesecu od oca Stanoje i majke Andjelije rodj.Radić. Njegova supruga Andjelija rodjena je 1959.godine 18.2.1959.godine od oca Jovana i majke Jelene. Njeno devojačko prezime je Stokanić.Goran Vuković je rodjen 1984.godine 11.oktobra. Gordana je rodjena 2.8. 1987.godine.

Rade mi je dalje ispričao, da je ušao u drugu kapiju i da je tamo video mog pok.brata Milutina. Da je ležao pored same ivice kolovoza, tako što su mu noge bile okrenute prema kolovozu,a glava prema kanalu.

...

Primetio je dalje da je u dvorištu ispred Milutiniove kuće vidio mrtve Milutinovu suprugu Cvijetu i kćerku Draganu.

Milutin je rodjen u aprilu mesecu 1955.godine, a Cvijeta je rodjena 1951.godine, a ostale njene podatke neznam. Mala Dragana je rodjena 1987.godine.mDalje , Rade mi je ispričao da je idući od kapije do kapije video još Radeta Čanka i njegovu sestru ubijene na stepenicama kuće. Rade Čanak je imao 8o godina a njegova sestra 7o godina. Video je dalje babu Minković čije ime nezna, ubijenu, koja je imala 9o godina. Rade mi je dalje ispričao da je video ispred kuće u dvorištu ubijene Joću Grmušu i njegovu suprugu Ružu.Joco je star oko 6o godina.Video je dalje Milu Burojevića i njegovu maćehu, takodje mrtve u dvorištu. Ispričao mi je da je video Željka Dićka iz Medara zaklanog u dvorištu ispred njegove kuće.

Pored navedenih po imenu iprezimenu lica, Rade mi je rekao da je vidio mnoštvo ubijenih, ali se njihovih imena ne sjećam.

Rade je sve to video zato, što je on pre toga uhapšen od strane hrvatske vojske u Okučanima i onda su ga hrvatski vojnici vodili u selo Medare vezanog i pokazivali ubijane civile srbe u Medarima.Govorili su mu prilikom vodjenja "vidite četnici šta vi radite od svog naroda" a od njega zahtevali da prizna da je on četnik.

Radetu su prema njegovom kazivanju vojnici koji su ga vodili govorili da su taj masakr nad civilnim stanovništvem izvršili četnici-srbi, pa kada su došli do zaklane mldb.Gordane,Vuković onda su pokazujući na nju rekli "eto zašto ste to dete zaklali".

Rade je posle izvesnog vremena video na groblju u selu Gornja Trnava koje se inače graniči sa Medarima, grobnicu u kojoj su sahranjena sva tela ubijenih srba iz Medara. Rekao je da je na nekom - nekoj dasci slično krstovima, bila napisana imena svih ubijenih i sahranjenih u toj grobnici. Ja sve to nisam video jer se selo Medari i ostala sela sada nalaze pod okupacijom hrvatske vojske, ali da su meni pored Rade na isti način objasnili Nedeljko Knežević iz suseđnog sela Trnave,a sada živi negdje u blizini Banjaluke.Mislim da je u Bronzanom Majdanu ali nisam siguran.

Da su hrvatski vojnici ubili veliki broj kompletnih srpskih porodica na području Zapadne Slavonije, tj. Republike Srpske Krajine,to se može vidjeti i iz obaveštenja Medjunarodnog crvenog krsta, čije fotokopije prilažem u spis.

...

O tom masakru pisale su Večernje novosti, čiju sam fotokopiju dobio u Crvenom krstu i istu prilažem uz spis.

Posedujem takodje i fotokopiju novina Slobodni tjednik, koji ću takodje donijeti i priložiti u spis.

To je sve što za sada imam da izjavim.

Poučen sam da imam pravo da pročitam zapisnik, pa izjavlujem da ne želim, jer sam slušao diktat.

Zapisničar: Dovršeno u 16 časova Sudija:

Издаје: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Издавачки сектор – Београд (43/94)Ф
Ознака за поруџбину: обр. бр. 23/276

Штампа: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Графички сектор "Б. Ђоновић" – Београд

ANNEX 42

Basic Court in Prijedor, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Branko Mudrinić, dated 10 April 1997 (Operation *Flash;* Camp in Varaždin)

Kri-58/97

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 10 April 1997 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Prijedor in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 142 of the Criminal Code

Investigating Magistrate
Zivko Dragosavljevic

Witness
Branko Mudrinic

Court Recorder
Dragojla Kvocka

Public Prosecutor
no one

Defendant
no one

Defence Counsel
no one

The Court rose at 11:00 a.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Mudrinic, Branko
2. Father's name: Milan
3. Occupation: technical officer (economy)
4. Address: 16 Kozarusa Street, municipality of Prijedor
5. Place of birth: Pakrac
6. Date of birth: 20 June 1947
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what he knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the outbreak of the war I lived in Pakrac. In the area of the municipality of Pakrac the population was 65% Serb and the rest were Croats. After the elections held in 1990, the HDZ party won in Croatia. However, the SDS party was in power in Pakrac.

In August 1990, Croatian soldiers were seen in the area of Pakrac. They wore black uniforms and had chequered flag insignia. Among them were those who had HOS symbols or they belonged to ZNG (Croatian National Guard). Croatian soldiers threatened the residents of Pakrac that they would be expelled and killed. They also arrested some Pakrac Serbs. Those arrested were taken to Bjelovar; they were detained there and some of them were even killed in Pakrac. They brought those arrested to trial and summarily sentenced them to three or more

years in prison. Radio Daruvar aired every day, for several hours, the Croatian news supposedly explaining how a decision was taken to expel all Serbs from the territory of Croatia. The radio invited the Croatian army units to treat the Serbian population in a most brutal way; to arrest them; to kill and persecute them. They said on the radio that Serbs could not stay on the Croatian land. Via the media they, in fact, caused fear and apprehension among the Serbs. So the former JNA Army came to that area and drove the Croatian army and Police from the area of Pakrac municipality. Before they left, the Croatian army torched some houses and villages inhabited by Serbs. After all these events, during 1991, Croatian army units penetrated this area several times and each time they brutally treated the local Serbs, killing everyone they found in their homes.

When the JNA units withdrew from that area, the inhabitants of the municipality of Pakrac were forced to defend themselves and formed guards at first and later on they created Serb army units, which were positioned on the front line facing the Croatian villages and they maintained those positions all the way until 1 May 1995. The Croatian army from the surrounding villages very frequently attacked the area of Pakrac. However, they couldn't overrun and occupy it.

On the early morning of 1 May 1995, the Croatian army started its operation against Western Slavonia, which was within the Republic of Serbian Krajina. Since the municipality of Pakrac was encircled, most inhabitants left their homes and fled in the direction of Okucani to reach the territory of the Republic of Srpska. I know that the Croatian army intercepted the Pakrac – Okucani road and prevented the convoys of fleeing Serbian people from leaving.

I am aware that the Croatian army stopped a truck carrying between 15 and 20 civilians, women and children, who were trying to get to Okucani, near a place called Bijela Stijena. All of them were killed by the Croatian soldiers in that incident. These civilians came from the village of Japaga and the Cvijanovics were among them. I can't recall their Christian names. I remained behind as a civilian in Pakrac. Immediately after the arrival of the Croatian army, they started with arrests. Croatian soldiers arrested all male civilians aged 15 or over. While they made their arrests, they cursed our Serb mothers and called us Chetniks, while beating us. They carried us to Varazdin and held the group I was in at a handball stadium. Among the arrested civilians there were no Serb Krajina soldiers, because they had been taken to other places or camps. From that stadium, they took us out one at a time, to interrogate us and they severely beat us during these interrogations. They would put a pencil between our fingers and squeezed them hard; they cursed our Serb mothers or Chetnik mothers and threatened to kill us all. They beat me and they did the same to other arrested people; they used pieces of wooden boards about one meter long and 4-5 cm thick. In addition to beating us with the board, they kicked me with their boots and punched me. They only wanted to know our names and surnames, and if we were in the army of the Republic of Serbian Krajina. They paid no attention to our replies, but just went on beating us. They ordered us to stand up against the wall with our arms up and beat us across our backs and loins.

The Croatian soldiers beat us during the night by coming to the stadium where we slept. They ordered us to get up and sing the Croatian anthem. As we did so, they approached us and beat us. They woke us up every 15 minutes and would come by night selecting groups of ten detainees; then 10 to 15 soldiers or policemen took us into the corridor and beat us until we lost consciousness. After the beatings, most of us could not stand on our feet and had to be carried or dragged by others on the way back to the stadium. The same treatment was repeated every hour during the night and also during the daytime hours.

There were between 500 and 600 arrested Serbs from the municipality of Pakrac in that stadium and all of them were beaten in the same way as I already described. Many of them had fractured ribs, arms, legs, injured heads, broken teeth or other injuries. After the beating, we were all bruised, in blood or swollen.

I was held in that stadium for 29 days and, during all that time, we slept on the bare concrete. At first, we were given no food and on the fifth day, they started giving us food once a day consisting of a small slice of bread and a small pack of marmalade or something like that, and nothing else. There was no toilette in the stadium where we were detained, so we had to ask to go to a place outside to relieve ourselves. We were beaten by Croatian police stewards every time we went there and on our way back.

After spending 29 days in that stadium, I was released with the group of some other arrested Serbs from Pakrac. We were told not to leave our homes without approval. Upon release, we were told not to leave Pakrac and that normal living conditions would be provided to us like all other citizens in Croatia. When I came back, I noticed that my home was looted and that everything was taken away. I couldn't leave the house because the Croatian policemen patrolled outside my home and the other Serb houses. Should anyone venture to go out, the policeman warned him that he should go back, saying that Serbs were not allowed to walk the streets or move around the city.

In the evening hours, Croatian policemen regularly came to Serb houses and flats saying that we should leave them in the shortest possible time, threatening that if we didn't do so we would be taken to prison camps and executed there. They did that every night and every day.

We were forced to turn to UNPROFOR whose contingents were stationed in Pakrac. They told us that we could leave Pakrac with their assistance. Many Serb inhabitants of Pakrac and its surroundings left it. So, I seized that opportunity myself on 13 July 1995 when I came to the Republic of Srpska, where I still live. I did that because the Croatian authorities ordered the Serbs to leave that territory and because I felt unprotected there. All my property remained behind in Pakrac, as well as that of my late mother who used to live in the countryside. My mother owned a house and a large plot of land, but I really can't tell how much it is worth now.

That is all I had to say for now.

I joined the criminal prosecution of persons who beat and mistreated me. I also add that very many Serb inhabitants fleeing Western Slavonia during the operation "Flash" were killed on the Okucani – Gradiska road. However, I didn't see it for myself, because I was in prison in Varazdin at the time when it happened. I know for certain that 1,300 Serbs from the municipality of Pakrac were missing and unaccounted for. There were rumours that most of them were either killed or dumped into the fishpond near Pakrac. That area is now within Croatia and these rumours would have to be investigated and the remains of those killed, recovered.

I have been advised to read the minutes and I declare that I don't want to, because it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

Court Recorder
Dragojla Kvocka, Signed

Investigating Magistrate
Zivko Dragosavljevic, Signed

Branko Mudrinic, Signed

195/97-45

Број КИ Kri-58/9

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 10.04. 199 7. године пред istražnim

судијом Osnovnog суда у Prijedoru

у кривичном поступку против N.N.

због кривичног дела из члана 142 КЗ.

Živko Dragosavljević — судија

Записничар

Dragojla Kvočka

Сведок

Branko Mudrinić

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

окривљени

бранилац

Започето у 11,00 часова

Сведок је опомењен да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме Branko Mudrinić
2) Име оца Milan
3) Занимање ekonomski tehničar
4) Боравиште Kozarska 16. Opština Prijedor
5) Место рођења Pakrac
6) Година рођења 20.06.1947.godine
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodan

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће: Mudrinić Branko

Ja sam pre početka ovog rata živeo u Pakracu. Na p
području Opštine Pakrac živečo je 65% stanovnika srpske naciona
nosti a ostalo su bili hrvati. Posle sprovedenih izbora na poč
Hrvatske 1990.godine pobedila je stranka HDZ a u Pakracu je bi
na vlasti stranka SDS.

U augustu mesecu 1990.godine na području Pakraca po
vili su se hrvatski vojnici koji su imali crne uniforme a na r
vima su imali oznake šahovnica. Medju tim vojnicima bilo je i
koji su nosili oznake HOS-a i zengi. Hrvatski vojnici su preti
stanovnicima Pakraca da će svi biti proterani i pobijani a i
sili su pojedine Srbe u Pakracu. Uhapšene su odvodili u Bjelov
i tamo zatvarali a neke su i ubijali u Pakracu. Izvodili su po
dine uhapšene na sudjenja pa su im po kratkom izricali kazne od
tri na na više godina zatvora. Radio Daruvar svakog dana po vi
puta emitovao je hrvatske vesti i prikazivao kako je odlučeno d
se svi Srbi proteraju sa područja Hrvatske. Prozivao je hrvatsk
jedinice da se prema srpskom stanovništvu ponašaju na najgrublj
način, da hapse Srbe, da ih ubijaju i progone. Govorili su prek
radia da Srbi ne mogu da ostanu na hrvatskoj zemlji. Preko sred
stava informisanja dakle, unošen je strah i uznemirenost medju
Srbe pa je vojska bivša JNA došla na čo područje i udaljila hrv
sku vojsku i policiju sa područja Opštine Pakrac. Pre odlaska s
tog područja hrvatska vojska je palila pojedine kuće i sela u
kojima su živeli Srbi. Posle ovoga, a u toku 1991.godine hrvat-
ske vojne jedinice upadale su nekoliko puta na područje Pakraca
svaki put sločinački postupali prema srbima ubijajući iste koje
su pronašli kod svojih kuća.

Kada su se jedinice JNA povukele sa tog područja sta-
novništvo područja Opštine Pakrac bilo je prinudjeno da se samo
brani pa su obrazovane straže u prvo vreme a posle toga formira
su jedinice srpske vojske koje su obrazovali liniju prema hrvat
skim mestima i tu liniju zadržale sve do 01.maja 1995.godine.
Hrvatska vojska iz okolnihmesta veoma često je napadala područ
Opštine Pakraca ali nisu mogli da upadnu na to područje i da ga
okopiraju.

Mustur Branko

01.Maja 1995.godine u ranim jutarnjim časovima hrvatska vojska otpočela je ofanzivu na područje Zapadne Slavonije koje je bilo u sastavu Republike Srpske Krajine i pošto se područje Opštine Pakrac nalazilo okruženju većina stanovništva sa tog područja napuštala je svoje kuće i stanove i bežala u pravcu Okućana da bi došli na područje Republike Srpske. Znam da je hrvatska vojska tom prilikom presekla put Pakrac-Okućani i na taj način onemogućila dalji put kolonama srpskog stanovništva koje su bežal u tom pravcu...

Znam da je tom prilikom hrvatska vojska zaustavila jeda kamion na kojem je bilo izmedju 15 i 20 civioa, žena i dece koji se kretao u pravcu Okućana, kod mesta Bijela Stijena i da su svi civili koji su se nalazili na tom kamionu ubijeni od strane hrvatskih vojnika. Civili su bili iz sela Japage a medju njima su bili neki Cvijanovići čijih se imena ja ne sjećam. Ostao sam kao civil u Pakracu u koji je neposrednoposle upada hrvatske vojske počelo hapšenje. Hrvatski vojnici su sve zatečene civile muškarce od 15 pa nadalje godina hapsili. Prilikom hapšenja psovali su nam majku srpsku, nazivali nas četnicima i udarali. Sproveli su nas u Varaždin i grupu u kojoj sam se ja nalazio zatgorili u neku rukometnu sportsku dvoranu. Medju civilima nije bilo zarobljenih vojnika Srpske Krajine jer su njihodveli u druga mesta i druge prostorije. Iz te dvorane izvodili su nas u druge prostorije pojedinalno na ne ka ispitivanja a pri tom nas su strahovito tukli. Prilikom ispitivanja stavljali su nam olovku izmedju prsta a potom stiskali prste psovali majku srpsku i majku četničku i pretili da ćemo svi biti poubijani. Udarali su mene a primetio sam da su to činili i prema ostalim uhapšenima; komadima drvenih letava dužine oko 1 metar i debljine u prečniku od 4 do 5 cm. Pored udaraca letvom mene su udarali i nogama na kojima su bile čizme i pesnicama. Pitali su sa za ime i prezime i da li smo bili u vojsci Republike Srpske Krajir Nisu se obzirali na nikakve odgovore na pitanja već su samo nastav ljali da tuku. Naredjivali su da stanemo uza zid sa podignutim rukama uza zid pa su nas tako udarali u predelu ledja i slabina.

Hrvatski vojnici su nas tukli i u noćnim časovima tak što su upadali u dvoranu gde smo mi spavali. Naredjivali su da ustanemo i da pevamo hrvatsku himnu a tada su nam prilazili i udaral Budili su nas svakih 15 minuta

je po 10 do 15 vojnika i policajaca pa su izmedju nas odabi
po jednu grupu od 10 uhapšenih i izvodili van sale u hodnik
tamo prebijali do besvesti. Posle tuče najveći broj tučenih
nije mogao više da se kreće pa su ga drugi nosili i vukli p
povratku u halu.

To su činili svakog časa u toku noći a tako su p
tupali i u dnevnim časovima.

U hali je bilo izmedju 500 i 600 uhapšenih Srba
područja Opštine Pakrac i svi od reda su tučeni na način kal
sam napred to objasnio. Bilo je mnoštvo uhapšenih koji su i
prelom rebara, ruku, nogu, razbijenih glava, izbijenih zuba
drugo. Svi smo uglavnom pri povratku sa tuče bili modri, kr
i otečeni.

Zadržan sam u toj sali 29 dana i za sve vreme ja
ostali Srbi ležali smo na golom betonu. Prvih dana boravka
hali nismo dobijali ništa za hranu a posle možda 5 dana poče
smo dobijati jedanput dnevno po jedno malo parče hleba i po
jednu kocku marmelade i drugo ništa. U hali gde smo bili zatv
nije bilo prostorija WC pa smo morali da tražimo da bi smo
li u prostoriju koja je bila van sale radi zadovoljenja fizi
potreba. Svaki put su nas hrvatski policajci redari tukli d
laska u tu prostoriju i nazad.

Posle provedenih 29 dana u hali ja sam i izvesna
grupa uhapšenih Srba iz Pakraca pušten na slobodu s tim što
je naredjeno da ne smem da se udaljavam od svoje kuće bez n
vogo odborenja. Saopšteno nam je prilikom puštanja da mi tr
da ostanemo u Pakracu i da će nam biti obezbedjeni normalni
lovi života kao i svim gradjanima na području Hrvatske. Uoč
sam kada sam se vratio kući da je sve opljačkano i odneto.
smeo iz kuće nigde da izlazim jer su hrvatski policajci nep
no šetali u blizinu moje kuće i drugihsprskih kuća. Ako bi
izašao na ulicu policajci su ga opominjali da mora da se vr
u kuću i upozoravao da Srbima nije dozvoljeno nikakvo kreta
ulicom ili gradom.

U večernjim časovima hrvatska policija je redovno

Издаје: ИШП "Савремена администрација" д.д.
Издавачки сектор – Београд (48/96)
Ознака за поруџбину: обр. бр. 23/276

Штампа: ИШП "Савремена администрација
Графички сектор "Б. Ђоновић" – Београд

lazila u srpske kuće i stanove i saopštavala da moramo u što kraćem vremenu da napustimo te stanove i kuće preteći da inkoliko to ne učinimo da ćemo svi bitiodvedeni u logore i tamo likvidirani. To je činjeno svake noći i svakog dana.

Bili smo primorani da se obraćamo UNPROFOR-u čije su se jedinice nalazile u Pakracu i tamo nam je rečeno damožemo da napustimo Pakrac i to uz njihovu pomoć. Veliki broj stanovnika Pakraca i područja Opštine Pakrac lica srpske nacionalnosti napustila je Pakrac pa sam i ja mogućnost napuštanja iskoristio 13.07.1995.godine. i došao na područje Srpske Republike gde se i danas nalazim. Ovo sam učinio sa razloga što sam video da zvanične vlasti Hrvatske naredjuju da Srbi napuste tu teritoriju i zato što nisam imao nikakve zaštite na tom području. Sva moja imovina u Pakracu ostala je tamo a ostala je i imovina moje sada pokojne majke koja se nalazila na selu. Moja majka je posedovala kuću i jutro i po zemlje ali ja stvarno sada ne znam kolika je vrednost.

To je sve što ja za sada imam da izjavim.

Pridružujem se krivičnom gonjenju lica koja su me tu i maltretirala. Dodajem samo to da se pričalo da je izvesno veliki broj stanovnika srspke nacionalnosti koje je napuštalo područje Zapadne Slavonije prilikom ofanzive "Bljesak" stradalo putem Okučani-Gradiška ali ja to stvarno nisam video jer sam se to vreme nalazio u zatvoru u Varaždinu kako sam to napred objasnio. Znam pouzdano da sa opštinskog područja Pakraca nedostaje 1.300 stanovnika srpske nacionalnosti za čiju se sudbinu ništa ne zna. Pričalo se da je većina od tih lica ubijena bačena u ribnjak kod Pakraca. To područje je sada u sastavu Hrvatske i to bi trebalo da se istraži i da se pronadju ostaci ubijenih.

Poučen sam da imam pravo da pročitam zapisnik, pa izjavljujem da ne želim jer mi je isti glasno diktiran.

Dovršeno u 13,00 časova.

Zapisničar: Istražni sudija:

ANNEX 43

Basic Court in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Minutes of the witness hearing of Zoran Malinić, dated 27 June 1998 (Operation *Flash;* Camp *Lora,* Split)

Kri. 251/98

MINUTES ON WITNESS HEARING

Taken on 27 June 1998 before the investigating magistrate of the Basic Court in Banja Luka, in the criminal case against NN persons for the criminal act punishable under Article 143 of the Criminal Code of Yugoslavia

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic

Witness
Zoran Malinic

Court Recorder
Mirkica Pejakovic

The hearing was also attended by:

Public Prosecutor

Defendant

Defence Counsel

The Court rose at 11:00 a.m.

The witness was warned that he was bound to tell the truth and that he should not hold anything back; he was also warned against the consequences of giving false evidence and that he should not respond to certain questions if he would thereby embarrass himself or any next of kin seriously or cause damage or be prosecuted as a result of it (Article 229 of the Criminal Procedure Code), so he replied to the general questions as follows:

1. Family and given names: Malinic, Zoran
2. Father's name: Dragoje
3. Occupation: carpenter
4. Address: Banja Luka, 15 Milan Toplica St., Tel: 078 50 188
5. Place of birth: village of Verici, municipality of Banja Luka
6. Date of birth: 30 March 1961
7. Relationship to the defendant or injured party: not related

Asked to state what he knew about the case, the witness declared:

Before the outbreak of this war I lived in Banja Luka and I was engaged in the war as a reserve policeman of the Republic of Srpska. In early May 1995, my unit was stationed in Pakrac. The Croatian army attacked Pakrac on 1 May 1995 and the attack started by heavy shelling along all defence lines of Western Slavonia, which was, at the time, within the Republic of Serbian Krajina.

I was arrested on 4 or 5 May 1995 by the Croatian army. The Croatian soldiers showed an intense hatred of all prisoners. They beat me with their boots, rifle buts and barrels of guns. After we had been taken prisoner, we were brought to Varazdin and detained in a gym. Djordje Ristic from Teslic, who now lives some place in Belgrade, was taken prisoner together with me. Slobodan Karas from Slavonia, who is now in the Croatian prison of

Lepoglava serving his sentence, was another prisoner of war. I know that Slobodan Karas was sentenced to 18 years in prison by a Croatian court.

When we were detained in Varazdin, Croatian soldiers brought us one by one for interrogation and beat us to the point when we lost consciousness. During those interrogations, they gave us a piece of paper with an already written text, but they didn't let us read it and demanded that we sign it. Of course, after having been beaten so badly, I had to sign that text, even though I still don't know what was written in it. After being beaten and interrogated, we were returned to the gym where we had to stand up every five minutes as they played the Croatian anthem "Our beautiful country" through the loudspeaker. The Croatian military policemen who guarded us ordered us to go to the toilette to relieve ourselves or to drink water, and they waited for us there to beat us. They prevented us from drinking water, even though we had terrible thirst.

I was detained in Varazdin till 12 May 1995 and during that time I was repeatedly interrogated and beaten. I was then taken to Bjelovar to a sports arena from where I was brought before a court, where we had to bow to the chequered flag, every time. I refused and was badly beaten because of that. At court, I was also given a piece of paper on which something was written and I was told to sign it. I did that under threats and blows I received.

I was detained in Bjelovar for two days and was driven, together with 17 captured Serb soldiers, to Split and put in a room at Lora camp. At Lora, I was guarded by the Croatian military policemen belonging to the 72nd MP in Split, commanded by Mihajlo Budimir from the village of Ricice, near Zadar. He was from the same village as Veljko Kadijevic (SFRY Defence Minister). At least that was what he said. As soon as we came to the camp, the MPs told us that they had prepared for three months a welcome to the "worst Chetniks" fighting in Croatia. They lined us up against a wall and began beating us with whatever was at hand. Each of them had various objects in their hands, such as pieces of steel bars, pieces of electric conductors, iron bars, pieces of wood, batons and other objects. There were many prisoners of war who fell into a coma from the first blow they suffered. On the other hand, there were many of them who stood up on their feet for long even though they had suffered terrible blows. We were beaten all over our bodies. In my group, there were Andjelko Teodorovic, who now lives in Banja Luka at Debeljaci suburb; Milan Kleut, a serving JNA captain 1st class, who now lives in Banja Luka as well; Milan Gelic, who lives some place in Banja Luka; Ignjat Nikic, a lawyer from Banja Luka; Zeljko Gajic from Gradiska; Sasa Keser from Gradiska; Dalibor Moravac also from Gradiska, who had been previously interrogated. Besides these men, there were also Dragoslav Ristic from Teslic; his twin brother Dragan Ristic; Pero Jokic; Vaso Ristic and Zeljko Jokic. I can't recall the names of the other Serb prisoners, but I know that we had come across two captured Serb soldiers when we came to Lora. One of them is a certain Miro from somewhere in Belgrade and the other was Slavisa Malesevic from Prnjavor, who is now in Split.

Having received the welcome described above, the whole group that came from Bjelovar was placed in separate rooms and the Croatian military policemen beat us severely while we were walking to those rooms. They told us, after we had entered the rooms, to stand without interruption and that we were not supposed to lean against the window at all or sit on the pieces of wood that were in the room. I spent five long days in that position and I was not given anything to drink the whole time or to go to the lavatory or make a single movement. Whoever tried to lean against the wall or sit down was severely beaten. Some prisoners could

not endure standing, so they sat down. The Croatian soldiers would beat them to the point of unconsciousness.

During the rest of my days at Lora, the Croatian military policemen used all methods of torture that are very difficult to describe. They took us out at sweltering heat and forced us to look at the sun for several hours, to dig and to move heavy stones from one place to another with bare hands, and then to put them back again. As we did so, we were terribly beaten all over our bodies. They used a water hose to shower us while we were all dressed up, and we had to walk back to our cells soaking wet. They made us beat each other until we slipped into a coma or something like that. They ordered us to do the things that no normal human being would think of, such as being cruel to animals. They forced us to put our fingers into each other's anuses and then to lick them; and they invented a lot more ways of humiliating us that I can't recall at the moment, even less to recount them. I was detained in Split for about fourteen months and during that period I was beaten and maltreated. All the time, they threatened us that we would not leave the camp alive. After fourteen months, they took us to Knin where we spend about six months. We were held in the premises of the military police in a sort of wooden shed. In Knin, we were somewhat less frequently beaten, but we were taken out every day to do physical work for more than ten hours. While I was at Lora, I was given food once a day and we had very limited time for eating. For instance, I had to gulp down a hot soup in three seconds and the other food in a minute. As a rule, the food was very hot and that was one of the ways of torturing the prisoners. No prisoner ever managed to eat all the food brought to him in the time allotted by the Croatian military policemen. We were brought the same food also the day after, and so the time passed.

After my detention at Knin, I was taken again to Lora and from Lora to Zagreb. I spent some time in Zagreb, perhaps four to five months, and I was taken out for prisoner exchange and eventually exchanged on the River Sava on 4 August 1997. All in all, I spent two years and a little more than three months in Croatian detention. During all that time, I received no decision by the competent authorities, although I was registered by the International Red Cross after my capture in Bjelovar. While I was in detention, I lost some twenty kilos because of everyday beating and mistreating, doing of hard physical work and poor nutrition. When I was taken prisoner I weighed about 85 kg and when I was released I weighed only 62 kg.

I reiterate that I can't describe all the methods of my torture and ill treatment or the treatment of other prisoners used by the military police.

As a result of the beating I suffered I still feel terrible pain around my kidneys, in my chest, spine and back, but by far the most serious consequences that I suffered are almost incessant aches in my head. I would like to be examined by a consultant specialist and to get a proper diagnosis.

I am willing to make a statement before any foreign authorities in connection with what I experienced during my Croatian detention.

I join the criminal prosecution of persons who beat and mistreated me at Lora, namely Miroslav Buzov, camp commander; his deputy Vanja Uljevic, a military policeman; Tomo Dujic from Vukovar; Tadija Bokanovic who interrogated and beat me; Ivica Bratic alias Bobby and others whose names I don't remember at the moment. I have a list of persons who beat and mistreated me and I will make a photocopy of it, and submit it when I come for medical examination.

This is all I had to say for the time being and I will recall, if necessary, many other details concerning the ill treatment of me and other prisoners by the soldiers and policemen.

I have been advised to read the minutes and I declare that I don't want to, because it was dictated out loud.

The hearing was adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Court Recorder
Mirkica Pejakovic, Signed

Investigating Magistrate
Djordje Stojakovic, Sgd.

223/98-19

Број КИ Кри-259/98

ЗАПИСНИК О САСЛУШАЊУ СВЕДОКА

састављен дана 27.06. 1998 године пред Istražnim

судијом Osnovnog суда у Banjaluci

у кривичном поступку против NN

због кривичног дела из члана 143 КЗ. Ј.

Istražni — судија

DJORDJE STOJAKOVIĆ

Записничар

MIRKICA PEJAKOVIĆ

Сведок

Zoran Malinić

Саслушању сведока присуствују и:
јавни тужилац

окривљени

бранилац

Започето у 11 часова

Сведок је опоменут да је дужан да говори истину и да не сме ништа прећутати, упозорен је на последице давања лажног исказа, као и да није дужан да одговара на поједина питања, ако је вероватно да би тиме изложио себе или свог блиског сродника тешкој срамоти, знатној материјалној штети или кривичном гоњењу (члан 229. ЗКП), па на општа питања сведок даје одговоре:

1) Име и презиме ZORAN MALINIĆ
2) Име оца Dragoja
3) Занимање stolar,
4) Боравиште Banjaluka, Ul. Milana Toplice br. 15, tel. 078 50-188 725-210
5) Место рођења selo Verići, opština Banjaluka
6) Година рођења 30.3.1961 g.
7) Однос са окривљеним и оштећеним nesrodan

За овим сведок о самом предмету износи следеће:

Ja sam pre početka ovog rata živeo uBanjaluci a u toku trajanja rata angažovan sam u rezervni sastav policije Republike Srpske. Početkom maja 1995 godine jedinica u kojoj sam se ja nalazio bila je u Pakracu. Hrvatska vojska izvršila je napad na Pakrac 1.maja 1995 godine a taj napad je otpočeo sa snažnim granatiranjem sa svih linija podružja Zapadne Slavonije, koje se u to vrijeme nalazilo na području Republike Srpske Krajine.

Zarobljen sam 4.maja odnosno 5.maja 1995 godine, od strane Hrvatske vojske. Hrvatski vojnici su ispoljili prema zarobljenim svekoliku odnosno strahovitu mržnju. Udarali su me sa svim i svačim, a najčešće nogama na kojima su bile čizma, te kundacima i cevima od oružja. Posle zarobljavanja sprovedeni smo u Varaždin i zatvoreni u neku sportsku dvoranu. Zarobljen je pored mene i Djordje Ristić iz Teslića koji se sada nalazi negde uBeogradu. Dalje zarobljen je Slobodan KaRAS, negde iz Slavonije, a sada se isti nalazi negde u hrvatskom zatvoru u Lepoglavi na izdržavanju kazne. Znam da je Slobodan Karas osudjen na 18 godina zatvora od strane hrvatskog suda.

Posle smeštaja u Varaždinu hrvatski vojnici su počeli da nas pojedinačno izvode u druge prostorije na saslušanja,a prilikom saslušanja, udarali su nas do onesvešćenja. Na saslušanjima su nam davali papir na kome je već tekst napisan a nisu dozvoljavali da mi čitamo taj tekst, već su zahtevali samo da ga potpišemo. Naravno pod uticajem batina ja sam morao da potpišem taj tekst, mada i danas neznam šta je na njemu pisalo. Posle saslušanja i dobijenih batina vraćali su nas ponovo u dvoranu u kojoj smo neprekidno možda svakih pet minuta morali da ustajemo jer su tamo preko razglasne stanice svirali hrvatsku himnu "Lepa naša". Čuvari hrvatski vojni policajci, naredjivali su nam da podjemo u prostoriju WC-a, da bi obavili fiziološke potrtebe ili pili vode, a tamo su nas sačekivali i tukli. Nisu dozvolili da pijemo vodu iako smo za to imali strahovite potrebe.

Zadržan sam u Varaždinu do 12.maja 1995 godine i za to vreme mnoštvo puta izvodjen sam na saslušanje i tučen. Odveden sam posle toga u Bjelovar u sportsku dvoranu a odatle sam dva dana izvodjen na sud i svaki put pri ulasku terali su nas da se poklonim šahovnici, ali ja na to nisam pristao, pa sam zbog toga strahovito tučen. U sudu su mi takodje davali papir, na kome je napisan tekst i terali da to potpišem, što sam ja pod uticajem pretnji i nanošenja udaraca potpisivao.

Boravio sam uBjelovaru dva dana a posle toga sa još 17 zarobljenih vojnika srpskih, odvežen u Split i zatvoren u prostoriju logora "Lora". Posle dolaska u Split u "Loru" hrvatski vojni policajci koji su pripadali 72-goj Bojni vojne policije u Splitu, čiji je komandir bio Mihajlo Budimir iz sela Ričice kod Zadra. Iz tog sela je bio i Veljko Kadijević, bar je tako pričao Mihajlo. Odmah posle ulaska u taj logor, policajci su nam saopštili da su se oni pripremali tri meseca za doček "najokorelijih četnika" koji su ratovali na području Hrvatske. Postrojili su nas uza zid i otpočeli da nas udaraju svim i svačim. Imali su svaki u rukama razne predmete kao što su komadi čelične sajle, komadi elektroprovodnika, komadi metalnih cevi, komadi drveta, palice i sve drugo. Bilo je dosta zarobljenih koji su od prvih udaraca pali u komu, ali bio je izvestan broj koji se dugo održao na nogama. Udarci su nanošeni po svim delovima tela. U toj grupi bio je Andjelko Teodo-

dorović koji sada živi uBanjaluci, naselje Debeljaci. Pored Andjelka bio je Milan Kleut, aktivni kepetan I klase bivše JNA, sada živi u Banjaluci,Milan Gelić, koji živi negde u Banjaluci , Nikić Ignjat, advokat izBanjaluke, zatim Željko Gajić izGradiške, Saša Keser iz Gradiške, Dalibor Moravac izGradiške koji je ranije saslušan. Pored navedenih bili su iz TEslića, Dragoslav Ristić, njegov brat blizanac Dragan Ristić, Pero Jokić, Vaso Ristić i Željko Jokić. Ostalih imena zarobljenih srba ja se sada trenutno ne sjećam, ali znam da smo zatekli u Lori zarboljena dva srpka vojnika i to jedan Miro negde iz Beograda, a drugi je iz Prnjavora Slaviša Malešević, koji se i sada nalazi u Splitu.

Posle dočeka koji je priredjen na napred opisan način, cela grupa koja je došla izBejlovara rasporedjena je u zasebne prostorije, a prilikom kretanja do tih prostorija hrvatski vojni policajci su nas strahovito tukli. Naredili su nam nakon ulaska u zasebnu prostoriju da moramo neprekidno stajati u toj prostoriji i da ne smemo uopšte nasloniti se na zid ili sesti na daske koje su bile u toj prostoriji. U takvom položaju bio sam punih pet dana i za to vreme nisu dozvoljavali da pijemo vode, da idem u prostoriju WC-a, ili uopšte da se maknem. Onaj ko je pokušao da se nasloni ili sedne bio je strahovito tučen. Bio je po neki zarobljeni koji nije mogao da izdrži stajanje pa je seo, medjutim hrvatski vojnici su postupili i prema njemu na najgrublji način strahovite udarce do onesvešćenja.

U narednim danima boravka u "Lori" veoma je teško opisati koje su sve metode mučenja primenjivali hrvatski vojni policajci.Izvodili su nas po najjačem suncu, i terali da gledamo u sunce po nekoliko časova, da kopamo i prenosimo kamen sa jednog mesta na drugo golim rukama, a potom da vraćamo isti odakle smo ga i odneli. Te radnje bile su popraćene neprekidnim nanošenjem udaraca po svim delovima tela. Kupali su nas mlazom vode pod pritiskom iz vatrogasnih šmrkova, obučene pa smo tako mokri išli u ćeliju. Terali su nas da se medjusobno tučemo, nanosimo jedan drugom udarce sve dok ne padnemo u komu i slično.. Naredjivali su nam da radimo ono što nikada normalnom čoveku ne bi padalo na pamet da muči životinju a kamo li čoveka. Terali su nas da jedan drugom stavljamo prst u čmar pa da ga posle ližemo i još mnoštvo načina ponižavanja kojih se ja sada i ne želim da se sećam, a i da ih pričam. Zadržan sam u Splitu oko 14 meseci i za sve to vreme tučen i maltretiran. Neprekidno su nam upućivane pretnje da niko živ iz tog logara neće izići. Posle 14 meseci odvedeni smo u Knin, gde smo zadržani oko 6 meseci. Smešteni smo u prostorije vojne policije u neke barake. U Kninu su nas nešto manje tukli, ali smo izvodjeni svakog dana na izvodjenje fizičkih radova po više od lo časova. Dok sam se nalazio u "Lori" dobijao sam hranu jedanput dnevno, a vreme za jelo je bilo ograničeno. Naprimer, morao sam da pojedem vruću supu za tri sekunde, a ostalu hranu za jedan minut. Hrana je po pravilu bila vrela pa je i to bio jedan od sistema mučenja harobljenih. Niko od zarobljenih nije uspio da pojede svu hranu koja je doneta u vremenu koje su odredili hrvatski vojni policajci. Tu istu hranu donosili su drugog dana i tako je vreme prolazilo.

Posle boravka u Kninu odveden sam ponovo u "Loru" a iz Lore u Zagreb. U Zagrebu sam bio jedno izvesno vreme, možda jedno 4 do pet meseci, i onda sam odveden na razmenu i razmenjen na Savi 4.avgusta 1997 godine. Prema tome ja sam proveo u hrvatskom

zarobljeništvu dve godine i nešto više od tri meseca. Za sve to vreme nisam dobio nikakvu odluku nadležnih vlasti, iako sam posle zarobljavanja u Bjelovaru registrovan od strane Medjunarodnog crvenog krsta. Za vreme boravka u zarobljeništvu ja sam izgubio oko 2o kg u telesnoj težini zbog svakodnevnih tuča i maltretiranja, obavljanja teških fizičkih poslova i slabe ishrane. Prilikom zarobljavanja imao sam oko 85 kg telesne težine a kada sam izišao imao sam 62 kg.

Ponovo ističem da ja stvarno sada ne mogu ni da opišem sve metode mučenja i maltretiranja koje je prema meni i ostalim zarobljenim primenjivala vojna policija.

Od udaraca koje sam zadobio i danas osećam strahovite bolove u predelu bubrega , grudnog koša, kičme i ledja a najveće posledice su mi skoro neprekidni bolovi u glavi. Želeo bih da budem pregledan od strane stručnjaka iz oblasti medicine i da dobijem pravu dijagnozu.

Ja sam spreman da o svemu onom što sam doživeo u hrvatskom zarobljeništvu dam izjavu pred bilo kojim stranim organima.

Pridružujem se krivičnom gonjenju lica koja su me tukla i maltretirala u "Lori" i to Miroslav Buzova , upravnika zatvora, njegovog zamenika Vanje Ujevića, vojnog policajca,Tome Dujića iz Vukovara, Tadiju Bokanovića koji me je ispitivao i tukao, Ivice Bratića zv. "Bobi", i drugih čijih se imena ja sada ne sećam. Posedujem spisak lica koja su me tukla i mučila i ja ću fotokopiju tog spiska predati kada budem pozvan na medicinski pregled.

To je sve što ja za sada imam da izjavim, a ako bude trebalo ja ću se prisetiti još mnoštva detalja koji su primenjivani prema meni i ostalim zarobljenim vojnicima i policajcima.

Poučen sam da imam pravo da čitam zapisnik, pa izjavljujem da ne želim, jer je isti glasno diktiran.

Dovršeno u 14,oo časova

ZAPISNIČAR

ISTRAŽNI SUDIJA

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