

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING

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

(CROATIA v. YUGOSLAVIA)

MEMORIAL
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

ANNEXES

REGIONAL FILES

VOLUME 2
PART II

WESTERN SLAVONIA AND BANOVA

1 MARCH 2001

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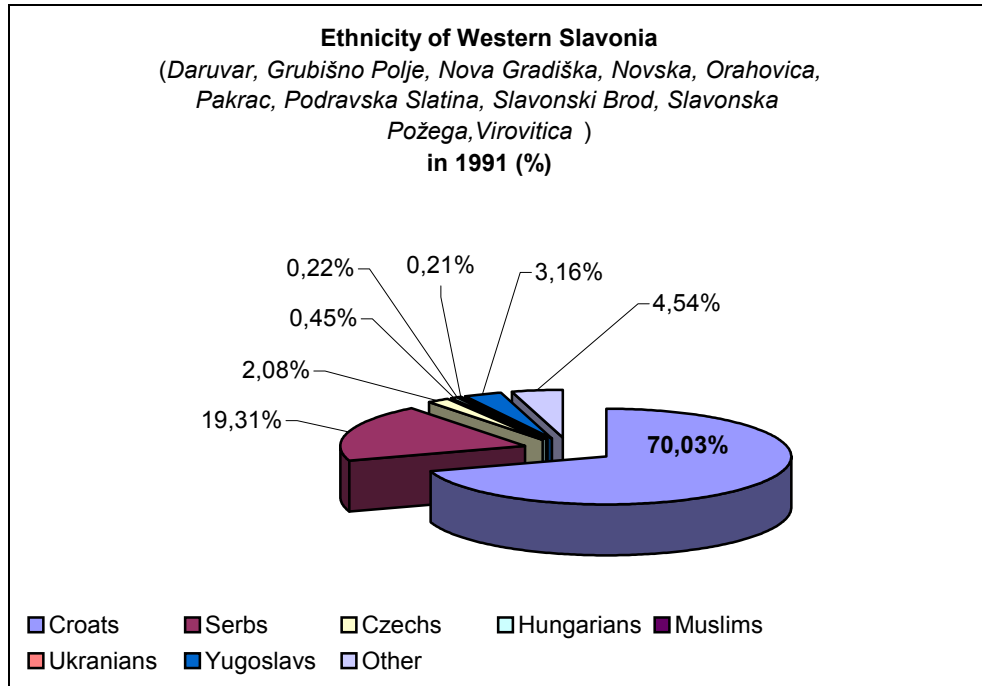
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PART A: WESTERN SLAVONIA

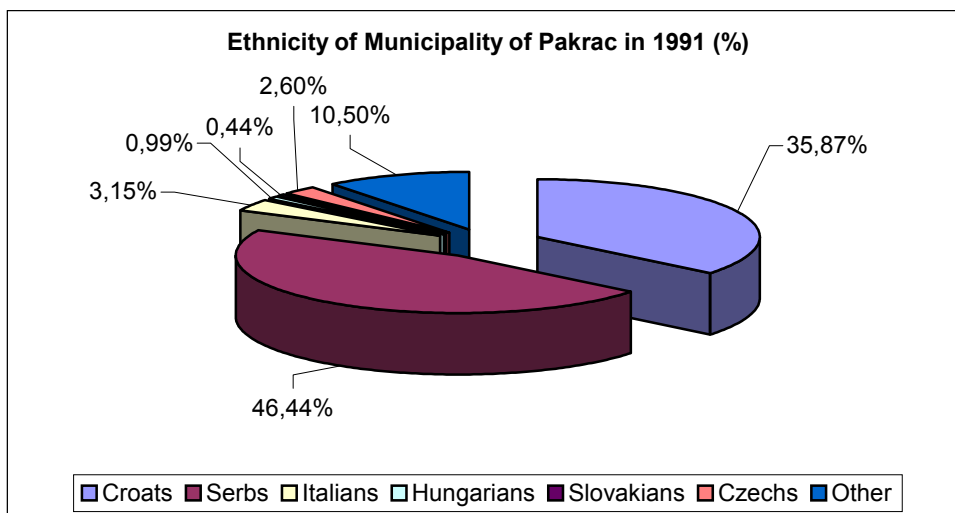
ETHNIC STRUCTURES

WESTERN SLAVONIA



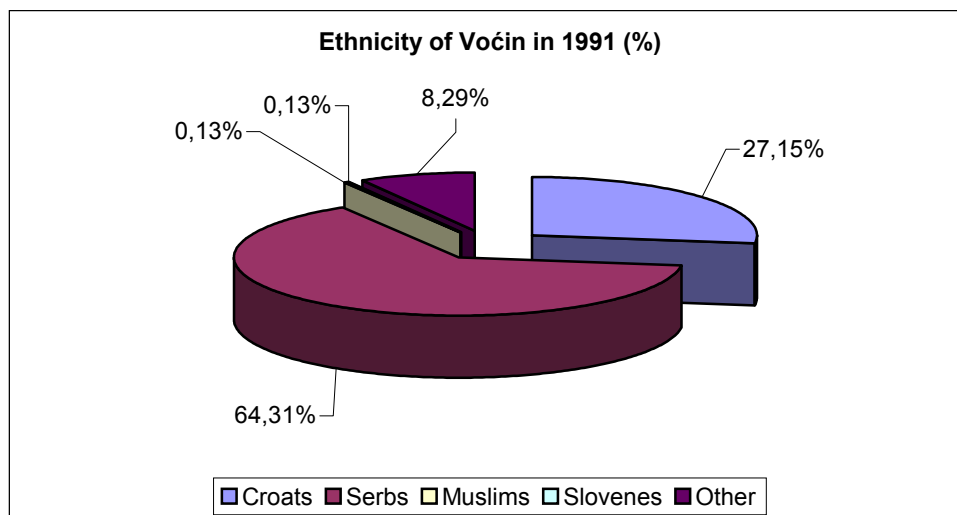
Croats	305,929
Serbs	84,356
Czechs	9,107
Hungarians	1,950
Muslims	965
Ukrainians	906
Yugoslavs	13,819
Other	19,813
TOTAL	436,845

MUNICIPALITY OF PAKRAC

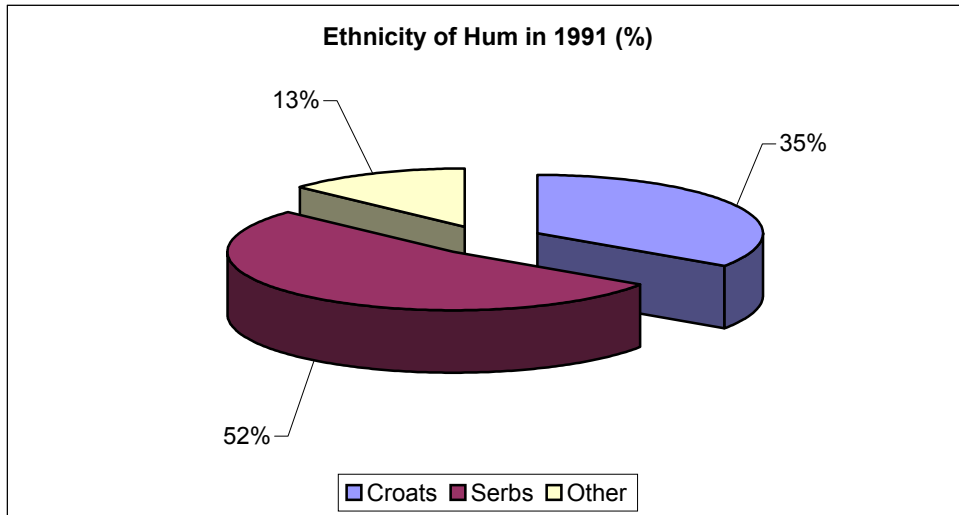


Croats	9,896
Serbs	12,813
Italians	869
Hungarians	273
Slovaks	122
Czechs	718
Other	2,898
GRAND TOTAL	27,589

VOĆIN

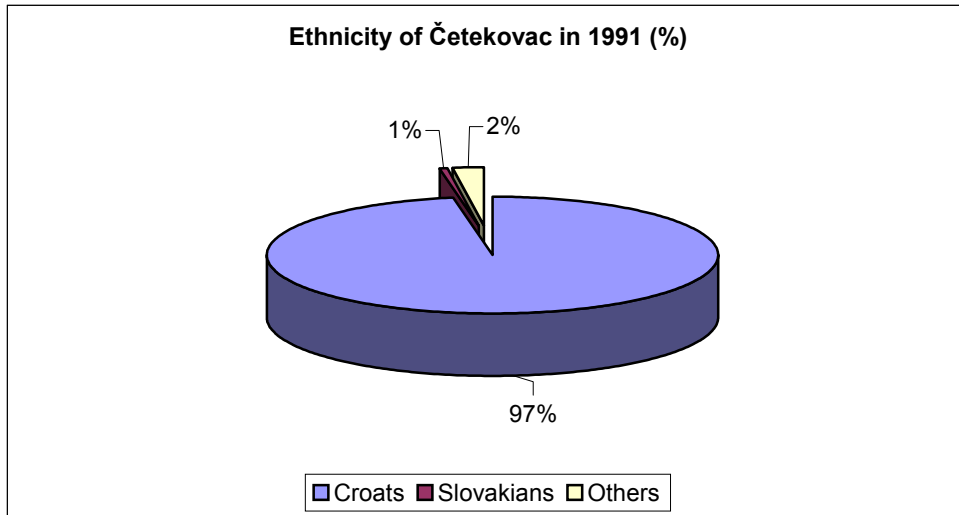


Croats	426
Serbs	1,009
Muslims	2
Slovenes	2
Other	130
GRAND TOTAL	1,569

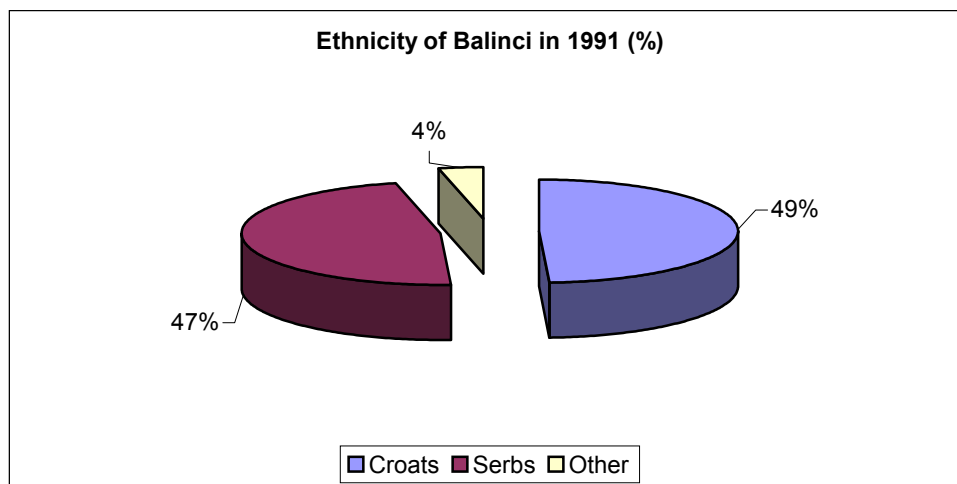
HUM

Croats	84
Serbs	127
Other	32
GRAND TOTAL	243

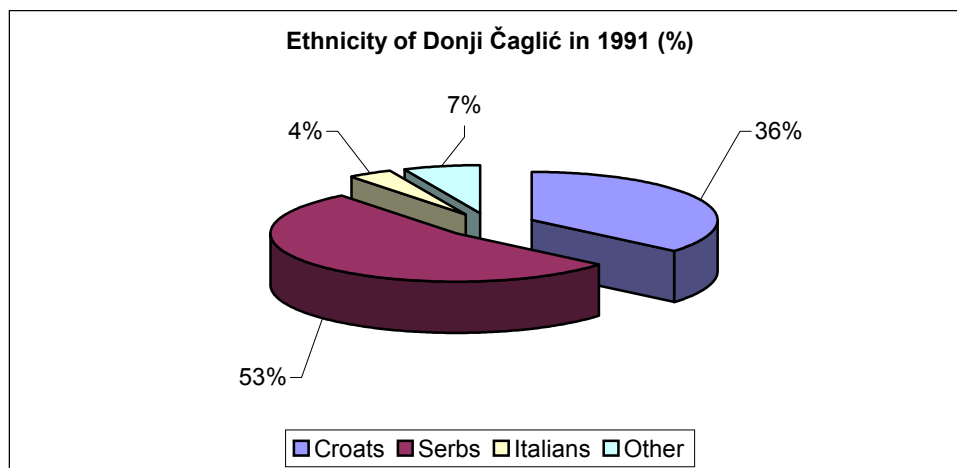
ČETEKOVAC



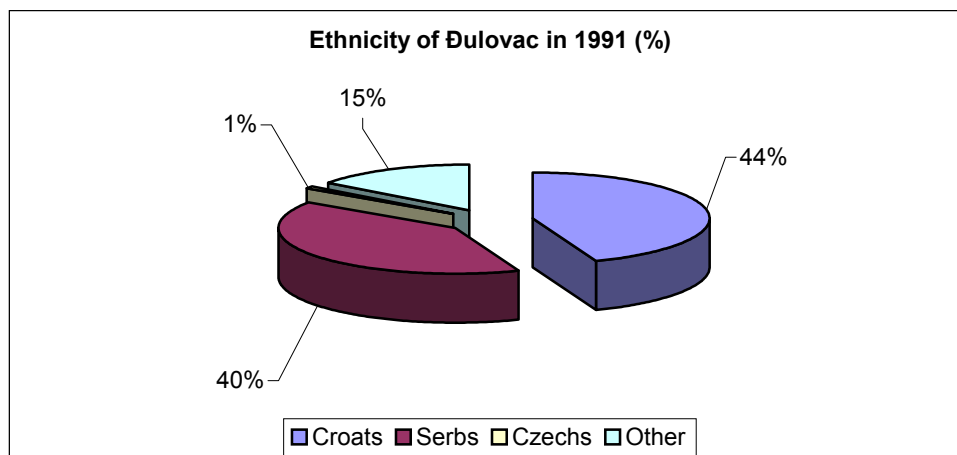
Croats	302
Slovaks	2
Others	7
GRAND TOTAL	311

BALINCI

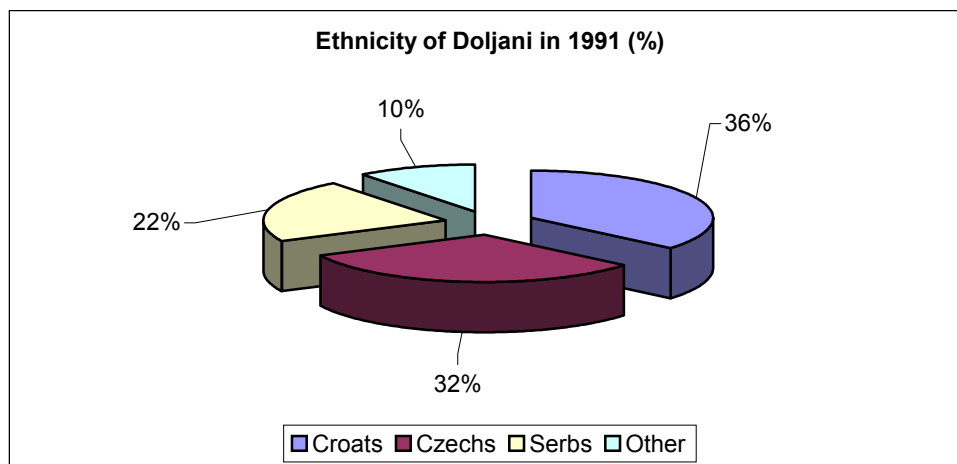
Croats	145
Serbs	139
Other	11
GRAND TOTAL	295

DONJI ČAGLIĆ

Croats	182
Serbs	270
Italians	19
Other	34
GRAND TOTAL	505

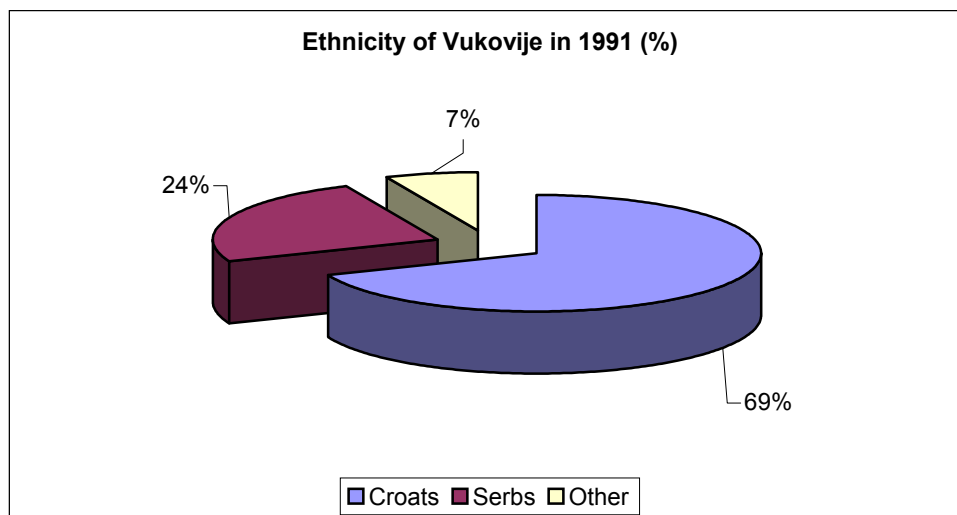
ĐULOVAC

Croats	285
Serbs	260
Czechs	6
Other	95
GRAND TOTAL	646

DOLJANI

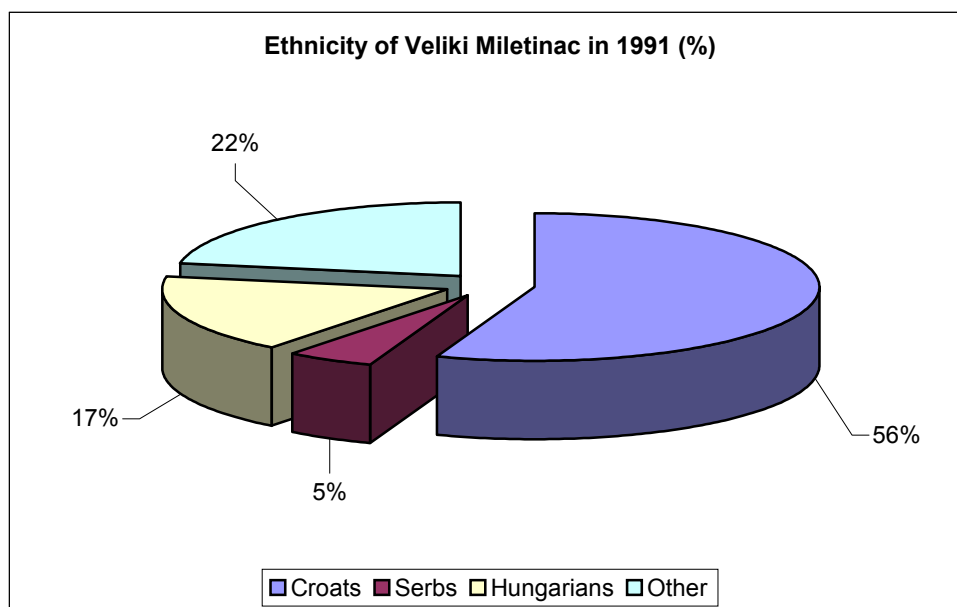
Croats	361
Czechs	318
Serbs	219
Other	105
GRAND TOTAL	1,003

VUKOVIJE



Croats	71
Serbs	25
Other	7
GRAND TOTAL	103

VELIKI MILETINAC



Croats	55
Serbs	5
Hungarians	17
Other	22
GRAND TOTAL	99

WITNESS STATEMENTS

**ANNEX 169:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.L.**

RECORD ON WITNESS QUESTIONING

Drawn up at the Military Court in Bjelovar on 9 May 1995. Charges are brought against the accused M.L. because of the criminal offence under Article 235/1 – 244/ of KZ.

Judge: Dragutin Srećec. Recording secretary: Luca Grizelj. Beginning at 12,10 am.

The parents of the accused, M.L. are S. and M. (born C.). His address is: He was born on ... in ..., the Republic of Croatia. He is a Serb. He is a machine technician.

He is married and has two sons (born on ... and ...). He graduated from ... high school – for machine operation. He has a house and private plot. He completed military service in Požarevac – Kragujevac in 1977/78.

He hasn't been rewarded. He hasn't been accused before, and hasn't been in a prison. He is not accused of any other criminal offence at the time.

The accused has been informed, in terms of Article 208, page 2 and 3 of ZKP-a, of why the charges against him have been brought, as well as of the reasonable doubt that he has committed a criminal offence. He is asked if he has anything to state in his defence, and he is also informed that he, if he doesn't want, doesn't have to say anything in his defence nor answer the questions asked. Also, he is informed that in the event he doesn't state anything in his defence and does not answer the questions asked he would make the collecting of evidence for his defence harder.

The accused is informed, in terms of Article 62, page 1 and 2 of ZKP, that during the criminal procedure he can have a lawyer, moreover, he can choose his lawyer for the first interrogation and that his lawyer can be present during the interrogation. The accused states that he gives up the right to have a lawyer for the first interrogation, and that he will state his defence without the presence of a lawyer.

The accused is informed, in terms of Article 208, page 1 of ZKP that he is bound to come if called for and immediately inform about any change of address or of an intent to change his residence address. Also, he is warned of the consequences, that is, that he would be arrested by force if he didn't do as asked.

The accused states his

DEFENCE

Already in July of 1991 V.V., Secretary of the Committee at the time, and I. Š., former judge of the Municipal Court in .., who became a lawyer, came to me and told me that something evil is going to happen to the Serbs and that we had to leave for the hills and organize our defence so that the Croats wouldn't slaughter us.

They talked in that way not only to me but also to other Serbs. Thus, we went, on 1st August 1991, to the Voćin area, where they gave me an automatic rifle and some old olive-drab green maize uniforms. We got arms from the old barracks in Našice. Boro Lukić brought us the arms. The ex-JNA brought directly some consignments of arms. We were located in the area of Sekulinac warehouse. Since I was a bit older than the others I wasn't

acquainted with the fighting units. Because I am an ... technician, my duty was to take care of the supply service. I took care of the silage for the fattening of young bulls and for the storage of other food – crops.

A detachment of specialists, whose commander was the police inspector, Dragoslav Bukvić from Osijek, was located in the Sekulinac warehouse. Goran Vasilov, son of a doctor from Slatina, and Zoran Mišćević, who came from Germany and joined the armed rebellion, were also there.

I point out that Dragoslav Bukvić was constantly accompanied by Jovan Kokić from the village of Đurčići near Drenovac, not far from Voćin. That man, Jovan Kokić, was the direct executor of the most horrible crimes which I can't state at the moment, but I have heard other people saying that he took part in the killing of the Croatian civilians, and even those Serbs who wouldn't accept the armed rebellion. He even killed his cousin near the village of Čeralije.

The action taken to conquer the village of Četekovac was commanded by Dragoslav Bukvić and Boro Lukić, who was army commander. There were also Goran Vasilov, Zoran Mišćević and Jovan Kokić and others. I don't know everything they did in Četekovci, but I know that some people were taken away, who no-one knows where they ended up. I know that during that action, at the beginning of September of 1991, 28 Croatians were slaughtered.

No-one among us knew about the preparations for the action in Četekovci because the specialists under the command of Dragoslav Bukvić surrounded the village during the night and massacred the people early in the morning. No-one among us dared to talk about that or to ask what happened there, because the same thing could happen to us.

After the action in Četekovci the detachment of specialists under the command of Dragoslav Bukvić reorganized. So, Dragoslav Bukvić together with Jovan Kokić organized a group for the field mining, Zoran Mišćević took over the command of the formation for diversion defence, and Goran Vasiljev became the commander of the reconnaissance detachment. They were organized in that way during the whole time until the retreat on 13 December 1991.

From that point the army commander, Boro Lukić was replaced by Dragan Keleva. Boro Lukić went as a commander to Zvečevo.

On 13 December 1991 till 12 am all the formations retreated in the direction of Zvečevo. After 12 am the remaining Croatian population were massacred. On the same occasion the Catholic church was knocked down. I heard that the culprit for that was Goran Vasilov together with a man named Pavlović who is from the Voćin area. Zoran Mišćević's group was located between Zvečevo and Voćin near the "Džedović" motel. Therefore I conclude that the Goran Vasilov's reconnaissance detachment committed that crime together with Šešelj's Chetnicks and others because a lot of people saw them at the scene of crime.

Me and my family retreated towards Zvečevo in a tractor with trailer. When I arrived to Zvečevo I had to hand in my automatic rifle and afterwards we continued to travel towards Okučani and Bosnia. I had to hand in arms on colonel Trbojević's personal request. I went in my tractor all the way to Šabac in Serbia, where I left the tractor and the trailer to family because my brother who escaped earlier took me in his car to Belgrade where our relatives lived. I lived in Belgrade until October 1994. I worked there as a labourer. I wasn't employed permanently.

Since I didn't have any secure job in Serbia and since I heard that there is a farm in the village of Rajčić which is four kilometers to the north of the part of the highway between Okučani and Novska. I started working there. My job was to store the food and to fatten the cattle.

We had worked there until the action of the Croatian Army, on 1st May 1995, when we left the farm and headed towards Pakrac, where we waited on the street for the Croatian police-officers to come.

I have never taken part in any fighting actions and the rifle which I was given on 1st August 1991 and gave to colonel Trbojević on 13 December 1991, I've never used.

I have nothing else to state:

The accused states that he doesn't want to read the record. He signs it.

**ANNEX 170:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.T.**

A.T., born on in ..., municipality of Nova Gradiška, permanent address: ...; present address: ..., number of the identity card: ... – identity card issued by the Police station Nova Gradiška; gives the following:

TESTIMONY

“On November 24th 1991, I was in my house, in the basement, in the village ... when I found out about the incursion of Chetniks in the village across the river Sava. After that, I went to the embankment for reloading a weapon that wasn't shooting, so I went to search for members of the National Guard, but I didn't find them there. In regard to that the weapon that I had was faulty, I had to retreat together with other members of the National Guard that were retreating from the village. The next day, on November 25th, I returned to the village ... and then M.B. told me that the dead that were in a basement of house where they died should be buried. There were four skulls and bodies of the dead that were consumed by fire in the basement. I recognised the late Anto Ranisavljević, because the torso was the only part of the body that was left over – the head, arms and legs were consumed by fire. I made one wide trunk and I put nylon in it. I put all four bodies that were consumed by fire in one trunk. I wrapped the trunk in aluminium foil and I buried it in a garden in front of the house where they died.

I state one more time that Anto Ranisavljević was among those that died on that day in

I am not familiar with the reason why doctors didn't write a report and a certificate of death and why the death of the late Anto Ranisavljević wasn't entered in a register of deaths. I am also not familiar with why official authorities conducted neither an investigation nor a medical examination of the dead. I have nothing else to state and I authenticate my statement and its verity with my personal signature. “

FINISHED

The recording secretary: ZDENKA PETRANOVIĆ

The leader of the proceeding: MAJA MIKIĆ

The witness: A.T.

**ANNEX 171:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.M.**

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE BROD-POSAVINA COUNTY
III. POLICE STATION OKUČANI

Okučani, 22 August 1997

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 22 August 1997 in the premises of the III. Police Station Okučani, and in connection with the informative interview with M.M., born on ... in Gornji Varoš, Croat, married, residence address in ...

(...)

The interview was conducted on the circumstances of a possible capturing of his wife L. M., born on ..., and on her being in the camp "KPD" Stara Gradiška.

During the interview, the witness said that, when the war broke out in the Republic Croatia, that is, in the area of the municipality Stara Gradiška, he stayed together with his wife in his house all until 22 November 1991, when they were exiled from the village by the Serbian Chetnik army.

(...)

Ha also said that, according to his knowledge, two inhabitants of the village were captured and taken to the prison "KPD" Stara Gradiška, while around 5 inhabitants were killed by the aggressor army. When he was asked whether he had any information about the members of the JNA or individuals from the paramilitary units of the "TO Okučani", he said that he personally did not know them, since they used nicknames instead of last and first names.

He said that on 21 November 1991, the Serbian army ordered the inhabitants to leave the village until 22 November 1991, or else they would be killed. They obeyed.

When he was asked whether he or his wife were captured and taken to the "KPD" Stara Gradiška, he said that they were not. They were occasionally maltreated, from October 1991 until the aforesaid date, when they had to move out. When asked whether he knew that some of familiar inhabitants died due to the injuries they got in the prison Stara Gradiška, he said that he did not know. .

He had nothing else to say in connection with the aforesaid.

Record written by
Milan Oštrić

**ANNEX 172:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.B.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
BJELOVAR POLICE DEPARTMENT

No: 511-02-02/III-
30th January 1992

MINUTES ON TAKING A STATEMENT

Made at Bjelovar Police Department on 30th January 1992; on the basis of the Article 151 of the Law on the Criminal Procedure because of a reasonable doubt that the criminal deed of an armed rebellion according to the Article 236 P Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia.

Authorized official person: Anđelko Seleš

Recording secretary: Milka Bendur

Began at 8.30 hrs

Name, father's name: N.B.

Occupation: forest worker

Address: ...

Born on ... in ..., municipality of Otočac.

He gave the following statement:

By the end of 1990, according to him, the meetings of the Serbs in Kukunjevac started, and the president of the SDS (Serbian Democratic Party) VELJKO DŽAKULA used to come with some unknown men. The president of the SDS of Kukunjevac was at the time DOBRICA EČIMOVIĆ. At the beginning of 1991, sentries were set up in the village, and the people on sentry duty were armed with hunting guns and other weapons that they had since World War II. In February 1991, military weapons arrived in Kukunjevac which were distributed by the retired policeman of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia, and who worked at Pakrac Police Station, MIRKO ŠIMATOVIĆ. He first gave the weapons to those who were members of the reserve of the police, and in addition to them the weapons were given to: DRAGAN OVIŠIĆ, MIRKO VULETIĆ, KRSTE ŠPANOVIĆ, PERO ROMIĆ, RAJKO OKLJEŠA, DOBRICA EČIMOVIĆ, MIĆA EČIMOVIĆ, MILOŠ BANIĆ, ILIJA VEZMAR. The group was led by Mirko Šimatović who was one of the main initiators of the clash in Pakrac that happened on 1st March 1991. Until August 1991 the meetings of the SDS were constantly held in Kukunjevac and the people were constantly on sentry duty. In the beginning of August, a contingent of weapons were again brought on the truck of INA, and the weapons were distributed at the hunting house in Kukunjevac. In the middle of August, the mobilization of the people from Kukunjevac was made, from 18 – 60 years of age. Then they left the village and set off towards Kolodvorska Street and further to the edge of the woods where the review of troops was. There were about 250 armed men. Then the weapons were brought through Okučani, Bijela Stijena, Subocka and Korita, so there was more weapons than men. That group was situated in the woods that is somewhere between the villages of Korita, Lovska and Bujavica. On 1st September 1991 they went to the spot called "Trokut" (triangle) and there they were in a restaurant called "Trokut" where they were going to eat, and the surrounding villages were getting them food. The food was prepared by Ilija Vezmar, Dragan Ranić and Momčilo Vojinović. Somewhere about 10th September 1991, the reserve from Bosnia arrived and they all joined the formations of Banjalučki Corps. As soon the reserve arrived the local

people mingled with them. They used radio station RUP 12 and a military vehicle as their means of connection. In this liaison centre were Rajko Vuletić and a certain Dženadija. The reserve from the villages of Kukunjevci, Bujavica, Lovska and Korita were on the spot called "Trokut". In that period they would come over a weekend to Kukunjevac and nobody touched or attacked them. When they were coming to Kukunjevac, they would fire from the mortars at the surrounding villages. In the upper part of the village Stevo Erdeš and Tone Erdeš handled the mortar, and in front of the café "Slatka Tajna" there were more mortars. They were handled by Janko Cvišić, Čedo Glunčić, Rade Šašić, Branko Vukašinić, Savo Savić, Lazo Zagorac, Mišo Zagorac, Vlado Tomašević, Jovica Bojčić and four members of the reserve from Bosnia. At the time N.'s brother, M.B. and Stevo Ećimović brought a contingent of weapons, sold it and took the money. With that money B.M. bought a car, a green Mercedes 200 diesel, with Daruvar registration plates and Stevo Ećimović bought a Mazda 323 F. M.B. was a commander of the platoon in the company of I.B. who was situated in Pakrac, in the area called

Stevo Ećimović went to the airport in Banja Luka to work there, because he worked there while he was in the army. N.B. was a soldier in a battalion commanded by Nenad Srđenović, a commander of the First company was Dobrica Ećimović, and the commander of the Second company was Milan Popović. Later, Dobrica Ećimović was removed because of incompetence, and to his post was appointed Boro Vojnović. Every company consisted of two platoons. The shift of the reserve from Bosnia was mostly from Prijedor and later, from Zrenjanin. During the shift, they would bring weapons, ammunitions food and all that was necessary from Bosnia. In November 1991 the reserve left their positions on their own taking two cannons and an anti-aircraft machine-gun with them. In the area under the rebels, military police functioned, commanded by Miloš Banić, who knew the local people well. The terrorists from Kukunjevac had a task to close all the exits in Kukunjevac, which they could not do properly, because of the strong attacks of the Croatian Army. When the Croatian Army attacked they would withdraw towards the woods, and when the attack was over they would come back to the village. At the time there was a clash between the terrorists and the Croatian Army in Kukunjevac, somewhere near Vlado Rokić's house, where Veljko Potrebić and Grujo Cvišić were. Grujo Cvišić was wounded and Potrebić and Rokić were killed. On 4th December 1991, the Banja Luka Corps signed in all the people from Kukunjevac in order to give them a salary. In Bijela Stijena and in Roglje, the reserve from Bosnia were situated and those who commanded the artillery. Everyone from Kukunjevac who was educated or well-off, was in some kind of command. The chief commands and the liaison-centre moved every couple of days. N. was imprisoned by the military police in the prison in Bučje because he left his position in Trokut on his own, and later because he was drunk. With him in prison at the time were: DRAGAN RADIĆ, JOVICA ŠARČEVIĆ, SLOBODAN CVIJANOVIĆ, Đ.B., (N.'s brother), BRANKO KNEŽEVIĆ, BORO SRBLJANIN, PETAR MARKOVIĆ, SLOBODAN KOMLENAC, RAJKO JOVANOVIĆ, and his other brother M.B. who came together with his friend MILAN KOVAČEVIĆ. They were in prison only for a few days and then Istočna Slavonija i Baranja ILIJA BODEGRAJAC, a commander of their company, came and took them out of prison. Most of the prisoners were imprisoned because they were drunk, they left their positions or for theft. N. did not know Milan Kovačević earlier, he met him in prison. N. left his position on his own, intoxicated, and on 5th December 1991 he came to Lipik by tractor and was arrested by the Croatian Army. He was armed with a machine-gun M 53 and he did not resist. For his brother M. he says that he is still among the terrorists not far from Pakrac, while Đ. is in Rijeka, at D.B.'s (his mother-in-law) who married a man who has an apartment not far from the football stadium in Kantrida. Dragan Rusmir commanded in the prison in Bučje.

The guards in the prison were: Radovan (Rašo) from Šumetlica, Miletić from Branežac, Zarić (the elder one), Savo (pig-breeder) and a man called Dragan. The prison was in the old vet station and in the old forestry.

N.B. stated, among others, that his brother M., son of N. and M., maiden name M.; born in ..., in Otočac, address:..., worked in INA, told him that he killed MILAN SINJAK from Kukunjevci who lived in Pakrac and IVICA SVJETLIČIĆ called Iveta, also from Pakrac.

N. also stated that he does not know anything about Milan Kovačević, son of Petar and Draginja, maiden name Petković; born on 7th June 1933 in Japaga, address: ..., agriculturalist, because he did not meet him before. He only knows that he was in the same company with his brother M. that was situated on a position near Pakrac, called Vinogradi.

The statement was thoroughly read, and with my signature I agree with its contents.

Done at 10.30 hrs.

**ANNEX 173:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.P.***

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
BJELOVAR POLICE DEPARTMENT
10th January 1992

MINUTES ON TAKING THE STATEMENT
Made at the Bjelovar Police Department on 10th January 1992. Present are:
Authorized official person: Anđelko Seleš
Recording secretary: Ružica Vukmanić

Began at 13.00 hrs.
Citizen: S.P.
Father's name: ...
Occupation: textile worker
Address: ...
Born on

She gave the following statement:

After the attack at the Police station in Pakrac, on 18th August 1991, the terrorists rebellions withdrew from Pakrac to the village of Kraguj, and in the next three weeks the area of Pakrac called "Vinogradi" was free. On 7th September 1991 three masked terrorists came into the house of L. Š. and on that occasion they took 6 Croatian young men: M. P.*, son of A. and S., 23 years old; Ž.N., son of I. and M., 22 years old; D.N., son of I. and V., 32 years old; M.Š., son of I. and Z., 32 years old, S.S., son of S. and M., 32 years old; G. D., son of B. and L., 27 years old. The rebellions came again on 9th September 1991 and took positions up to the 40th Divizije Street in Pakrac. On 14th September 1991 two terrorists came into the house of A.K., 52 years old, under the excuse of taking him for interrogation, and they took him in an unknown direction. S.* assumes that the people settled in the concentration camp in Bučje were taken that way. Because of

the presence of the terrorists and because they were feeling unsafe, the citizens grouped themselves (those of Croatian nationality) and slept in several houses. During the night on 15th /16th October 1991, around midnight, the P.'s heard slamming at the doors of their house and the breaking of glass, and calls to open the doors. At that moment in the house were A., S. and A.P.*, M.N. and I., S.S. and her three children R., N. and M., M.B.* and Š.M. After a while, A.P.* opened the door. A younger man came into the house and he immediately started threatening the people in the house, offending them, calling them names. He was unknown to all of them, but through cursing, he mentioned that he belonged to the B. family from Kukunjevac, and according to S. it was about the youngest of the three B. brothers, N.B.. In front of the door stood their neighbour with whom they were on good relations, M. K. (about 60 years old, an agriculturalist). On that occasion B. took coffee, candles, about 2,000 din., alcoholic drinks, a tape-recorder, and a radio from us. All the mentioned items he was taking outside and giving to K. who remained there in front of the front door. B. told the people not to even think of escaping, because the house was surrounded and that all would be killed. Then he fired in the corridor, and then in the room where the P.'s slept, nobody was hurt. B. was wearing a Yugoslav Army uniform. He physically molested A., S. and M. He asked from M. to give him, besides dinars, DM, and since she had none, he told her to go to her house, which is not far from ours. M. went there, and B. went with her. Since B. left, K. came into the house. He said that they had just killed, before they came to the P.'s house, their friends.... The people in the house then realized that besides the two mentioned terrorists, there were no other terrorists near, and they tried to escape. Only A., S. and A.P. succeeded. Before that, M. had said that he would lock the P. in the garage, and the rest in the house, and after they killed M. B., they would return and kill the rest. The P. family, while escaping, ran into a group of terrorists and told them what happened. They did not react at all. The P.'s spent the rest of the night at the.... . In the morning they set off to their house wanting to find out what happened to the people that slept at their house. On the road, they first went into the ... house. They found Dragica dead in the backyard and mutilated, and Zvonko, killed with a rifle in the house. D.K., Milan's son, told the P.'s when they were on Bučje, that his father M. and N.B. killed Đuro and Roza Tepeš, before they killed the Hunjeks, who lived not far from the K.'s. When they saw their friends dead, they set off towards the house of the rebellion commander Ljuban Vezmar with an intention to tell him what happened. Before they came into his house, they found M.N. in the street, the person who slept at their house. She told them that the other people that were in their house, found a spare front door key and managed to escape. They escaped to Kraguj, where they spent the night. The P.'s did not find Vezmar, but, as far as they think, they were transported under his order, by their car to the "police" of the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina in Bučje. There they gave their statements, after which A., S. and M.N. went with a few "policemen" to the investigation. When they came to the crime scene they determined that M.B. was dead and mutilated in her house. M.K.'s son told the P.'s that his father Milan and N.B., first raped M.* in the P.'s house, physically molested her, and then killed her in her house. According to S., M. was mutilated in the way that they cut off her ears and smashed her skull.

Immediately after that the "investigation team" found M. K. in his house. The above mentioned things were found with him, and the axe with which Lucija was killed, and on which were traces of blood. Before the so-called "policemen" and A., S. and M., Mladen said that he and B. really did those things, that they committed it

consciously and on purpose. Then the so-called “policemen” took him with them, probably to Bučje. After the investigation, I.N., who hid in the cellar of his house on that night, and A.P. had to bury the dead. Đuro and Roza Tepeš were buried near their house. Zvonko Hunjek, Dragica and Marta Božić were buried opposite Marta’s house. After that S. and A. were taken to the village of Brusnik and settled in the school, where they were out of food. After a few days they were both released home where they found I. N. and A.P.. The P.’s and I.N. remained living in their houses, but they mostly slept at their neighbours. The P.’s were informed by the terrorists that K. and B. were captured and imprisoned, and that there was no danger of their being threatened. However, they did not believe them and they slept at B.D. because they were afraid. At night on 3rd/4th November 1991, around midnight, they heard banging at B.D.’s doors and then B. and K. broke into the house. In the house then slept A., S. and A.P., B.D. and L., and their daughter L.Š. with her two children N. and I. They were caught by surprise while they were sleeping so that they could not come together at first, or react. However, A.P. managed to fight M.K. Wrestling and a fight began. Using the moment, S., A., L., S., I. and L. escaped from the house. A., B.D., K. and B. stayed in the house. Those who escaped set off towards Pakrac, but they ran into a barricade of the terrorists. They asked the terrorists to let them pass to the territory under the command of the Croatian Army, but those did not let them. They asked the terrorists to stop torturing them and to kill them, because they could not endure any more of the above stated molestations. The terrorists sent them to the temporary terrorist HQ in 40th Divizija Street in Pakrac. There they spent eight days. After that, seeing that nothing was happening in consideration of their status, they went on their own to Bučje, with the intention to get the movement permits to go to Bosnia. On their way to Bučje, S. and A. stopped by D.B.’s house where A. remained fighting the terrorists. When they came into the house, they noticed a big splash of blood in the room where the fight was. In the backyard they saw a freshly dug grave and they think that their husband, that is father A.P. was buried there. They asked the terrorists to tell them where A. was, and to dig the grave. They did not let them do that. Having in mind A.’s poor health condition, they think that he could not fight Kovačević and B., especially when they later heard that B.D. managed to escape. Then S. and A. went by a truck to Bosnia and connected with the Red Cross. During their eight-days stay in the rebellion HQ in the 40th Divizija Street in Pakrac, S. heard that Milan Kovačević and N.B. killed, besides the above mentioned, Lazo Grubinić, Ivo Šmit, Zdravka Šmit, and Zoran Šmit. Since S. and A. had no financial resources, the Red Cross made it possible for them to leave for Belgrade and then to Rijeka. They came to Bjelovar after they found out that a certain N.B. was arrested, and because of a possible exchange with the terrorists, because their son, that is brother, M.P. was captured in Bučje. The above mentioned women now live in Rijeka, at D.P.’s*, A.P.’s brother, ... They will stay at ... in ..., a refugee from Pakrac.

Authorized Official person:: Anđelko Seleš
 Recording secretary: Ružica Vukmanović
 Citizen: S.P.

ANNEX 174:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.P.*

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
BJELOVAR POLICE DEPARTMENT
10th January 1992

RECORD ON WITNESS STATEMENT

Made at the Bjelovar Police Department on 10th January 1992. Present are:

Authorized official person: Anđelko Seleš

Recording secretary: Ružica Vukmanić

Began at 12.20 hrs.

Citizen: A.P.,

Father's name: A.

Occupation: textile technician

Address: ...

Born on ... in ...

She gave the following statement:

After the attack at the Police station in Pakrac, on 18th August 1991, the terrorists rebels withdrew from Pakrac to the village of Kraguj, and in the next three weeks the area of Pakrac called "Vinogradi" was free. The rebels came again on 9th September 1991 and took the positions upto the 40th Divizije Street in Pakrac. Because they were feeling unsafe, the citizens grouped themselves (those of the Croatian nationality) and slept in several houses. During the night on 15th /16th October 1991, around midnight, the P.'s heard slamming at the doors of their house and breaking the glass, and calls to open the doors. At that moment in the house were A., S. and A.P., M.N. and I., S. S. and her three children R., N. and M., M.B. and Š. M. After a while, A.P. opened the door. A younger man came into the house who immediately started threatening the people in the house, offending them, calling them names. He was unknown to all of them, but through cursing, he mentioned that he belonged to the B. family from Kukurjavec, and A.P. thinks that it was about the youngest of the three B. brothers, N.B. In front of the door stood their neighbour with whom they were on good relations, Milan Kovačević (about 60 years old, an agriculturalist). On that occasion B. took coffee, candles, about 2,000 din., alcoholic drinks, a tape-recorder, and a radio from us. All the mentioned items he was taking outside and giving to Kovačević who remained there in front of the front door. B. told the people not to even think of escaping, because the house was surrounded and that all would be killed. Then he fired in the corridor, and then in the room where the P. slept, nobody was hurt. B. was wearing a Yugoslav Army uniform. He physically molested A., S. and M. He asked from M. to give him, besides dinars, DM, and since she had none, he told her to go to her house, which is not far from ours. M. went there, and B. went with her. Since B. left, Kovačević came into the house. He said that they had just killed, before they came to the P.s' house, their friends Zvonko Hunjek and Dragica. The people in the house then realized that besides the two mentioned terrorists, there were no other terrorists near, and they tried to escape. Only A., S. and A. P. succeeded. Before that, Milan had said that he would lock the P.'s in the garage, and the rest in the house, and after they killed M.B. they would return and kill the

rest. The P. family, while escaping, ran into a group of terrorists and told them what happened. They did not react at all. The P.'s spent the rest of the night at the N.s'. In the morning they set off to their house wanting to find out what happened to the people that slept at their house. On the road, they first went into the Hunjeks' house. They found Dragica dead in the backyard and mutilated, and Zvonko, killed with a rifle in the house. Dragan Kovačević, Milan's son, told the P.'s when they were on Bučje, that his father Milan and N.B. killed Đuro and Roza Tepeš, before they killed the Hunjeks, who lived not far from the Kovačević's. When they saw their friends dead, they set off towards the house of the rebellion commander Ljuban Vezmar with an intention to tell him what happened. Before they came into his house, they found M.N. in the street, the person who slept at their house. She told them that the other people that were in their house, found a spare front door key and managed to escape. They escaped to Kraguj, where they spent the night. The P.'s did not find Vezmar, but, as far as they think, they were transported under his order, by their car to the "police" of the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina in Bučje. There they gave their statements, after which A., S. and M.N. went with a few "policemen" to the investigation. When they came to the crime scene they determined that Marta Božić was dead and mutilated in her house. Milan Kovačević's son told the P.'s that his father Milan and N.B., first raped Marta in the P.'s house, physically molested her, and then killed her in her house.

Immediately after that the "investigation team" found Milan Kovačević in his house. The above mentioned things were found with him, and the axe with which Marta was mutilated, and on which were traces of blood. Before the so-called "policemen" and A., S. and M., Mladen said that he and B. really did those things, that they committed it consciously and on purpose. Then the so-called "policemen" took him with them, probably to Bučje. After the investigation, I.N., who hid in the cellar of his house on that night, and A.P. had to bury the dead. Đuro and Roza Tepeš were buried near their house. Zvonko and Dragica Hunjek and Marta Božić were buried opposite Marta's house. After that S. and A. were taken to the village of Brusnik and settled in the school, where they were out of food. After a few days they were both released home where they found N.I. and A.P.. The P.'s and I.N. remained living in their houses, but they mostly slept at their neighbours. The P.'s were informed by the terrorists that Kovačević and B. were captured and imprisoned, and that there was no danger of being threatened by them. However, they did not believe them and they slept at B.D. because they were afraid. At night on 3rd/4th November 1991, around midnight, they heard banging at B.D.'s doors and then B. and Kovačević broke into the house. In the house at that time slept A., S. and A.P., B.D. and L., and their daughter Š.L. with her two children N. and I.. They were caught by surprise while they were sleeping so that they could not come together at first, or react. However, A.P. managed to fight Milan Kovačević. Wrestling and a fight began. Using the moment, S., A., M., S., I. and L. escaped from the house. A., B.D., Kovačević and B. stayed in the house. Those who escaped set off towards Pakrac, but they ran into a barricade of the terrorists. They asked the terrorists to let them pass to the territory under the command of the Croatian Army, but they did not let them. They asked the terrorists to stop torturing them and to kill them, because they could not endure any more of the above stated molestations. The terrorists sent them to the temporary terrorist HQ in 40th Divizija Street in Pakrac. There they spent eight days. After that, seeing that nothing was happening in consideration of their status, they went on their own to Bučje, with the intention of getting the movement permits to go to Bosnia. On their way to Bučje, S. and A. stopped by B.D.'s house where A. remained fighting the

terrorists. When they came into the house, they noticed a big splash of blood in the room where the fight was. In the backyard they saw a freshly dug grave and they think that their husband, that is father A.P. was buried there. They asked the terrorists to tell them where A. was, and to dig the grave. They did not let them do that. Having in mind A.'s poor health condition, they think that he could not fight Kovačević and B., especially when they later heard that B.D. managed to escape. Then S. and A. went by a truck to Bosnia and connected with the Red Cross. Through the Red Cross they went to Belgrade and then to Rijeka. They came to Bjelovar after they found out that a certain N.B. was arrested, and because of a possible exchange with the terrorists, because their brother, that is son, M.P. was captured in Bučje. The above mentioned women now live in Rijeka, at D.P.'s, A.P.'s brother, They will stay at ..., a refugee from Pakrac.

Authorized Official person: Anđelko Seleš
Recording secretary: Ružica Vukmanović
Citizen: A.P.

**ANNEX 175:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF H.H.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
BJELOVARSKO-BILOGORSKA POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICE STATION IN BJELOVAR
No: 511-02-04/
12th May 1995

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Citizen: H.H. (H.)
Occupation: worker
Born on ...
Address: ...

On 12th May 1995 he gave the following information at Bjelovarsko-bilogorska Police Department:

He states that at the very beginning of the war in 1991, he was walking from Lipovac towards his house in Pakrački vinogradi and, passing through Kraguj, R.S. stopped him and told him not to go anywhere because they would go and bury together the murdered people in Pakrački vinogradi. On that same day I.N. and A.P. from Pakrački vinogradi went with them, also to bury the murdered, and the leader of them all was R.S. When they came into the house of ĐuroTeteš, they found him in the kitchen in a sitting position on a couch and they saw a large exit and entrance wound on his temples and he guesses that about three bullets were shot at his head. They found Đuro's wife, Rozika, on the floor near the exit of the kitchen with a broken head, that is, smashed, and he guesses that she died from blows made by an axe. Then R.S. told them that they would not bury the dead at the moment, because they excavator was out of fuel and that it could not dig the graves and that they would meet again tomorrow morning.

The next day around 8.00 hrs R.S., S.R., A.P. and I.N. came to his house and they went to Z.H.'s, his wife D. and L. and then they

went together to bury the dead. Then they went with the excavator, which was in the plum-orchard of M.M., and which was about 50 m distance from his house in which lived Rozika and Đuro, dug a grave in that same orchard, in which they buried Đuro Teteš and his wife and then buried them with the excavator. The mentioned plum-orchard, the property of M.M., as was stated and 50 m from the house, is, looking from the house, on the very crossroads of two roads, the right one leading towards Kraguj and the left one towards Vinogradski vis. He also mentions that the excavator was, while it was digging the grave, standing on the mentioned crossroads, and it dug the grave from the road, trying, as much as it could, to dig the grave, and the grave is about 3 m from the mentioned crossroads.

Then they went with a bulldozer that was driven by an unknown man to Z.H.'s house in Pakrački vinogradi, in the neighbourhood of M.M. house, and in it they found Zvonko Hunjek who was lying dead on the floor near the doors, but he did not see any slashes on him so he assumes that he was killed from fire arms. Dragica's, Zvonko Hunjek's wife's dead body they found in the backyard near the front door of the house. Her head was completely broken and torn off and they wrapped her, as her husband, in blankets and put them in the bulldozer's blade and drove them to Marta Božić's house. When they entered Marta's house they found her in the kitchen sitting on a chair at the table and her head was completely broken and torn off. Then they wrapped her in a blanket and took her out. They dug a grave opposite her house, in the backyard of G.B. and buried Zvonko Hunjek, his wife Dragica and then Marta, in it, and buried them with a bulldozer. The mentioned grave was marked by the members of the UNPROFOR in 1992, they circled it with little stakes with metal plates.

He furthermore states that he personally heard from Milan Kovačević, who boasted in other places of Pakrački Vinogradi, that he personally did the mentioned massacre together with N.B. from Kukunjevac.

He knows Milan Kovačević very well for they were their next door neighbours.

On the 5th day of the massacre, he heard from his neighbours from Pakrački vinogradi, that Milan Kovačević and N.B. massacred Anton Pavić, Ivo Nađ, Ivo Šmit, his wife Zdravka and grandson Zoran and Lazo Grubinić the same way they massacred the above mentioned. He heard that Lazo Grubinić was buried behind his house, about 20 m far from it, near the edge of the woods where he kept bee hives. He is certain that Ivo Nađ was thrown into the well which is by the road and opposite Franjo Bina's house, the well is about 43 m deep, build of bricks and roofless.

The official memorandum was made for information and further procedure.

THE MEMO WAS MADE BY:
Criminalist official
Marijan Đuras

**ANNEX 176:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.K.**

The statement of M. K.

M. was indignant after the execution of some people who were, in his opinion, supposed to be executed. He executed them and as a result of that he was imprisoned and later on released from jail. That means that he is not dangerous to the Army and the Serbs but to Ustashas and their families. When it comes to me the Army won't have any troubles since my son also is in a unit and is fighting against the same enemy. For all further actions I will be prepared to answer with the most strict form of punishment.

**ANNEX 177:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.B.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BJELOVAR – BILOGORA COUNTY
(organizational unit of the Ministry)

Number:

Date: the 7th May 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen – I.B., occupation – worker, born – on the ...,
residence – permanent address – ..., on – the 7th of May 1995, in the offices of the Police Administration of the Bjelovar – Bilogora County gave to the authorized official of the Police Administration of the Bjelovar – Bilogora County (name of the organ of the Interior) the following information:

The mentioned person states that he is married to L.V., daughter of M., born on the ... in ..., Pakrac municipality, occupation – worker and before the war she worked in the ..., Pakrac. They have a daughter, L., born on the ... in

Concerning brothers and sisters he has a sister, M., born in 1949, married to S. M., permanent address ... and momentarily she is in Slovenia. His other sister, S., born in 1962 is married to Đ.V. (he got killed in Kusonje during the massacre of the 18 Croatian policemen in 1991), permanent address –... but he states that he does not know where she is now.

He states that before the incidents of war he worked together with his wife, L. in the saw mill in Pakrac. After the war broke out he was caught in his house in Vinogradi and on that occasion he was mobilized by the Chetnik formations and he was taken to the village of Kraguj where he kept village watch with the villagers. He got "PAP" (semi-automatic rifle) and 80 pieces of ammunition. Then, at the beginning of October 1991 he was transferred to Pakrački Vinogradi to work as an attendant on the anti-aircraft device, 25-mm calibre, single barrelled on which Rade Bosanac from Pakrac was a gunner. Stevo Kujadinović from Brusnik, called "Bebek" (baby) or "Gumeni" (rubber man) was the commander of the territorial defence of that period. He held that position in Pakrački Vinogradi till the 23rd of December 1991 and then he went with his wife to Serbian Miletić, Vojvodina to his wife's sister, J., place.

On the 7th of March 1991 he came to the village of Kraguj together with his wife and there he moved into the old house owned by P.M. When he came there, he took an AP and 5 ammunition frames to Kozara and he held the position line in Kraguj until the surrender to the Croatian police on the 5th of May 1991.

He states that at the end of August 1991 Gaja Ratković captured Marijan Svjetličić from Pakrac and Ilija Turković from Pakrac in their houses and he took them in his personal car, "Zastava-750" brand, to Bučje where they were locked up in the police station. The other day he heard that both of them died of the consequences of constant beating.

Jovo Vezmar from Pakrac was the police station commander in Bučje at that period and a certain Siniša from Ožegovac and Đuro were the guards known as bullies. He also saw that Vlado Pavlica from Pakrac worked in the police and that he had a catering establishment in the complex of his house in Pakrac before the incidents of war began. He heard that Marijan Svjetličić and Ilija Turković were buried in Bučje, near Cikoška Rijeka.

He heard that doctor Šreter was in prison in Bučje where he died and that they buried him in Bučje, near Cikoška Rijeka and the villagers from Bučje know all the details about the doctor.

In the middle of September 1991 he heard that Ivica Grubinić from Lipik was captured on the road in Pakrački Vinogradi when he was going to visit his father Lazar. The company from Kusonje captured him and Luka Krajnović who comes from Cikote was its commander at that time. He did not hear or find out anything more about the destiny of Ivica Grubinić.

Also, in the middle of September 1991 he heard that the company from Kusonje captured Ivica Janković in his house and he does not know what later happened to him.

About the executed massacre of 18 Croatian policemen in the village of Kusonje he states that he heard that Miloš Anđelić, a native of Graovljani, and Miščević's specialized soldiers did it and that when the Croatian policemen were captured they were ordered to lie on the road and they were killed then and taken in a tractor trailer to Brusnica. The ditch was dug out there and the bodies of the policemen were thrown in it and then covered with earth. Miloš Anđelić about 31-year old, about 175 cm tall, strongly built, with black short hair, unmarried and his two brothers, one of them is called Ignjo, got killed during that action. L.K., who was the Kusonje company commander at the beginning of the war, knows the exact identity of Miloš.

He also states that he heard about the excess during the laying down of the wreath on the house in Kusonje where the massacre of the above mentioned policemen took place and Miloš Anđelić with a group of people put up a mine on that occasion.

The houses of Vinko Major and his brother Stjepan Major, their mother's house and the house of Ivica Janković were burnt by the company from Kusone. Luka Krajnović was its commander and this company was stationed in those houses and while they were leaving those houses they robbed them and burnt them.

At the beginning of October 1991, a certain Bajić from Kukunjevac and Milan Kovačević, called "Sikirica" (little axe) killed Veljko in his house on the Požega road, about 1,5 km distance from Pakrac and they took his money. Before the war Veljko was sent into retirement to Germany and he lived in his house in Pakrac. When this murder happened, Veljko's wife was present at the scene of the crime, he does not know her name but he knows that when she was born her last name was Svjetličić.

Veljko's son, Marijan knows about that incident and he buried his father in the garden behind the house. Marijan worked in the "Jedinstvo" (unity) company in Pakrac for the last 15 years and he worked in Germany till the war broke out. Now he is in Belgrade with his wife who comes from Šeovica.

On the established day in October 1991, when Veljko was killed, the mentioned Bajić and Milan Kovačević called "Sikirica" killed L.G. in his house in Pakrački Vinogradi. They shot him and hit him most probably with the blunt end of an axe on the head so he had a stab wound on the neck in the throat area. His wife M. saw the attack on her husband, L., so she immediately went on the road and ran to his (I. B.) place where R.B. from Pakrac and B.V. from Pakrački Vinogradi were and she told them what had happened so they immediately went to L.'s house. They found L.G. on the threshold of his house, murdered.

Since this all happened at night they came back, together with M. to his house where they spent the night and V. (about 65 years old and who worked in the "Konstruktor" (constructor) company in Pakrac, retired, from Pakrac, has two sons, one of them is called P.) came in the morning and he drove her to Šeovica and according to his knowledge M. is at her daughter's place in Italy now.

On that same day he, together with R.B. and T.N., buried L. behind his house, near the edge of the wood where the wooden supports for beehives were and you can see the hillock and the wooden cross near the supports. While they were burying L., P. Š.'s wife and her sister, M.B., came by and he told them to get away because somebody might get killed. Then they went to Ivo Šmit's house and they came back crying and they said that everybody was killed in that house. Immediately after that he, R. B., his wife N. and B.V. went to the Šmit's house that was 300 m from L.'s house. They found Ivan Šmit in the kitchen, sitting on the couch with his head thrown back and a big stab wound on his neck. They found Šmit's wife, Zdravka, who walked on crutches before because she had ailing hips, in the kitchen, lying on the floor by the table, all chopped, in blood and Ivan's grandson, Zoran, 9 years old was in the kitchen, by the stove, lying on the floor, with the left side of his head taken off. He states that Zoran was V. Š.'s illegitimate child and she married Z.L. from Obrežje before the war.

He, together with R.B., his wife N. and T.N., buried the people killed behind the hog pen that was part of the yard of the house of the late Šmit. They buried them 20 m away from the hog pen, on a little hill where you can see the hillock and the cross today. He informed the daughter of the deceased, now married to V.L. about it and she lived in Gavrinica all the time and occasionally she would visit the grave.

Since it was known that Bajić and Milan Kovačević called "Sikirica" were the perpetrators of that crime, the police arrested them and took them to prison in Bučje, that was part of the police station. Two or three weeks later the police station commander of that period in Bučje, Jovo Vezmar, released them and they came back to Pakrački Vinogradi, to the area between Vid and Roko, near Kalvarija, and they came to Marta's house (he does not know her last name – she lived alone since the group of Chetniks, so-called guerilla fighters took away her husband on Bučje (he does not know his name) at the end of August and later he was exchanged). Bojić and Milan Kovačević killed her in her house. Immediately after that they went to Ivo Nađ's house that was 50 m away from Luca's house. Ivo's wife Marica, his daughter and three grandchildren were in that house. When Bojić and "Sikirica" physically attacked Ivo Nađ, his wife, daughter and grandchildren ran away to Kraguj on foot. Meanwhile, they took Ivan Nađ to the well that is situated on the opposite side of the

house owned by Ivo Bina (the house is deserted). It is supposed that they threw Ivan Nađ in the well because his body was not found and some traces of blood were found on that well.

The well, in which Ivan Nađ was supposedly thrown, is 200 m away from his house. Then they went to A.P.'s house that is right near Ivan Nađ's house and A. managed to escape on that occasion to B.D. house that is 300 m away from A.'s house. They went after A. to Blaž's house and they killed A.P. there and there is no information about Blaž since then because he was not found. After they killed A. in Blaž's house they went to Zvonko Hunjek's house where they killed Zvonko and his wife Dragica. From Zvonko Hunjek's house they went to Đuro's house that was 500 away from Hunjek's house and they killed Đuro and his wife Roza (born Sabo) there.

After he had committed these crimes "Sikirica" was caught by the police and taken to the prison in Bučje and B. was caught near Lipik by the Croatian police when he was trying to escape and he was brought in the Investigative prison in Bjelovar where he was kept till the July 1994 and then he saw B. in March 1995 on the Banja Luka television where he stated that "If the war starts again I will butcher again".

Further on the witness states that about all the things connected with the above mentioned incidents, that is with the release of B. and "Sikirica" from Bučje prison and the massacre of the mentioned villagers executed by them, he heard from R.S. from Kraguj, who organized the burial of the mentioned civilians and who knows all the details about the mentioned incidents.

The official record made for the reason of obtaining information and further procedures.

Official record made by:

**ANNEX 178:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.P.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BJELOVAR – BILOGORA COUNTY
(organizational unit of the Ministry)
Number: 511-02-04/
Date: the 10th of May 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen – J.P. (Đ.), occupation – tailor, born – on the
, residence – permanent address –..., on – the 10th of May 1995 in the Police Administration of the Bjelovar – Bilogora County gave to the authorized official of the Police Administration of the Bjelovar – Bilogora County (name of the organ of the Interior) the following information:

He is married to M., born M., daughter of I., born in ..., ..., Pakrac municipality, occupation – textile worker, they have two daughters, M., born in 1971 and S., born in 1973. The wife and the children are in Borča near Belgrade now.

He states that during the happenings of war he was in the Pakrac municipality area, placed in the 3rd company of the 3rd battalion and this company consisted of 4 platoons. Ilija Bodegrajac was the company commander, Stevo Kojadinović was the 3rd battalion

commander, Branko Pavlović from Pakrac was the 1st platoon commander, Milan Bajić was the 2nd platoon commander, Pero Rončević from Orahovac was the 3rd platoon commander and Bogoljub Bogdanić from Lipik was the 4th platoon commander. The witness belonged to the 3rd company and he occupied the position of the security soldier. On the 4th of May 1995 he surrendered to the Croatian police in M. Stanivuković Street in Gavrinica.

While he was working as a security soldier he was stationed in the house owned by Golubović in 8th March Street in Gavrinica and in the Niger command was situated in that same house.

He states that in October 1991 he got an order from Stevo Kojadinović to perform a check-up on Milan Kovačević called "Sikirica" connected with the massacre of the Croatian families that "Sikirica" did and the witness had to find out if "Sikirica" "cracked up" and if there was any danger of him killing another of the neighbors. The check up was performed after Milan Kovačević was released from the Bučje prison, that is after the executed massacre. He found Milan Kovačević in his house in Pakrački Vinogradi together with his wife and he asked him "How did you begin to kill" and he answered that Lazo Grubinić (the butcher) provoked him and that he kept on turning the tractor on and off and in that way he gave the signals to the other side (the Croatian police) and then the shelling would start. When he asked him how many people he killed he said that he killed about five people. He said that one of the reasons he killed Lazo was that Lazo was their connection so he had to liquidate him the same way as he liquidated the others – chopping them with an axe. He also remembers that Milan told him that he chopped Zvonko Nadaždi and the Šmit family with an axe. He also knew that N.V. took part, together with Milan Kovačević, in the massacre. N.B. was the brother of M. who was the platoon commander in the 2nd company of the 3rd battalion and he was the brother of Đ. (he lost his left hand in the battlefield in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991). Further on he states that he did not conduct a detailed conversation with Milan Kovačević about the circumstances of the massacre because Milan was imprisoned in the Bučje prison and the Police there questioned him in detail and wrote down the statement. He also states that he conducted a desultory conversation with Milan because he was afraid and he did not want to stay long. He does not know where the massacred bodies were buried but he heard that they were thrown into the well that is situated in Pakrački Vinogradi, near the Saint Roko Church.

He states that he did make a statement about the conversation and Milan Kovačević signed it personally and the witness was the hearer of that statement so in addition to this official record the copy of the mentioned statement is attached. (illegible words) Jovan, called (illegible) diary (illegible) is in our possession. He states that this diary was left during the surrender on the 4th of May 1995 in his catering establishment, "X" bar in Gavrinica.

Further on he states that Milan Kovačević moved out of his own house in Pakrački Vinogradi and that he moved into the house in Japaga. This house was on the right side of the cattle-fair, the second or the third house in a row. The house was an old building and it stretched in the direction of the road with its length (key ground plan of the house). He supposes that Milan moved out of Pakrački Vinogradi because he was afraid that some of the villagers of Pakrački Vinogradi might kill him because he took part in the massacre.

He states that Milan was about 60 years old, about 180 cm tall, distinctively thin, a little bit bent, with black grayish hair, he had no moustache nor beard, but he always wore a working cap and he used to ride in the cart with two horses harnessed to it. He was nicknamed "Sikirica" (little axe) after the executed massacre and up till then his nickname was "Robija" (hard labour) because he used to swear often "fuck hard labour".

The wife of Milan, he does not know her name, is about 55 years old, about 165 cm tall, medium built and always wore a dappled bandana on her head. They have a son and two daughters. According to what the witness found out, Milan's son, whose name he does not know, is near Prijedor now, and his younger daughter Marica was married to Milan Šteto from Pakrački Vinogradi.

In the October of 1991 the witness heard in the street in Gavrinica from the people who he cannot remember that Mirko Đurić, about 25 years old, about 160 to 170 cm tall, with chestnut colored curly hair, cut short, medium built, threw a bomb into the Croatian family house in Veber Street in Gavrinica and he said that himself. The above mentioned people whom he cannot remember heard him say that he killed five people. He also heard that one girl from that family survived and she was wounded and then she was taken to hospital but he does not remember which hospital. Further on he states that the people killed in that house were exhumed from the graves but he does not know when that exactly happened, but he knows that the exchange was performed on that occasion and the exchange was called "All for everything". The exchange of the dead bodies was performed in Gavrinica in M. Stanivuković Street at the swing-gate and the UNPROFOR people were present there at that time. He has nothing more to say about the mentioned incident.

The official record was made for the reason of obtaining information and further procedures.

Attachment: the copy of the statement of Milan Kovačević

RECORD MADE BY:

Criminal official

Marijan Đuras

**ANNEX 179:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.Z.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POŽEŠKO-SLAVONSKA POLICE DEPARTMENT
III POLICE STATION
No: 511-22-30-
Pakrac, 09th May 1995

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

On 9th May 1995 at 19.00 hrs M.Z., address: ..., and whose parents were killed in a terrorist attack at their family house in the area of Pakrac, called Vinogradi gave a statement at the III Police Station. Željko Sokolović was tried for the death of her parents at the County court in Bjelovar and he was later exchanged with the Serbian side.

M. states that she saw Stanko Vujić, called "Čane", today, 9th May 1995, whom she personally knows even before the war. She also saw Nedeljko Mitrović, called, "Neđo", whom she also knows from before the war. In the interview she states that Stanko Vujić and Nedeljko Mitrović participated in the murder of her parents and Ivo Latinski, their neighbour in a way that Stanko Vujić brought a semi-automatic rifle into the house of Ivo Latinski, and which belonged to Nedeljko Mitrović, and asked Ivo Latinski to look after it in the house because Nedeljko Mitrović had to go somewhere for ten minutes. Latinski took

the rifle and took it to the parents of M.Z. and told them that Vujić brought the rifle for him to take care of for a while.

Soon after that Željko Sokolović and another male person came into the house looking for the rifle and did a crime in which three persons were killed, Ivo Latinski and M.'s parents.

M. claims that Vujić and Mitrović left the rifle in agreement with each other at Latinski's so that Sokolović and this other person would come for the rifle and accuse Latinski of having weapons, the reason they killed the whole family.

Stanko Vujić is now in ..., and Nedeljko Mitrović is also in

Memorandum was taken by: Mato Lukačević

**ANNEX 180:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.V.**

01:20 p.m. – 07 May 1993
Supplement "A", Page 1
Statement: M.V., (born on ...)

On 15 December 1991, around 08:00 p.m., I was in my house in My husband, A. V., was with me. I was standing in front of the house when I heard someone crying and screaming. The shouts and cries were coming from my sister's house which was situated to the right of our house, also in I went to their yard, and my husband stayed at home. In their yard I ran into Željko SOKOLOVIĆ who was leaving my sister's house. He had an automatic rifle. He was dressed in a uniform which the JNA used before. On his head he had a Tito cap with a red star on it. I asked what had happened in the house, since we used to be neighbours, and he answered that our husbands were accused of having weapons, hidden in our houses. I told him he was free to search our house because we had never had any weapons. He answered they would do it. When he said "we" he also thought of Mirko ĐURIĆ who was with him. Mirko was dressed in a black shirt, and, I'm not sure, but I think grey trousers. On his head he had a black Serb military cap, which had Chetnik insignia on it, a cockade. Željko Sokolović had the same symbol on the sleeve of his shirt. The symbol was made of metal and it was of a dark grey colour. Mirko had an automatic rifle and bombs. They both came to my house. Sokolović was searching the house while Mirko waited in the kitchen. My husband and I stayed in the bedroom until the search was finished. They didn't find any kind of weapon in our house because we had none. Then they told us that they had to go to I.L.'s house. L.I. was my cousin's husband and they lived in our street I think the house number was 4. So, my husband A. and my brother-in-law, V.Z., went with them to L.'s house. They stayed there for approximately 10-15 minutes. Stanko VUJIĆ left his gun in Latinski's house and said Neđo MITROVIĆ would come in 10 minutes time and pick it up. But he didn't come. The gun was left around 4:30 p.m. that afternoon. Both Neđo and Stanko are Serbs.

After that they returned, walking one in front of the other, to our house because my husband said that he wouldn't go anywhere without me. Željko was ahead of the column and Mirko was at the end of the column and had his gun aimed at us. So we all went to my sister's house. My sister, A.Z., made us some coffee. Only my husband and Željko Sokolović drank the coffee. Mirko didn't want to. Željko said that situation for the

Serbian army was bad and that they had to retreat. V. asked: "What's going to happen to us, where are we going?". He was told that it was up to us to decide. Men shook hands and we all said good night to one another.

While we were saying goodbye Mirko Đurić had already left the kitchen. My husband and my brother-in-law saw Željko to his threshold. Željko then said: "All of you return to the house and don't leave it." We didn't even have enough time to return. I was standing by the couch in the kitchen. My husband stood beside me. A., V.Z., I. L., and my niece, M., who was going to be 18 in few days time, were in the kitchen. M. was standing in front of her mother.

Mirko Đurić threw a bomb in the house through the open door.

M. saw him, he was standing near the cowhouse. I saw a flash and heard the explosion and felt I was wounded in my feet, which even today haven't recover completely. I shouted I was wounded. I heard the screams of others. Then Sokolović fired his automatic rifle at the house. He was standing on the steps. He wasn't aiming at anyone in particular, he fired at us all. I fell on the couch and covered myself with a blanket which happened to be there. Some three minutes later the other bomb was thrown. After that I didn't see anyone standing. After the bomb was thrown, he fired from the rifle again. Once again I heard screams and cries for help, although I didn't see anyone because I was covered with the blanket. Approximately 3 minutes later, the third bomb was thrown, and it was fired from the rifle. After that the fourth bomb was thrown. After that I heard someone moving. Later on I found out it was M.

The last, fifth bomb, was thrown half an hour later. I think it was approximately 11:00 p.m., after that bomb was thrown, the couch I was on, broke, and I fell behind it. They fired an automatic rifle, once again, after the fifth bomb. Then they entered the house they turned on a flash light and observed. They didn't say anything. Someone on the floor was still breathing and crying for help. They stood there for a minute and then they left.

Around 3:00 a.m. they came back to the house and observed with a flash light. They were the same two people. I recognized them by their voices. I think Željko Sokolović said: "We got rid of them", while Mirko said: "They are done" and then they left.

When they left I crawled to the other room where I stayed until 6:30 a.m. then I left the house and went to my neighbour, J.S.'s house, who helped me to enter. She got scared when she saw me, all covered in blood. She went to find the nurse, L. G. who helped me. Later on that morning, around 8:00 a.m., I was transferred to a hospital in Bučje. M.T. drove me there.

Before I left my sister's house I looked around to see what had happened to my family. They were all cold and without a pulse.

Together with me, my niece M., was transferred to the hospital in Bučje. She saved her life by running away to the house of the neighbour, Đ.D.

Everything I stated is true.

M.V.

ANNEX 181:
CRIMINAL REPORT ON ŽELJKO SOKOLOVIĆ AND MIRKO ĐURIĆ

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Bjelovar police administration
Number: 511-02-02/III-KU-287 /792.MJ
Date: 27 March 1992
TO COUNTY ATTORNEY BJELOVAR

CRIMINAL REPORT

against

ŽELJKO SOKOLOVIĆ, UCRN 0507962312206, the son of Branko and Dragica (born Milaković), born on 5 July 1962 in Pakrac, Pakrac municipality, the Republic of Croatia, lives in ..., a Serb.

because of the war crime against civilians under Article 142 of the Law concerning taking over of the KZ of the SFRY.

MIRKO ĐURIĆ, the son of Milan and Mira (born Vukliš), born on 8 May 1969 in Pakrac, Pakrac municipality, the Republic of Croatia, lives in ..., UCRN 0805969312229.

On 3 March 1992 MI of the RC delivered to this Police administration the report no. 511-01-29-SP-129/92-16 from 27 February 1992 in relation to the report of M.Z. from ..., about which, in the supplement of the report, we deliver you the official record concerning the informative conversation conducted with M.Z.

After the information was received, in order to establish all of the essential characteristics of a criminal offence, acting in terms of the article 151 taken over ZKP, this PA took adequate actions which resulted in the following information:

On 15 December 1991, in the evening hours, in ..., during the fighting in that area, I reported Željko Sokolović and I reported Mirko Đurić, the members of the enemy military formations who committed the criminal offence of a war crime against civilians, by killing the four civilians: V.Z., the son of T., born on ..., residence address: ..., A.Z., the daughter of J., born on ..., residence address: ..., A.V., the son of A., born on ..., residence address: ..., and I.L., the son of I., born on ..., residence address: ..., while they badly wounded M.Z., the daughter of V., born on ...
..., residence address: ..., and M.V., born on ..., residence address:

On the stated day the 1st reported, Željko Sokolović and the 2nd reported, Mirko Đurić, dressed in olive-drab uniforms with Chetnik insignia and armed with automatic weapons and hand defence grenades, came to V.Z.'s house and searched it. After that they set off, together with V.Z., to the houses of A.V. and I.

L. which they also searched looking for weapons. After some time they returned to V.Z.'s house, in which, at the time, were M.Z. and her mother A., together with V.Z., A.V., M.V., and I.L.

After staying there for a while, the 1st and the 2nd reported left the kitchen and while entering the hall of the same house the 1st reported started shooting his automatic rifle at the above mentioned Croats. After that the 2nd accused threw 5 hand grenades into the kitchen.

As a consequence of that attack V.Z., A.Z., A.V., and I. L. were killed, while M.Z. and M.V., although badly hurt, managed to run away and were transferred to the hospital located in Bučje, SO Pakrac where they got medical help. On 16 December 1991 they left together for the Clinical medical centre in Banja Luka where M.Z. was operated on and hospitalized until 10 February 1992, and to confirm that we deliver you, in the supplement of the report, discharge lists no. 168 and 7462 in the name of M.Z.

At this moment we cannot conduct an investigation at the scene of the crime because V.Z.'s house as well as the place of burial of V.Z., A. Z., A.V. are not under the control of the Croatian army, that is, Croatian police. The investigation at the scene of the crime will be conducted as soon as it is possible to do it, regarding the objective circumstances. When this happens we will inform you in the form of a special report.

Since the 1st reported, Željko Sokolović, and the 2nd reported, Mirko Đurić, are still members of the enemy military formations and since at this moment the authorities of the Republic of Croatia cannot get hold of them, this Police administration is going to take appropriate operational action with the purpose of finding them. In the event that there are some positive results we will inform you immediately.

Under the above mentioned circumstances, a conversation with M.V. was conducted, about which an official record, which we deliver to you in the supplement to the report, was made. At this moment we are not able to conduct a conversation with other witnesses, and as soon as we do we will inform you concerning it, that is, we will send you a special report.

From everything stated and described it seems that the 1st reported, Željko Sokolović, and the 2nd reported, Mirko Đurić, committed the criminal offence against humanity and international laws- war crime against civilians under Article 142 of the Law of taking over KZ of SFRY.

Supplement: as in the text
Head of the Department for operational affairs
Stjepan Kupajak

**ANNEX 182:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M. Đ.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
BJELOVARSKO-BILOGORSKA POLICE DEPARTMENT
No: 511-02-04/2381/7/95
10th May 1995

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Name, father's name: M. Đ. (Milan)
Occupation: worker
Born on
Address: ...

He gave the following information at Bjelovarsko-bilogorska Police Department on 10th May 1995:

He states that in the conversation of the people, whom he cannot recall, in Gavrinica he heard that Luka Pašić (who died in a car accident) at the beginning of the war in the area of Pakrac captured Dr Šreter in Kukurjovac and transported him to prison in Bučje and that he was killed there. He assumes that he was buried in Bučje, in "Borik". The mentioned "Borik" is situated near the crossroads of the road Pakrac – Požega, on the right, about 100 m distance from there. In the prison in Bučje where Dr Šreter was, Milorad Knežević, called "Đurko", Zdravko Borota, called "Žir", Vlado Kaurin, Milenko Martinović and Milenko Stanisavljević (who previously worked at Pakrac Police Station) worked as guards. He also heard that Dr Šreter was kept for a while in Grđevica, allegedly in the cellar of a building of "Šumarija" (forestry). It is a building with a cellar and a room above the cellar. Miodrag Prodanović, called "Đedov" watched him there, and he assumes that the same person killed him and buried him near the mentioned building in Grđevica. He does not know any other information in connection with the murder of Dr Šreter.

On 15th December 1991 around 20.00 hrs, while he was in front of the cellar of the house in which the commands of the battalion in Gavrinica was settled, Željko Sokolović, born in Kraguj in 1960/61, approached him and told him that Nikola Dragušin, called "Niger", ordered them to go to Then he told him to take his machine-gun and 2 or 3 charges with ammunition. He came into the cellar of the building mentioned – the commands, and from the rifle rack where the weapons were and he took a machine-gun 7.68 mm and 3 charges of ammunition, and he already had 4 hand bombs on his belt – a black spoonbill, while Sokolović took an automatic gun, a complete ammunition belt, and he had 3 or 4 bombs on his belt. Before they set off, Sokolović told him to go to look for a gun, and if they found a gun, they would bring it to the commands, and if not, then they would liquidate the Z. family. Then they set off to Z.'s house, which was about 10 minutes distance from the commands. When they opened the wooden gate, V.Z. heard them and opened the front door, where he remained standing on the threshold. Željko told Z. that they had come to search the house, because they were looking for a gun, and V.Z. answered them: "Go in, search the house, but I do not have any weapons". Then they came into the house where M. Đ. sat on a couch, and in the kitchen were V.Z., his wife A. and daughter M., A.V. and his wife M., while with them in the kitchen was Željko Sokolović who searched the bedroom in 10 minutes, and did not find any weapons. Then they left the house, and Željko Sokolović told him to go to I.L.'s house, and that he had an M-48. When they came to L. I.'s house, they knocked on the front door, and L.I. opened it to them. Then Željko Sokolović asked him whether he had any weapons, and L. answered that he had an M-46, which Nedeljko Dmitrović from Gavrinica gave him. The same gun stood leaning against the wall in the hall, right at the front door, and L. took it and gave it to Sokolović. Sokolović hung that gun on his shoulder and told L. to come with them to V.Z.'s house, which I. did. When they came to Z.'s the same people were still in the kitchen. Then M.V. made coffee for them, only V.Z., his daughter M. and M. Đ. did not drink it. While they were drinking the coffee, Z.V. asked Mirko Đurić whether he would give him a stock of hay, since his was burned down, and Đurić answered that he could take it. In the meantime while they were having coffee, I.L. and A.V. went outside, standing on the threshold and smoking cigarettes. When Željko Sokolović finished his coffee, he told M. Đ. to call L. and V. into the house, and since they heard him, because he said it loudly, they came into the kitchen, while Sokolović stood up and walked towards the hall.

M. Đ. also stood up from the couch and stood behind Sokolović in the hall, while Sokolović stood on the threshold of the kitchen. At the moment when Sokolović together with Đ. passed by L. and V. in the kitchen, while they were still turned with their backs to them, they moved to sit at the table, Sokolović suddenly raised his gun and fired at them from about 1.5 m distance from them, on which occasion a lamp turned down, which stood on the table. At the moment when the lamp turned down, Sokolović turned the gun pipe, in the clip of which about 6 pieces of ammunition were left, towards him and said: "What are you staring at, you bloody fool, come on, throw those bombs". Then M. Đ. stood behind the wall, the same as Sokolović who kept his gun pointed at Đ.. Then he took from his belt one bomb after another and threw them with his left hand into the kitchen, but he did not hear moaning or calls for help from the people who were in the kitchen. He threw 4 bombs that he had on his belt into the kitchen, and the machine-gun that he took from the commands he held on his shoulder the whole time. Immediately after the fourth explosion Sokolović fired into the kitchen the remaining bullets that were left in the clip and put another one from which he fired 10 pieces of ammunition. Then they left the house, and went to Branko Milanković's house, where Đurić spent the night, and Sokolović and Milanković drank brandy the whole night. Since he was in another room he did not hear their conversation, and he assumes that Sokolović told everything about the event mentioned. The next day he heard from the people from Gavrinica that M. Z. and M.V. were wounded and that they had pulled through and had gone to Đ.D.'s house, called "Burduš", where they spent the night.

In the morning M.T. drove them in his car to the hospital in Bučje. Željko Sokolović and he did not answer for what they did, because it all went through Nikola Dragušin, called "Niger".

Đ. states that on the second or third day after the murders in Batinska Rijeka, he heard from his neighbour in Gavrinica, Ljubo Čuča – a refugee from Batinjani, and he assumes that she lived in Potočani, married to Branko, has three daughters Nada, Mirjana and Milena – that Goran Raduka, called "Pljusak", was at hers the second day after the murder, and when she asked him whether he did it, he did not answer anything, but only laughed. Furthermore he states that Goran Raduka often came to Ljubo Čuča, and he also knows that he often went to the Daruvar area, because he allegedly went to Bastaje, where his family was, and he assumes that they lived in Vrijeska (Raduka's aunt). Goran Raduka is about 165 cm tall, born in 1968 and 1970, stout, broad shoulders, short brown hair, with fringes. When Raduka went to Ljubo Čuča, he saw him on one occasion wearing an AP with the folded butt-end, and wearing mottled uniform, and he states that he never knew in which unit Raduka was, because he did not remain in one spot. He knows that he spent some time in the Daruvar detachment.

With Goran Raduka a man called "Đed" often went, Đ. does not know his name or surname. They would go to the Daruvar area. "Đed" is about 180 cm tall, born somewhere around 1967, blond hair and thin.

THE OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM WAS MADE BY: Marijan Đuras

ANNEX 183:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Ž.L.

THE 69TH COMPANY OF THE MILITARY POLICE
CRIMINAL MILITARY POLICE DEPARTMENT
Bjelovar, the 10th of May 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 7th of May 1995 in the offices of the SIS center, Bjelovar as the consequence of the conducted informative conversation with the prisoner, member of the terrorist formation, Ž.L., son of M. and R., born V., he was born on the ... in Pakrac, permanent address –..., he was in Gavrinica, ... since 1991 and he stated the following:

He joined the enemy formation troops in the period when armaments were being delivered to the Pakrac parish of the Orthodox Church rector Lukijan at the beginning of August 1991. He states that the following people distributed the weapons: Mladen Pavić, Boško Erceg from Šumetlica, Rade Žilić from Pakrac, Rade Grašpar, Luka Popović from Pakrac, Stevo Ljubičić from Dragović, Milan Prodanović from Donji Grahovljani and Boško Vuković from Dereza. He joined the Pakrac Territorial Defence formation in the village of Kusonje where Senior Sergeant Bogdan Dabić was the commander of the Territorial Defence and later the commander of the 2nd company that was located in Dereza and Luka Krajnović was the commander of the 1st company in the village of Kusonje. Božo Zailac from Kusonje was the commander of the 1st platoon that had a base in the house of Gajo Ratković. Mladen Zailac from Kusonje was the commander of the 2nd platoon that had a base in the store at Nešo's – Kusonje. Željko Rusmir from Kusonje (Željko Carević was his deputy) was the commander of the 3rd platoon that had a base in the house near the well – Kusonje. Nedjeljko Krajnović was the commander of the specialist platoon that was located on the opposite side of the Center in the village of Kusonje. All the members of the platoon were volunteers from Bosnia except Radovan Katić and Žarko Krajnović. He states that he was the member of the company of Obrad Žestić and that he was in the position on the Polica hill above the saw mill.

On the 7th of September 1991 at 3 p.m. Bogdan Dabić informed them that the Croatian Army armored vehicle would come into the village in the evening and that the barricade on the entrance must be put down and the vehicle must be passed through and he also said that they must not shoot at the vehicle. The vehicle passed through the village in the evening and they did not shoot at it. They were also informed that in the morning, on the 8th of September 1991 an armored vehicle with members of the Croatian Army in it would come into the village and that that vehicle must be destroyed.

He states that on the 8th of September 1991, in the morning, Luka Krajnović sent Srećko Sužnjević to the store where the base was to take the "OSA" (wasp) rocket launcher with two rocket containers for the launcher and he was told to wait in the position for the vehicle to come.

When the vehicle arrived Srećko Sužnjević hit the armored vehicle from the rocket launcher in front of the house of Ivo Rogulić. The persons from the armored vehicle ran into the house of Rajko Komlenac where Dragan Anđelić was in the position together with two more men. Those two individuals managed to escape from the house while Dragan Anđelić was later found in that house half burnt. While help for the members of the Croatian Army was on its way, Zoran Čop and Stevo Okulić shot at the vehicles from machine-guns and one of the hit vehicles exploded on that occasion. Željko Ilić from Rastik

in the woods shot from the low-calibre gun at the people from the vehicles. Mladen Marinković and Milenko, Stevo Okulić and Srećko Sužnjević were together with him on that same position. Besides the mentioned unit, the group of volunteers from Voćin, so-called “Škorpion” (scorpion) also shot that day at the members of the Croatian Army. He states that that same day, in the evening hours, a rocket hit the house of Koviljka Ljubančić who died on that occasion. He also states that the group of volunteers from Prijedor chased the members of the Croatian Army that were still in the village. As they could not overtake Rajko Komlenac’s house where the members of the Croatian Army were, in the morning of the 9th of September 1991, at 8 a.m. Luka Krajnović ordered Čedo Bosanac to bomb that house. During the whole night Radovan Katić’s specialists tried to take over the house and they shot at it from the rocket launcher and they threw hand grenades at it.

Čedo Bosanac put 5 kg of explosive, so-called salami on two boards and he threw it into the house. The house ceiling fell in. Not long after that, Nedjeljko Krajnović came running and yelling “surrender yourself” and he threw a hand grenade in the direction of the house. The grenade rebounded from the wall and he was wounded on that occasion. After they took wounded Nedjeljko Krajnović out they asked the members of the Croatian Army that were in the house to surrender which they did. While the first member was coming out of the house (tall, dark-haired, handsome, not more than 20 years old), “Lala”, the volunteer from Svetozarevo, Luka Krajnović and Miloš Anđelić were standing aside and Mladen Zailac shouted that they must lie down on the road. As he did not hear it he went across the road, towards Žarko Krajnović (he is a member of the National Security in Belgrade now) to ask for a glass of water and at that moment Žarko Krajnović fired a half of the machine-gun burst at him. Then he took off his boots, he took his gun (RAP) and a digital watch with a calculator on it.

Another six members came out of the house and they were ordered to lie down on the road with their heads turned towards Pakrac. All the members of the Croatian Army that came out of the house wore bulletproof vests. Luka Krajnović brought a coil of wire and together with Lala, Miloš Anđelić, Nedjeljko Krajnović and Gojko Damjanović (he took off a bulletproof vest of one member of the Croatian Army), he tied their (the members of the Croatian Army) hands on their backs. In the meantime Lala and Nedjeljko Krajnović were in the house where 10 dead and two wounded members of the Croatian Army were and they shot from a gun at them, in their heads, as he states, and probably Pero Ljepoja was among the ones who shot. Miloš and Obrad Anđelić and Milan, called “Karika” (link) hit the members of the CA on their heads with boots while Luka Krajnović grabbed their hair and banged their heads on the asphalt and they put the “Tito stars” caps (five-pointed red stars) on their heads and they made them sing the Serbian songs. Before that Miloš Anđelić shot from the machine-gun beside them and he insulted them because they killed his brother. The other member of the CA had a nylon stocking on his head and Radovan Katić approached him and stepped on his hand because he thought he had a grenade in his hand. When he saw that the CA member had his arm on his wound, Srećko Sužnjević called “Srija” came with hedge cutters. He told the CA member that he had a nice ring (a golden one with black eye) and he told him to stretch out his hand so he cut his right hand small finger (where the ring was) off with the hedge cutters and he also pulled off his golden neck-chain with an appendage – in the shape of a helm.

Meanwhile Lala was standing behind them and he shot one shot in the direction of each CA member from the “Remington” carbine. They were all still alive then. Veljko Svakidan approached the fourth or the fifth CA member in a row, he lifted him up, put a cover over his eyes and told him that he was taking him to Bučje for questioning. Pero Ljepoja and Rade Žilić from Pakrac went with him. After they were about 30 meters away Pero Ljepoja

hit the CA member with an axe on his head and Veljko Svakidan shot 3 or 4 bullets from the TT gun in his back. He also states that Obrad Anđelić took the hedge cutters and cut the right hand fingers of the fourth CA member (the little finger, the thumb and the forefinger) and then he came to the last member of the CA in the row and he stuck those cutters in his buttocks. He also came to the third person in the row and he hit him with the butt-end of the rifle in the back of his head. Milunka Rogulić (Ivo's daughter) was also among the executors and she came to the CA members with a big screwdriver and screaming she approached the third member in the row. She hit him with the screwdriver in his temple (he was strong, broad-shouldered, black-haired and he had a small moustache, short, hedgehog like hairstyle, but long at the back of his head) and then she stabbed one CA member with a screwdriver in the joint of his leg and in the muscle above his knee. Before all that happened, Luka Krajnović took off the boots of the seventh member in the row (brown boots with a fur hem) and he told him that he would give him some nicer boots and then he took the concrete block and he put it on his feet (this member was about 25 years old, strong, had almost crew cut). Ivan Sužnjević did the same thing to the fourth member in the row and later on he showed the ID card of one of the CA members around the village (this member was about 27 to 30 years old, blond-haired, he had short, a bit curly hair) and he took from him a folding knife and white-gold or silver bracelet that had a little plate with initials engraved on it. Lala – the volunteer from Svetozarevo and Miloš Anđelić took a piece of wire and after Lala took off the trousers of some of the CA members, he tied one end of the wire around their testicles and the other end around their big toes and he forced them to stand up which they did not do. Later Lala brought the injection needle in which there was ethyl alcohol and he poured it out in drops on the exposed parts of their bodies and as a result of it they had fresh wounds. Later on Miloš Anđelić, Lala, Mišo "Popadić" (from the "Scorpion" group) and also some other members of the group that were on the crime scene (there were about 40 of them) opened fire at the bodies. He states that he heard that Ivan Sužnjević was present on the burial of the members of the CA in the village called Rakovac and that he took off the bullet-proof vest from one dead body while they were putting the bodies in the dug out ditch and he also took off gold rings from the hands and on that occasion he cut one finger from some dead body with an AP knife because he could not take off the ring. He also states that he searched the ditch where the dead bodies were thrown and he found a 7.65-mm gun. He supposes that Nedeljko Krajnović took the carbine with an optical device that belonged to one CA member. He states that Boško Bunčić from Pakrac took some sort of weapon as a war trophy. Pero Ljepoja took 2 guns from the house where the dead bodies were. In a further context he states that he knows that the reporter from Pakrac, Željko Mandić, filmed the incidents that took place in the village. This reporter was in the company of Bogdan Dabić. He states that he watched this incident from 15m distance and that during the shooting at the members of the CA he was wounded in his ear by a bullet fragment that rebounded from the asphalt. After this incident in the village he went to Bučje where he stayed for 12 days and then he came back to the village of Donja Dereza in the composition of the 1st company and Boško Vuković was its commander and Zoran Maletić its captain.

**ANNEX 184:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.V.**

S.V., son of S. and S. (nee V.), born on ... in the place ..., municipality of Pakrac; a flat in ...; married, no children, occupation: a pensioner; served the Yugoslav Army in 1954/1955 in Titograd, infantry; until now no criminal record, gives the following:

TESTIMONY

During July and August, the following persons dropped into his house:

- Ivo Rogulić – from Kusonje, Gundulićeva ulica; a worker in the glassworks in Lipik, about 50 years old;
- Joco Uzur – from Kusonje, Gundulićeva ulica; a manager of the saw-mill in Pakrac, about 50 years old;
- Obrad Žestić – from Kusonje, a worker in the DIK Papuk in Pakrac;
- Miloš Golubović – from Kusonje, an inspector in the Municipal assembly in Pakrac, about 60 years old.

On those occasions, they threatened him that he had to kill J.J. from Kusonje and they alleged as a reason that J.'s son was a policeman. If he didn't do that, the same persons would kill him and N.D. from Kusonje – the owner of the public house "...” – for the same reason. On September 15th 1991, between 07,00 and 08,00 a.m., D. came to his house and he declared that they had to kill J. because the above-mentioned persons came to him the night before and threatened him with murder if he and V. didn't kill J. V. expressed his disapproval, but he went anyway. D. brought along a rifle of a make unknown to him and of a calibre 7,9 mm. Passing through Kusonje, when they arrived at the house of V.P., the same invited them into his house for a brandy and they accepted. When they arrived in V.'s house, they happened to find, besides him, his wife A. and J.J. who it was said that they had to kill. V. poured a brandy and he offered it to J. and after he had drunk it, he offered it to V. as well. In one moment, J. allegedly stated "drink, it is your last one, -picka ti materina-". V. states that then he took a rifle from D., he aimed at the head of J., he shot a bullet and he killed him. V. disapproved and he went to get N. called "Ž." from Kusonje – V. doesn't know his surname. On N.'s arrival, V. and V. carried J.'s body out of the house and they left the body behind the house. After that, V. returned to his house. V. heard afterwards that N. and V. buried J. in the garden behind V.'s house, but he doesn't know where exactly. He points out that he was on good terms with J. and that he regrets what he has done.

In connection with the disappearance of 15 members of the police and of the Croatian army in Kusonje, V. states that he is familiar with that and that he saw certain crimes that were committed on members of our army and on members of our police. In this connection he states:

Late in August or at the beginning of September of 1991, his common-law wife D. V. woke him up, told him that she heard shooting and she suggested that he go outside to see what was going on. After he stepped out, he saw at about 250 meters distance from the house of D. a large group of people that were standing in small groups. He walked towards them to see what was going on. When he had arrived at the house of Rajko

Komlenac in front of which one group of people was standing, he noticed 2 or 3 completely naked men kneeling on the road and he saw them taking out from the mentioned house several naked persons. By showing photographs of our members that disappeared during September in Kusonje, V. recognised the following persons, he described how they were tortured and slaughtered and he states:

- He stated about Miroslav Cernjak that Mišo *Grujić* from Kusonje smacked his face, that he pulled out his hair and that he shouted that he “screws his bastard mother”. After that, he took a knife, cut his ear off and he slaughtered him in the way that he approached him from the back, grabbed his hair, pulled him backwards and cut through his throat with a knife.
- When he recognised Tandara Ante, he stated that Mićo *Slavujević* pulled out his hair, slapped his face and battered him with arms and legs on the entire body. DMITAR *Vujković* and Željko *Golubović* (son of Miloš) did the same to him. Then Golubović cut off his nose with a knife and Vujković cut off his ear. After they had tortured him in the described way, Golubović slaughtered him in the way that he approached him from the back, pulled him by the hair, put a knife under his throat and slaughtered him.
- He states about Vladimir Krivačić that he saw Mićo *Slavujević* and Ivo *Rogulić* taking him out from the yard of Rajko Komlenac. Above the above mentioned persons battered him on the head with their hands. Rogulić cut off his nose and an ear, allegedly the right one, and the same person slaughtered him in the above-described way.
- He recognised Nedjeljko Pekić from a photograph. He states that he was coming out from the yard by himself. When going out, Joco *Uzur* hit him in the back with a butt-end of a rifle so that Pekić stumbled and fell. Vujković states that he saw Željko *Golubović*, son of Gojko, cutting off his ear and after that, he slaughtered him.
- He also recognised Petar Grubeš from the photograph shown and he states that Jovanka *Nenadović* pushed a wire in his ears and she slit his face with that same wire. Ivo *Rogulić* slapped his face and he beat him with fists on the head. The same person cut off his nose and an ear, allegedly the left one, and then he slaughtered him in the above-described way.
- *Joco Uzur* and Branko *Damjanović* brought Karlo Posarić from the yard of Komlenac’s house. They held him by his arms. After they had forced him to kneel, Uzur hit him on the head with a rifle so hard that Posarić’s eye fell out and the same fell on the road. Branko Damjanović lifted him and he forced him to show his tongue. After that, he pulled him by his tongue until Posarić bent down to the ground so that he cut off the eye that hung. Jela *Slavujević* and Lara *Rogulić* spit on him and battered him with fists on his head. Obrad *Žestić* senior cut off his ear and his nose, he stung his shoulders with a knife and he chopped the skin on his back. Ivo *Rogulić* hit him on the head and he started slaughtering him when Obrad *Žestić* junior reacted to that by suggesting to him that he let him slaughter Karlo Posarić and that was done. Before Posarić was slaughtered, Gaja *Ratković* had battered him on the entire body with his hands and his legs. During the torture, Posarić was saying to kill him, not to torture him. He also shouted “mother why you bore me”.
- Goran Palar* was, according to the Vukojević’s words, the last one that was taken out, tortured and finally slaughtered. Ivo *Rogulić*, Gaja *Ratković* and Mišo *Slavujević*

led him out from the yard of the house. After he had been forced to kneel, Jovanka *Nenadović* approached him and she pushed a wire in his nose, mouth and ears. Then she cut off his penis with a knife. She said that she took her vengeance because she was, allegedly, thrown in a well during World War II. Joco *Uzur* hit him several times on the body with his arms. Ivo Rogulić did the same and he also battered him with a wire. Gaja Ratković cut off his nose and an ear or both ears. After that, Obrad *Žestić senior* slaughtered him in such a way that he approached him from the back, grabbed his hair, pulled him backwards, put a knife under his neck and cut through.

V. states that all arrested members of the army and of the police were wounded. During the perpetration of the above-mentioned bloodthirsty deeds, the same persons were naked and they had to kneel. A wire was being pushed in ears and the nose of almost everyone. Jovanka *Nenadović* and Jela *Slavujević* were the ones doing that. V. saw the very incident from a distance of about 15 meters. The described crime lasted from around 08,00 a.m. until 12,00 p.m. V. didn't hear members of our army and of our police saying anything or crying aloud, except Posarić who told them to kill him and not to torture him, which was already pointed out.

DATA CONCERNING PERSONS THAT TORTURED AND SLAUGHTERED MEMBERS OF THE POLICE AND MEMBERS OF THE CROATIAN ARMY, according to V.'s statement:

1. Mišo Grujić – son of Marinko and Vukosava, about 35 years old, from Kusonje, married, father of one, worked in a hospital in Pakrac as a driver of the ambulance. His wife worked in a hospital.
2. Mićo Slavujević – born in Jankovci, about 50 years old, lived in Kusonje, married, his wife's name is Jela nee Jakovljević, father of one, his last job was in the DIK Papuk in Pakrac and earlier in a brickyard.
3. Mitar Vujković – about 50 years old, from Kusonje, married, his wife's name is Mica and she is from Kraguj, he had worked in the DIK Papuk from where he was discharged, after that he worked privately on setting tiles and on other domestic works. Mitar worked one time in Belgrade.
4. Željko Golubović – son of Miloš, about 45 years old, from Kusonje, married, worked as a clerk in Pakrac or in Daruvar, while his father was an inspector in the Municipal assembly of Pakrac.
5. Ivo Rogulić – son of Pajo and Milica, about 50 years old, a native of Rogulj, married, has a daughter, lives in Kusonje, allegedly worked as a watchman in the glassworks in Lipik.
6. Joco Uzur – between 50 and 55 years old, lived in Kusonje, son of Milan, married, married, father of two, worked as a manager in the DIK Papuk in Pakrac.
7. Željko Golubović – son of Gojko and Mara, about 35 years old, from Kusonje, married, father of one, he was employed, but Vujković doesn't know where.
8. Jovanka Nenadović – nee Damjanović, from Kusonje, when young she had worked in a saw-mill and after that she went to Kosovo where she got acquainted with her husband Rade Nenadović; about 65 years old.
9. Branko Damjanović – son of Đuro and (ILLEGIBLE NAME), between 40 and 45 years old, from Kusonje, married, a wife Ljilja nee Bosanac, has about 7-years-old daughter, was a manager of a plant in a saw-mill of the DIK Papuk in Pakrac.

10. Jela Slavujević – married to Mićo Slavujević – also a participator in torturing, lives in Kusunje, about 45 years old, born in Jakovci, mother of two, a housewife.
11. Mara Rogulić – married to Ivo Rogulić – an active participator in torturing, about 40 years old, from Kusunje, has a son.
12. Obrad Žestić (senior, a father) – about 45 years old, a wife (ILLEGIBLE WORD) Dakić, from Kusunje, worked as a turner in the DIK Papuk in Pakrac, has a son Obrad – also a participator in torturing.
13. Obrad Žestić (junior, a son) – about 20 years old, son of Obrad and (ILLEGIBLE WORD) nee Dakić, lives in Kusunje, married.
14. Gaja Ratković – about 55 years old, from Kusunje, married, his wife worked in a hospital, father of one. He was engaged in fattening of pigs.

According to the statement of V., Mišo Grujić and the rest above-mentioned were torturing and slaughtering members of the Croatian army and members of the police in the most ruthless and murderous way. That was visible from their behaviour because they almost found pleasure in those crimes. During the perpetration of those crimes, the same spat on our members and they let those present do the same. Some of women that were present there denounced the crime and they begged perpetrators not to do that and they replied them that it was no concern of theirs and that they should go home. After all of them had been killed–buchered, Mišo Grujić drove them by truck to the wood called “Rakovac”, which is to be found on the road Kusunje-Brusnik. Vaso Perić, Rade Nenadović and Pero Ratković helped him with that. (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) and Boško Bosanac, both are from Kusunje, dug a grave with a digger. V. saw, during the torture and the execution of police officers and Croatian soldiers, several our members that died when combating against Chetnik’s forces in the same action, but he couldn’t say how many. They were buried in the same place as those above-mentioned seven persons.

V. is familiar with the fact that the first barricades in Kusunje were put up at the middle of August. He often saw Ivo Rogulić, Joco Uzur, Obrad Žestić senior, Miloš Golubović – all of them are from Kusunje, Luka Anđelić and Gojko Gašpar – both from the village Dragovići, on those barricades. He doesn’t know when, but he knows that, on one occasion, Ivo Rogulić and Gaja Ratković captured Ilija Turković and a person whose nickname is “Jumbo”, both are from Kusunje, and that they drove them in the direction of Bučje. Boško Gaćeša, an inhabitant of Kusunje, kept on supplying outlaws with weapons from sources unknown to him. It was rumoured in the village that Luka Vukosavljević and another 6 persons unknown to him died when fighting against our members. During fighting that was going on after 15 of our members had fallen into an ambush, Vlado Dabić from Pakrac was sent for. He worked as a private entrepreneur. About 50 members of the enemy formations arrived together with Vlado Dabić. It is stated that Dabić threw a bomb into the house where police officers and Croatian soldiers were. Vukojević recognised (ILLEGIBLE NAME) called “Šeki” among those 50 persons. He was between 35 and 40 years old. He is a son of Nedjeljko that lives in Kusunje where he was known as a football player.

V. was asked several times to be a courier because it was estimated that he would be the least suspected. According to his own statement, he refused and he didn’t do any favours for the mutinous army and he especially wasn’t a courier. According to V.’s statement, Radimir Marković and (ILLEGIBLE WORD) Ilija, both from Kusunje and both about 50 years old, were couriers of the enemy army. He knows that (ILLEGIBLE WORD) went to Pakrac, but he doesn’t what his duties were.

Radomir Marković told V. about the arrival of the mutinous group led by Vlado Dabić, about the burial of our members and about the death of seven Chetniks.

Authorised official: Mirko Cindrić

**ANNEX 185:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF V.S.**

V.S., the son of P. and L. (born K.) was born on
... in the village of ..., Daruvar municipality, a Serb, a traffic technician, before the war he worked for Alpe-Adrija, Ljubljana, at the representation for hunting, fishing and hunting tourism in Daruvar, married, a father of two children, served his time in the army in 1975 in Kraljevo, a car-unit, with permanent address

He attended elementary school in Šibovac and Golubinjak, and after he finished it he attended two years of high school of general orientation, and after that, on his third and fourth year, he switched over to traffic, cargo and travelling orientated high school in Banja Luka in 1972/73. After he graduated from high school he got a job at "Čazmatrans" – Sisak branch office – refinery, as a driver of a tank truck, which he did from May to November 1978. At the beginning of 1979 he changed jobs and started working in "Dalit" in Daruvar as a personal driver to the director, VLADIMIR VAGNER. In "Dalit", until 1989, he also worked as a steward in the restaurant, and in the middle of 1989 he changed his job once again and started working for Alpe-Adrija-Ljubljana.

He served his time in the army from 5 January 1975 to 23 March 1976 in Kraljevo, and was also transferred to Pirot. After he served his time in the JNA, in the military schedule he was a motorized courier. He stayed on the JNA military schedule until 1988 when he was transferred to a reserve composition of Pakrac police station.

On 14 January 1981 he married Z.C. They have a daughter M., born in 1981, and a son, A., born in 1984.

1. Father P.S., the son of J. and M., born in 1927 in Sibovac, a Serb, retired, worked at PIK in Hercegovac, lives in For the whole time during the war he stayed at home.
2. Mother L., the daughter of M.K., born in 1935 in Imsovac, a Serbian woman, a housewife, lives with her husband at the same address.
3. Brother R.S., born in 1951 in Šibovac, a garage mechanic, works in "Čazmatrans", Daruvar work unit, married to D.B., born in 1960 in Dežanovac, an economic technician, also works in "Čazmatrans"- Daruvar work unit, they live in ..., and the house is in the possession of the brothers V. and R.
4. Wife Z., the daughter of E.C. and A. (born P.), born on ...
... in Pakrac, a Croatian woman, an economic technician, she has worked at the Croatian Post and Telecommunications in Daruvar since 1978, lives in Daruvar at the same address as V.S. Z.'s parents were working in Austria for some time. Her father, E., died there in the 80s, and her mother A. still lives in Vienna with her son.

5. Z.'s brother – Z.C., was born in 1962 or 1963 in Pakrac, doesn't have any work qualifications, he is married and has been living in Vienna for more than ten years.

In the middle of August 1991 S. noticed that NENAD BURSAĆ and ZLATKO MAIĆ, employees of the Daruvar police station, started visiting Šibovac more frequently, mostly in evening hours. They came to visit STANIMIR MAKARIĆ (approximately 30 years old, a Serb, his house number: ...) and MARKO KRNDIJA (approximately 30 years old, a garage mechanic, his house number: ...), and sometimes they would come to the house of PREDRAG ČALIĆ, the owner of an inn in Šibovac. As S. states, Bursać and Maić only visited pure "Serbs", while they didn't come to see him or others who had mixed marriages. Krndija and Makarić told him that, during their visits to Šibovac, Bursać and Maić handed out weapons to the Serbs – ZORAN SARIĆ and his brother SLOBODAN SARIĆ, MARKO KRNDIJA, STANISLAV MAKARIĆ, NENAD ČALIĆ and his brother, VUJIĆ, the son of Nikola, VELJKO MARIĆ, NENAD MARIĆ, and as for others S. doesn't know.

On 18 August 1991 S. was in Daruvar at his house when Nenad Bursać, Zlatko Maić and MILAN ROMANIĆ came to visit him and ordered to him that by 3:00 p.m. he had to come to Bijela, to the centre near the hall. S. took some parts of the uniform which he had taken before and, in his own car, went to Bijela. When he arrived there they had already formed a police station whose commander was MILIVOJ MAKSIĆ, a deserted officer of the Daruvar police station, his assistant was BOŠKO OROZOVIĆ, also a police officer who deserted. He also saw AJDINOVIĆ from Garešnica, who was, as an inspector, interrogating witnesses. Maksic ordered S. to keep watch in front of the Bijela police station, but he still wasn't given weapons, because, allegedly, there weren't any.

Except for the above mentioned, he saw the following police officers who deserted from their police station: PAJO NJEGOMIR, DUŠAN JAKOVLJEVIĆ, VELJKO DRAGIĆ, SOPALOVIĆ, DOBRIVOJ PEJNOVIĆ, VASO PAVKOVIĆ, MIODRAG KOLUNDŽIĆ, and a former police officer from Zagreb who, before the war, owned an inn in Vrbovac near Drauvar, and RANKO STOJIC, of Bosnian origins, Masšić's brother-in-law. Except for the above mentioned police officers V. also saw armed civilians- ČEDO PAVLOVIĆ from Sibovac, who worked in a slaughter-house, MILAN SARIĆ from Šibovac, who worked in "Dalit", MILAN GOJKOVIĆ, caćled "Mišo", who also worked in "Dalit".

told him By then, there wasn't any prisoners or captives, and MILAN ROMANIĆ that some police officers from the Daruvar police station, whom he hadn't seen personally, but knew that Milan Romanić took them from Bijela through Branešac, were taken to Bučje.

S. worked as a guard who took care of the security for the station for, approximately, a month, and sometimes he would go with Boško Orozović to Bučje where they took fuel from drums. On arriving at Bučje, he saw, at the Command, ČEDO AČES from Dereza, a former secretary of the Secretariat of the internal affairs in Daruvar LJUBO BANJEGLAV, MILAN LJUBIČIĆ, a former police officer, MIODRAG LJUBIČIĆ, who was a driver for the PIK in Lipik, and Pavlica, the owner of an inn in Pakrac.

A month later he got a 7.9 mm military rifle that BOŠKO OROZOVIĆ gave him. Once, when he went to Dereza, he ran into a wounded member of the Croatian army near the hall. The surname of that wounded soldier was MERCLUFT, he came from Matkovac or Prekopara. S. drove him to the hospital in Bučje. He let doctors take care of him which they did, and after that he was exchanged. He was forced to make a statement for the Radio Western Slavonia, which S. heard personally.

At the end of September he came to Kusonje, and near the drinking fountain he saw that they brought captured V.M. and BRAJO from Pakrac. G. R. and I. R. from Kusonja brought them, and S., allegedly, ordered R. and R. to take them home to Pakrac. MAKSIC then ordered him not to go towards Pakrac.

Bijela police station was in the accommodation of the registrar's office, the prison was in the building behind the store, and its heads were MAKSIC and AJDINOVIC. Imprisoned in the prison were JOVO POLUGA from Vrbovac, a driver for the "Termal" and his son. Allegedly, they were arrested for robbery, and MILOŠ BOSANAC arrested them. Except for the already mentioned persons, S. also saw captured a young man from Daruvar who went to University in the Czech Republic. His name was Zdenko Husak. By Maksic's order, S. took prisoners for a walk and to chop wood.

In Bijela there was also a Territorial defence Command. Krsto Žarković was its commander. He was a police officer who also deserted from his station. Also there was ČEDO USKOKOVIĆ, a car-body mechanic from Daruvar for everyone in the police and in that way also for Maksic. In charge of security affairs in the Territorial defence were VELJKO NIKOLIĆ, who was a market inspector in Daruvar before the war, and STEVO RATKOVIĆ, a professor, now Minister of Education and Culture in the so-called Krajina.

In the middle of October a military prison was established in Bijela, in the building where the school was. The chief of the prison was MILOŠ BOSANAC, who worked before as a driver for "Darkom". His superior was VELJKO NIKOLIĆ. The already mentioned ZDENKO HUSAK was transferred to that prison.

In the Bijela military police there were: DRAGO ČAŠIĆ from Daruvar, VASO PAVKOVIĆ, a former police officer, ŽELJKO KOMLJENOVIĆ, who died later on. There were six of them.

Bijela police once carried out an armed action of assistance in Daruvarske Batinjane, but they had to retreat. Krsto Žarković was in command of the unit. Together with him there were eight police officers. The second action was an attack on Dabčevački Brđani. MAKSIC was in command of the action. VELJKO NIKOLIĆ together with some 20 Chetniks from Serbia also took part in the action. Four Chetniks were killed in the action. Among them there was even one duke. Those Chetniks came to Bijela at the end of November from Bučje. KRSTO ŽARKOVIĆ was their commander.

When it comes to JNA officers, the lieutenant-colonel, TRBOJEVIĆ once came to Bijela and contacted KRSTO ŽARKOVIĆ.

Among popular politicians and party leaders who came to Bijela there was ŠEŠELJ, who contacted KRSTO ŽARKOVIĆ, ČEDO USKOKOVIĆ, VELJKO NIKOLIĆ, AJDINOVIĆ.

In December 1991, after the group of refugees from Grubišno Polje and Miokovićevo were transferred, ŽARKOVIĆ called commanders for a meeting, and they told people to take fuel, and that civilians should prepare for evacuation in the direction of Branešac. Since the members of the Territorial defence escaped before the police and civilians did, the panic and disorganized departure took place. Before that, from the police prison, two men, approximately 55-60 years old, from Levinovac, near Virovitica, were transferred to Bučje. They were accused of cooperating with the enemy. BOŠKO VUKIĆ and MOMČILO OROZOVIĆ took them to Bučje in a van. On the same day JOVO POLUGA and his son were released from prison. ZDENKO HUSAK wasn't released from the military prison, but was, by the order of Nikolic and Bosanac, killed MILOŠ BOSANAC or VASO

PAVKOVIĆ could be the ones who killed him. If he was killed, he was probably buried near the school in Bijela, states S.

A column from Bijela set off, at 06:00 a.m., towards Branešac and Bučje since it was rumoured that they would go to Bosnia. NENAD MAIĆ and his younger brother, BERIĆ, a police officer who also deserted from the Daruvar police station, set off with S.

Some time later military police came and released him and they took him to the Army Command in Brusnik. There he recognized DUŠAN UZUR from Brusnik, a bricklayer. He was kept until the next day when they returned him to Bučje and handed him over to civil police- to ŽARKOVIĆ and RADE SUDAR, a former officer with the Daruvar police station, who locked him up. He was guarded by MILAN TARABUK, who used to be a prison guard in Popovaca, and IVO RADIĆ. TARABUK released S. from prison. After that he met KRSTO ŽARKOVIĆ, ČEDO USKOKOVIĆ, and MIRA KOVACEVIĆ, who worked in the Pakrac police station. They were all preparing to leave.

After that S. went to Banja Luka, and then to Belgrade, where he stayed at S. Č.'s house. S.Č., his cousin, is the son of J. and D., born in 1948 in Šibovac, a driver, he has been living in Belgrade with his family for 20 years and he has been working in a post office, lives in He also visited his brother M. who lives in Belgrade.

He was mobilized in Belgrade on 26 March 1993 and he was told to return to Pakrac, where he arrived on 25 April 1993 and reported to the Ministry of Defence for Pakrac to MILORAD PRODANOVIĆ, called CAPA, who put him in the 59th Daruvar detachment, located in the area of Brusnik. On arriving at Brusnik he reported to the commander of the detachment, VLADO GATARIĆ, a sergeant from Daruvar, who is now captain first class. Command of the 59th detachment in Brusnik was placed in the weekend house of UZUR, a retired officer of the JNA. There, S. met DARKO ČUČA from Potočani near Daruvar (he was GATARIĆ's deputy), MIROSLAV JANOŠEVIĆ from Pakrac, worked in Zagreb before the war, who was "MV", and MILKA KOSJER, from Kričak, who lived in Brusnik where she worked as a typist.

GATARIĆ put him in the 3rd troop which was located in Lipovac. The commander of the troop was MOMIR GOJKOVIĆ from Kip (his sister is married to Milan Romić, an active officer who was on duty in Požega, he was a chief of staff of the 18th Corps in Stara Gradiška). Lipovac is a deserted village with three houses. The command was in STOJAN MANDIĆ's house. The 3rd troop had three platoons, each of them consisted of few men, so that the troop totalled 15 to 20 men. Svakidan states the commanders of the platoons:

1. platoon- NIKOLA ERCEG from Donja Šumletica
2. platoon – STOJAN MANDIĆ from Lipovac
3. platoon – ŽELJKO GOJIĆ from Šumletica

The soldiers in the troop were: MILAN POČUČA, from the area of Grubišno Polje, BOGDAN GOJKOVIĆ from Kip, MILAN ŽESTIĆ from Lipovac, killed himself with a bomb in 1993, ĐORĐE ŠIRONJA from Bastaje, a sales specialist at "Idira" in Daruvar, ČUČA, an elderly man, 55 years old, MIJO POPOVIĆ from Kip, DUŠAN CICVARA from Cicvare, DAMIR ŽESTIĆ from Lipovac, SAVO BOSANAC, 18 years old, killed in action on New Year 1994, SLOBODAN ŽESTIĆ from Lipovac, lived in Čaklovac.

The commander of the 1st troop was DRAGO KOSIJER from Brusnik, a locksmith who used to work in Pakrac. There were 30-35 soldiers in the troop who were mostly villagers from Brusnik.

The commander of the 2nd troop was ŽELJKO KOMLENAC from Grahovljani, Pakrac, who used to be a driver for the Pakrac forester's house. Komlenac, according to S., participated in the attack on the police officers in Pakramanastir near Sirac, and 2-3 months ago he was wounded by a mine in Brusnik and is now in Bosanska Dubica. Approximately 25 people from Španovica, Grahovljani were in the troop.

The commander of the 3rd troop was MOMIR GOJKOVIĆ who appointed S. a chief of the troop. He was the chief until February, when he transferred to the command of the detachment. MIROSLAV JANOŠEVIĆ replaced him.

The detachment mostly had infantry armaments – semi-automatic rifles, automatic rifles, hunting weapons, and each troop had one 7,9 mm machine gun. More powerful weapons they had were: a “botors” – ship type of 40 mm. BORO BOŽIĆ (from Batinjani, worked for ČEDO USKOKOVIĆ, and was later employed in active military service in Polum) brought it from Stara Gradiška. They also had a 120mm mortar – one was hidden in the house in Krobase where there were also hidden mortar 82 mines in the basement.

The ammunition dump was put near Bijela – in a weekend house in a dale, and the warehousman was KOSTA BOSANAC, from Daruvar. Together with him were JOVANOVIĆ ZORAN from Miljanovci and the father of KRSTO ŽARKOVIĆ (later on went to S. Gradiška).

The detachment's zone of responsibility stretched from Rakovac to “A post”, which is some 10 km removed from the Požeška road.

The detachment put mines along the Pakra river, towards Pakrac, from Čaklovac to Kusonje where they put 20-30 “PROM” infantry mines. They were put in the autumn of 1993. They were put by the Engineer Corps of the 51st brigade under the command of JOVO VOJNOVIĆ. That minefield was put along Pakra, from the inside when looked at from the road towards Čaklovac and Brusnik. In 1993 ZDRAVKO GATARIĆ walked into the minefield and died, and VELJKO KAPETANOVIĆ from Daruvar was wounded. The engineers of the 51st brigade were: JOVO VOJNOVIĆ, from the area around Pakrac, Z.C. from C. (he is among the captured persons), a man called STEVO, also among the captured, and ZDRAVKO CICVARA who knows everything about that.

The second minefield was put near Donja Šumletica, on the meadow – plum-orchard, which you approach from the path opposite the hall, which takes 200 m to reach the last house, and some 50 m further away there is a small trench for a soldier (kneeling), from where the minefield, in which were laid approximately 10 PROM infantry mines, stretches.

S. was in that detachment until 6 January 1994, the minefields existed up to then, but most likely even for a longer period of time. On arrival at the command of the detachment he was assigned to take care of the “MV” affairs. In the command of the detachment there were:

the commander – VLADO GATARIĆ

deputy commander – DARKO ČUČA

officer – DARKO ŠIRONJA

MV – V.S.

Before S. came to the 59th detachment, the soldiers of the detachment were coming down to the Pozeska road, so, in the fall of 1993, they hijacked a personal grey Škoda “Favorit” car with SB- Slavonski Brod license plates. The following soldiers took part in that action:

MOMČILO MILETIĆ, called “KRIMIĆ”, from Branešci, DUŠAN KOMLENAC, called “Dule”, from Grahovljani, he was allegedly among the captives. The two of them sold the Skoda to MILAN POPOVIĆ, from Branešci, who used to live in Gavrinica, he used to smuggle wood. These days the same people on the same road carried out a surprise attack on a vehicle in which there were two men and a woman. They robbed them, but since UNPROFOR arrived they pushed the car into a trench and ran away.

During 1993 MOMČILO MILETIĆ called “KrimiĆ” broke into the dump of the 63rd detachment in Brusnik near the old school. The dump was under the control of UNPROFOR. From there he stole 3-4 pistols and a box of bullets and sold it in Gavrinica. When they found out what he did he ran away to Serbia.

Armed actions were also carried out by the reconnoiters of the 18th Corps, claims S., and they were under the command of JURE ŠAJATOVIĆ who worked at the Novska Territorial defence, and later on owned a flower shop. The following people were the reconnoiters: VELJKO BUDIĆ from Branešci or Grahovljani, DRAGAN PAVIĆ from Grahovljani, GORAN PAŠIĆ from Kukurjenci, MILAN PAVIĆ from Grahovljani, MILOŠ ANĐELIĆ from Kusunje, GAČEŠA from Dereza, MILOJKO whose brother worked at the Pakrac Territorial defence before the war and died at the beginning of the war in August 1991. The reconnoiters came to the police point in the village of Barice, disarmed two police officers, and stole long and short weapons as well as a motorola, which S. saw in the possession of Željko KOMLENAC (he was, according to GATARIĆ, appointed a commander of the reconnoiters of the 59th detachment). Dragan PAVIĆ and VELJKO BUDIĆ definitely took part in this action.

The second action of these reconnoiters was armed attack on the employees of the police and the Sirač forester’s house in the village of Purnica. On that occasion the head of the Sirač forester’s house, VLADO NERVO was wounded, and some people were killed. In that action the following people participated: Veljko Budić, Dragan Pavić, and a man called PAŠIĆ, maybe even both of them, but all of them managed to get hold of Gavrinica and boasted, later on, how they did a good job.

Kusunje 8 September 1991: S. heard people saying that out of 18 members of the Croatian army who were ambushed by Chetniks, only 6 or 7 of them stayed alive and were tied with a wire and taken to a road.

PERO LJEPOJA from Kusunje, who is allegedly in Belgrade now, separated one Croatian soldier from others, took him to walk on the road for approximately 100 m and then killed him by shooting from a pistol in the head.

MILOŠ ANĐELIĆ from Kusunje (whose two brothers from his mother’s side, DRAGAN ANĐELIĆ and IGNJE MILIČEVIĆ from Kusunje, died) started shooting from an automatic rifle at Croatian soldiers. The following people eye-witnessed the event: VLADO RATKOVIĆ from Kusunje, who could, at the time, be in Eastern Slavonija, ŽIVKO SAVIĆ, who was arrested by the Croatian army or police and was, later on, exchanged, L.K., originally from Cicvare, who lived near the saw-mill in Kusunje, it is possible that he is among prisoners, and a young man called ŽARKO from the area

surrounding Dragovići. On the next day S. saw corpses of the killed police officers on the street. He doesn't know anything about the massacre, they probably weren't massacred yet, maybe later, after that, VELJKO SUDAR, a former police officer in Pakrac, drove them away.

Kusonje 1993: The putting of a PROM mine at the commemoration of the death of the above mentioned police officers. On that day MILOŠ ANĐELIĆ set off together with PAŠIĆ, DRAGAN PAVIĆ, and VELJKO BUDIĆ to that place, with the purpose of laying mines. When it happened people started talking about who did it, UNPROFOR also made enquiries in Gavrinica, so, on the next day ANĐELIĆ went by bus to Belgrade where he stayed for 10 days until the situation calmed down. According to S., they did it on their own initiative, because one of them proposed it and the others accepted it. The same group of reconnoiters mined the train bridge over the river Bijela near Lipik in 1993/94.

S. also knows that the Veber family from Gavrinica were killed by SOKOLOVIĆ from Gavrinica by the order of NIKOLA DRAGUŠIN, called NIGER.

MILAN SIKIRICA, before the surrendering, lived in Japaga, across from the cemetery, second house on the right side, 60 years old. During the war years he killed an elderly woman and butchered a child. They lived in Cukur, not far away from UNPROFOR. Someone named DUŠAN, whose nickname was "Duca", was an eye-witness and talked about it. Also, MIŠO MARKOVIĆ from Novo Selo and NIKOLA called "Gedžo", who were probably among prisoners, talked about it.

While he was in the command of the 59th Daruvar detachment S. saw that the following JNA officers came to visit GATARIĆ: MILAN ČELEKETIĆ, at the time the commander of the 18th Corps, MARINKO GOJIĆ, lieutenant-colonel of "MV", and SLOBODAN PERIĆ, colonel chief of staff of the Corps. At the meeting with Čeleketić in 1993 in attendance at the command of the detachment were Gatarić, Drako Čuča, V. S., Marinko Gojić, and the commanders of the troops.

DRAGO KOSIJER, ŽELJKO KOMLENAC, and MOMIR GOJKOVIĆ talked at the meeting about the activity of VELJKO DŽAKULA who, according to them, wanted to peacefully reintegrate this area into the Republic of Croatia, and the army of the so-called Krajina didn't accept that. Čeleketić asked that all of them must state what they thought of Veljko Džakula and the "Doljanski agreement". Gatarić supported Čeleketić and he would do anything to keep his position, and said that he would arrest Džakula.

Čeleketić came once again to pay a visit to the unit, and each time stopped at the "A post". LAZO BABIĆ would come to see Gatarić during 1994, but S. wasn't there anymore.

S. was at the command of the 59th detachment until 5 January 1994 when he left the detachment because of the conflict with Gatarić. On 26 March 1994 Gatarić suggested to the commander of the 18th Corps, LAZO BABIĆ, to arrest and imprison S. because he left the military unit on his own initiative. From 9 to 26 March 1994 he was in Gavrinica at The owner of the house was STEVO called "Stina", a former police officer at the Pakrac police station. The people who came to pick up V. were Milan Stjepanović from Borak and MILAN KOJIĆ, retired commanders at the police station who worked until 1990/91, who were, at the time, reserve officers for security at the 18th Corps in S. Gradiška, together with them were also two military police officers. They took him to the Military – investigative prison in S. Gradiška, solitary cell no. 9, where he stayed for five days, and then called the director of the prison, JOVO RONČEVIĆ, from Pakrac, who used to be a police officer in Zagreb. After that Rončević transferred him to cell no. 10. He was

sentenced to prison for 90 days because he left a war unit on his own initiative. He stayed in prison for 68 days. During his stay in prison he spent approximately 10 days in a solitary cell, while for the rest of the days he was in the same room with military prisoners. Of all the guards he only remembers ĐORĐE from Okučani who was also a guard in that prison before the war, and at the end of 1994 he was appointed as the director of the prison, instead of JOVO RONČEVIĆ. Also, there was ŽELJKO MARKOVIĆ from Grahovljani, who was also a guard before the war. Beside the above mentioned, the guards were also: OBRAD from Banija, SAVO, STEVO from Okučani, MILE, and RADE who started working as a guard after the war began.

At the time, there weren't any Croatian prisoners, claims S., but in June they drove two buses with approximately 100 people from Eastern Slavonia and Knin to the prison.

After he was released from prison V. returned to Gavrinica where they put him in the 51st Pakracka brigade, MP (Military post) 9164 in the 2nd battalion, 2nd troop, as a soldier. The commander of the 51st brigade was STEVO HARAMBAŠIĆ, lieutenant-colonel, and the chief of staff was major MILE OROZOVIĆ, from Borak who worked in Banja Luka before. Officer for general affairs was MILAN KLENT, captain first class, active military person, ĐORĐE DOBRAŠ, from the area surrounding Bastaja – Dapčevica, a forestry technician, Orozović's assistant. Command of the brigade was located in Gavrinica near the Veber alley. The following people were also in the command: "MOĆO" from Pakrac, PERO PEIĆ, a security officer who worked, before the war, at the Daruvar Territorial defence, his assistant was RANKO TIMORAC called "ŽARKO", he was from Komerska, SLOBODAN MILIČEVIĆ from Pakrac PKPO – rear, and VASO BOSANAC, a lieutenant-colonel, who was occupied with religious matters, and went to Nis in 1994 to be medically treated. MILORAD PRODANOVIĆ, called CAPO from Šeovica, who left for Australia in April, replaced him.

The commander of the 1st battalion was MIRKO BOSANAC from Kusunje; of the 2nd battalion was NIKOLA DRAGUŠIN called NIGER; of the 3rd battalion was RADE VUKADINOVIĆ; of the 4th battalion was ILIJA BODEGRAJAC from Lipik. V. S. was the assistant to the officer of the day, sometimes he was courier and he worked there every 6th day. Two months later he became the commander of the platoon of those punished for disobedience, mostly they were from Gavrinica. There were approximately 20 of them and he went with them to the battlefield near Mačkovac. On 1 March 1995 the platoon was transferred to the 4th battalion under the command of Ilija Bodegrajac. In the zone of the brigade there was a mine-field at the end of the forest near Mačkovac in the direction of Lipik – Bukovčani.

The brigade's ammunition dump was near Bijeli in Šeovica, and the man who looked after the security of the dump was Milan, so-called TUBEK. The 4th battalion of the brigade in G. Caglic had stored, in the first house behind the brook on the left: two 120mm mortars, four 82mm mortars, two 60mm mortars called Chetnik and mines for them.

On 1 May 1995 during the breaking of the Croatian policemen, S. with four of his soldiers (approximately 50 years old) –LUKA BOKAN from Gavrinica, MILAN PLETIKAPA from Šeovica, ĐURO KOMLJENOVIĆ from Gavrinica, and MIRKO ČULIĆ, called CUKI from Kusunje, left the position in Mačkovac, and they ran away towards Šeovica.

ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ comes from the area of Voćin – Slatina. S. knows him by sight, since, during that year, he came to Gavrinica more often. The last time he was in Gavrinica was on the 28 April 1995 when they went to the inn whose owner was V.

M. called M., who should be among the prisoners; he also went to the inn "Triljenova" whose owner was G.P. and G. from Dereža who was a reconnoiterer in the 18th Corps. He is mentioned above, he was friend with DARKO ČUČA – the deputy of V. Gatarić. Among the prisoners there should be P. and G., while DRAKO ČUČA was in Brusnik during the last fights.

Among members of Mišćević's unit V.S. knows Damir Špoljarić from Rogulje, who changed his surname in 1994 to Rogulić, his mother's surname. He also knew KOVAČEVIĆ called ATIF, and his brother – Marko Kovačević was a police officer at the Daruvar police station before the war. He remembers ZORAN MRKOVIĆ called Squirrel from V. Bastaje who butchered FRANJO ŽMEGAČ from Đulovac. It is rumored that Mišćević's unit massacred a great number of people in Kozarac in Bosnia. Mišćević's specialists were on 4 May 1995 in Šeovica where they behaved wildly in cars, they refused to give up, and they were saying that they were going to Eastern Slavonia. Among them there was one whose nickname was "PEMAC". On 2 May 1995 Zoran Mišćević, Krsto Žarković, and Stevo Harambašić were at the meeting with the commander of the 18th Corps, LAZO BABIĆ in S. Gradiška after which only Stevo returned back.

BORIVOJ LUKIĆ- from Slatina or Voćin, in 1991 he was in Belgrade in the uniform of the so-called JNA, he was also in the group of military police officers who arrested and took away arms from those who were running away from Bijela on 10 December 1991. He heard that he died in Prijedor in 1994.

ZDRAVKO BORTOT, called "ZIR" from the area of Pakrac, he was in Gavrinica and was a member of the special unit of the police in Cage. Commander of that unit was VELJKO KAPETANOVIĆ from D. Daruvar. That unit was in the authority of Krsto Žarković. There were approximately 50 of them. The following people were in it: TOMO ŽESTIĆ from Pakrac, JOVO KRAJNOVIĆ from Kip, worked as phisycal worker in "Dalit", he is single, approximately 35 years old, grizzled, he shot from a machine gun twice at the vehicles on the Požeška road.

DR. NADA CVJETKOVIĆ – he has known her since 1995 when he met her at the medical station in Gavrinica where she worked as a general practitioner, married and her husband worked in the Municipality. During the last year she stole medicines which she allegedly took to Belgrade where she has her own pharmacy. After an argument with her boss, dr. MILAN PERIĆ, she changed her job and went to work in a military clinic in Okučani. All the people who worked in the medical station were paid in Deutsche marks by the UNPROFOR. The following women were nurses: ŽELJKA, whose husband's nickname is "SEKI", GROZDANA DOBRAŠ, from Daruvar, her husband is ĐORĐE DOBRAŠ, KOSTA BANJAC, physiotherapist from Pakrac who is now among the prisoners, before he was close friend to dr. Sreter.

MILUTIN KOMLENAC – a former police officer in the Pakrac police station, LUKIJAN – a bishop, on Ortodox Easter 1995 he was in Gavrinica where, in the church on the graveyard, he said mass. In Gavrinica the parson was LEONTIJE who came from Orahova. BOGDAN DABIĆ – he is, allegedly, in Bosnia and Herzegovina now, but he doesn't know anything special about him. VLADO BOSNIĆ – from Pakrac, a teacher, the commander of the Pakrac Territorial defence in 1991 in Gavrinica. After he left in 1991 he, allegedly, stayed in Eastern Slavonia. Once he came to Pakrac and stayed for two days only.

MILAN VUKOVIĆ called "ŠILJO" – from Kusunje, wounded in 1991 in Kusunje, now lives in Belgrade where he works in the Representation for refugees. During 1993 he was in Gavrinica together with MIRKO STOJKOVIĆ from Miljanovci. ŽELJKO KOMLENAC

from Grahovljani and MOMČILO MILETIĆ called “KRIMIĆ” participated in the action in Purnica where they shot, from an ambush, at the police officers of the Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska police station (special formations), and, on the occasion, there were many wounded and a few killed persons. Komlenac himself told S. that he took part in the action in Brusnik. Komlenac, later on, stepped on a mine near “A post”. He was badly wounded and now he is in Bosanska Dubica. About the participants of the action DUŠAN KOMLENAC could know something more.

Dr. IVICA ŠRETER – he heard of him before the war, but he didn’t know him, and on one occasion he bought lettuce for “Dalit” from his mother. He knows that Šreter adopted a boy, VITO, 13-14 years old, from Pakrac, because he was in an orphan’s home, and he lived with DANICA, the mother of dr. Ivica Šreter.

On 28 August 1991 S. was driving from Bijela towards Bučje when he arrived at Branešci. At the crossroads he stopped and in front of a house he saw KRSTO, called KRLE, from Daruvar. On the right side of the face he had a red spot he was born with. He asked him what he was doing. Krle told him that he was watching over dr. Šreter in a house that was 100 m removed from the crossroads of Branešci – Ožegovci. He asked him if he could see dr. Šreter. So they sat in the car and came to the house. In one of the rooms dr. Šreter was standing alone and singing some Serbian songs because the guard made him do it. S.:” Hello”, and he replied:”God help”. Dr. Šreter was dressed in his clothes that were crumpled and dirty, and he didn’t have his eyeglasses. He said they fell on the ground and broke. His left arm was wrapped in a handkerchief because, as he said, he slipped and fell. S. asked him if he would say hello to his mother D. and V., and Šreter said that it would make him happy. S. says that he did it because he felt sorry for him, because he had known him before. Dr. Šreter said that he was a member of the HDZ (Croatian Democratic Union), but that he won’t be a member of the party anymore and that he was going to occupy himself with his vocation. Even S. admits that he probably said it because of the molesting and torturing. He stayed with dr. Šreter for approximately, a half an hour, and after it he sat with Krle in front of the house and talked. Krle told him that he searched dr. Šreter’s car and that he found Deutsche Marks under the seat. He gave that money to “those superiors”, that is, JOVO VEZMAR and BRANKO PAVIĆ. Later on Krle heard that there was more than 50,000 DM which “they” shared among themselves, and they also took the doctor’s car. Then Krle admitted that their plan was to liquidate dr. Šreter. After that conversation V. went to Bučje, to the police warehouse from where he took around 50 litres of fuel to be at the disposal of Bijela police station. On returning from Bijela he wrote a note on dr.Šreter which he, allegedly, didn’t show to anyone.

He was accompanied, on that day, on his way from Bijela to Bučje, by DARKO UHEREK, the police officer who deserted from the Daruvar police station and after he came to Branešci, he stayed at the house of MILAN ROMANIĆ who was a police officer in Bijela. When S. was on his way from Bučje he picked up Uherek and told him that he was with dr. Šreter, and Uherek didn’t comment on it. Uherek, after retreat, at the end of 1991, went with his family to eastern Slavonia where he still lives.

After he returned to Gavrinica in 1993, Svakidan heard about the offer that anyone who knew something about dr. Šreter and his grave would be given 10,000 DM. At the (“at Keli’s) inn in Gavrinica he heard that “DURKO”, a man from from Kraguj, was a guard during 1991 in Bučje, Grđevica, and was probably guarding dr. Šeter, and that he could have more information on the molesting and killing of dr. Šreter.

On the occasion of transporting captured persons from Pakrac to Bjelovar, S. saw in a bus STEVO VEZMAR or SLAVKO from Kraguj, who, in his opinion, should know the real name and surname of so-called "ĐURKO".

ILIJA TURKOVIĆ – from Pakrac, was brought into Kusunje as well as VINKO MAJOR and BRAJA, and GAJA RATKOVIĆ from Kusunje (... Street) brought him in and IVO ROGULIĆ from Rogolj, who had a house in Kusunje. Besides S. the following persons had a conversation with them: Ratković, Rogulić, and Z.C. from...

.... He was asked about the HDZ and the distribution of weapons. After that, Ratković and Rogulić said that Turković had to go to the prison in Bučje, and that he should be mentioned for liquidation. S. claims that during that conversation Turković wasn't beaten, and in the event that he was molested that was probably in Bučje, but he doesn't know anything about it. The above mentioned Ratković and Rogulić said that he died during the process.

STEVO VUJKOVIĆ – from Kusunje stabbed a man, whose son worked, at the time, in the Pakrac police station.

DRAŽEN TAKAČ – he was disarmed by SRETEN SUŽNJEVIĆ called CUPO and two more men who handcuffed him and took to the prison in Bučje. In Bučje he was handed over to IVO RADIĆ who was one of the chief guards in the prison. Dražen had a pistol with him which Sužnjević took away from him, and before they took him to the prison Sužnjević and others beat him. The above mentioned Ivo Radić from Koturići, who is also one of the captives, could say something more about Takač and other prisoners.

At the end of this conversation V. said that he was ready to re-tell and confirm everything he said in front of an investigative judge, but momentarily he doesn't want to confront the above mentioned persons because of his own and his family's security.

In the repeated conversation V.S. stated that before the Serbian aggression the employees of the Daruvar "OSUP", NENAD BURSAC, an inspector, and NENAD MAJIĆ, a police officer from Daruvar used to come to Šibovac. The following people were armed: ZORAN SARIC, someone called MARKOVIĆ, MARKO KRNDIJA, the MARIĆ brothers, and NENAD VUJIĆ.

Nenad Bursac, Nenad Majić, and Milan Romanić came to Šibovac and, allegedly, ordered the above mentioned inhabitants to go to the barracks of the former JNA in Doljani. Bursac told S. that he was going to the village of Kip or Bijela, which he actually did on 18 August 1991. S. was a reservist of the former "OSUP" Daruvar, and, at the time, he was disposed to the so-called police station in Bijela. Milivoj Maksić became the commander of that station, which was located in the registrar's office where there infantry armament was already stored. On the uniforms it was written "SAO (Independent Autonomous Region) western Slavonia". There were approximately 20 persons on the staff of the police station, while the rest were in the so-called Territorial defence of the village, which was under the command of Krsta Žarković, Milan Ajdinović, and Čedo Uskoković.

A prison in charge of which were Maksić and Ajdinović was also established. Imprisoned at the time were two Croats and two Serbs whose identity he doesn't know. There were also Jovo Poluga and his son, allegedly because of a robbery. The above mentioned persons were transferred to Bučje, and Boško Orozović and someone called Pavković drove them. Afterwards Darko Uharek, who is now, allegedly in eastern Slavonia, came to the so-called police station. At the time S. was keeping watch and took care of the stated prisoners. The member of the "militia" in Bijela, Ranko Stojinić, molested the prisoners by

forcing them to slap each other's faces, states S. Stojinić was, later on, transferred to somewhere near Stara Gradiška.

Among the leaders of the SDS (Serbian Democratic Party) Stevo Ratković, a professor from Daruvar, came to Bijela and contacted Krsto Žarković. More often S. contacted Veljko Dragić and Dušan Jakovljević, so-called police officers, and Boško Orozović drove the prisoners to Bučje. Boško Orozović was, at the same time, a deputy commander of the so-called Bijela police station. Stevo Ratković, according to what he found out, is now in Knin where he is, allegedly, a "Minister of the school system". As a part of the structure of the Territorial defence, a special group was formed. It was under the command of Miloš Bosanac from the village of Vrbovac near Daruvar, and the following people were in its formation: someone called Nedo from Blagorodovac, Pavković- used to work as a police officer in Daruvar, someone called Željko who died, and someone called Vukić from Bijela. When Peratovica near Grubišno Polje was freed, they started retreating from Bijela through Borak to Brusnik bridge.

Self-styled Serbia military police imprisoned in the village of Dragović the following persons: Predrag Majić and Nenad, someone called Boro from Šeovica, someone called Veselko and S. The rest they let go, and military police of the former JNA transferred V. to Brusnik, where he stayed for two days. After that he was transferred to Bučje where he saw Krsto Žarković. Among the guards he recognized a man called Tarabuk and Ivo Radić from Bučje. While running away towards Bosnia, he was stopped by the former JNA in Brusnik, Okučani, and in front of the old bridge in Stara Gradiška, where the "officer", Željko Delić asked him about arms.

From Bosanska Gradiška he went to Banja Luka, and then to Belgrade where his distant relatives, S.Č. and M., lived, and he stayed there for, approximately, a year. In the Kumodraž municipality he contacted the Red Cross which gave him food and clothes. In January 1993 he returned to the territory of western Slavonia. He contacted Milorad Prodanović, nicknamed "Čapa" who did various jobs for the Ministry of defence, which was located in Gavrinica, in the Veber "alley".

S. was disposed in the so-called Daruvar detachment under the command of Vlado Gatarić, whose deputy was Darko Čuča. Gatarić had the rank of captain first class, and V.S. was in the 3rd troop of the Daruvar detachment as the troop chief. The commander of the 3rd troop was Momir Gojković and the courier was Željko Galić. There were approximately 20 persons in the troop and there were 150-200 persons in the detachment.

On 26 March 1993 the military police of the 18th Corps imprisoned him because of the arbitrary leaving of the formations and he was there for 68 days. The head of the prison was Jovo Rončević, from the Pakrac area, who used to work in the Secretary of the Interior in Zagreb, and they brought war deserters from Knin and Vukovar there.

After he left the prison he was sent to the 51st brigade under the command of Stevo Harambašić, where he stayed from June to November 1993, in the 2nd battalion under the command of Nikola Dragušin, nicknamed "Niger". He also did jobs for the command in Gavrinica, and then he was transferred to the 4th battalion, so-called convict, under the command of Ilija Bodegrajac. In the 1st troop the commander was someone called Čedo, and the other two commanders were Stevo Brkić and Slavko Harambašić. Slobodan Pavković was the commander of the escort platoon. In the 2nd battalion his superior was Stevo Kovačević. Working on the means of connection were: a woman called Milena and Sveto. "Niger's" deputy, that is, Nikola Dragušin's deputy in the 2nd battalion was Pero

Kovačević. The following people were those who hung around “Niger” and who smuggled: Slobodan Mader, worked on the issues of “moral-political education”, Momo Kovačić, Predrag Vujić, and Joco Prokupić.

For the Serbian terrorist attack near Batinska Rijeka, S., based on what he heard, he states that the culprits were the reconnoiters of the 18th Corps: Predrag and Zoran Pašić, Veljko Budić, and Milan Pavić.

For the putting of an explosive device at the commemoration in Kusonje, he blames Miloš Anđelić and Dragan Pavić.

Borivoj Lukić was a member of the self-styled military police, and according to unconfirmed information he died in 1994.

A few days before western Slavonia was freed, M. Martić and M. Čeleketić were in Gavrinica where they tried to raise the morale of the rebel Serbs by pointing out that western Slavonia wasn't betrayed by Knin.

In S.'s opinion the terrorist attacks on the Pakrac – Požega relation were conducted by members of the 18th Corps who also shot at the Croatian police officers in Sirač.

Milan Sikirica massacred 12 persons. Mišo Marković could probably know more about it. There is a possibility that Sikirica killed dr. Sreter by the order of Nenad Bursać and Ljubo Banjeglav. The doctor told him about about Radivoj Kosanović and dr. Nada Cvijetković, who is, allegedly, in Belgrade, and as for dr. Gunjević he heard that he died in eastern Slavonia.

Information on the minefields:

1st battalion – Cukur brdo, anti-infantry mines

2nd battalion – minefield put along the former line of separation on the road towards the hospital, three mines are on the surface

3rd battalion – above the Bukovačka road along the edge of the wood, anti-infantry mines

4th battalion – the trench near Donji Čaglić, before the entrance to the village of Mačkovac

Operational opinion:

During the conversation the general operative impression was that V.S. told the truth concerning the general information on command, the structure of the military authorities, and locations of the minefields. According to the so far unconfirmed operative information of the Service for the Security of the Constitutional System (SZUP) on taking away and killing civilians in the area of western Slavonia Svakidan sounded insincere, probably in order to protect himself.

V.S., in one of the conducted conversations, stated that the Serbian police on the night from 17 to 18 August 1991 took him to the Polum barracks, and after it to Bijela, where he stayed until 13 December 1991 and kept watch in front of the “police station”. From 15 December 1991 to February 1993 he was in Belgrade at ... (his distant relative).

The commander of the police, while he was in Bijela, was Milivoj Maksić from Ivanovo Polje, who had been in the reservist unit for a few months before he was taken away. In 1993 he was sent back to Pakrac, in Gavrinica. “The commander of police” in Bučje was Ljubo Banjeglav, and he questioned Major Vinko and his brother Brajo.

In Gavrinica, S. was “the chief of a troop” in the 51st brigade, and the commander of the 59th detachment was Vlado Gatarić, and Vlado Babić, as his commander, sent him to prison for 90 days, on Vlado Gatarić’s proposal, because of the arbitrary desertion of a military unit and his not returning to it. He served his time in Stara Gradiška. He was there for 68 days – from 23 January 1994 until around 1 April 1994.

From February 1993 until January 1994 he was in the 2nd battalion of the 51st brigade. The weapons were distributed immediately after the command of the commander, Stevo Harambašić, in Seovica behind the hall. As S. stated, 200 meters on the right to Bijeli put, the pillboxes for mortars were dug out, while the weapons were at Tubek Milan’s house near Bijeli put, in a weekend cottage removed approximately 200 meters.

From Gavrinica towards Šeovica there is a transverse path called Bijeli put. Between Bijeli put and Milan Tubek’s position there was a dump in a weekend house in a valley.

Guards of Bučje prison were in camouflage uniforms and as far as S. knows there were the following people: Tarabuk, Miodrag Ljubičić, and Ivo Radić. Ljubo Banjeglav was commander in Bučje and Nenad Bursać was his deputy.

In November 1991 Boško Orozović was in Bučje together with the deputy commander of the “police station” in Bijela, Milivoj Maksić.

Before the war S. worked for the Daruvar representation of the “Alpe-Adria” firm from Ljubljana, and one of the firm’s activities was hunting tourism. Commander Maksić was sometimes visited by a waiter from “Terminal” whose name was Slobodan, and he was probably Maksić’s connection.

According to V.S., it was Miloš Anđelić who put a mine in Kusonje, that is, on a house in which there was a wreath, put there on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of the Croatian defenders who died in that house. Together with him were: Pašić from Kukunjevci, Milan Pavić, Veljko Budić, and Branko Pavić, all of them from Ožegovci.

The following men took away the captured police officers: Milan Romanić from Branešci, Ljubo Banjeglav from Vinkovci, Rajko Pavić from Lipik, Nenad Bursać from Hrastovac, the G. Polje municipality, Miodrag Ljubičić from Koturići near Grđevica 10 km removed from Bučje, and Predrag Majić. That happened at the beginning of 1991.

“Sikirica” Milan, according to V.S., was in charge of the liquidation in Bučje.

“Sikirica” killed a 10 year old child in 1991 in Čikur in Gavrinica. Pero Uzur and Mirko Bosanac should know whose child that was.

When it comes to commanding personnel and the places where military formations were located, S.V. said the following during the conversation:

- 1st battalion – Mirko Bosanac, Kragujski put
- 2nd battalion – Nikola Dragušin from Pakrac, opposite municipality building where the police in Gavranica was
- 3rd battalion – Rade Vukadinović from Donji Čaglić, temporarily works in Germany
- 4th battalion – Ilija Bodegrajac, commander whose headquarters were in Brod – Japaga (the first house next to the monument)

The above mentioned were the commanders of the battalions 1-4, and according to V.S., they they have detailed information on the hidden weapons, because only they knew secrets about hidden weapons and ammunition.

S. said that "Sikirica" Milan should have the most information about the destiny of Dr. Šreter.

In November 1991 Chetniks from Serbia (approximately 20 of them) came to Bijela, but they stayed there for only a couple of days. Krsta Žarković received them.

**ANNEX 186:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF F.D.**

F.D., son of I. (a father), occupation: machinist, a resident of ..., born on ... in ..., gives the following:

TESTIMONY

"I lived with my wife M. and 4 minor children in Voćin in a family house at the above mentioned address. I was employed in the public company "... which was situated in Voćin. Because I am a skilled workman, I helped all of the peasants from my village and I was on good terms with all of them – regardless of their nationality. On January 14th 1991 Raskovic came to Voćin and he held a speech to inhabitants of Voćin and other villages. I felt that from that day people of Serbian nationality started to group together and they started to ignore me both at work as in my personal life because, as they said, I was a member and a founder of the HDZ party (which I wasn't at that time). I had problems at work and players of a football team of Voćin, where I was a coach, avoided me. At that time Mile Bolić, his brother ... (ILLEGIBLE WORDS) ... threatened me straightforwardly that they would hang me on the football field. With regard to a political situation in the Republic and events that occurred in eastern Slavonia, I felt that the euphoria of brutality could move to Voćin. Inhabitants of Voćin of Croatian nationality (me included) organised guards at night. In the beginning of July 1991 I sensed the inflow of men of Serbian nationality who came from neighbouring villages. I am not familiar with what they were doing because I, as a Croat, wasn't allowed access and the insight into their community. Most of them worked in "...", but they didn't come to work. I am familiar with their going to the warehouse Sekulinci where Boro Lu... (ILLEGIBLE NAME), Boro Radosavljević and the others, whose names I can't recollect (due to injuries I shall describe later on), conducted military training.

I can't remember the exact date, but I think that it was the beginning of August when barricades were put up in Voćin to enable the supervision of entry and exit from Voćin. Persons of Croatian nationality weren't allowed to move around the village without restriction. That is why I couldn't see what was going on in the village. On August 19th 1991 I went to work in my passenger car Peugeot 504 and near spring in front of "Gaj", around 6am I hit a beam. On that occasion several armed people came out in front of me. I recognized one person by his nickname – "Šiljka". He was from the village of Sekulinci and he worked in "...". They ordered me to go back and I obeyed them. At that time the majority of Croats were surrounded by the inhabitants of Voćin. On that occasion I saw G...(ILLEGIBLE NAME) Todor, Željko Pašić and Ljubiško Blagoja carrying weapons. I can't remember who were the others. On that occasion Boro Lukić and Dragan Dobrojević came into my yard and demanded that we hand over weapons which were given to us by the HDZ. I then told them that we didn't get any guns and I handed over to them my hunting gun (I had a permit for keeping that gun). They explained to us that a new police station was re-established and that this territory was proclaimed a part of "SAO Krajina". Two Croats (A.Š. and I.D.) were taken away on that day. They were

maltreated and battered all over at the police station. After that they were released. Afterwards they escaped. On August 22nd 1991 I decided to leave the village with my family. Around noon we were in the car. When we came to Macute, we were stopped at the barricade by several armed Serbs. I could recognize them only from photographs. Zoran Mišćević was the only one whom I recognized. He took me out of the car and hit me in the spine with the butt-end of a rifle. I swooned. Milivoj Grabić transported my family back to Voćin. My hands were tied up. After that I was transported to the warehouse in Sekulinci. There I was tied up on one side of a tree. On the other side of the tree was K.D. – he was also tied up. We were facing the tree bark. Several people beat every part of our bodies with hands and different objects. They broke my ribs, three neck vertebrae, foot. I was unconscious. I remember that they drove us in a truck till we reached one container. Then they threw us in the container. I don't remember how long we were there or when I gained my consciousness. I heard a woman screaming and I assumed that she was raped. They tossed another 4 men in the container. T. (a male from Hum), F. and V. (they were also from Hum). They kept battering us while we were still in the container. Because of my lesions they took me to their doctor who treated me medically and gave me a blood transfusion. He suggested to them and gave them a written recommendation to return me to Voćin because I had been bedridden. And so they did. My wife and children hid in different houses in Voćin. My brother D.D. was with me in the house. On October 22nd 1991 they took him away in an unknown direction. Till this day I don't know whether he is alive or not. I was exhausted and, for my own safety, I decided that I wouldn't stay in my house anymore. And so I hid at relatives and at persons of Serbian nationality (S.I., J. T.). I think it was Friday, December 1... (ILLEGIBLE DATE), when they started to retreat. I was hidden in a barn when I heard lots of explosions and noticed that houses were set on fire. After their departure, the Croatian army came. I have to point out that due to my injuries I have a partial memory loss. That is why I can't remember who (with their names and surnames) did what, but I think I could recall my memories regarding people and what they did in Voćin by looking at photographs. “

Operative worker presents to F.D. lots of photographs ... (ILLEGIBLE WORD) from identity cards. F.D. makes the following statement:

1. Zoran Mišćević, son of Stevan (a father), born on May 22nd 1966 in Voćin, a residence in I state that he battered me in Macute – he hit me in the spine with the butt-end of a rifle and he handcuffed me and took me to the warehouse. He was in my yard when they took my brother away. I know that was a member of a special platoon. He carried an automatic gun, he wore a masked uniform with short weapons.
2. (ILLEGIBLE SURNAME) Borislav, son of Joco (a father), born on October 22nd 1960 in Sekulinci, a resident of ..., (ILLEGIBLE ADDRESS). My cousin K. D. told me that he battered me when I was tied to a tree and that he extinguished a cigarette on my forehead.
3. Aco Plavšić, son of Stevan (a father), born on August 3rd 1967 in Voćin, a resident of His father Stevan helped Croats who were imprisoned in the cellar and he was against that kind of behaviour towards Croats. I know that Aco was under coercion taken to the hills and that he didn't come to the village.
4. Miroslav Simić, son of Milan (a father), born on December 25th 1966 in Blatnica, a resident of (ILLEGIBLE ADDRESS). I saw him in Voćin carrying long weapons and wearing a masked uniform. I saw him when he went to search and rob houses. I saw his brother Mitar with him.

5. (ILLEGIBLE NAME), son of Stevo (a father), born on (ILLEGIBLE DATE) in Slatina, a resident of(ILLEGIBLE SENTENCE)...
6. (ILLEGIBLE SURNAME) Borivoj, son of Joco, born on (ILLEGIBLE DATE) in Slatinski Drenovac, a resident of ..., (ILLEGIBLE ADDRESS). I saw him wearing a masked uniform. I am familiar with the fact that he was a commanding officer and the organizer of armed mutiny in Voćin.
7. Borivoj Radosavljević, son of Dušan (a father), born on July 6th 1957 in Osijek, a resident of (ILLEGIBLE WORD) I worked with him and I know him well from the past. When I was in a concentration camp I recognized his voice. He was a commanding officer of a concentration camp in a warehouse.
8. Rajko Bojčić, son of Marko (a father), born on September 20th 1948 in (ILLEGIBLE NAME OF THE PLACE), a resident of I didn't see him a lot in Voćin, but I heard that he substituted for Bora Lukić as a commanding officer.
9. Slobodan Radošević, son of Jovan (a father), born on February 22nd 1958 in Voćin, a resident of I saw him in Voćin wearing military uniform and carrying long weapons.
10. Zoran Jovakarić, son of Ranko (a father), born on July 4th 1968 in Podravska Slatina, a resident of I saw him in Voćin wearing a masked uniform and carrying long weapons. I am familiar with the fact that he worked in their police.
11. (ILLEGIBLE SURNAME) Dalibor, son of Dragan (a father), born on January 5th 1973 in Virovitica, a resident of (ILLEGIBLE ADDRESS). I saw him wearing a masked uniform and carrying long weapons. He was a member of their police.
12. Milenko Bogatić, son of Rajko (a father), born on October 15th 1962 in (ILLEGIBLE NAME OF THE PLACE), a resident of He was a member of their... (ILLEGIBLE SENTENCE)
13. (ILLEGIBLE SENTENCE)
14. Dragan Dokmanac, son of Slobodan (a father), born on March 31st 1964 in Macute, a resident of ..., (ILLEGIBLE ADDRESS). I saw him wearing a masked uniform and carrying long weapons. He was a member of their police.
15. Stevo Simić, son of Pero (a father), born on December 6th 1955 in Sekulinci, a resident of.... I am familiar with the fact that he used to work at the Police station in Podravska Slatina before now, but when he put a "šahovnica" on his head, they wanted to murder him and they forced him to go over to their side.
16. Ilija Bolić, son of Mile (a father), born on August 21st 1962 in G.Meljani, a resident of I saw him wearing masked uniform and carrying long weapons.
17. Mile Bolić, son of Božo (a father), born on September 28th 1960 in G.Meljani, a resident of I know him personally. I saw him wearing masked uniform and carrying long weapons. When they gathered Croats in the center of (ILLEGIBLE WORD), I saw him in the company of Boro Lukić. On that occasion he pointed a gun to my head and threatened to murder me in front of all the inhabitants.
18. Predrag Bosanac, son of Mitar (a father), born on July 26th 1960 in Čeralije, a resident of ..., (ILLEGIBLE ADDRESS). I know him very well from the past. When I was tied up to a tree and when they battered me, I heard his voice.

19. Mile Bolić, son of Božo (a father), born on April 4th 1955 in G.Meljani, a resident of I know him from earlier. I have an insight that he was in Sekulinci and that on that occasion he was liquidated.
20. Jovan Grkinić, son of Boja (a mother), born on September 15th 1946 in Lisičine, a resident of I saw him in Voćin wearing masked uniform and carrying long weapons. I am familiar with the fact that he was a commander of a tank unit.

“Several days ago and due to the time spent in a spa, my recollection started to come back to me, so I would be able, after a therapy and on another occasion, to give comprehensive information about events that occurred in Voćin.

Completed at 1pm.

Authorized official: NIKOLA RAĐENović

Keeper of the minutes: BARICA MARović

Citizen: F.D.

**ANNEX 187:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Đ.D.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Đ.D., a retiree, born on He resides in On 2 March 1992, at the police station in Podravska Slatina, he gave the following statement:

“I lived with my wife in I retired two years ago. I had always been in a good relationship with the Serbian residents. I am a member of the fire brigade chairmanship in Podravska Slatina and the president of the supervising committee in Voćin. Everything was just fine until the first multi-party elections in 1990. Then, the Serbs staged their referendum and voted in favor of the famous creation of “Krajina”. From that point on, the Serbs began to separate from the Croats on the streets as well as in the inns. I remember the attack at the “...” plants by the armed Serbs who were stationed in Lager Sekulinci. On 19 August 1991, those formations commanded by Boro Lukić got into the village of Voćin. He issued written invitations to all Croats who had weapons to come to the police station and hand over the weapons. The people mostly had some hunting and short-barreled guns. The same day, in front of Antun Šimić’s house, Lukić said that if someone felt guilty they might Antun Šimić leave while the others would have no problems with them. So, K.D. tried to leave but when he reached Macuta, he was captured and taken to the warehouse. F.D. set off for Slatina but he as well was taken to the warehouse and accused of making bombs in the “...” in Voćin. He was accused by Zdravko Gabrić from Voćin.

During the next couple of days, they emptied all shops. We could buy bread while they delivered it from Podravska Slatina and later they themselves baked it and gave it to everyone but Ljubiško Novaković, a member of the HQ, said that bread was only for the Serbs.

The members of the Command in Voćin were Drago Dobrojević, a politician, Stanko Dobrojević Stevin, he assigned people to guard duty, Ljubiško Novaković, the Head of the civil government, Gojko Tomašević, he was in charge of agriculture and forestry, Nikola Čevizović, a clerk, and some others I do not know.

Concerning the military government, the Head was Boro Lukić, and Rajko Bojčić, and later Colonel Jovan Trbojević. He was from Novi Sad, but his origins from Lisičine. In the police, it was a certain Obradović from Čeralije.

At the end of September 1991, I saw three JNA tanks in the direction of Sekulinci and three in the direction of Lisičine. On the hill of "Gajić", an artillery battery was stationed.

The Chetniks arrived at the end of October and were stationed in the school in Voćin. According to the stories, they were the troop of the rear and did not go to the frontlines. After some time, that group left for Bosnia and the so-called 'white eagles' came. They were good in artillery attacks but did not go to the frontlines. They mostly robbed and got drunk in the village. They stayed until 13 December 1991.

I was in a good relationship with Janković Velibor. He used to come often to Dinko Majić's place and talk about the mine planting, which he did himself. He also said that he gave around 20 minefield maps to the HQ. He said that on 9 December 1991 the leadership left for Belgrade to ask for the personnel and military technical reinforcement from Milošević and Kadijević. They would request around 5,000 soldiers for they intended to capture Slatina and in that way cut communications with Eastern Slavonia. Before that, Nikola Crnobrnja came to Voćin with the intention of demolishing the machines but the civil government stood against it because they thought if they stayed in Voćin they would not have the jobs for that area was famous for its enormous wooden raw-material used in the "Gaj" company. So, he went back without the results.

Vojislav Šešelj, the Chetniks "vojvoda" (a duke) was also in Voćin as the advance party of his volunteers.

Kristijan Ignjić from Voćin who had an automatic rifle told me that the personnel reinforcement was refused and that they all had to retreat from Voćin and the surrounding villages and leave it with the Croatian National Guard Corps.

On 22 October 1991, five armed persons came to my house, from whom I knew only Milisav Simić from Voćin. They looked for weapons and radio-stations but they took sugar, alcohol, batteries, and all other things they came across during the search. That day, they took my personal car, "Zastava 101", white, registration number PS 35-97, produced in 1986. They gave me a written receipt signed by Mile Crnobrnja. They took it for their police needs. After 14 days, they came again looking for the vehicle license for they had to go to Belgrade. I have never seen my car since. I think they took it with them while they were retreating.

On 13 December 1991, they began to retreat. My wife and I hid so they could not find us. They were in my garden, set my house on fire, and burned it down completely. The following day we saw the Croatian Army and freedom.

**ANNEX 188:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.V.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE DEPARTMENT OSIJEK
POLICE STATION PODRAVSKA SLATINA
Podravska Slatina, 4 March 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Taken in the Police station of Podravska Slatina by the official Ivan Faketa, after the interview with A.V., daughter of I. and L., maiden name M., born on ... in ..., "SO" Podravska Slatina, residence in ..., "SO" Podravska Slatina, by occupation inn owner, during the occupation of Voćin by the enemy in the summer and autumn of 1991 she gave the following information:

"The rebellion in Voćin started in August 1991, I cannot remember the exact date. It was a Monday, when the militia station in Voćin was attacked and occupied by the local rebellions. At that time I saw that many people who were standing on a truck took down the Croatian flag from the militia station in Voćin. I do not know these people and I do not know how many they were nor did I see that they burnt the flag.

Everything started with the rebellion in August 1991 in Voćin, and the rebellion was organized by Ljubiško Novaković, Stanko Dobrojević and Gojko Tomašević, the administrator of the "TO" (Territorial Defence). The catering establishment "Podravina" in Voćin where I used to work closed on 15 September 1991, because of the brutalities of the army who were dressed in JNA uniforms. I did not know these people; I only recognized Zoran Jogić *aka* "Kuki" and the sons of Milan Simić and Petar Simić. They were armed and in JNA uniforms. A man called Ninko from Kuzma whose surname I do not know and Pero Pašić from Voćin and Milutin who lived above the store in Voćin were with them.

In the summer of 1991 my son M. was harvesting corn with his combine harvester; he had to stop harvesting because they forcedly mobilized him, he had to go on guard in Popovci. I do not know who ordered this, but I think it was Zoran Čuča, Slobodan Radošević and Stevo Vrcelj.

I left Voćin on 1 October 1991 with the other women and children, when the evacuation to Bosnia was organized. From then to March 1992 I lived with my husband and daughter in law in Crnca, "SO" Ljubovija, Bosnia and Herzegovina, at Đ.P.'s house. My husband did not take part in the armed rebellion, he made coffins for a while, since he is a carpenter, and he came to Bosnia with the refugees from Voćin on 13 December 1991."

OFFICIAL

**ANNEX 189:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.M.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

J.M., a cleaning woman, born on ..., resides in On 6 January 1992 in the Police Station in Podravska Slatina she gave the following statement concerning the events that took place in Voćin:

I have lived in Voćin since 1967. I am married to M.M. and I have two children.

Daughter Đ.M., born in 1968, married to V.B. She lives in Podravska Slatina.

Daughter M., born in 1971. She is now in Belgrade with my brother M.P. who lives in Belgrade, ..., Banovo Brdo.

We built a house in Voćin. In 1972, I got a job as a cleaning woman in the police station in Voćin.

At the end of July and beginning of August, barricades were being put up. The guard was formed and was performed mostly by the civilians. At that time, Marko Veselinović was the Commander of the police station. His deputy was Stevo Simić. The policemen were Vljako Tomašević, Dragoljub Dokmanac, Ranko from Macut, Mladen Majstorović and Zoran from Slatina.

At that time, I was in a friendly relationship with Majstorović and in my free time, I looked after his child. I noticed that some things were being hidden from me at the station, so I asked Majstorović what was going on. He said: "Do not ask, woman. I do not know, they do not want to tell me either".

On 19 August at 6 am, I went to work and I met Stevo Bozok who told me not to go to the station. He said that he had been told to go to Preveda and to tell the Croats to bring their weapons to the police station. At that time, the members of the Territorial Defence were Drago Dobrojević, Boro Lukić and Boro from Nova Bukovica who was the Commander. From 19 August onwards, I did not go to work, so I could not know what was going on there.

I remember that M.I. was arrested after 15 days. Stevo Simić came to my house to take the keys of her apartment because she was at my place that day. I asked him should I come to work again but he replied that I did not belong to them. M. allegedly was to be exchanged, but she returned to my house after two days. I recall that she said that V., D.V.'s wife, was brought to the police station. I do not know for whom she was supposed to be exchanged. On 23 August, my children left Voćin by ambulance because my daughter was about to give birth. My son-in-law kept watch in Preveda in a Croatian formation until 23 August.

The Serbs formed the Territorial Defence in Voćin. Its HQ was stationed in Gudnog. On 19 August, the HQ was formed in Voćin and stationed in Šumarija. The post office was also closed. The weapons were transported from Gudnog.

In the HQ in Voćin there were Stanko Dobrojević, Ljubiško Novaković and Lazo Ojkić who was in charge of the food warehouse.

I once said to Ljubiško that we could not live without food and had no money to buy it. He said that we should provide food for ourselves. The Serbs were privileged and did not pay for bread and other foodstuffs.

On 19 August, the day of the attack, the Serbs captured the police station. The Croatian flag was taken down and the Serbian and Yugoslavian ones were hoisted.

The Territorial Defence and police members went from house to house taking the military uniforms from the Croats, which were issued earlier by the SNO Podravska Slatina. D., I., M.P. and M.D. were at my house hiding in the basement because of the strong detonations. Shells hit the barns of our neighbors F. P., V.D. and others. The sound of detonations came from the direction of Lisičine and Popovac.

On several occasions, the police and Territorial Defence members came to the village taking the tractors, cars, transistors, video recorders, and other things.

Chetniks arrived in Voćin at the end of October. They were transported to Voćin by buses and trucks. I remember that Pero Vuković, a conductor and Gojko Ostojić from Macut drove a "Čazmatrans" bus. Vlado Lončarević and Jovo Plavišić from Voćin drove another bus.

The Chetniks that arrived in Voćin wore olive drab or camouflage uniforms. On their heads, they were wearing berets, "šajkače", or fur-caps. On the caps, there was a badge-two eagles. They were armed with rifles and machine guns. They allegedly came from Belgrade, Pančevo, and other places. I have been told that some of them were criminals who in exchange for one month at the front got their sentence reduced by a year. They went from house to house asking if there were Ustashas and National Guard Corps members. They introduced themselves as being the members of the JNA there to protect us from Ustashas.

When we were passing by the school the Chetniks would shout from the schoolyard: "Ustashas, we will slaughter you all, we will cut your legs and arms off".

We could hear the detonations all the time. Around 10 December my husband and I went to our friend N.P. in Macut. The villagers from Macuta kept saying how they had to run away. We saw the tractors and other vehicles coming from the direction of Smuđ and Čeralije toward Voćin. On 13 December, early in the morning, we left with the P. family by their tractor. As we were passing through Voćin we saw people in a panic running toward Zvečevo. I remember that when we came to Bučje all refugees had to leave their weapons with the Chetniks and then continued their trip towards Bosnia. My husband and I went to Banja Luka and through Bosanski Šamac returned to Podravska Slatina.

On 19 August, when Chetniks visited Croatian houses ordering us to take our weapons to the police station my husband took his 7,65 mm gun, which was registered, and six rounds of bullets. He got a written receipt that we enclose with this statement.

My husband was with me all the time during the described events, so in your presence he helped me while giving this statement.

In connection with this, I have nothing else to say.

**ANNEX 190:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.S.**

M.S., nee B., a daughter of S. (a father), born in Voćin on ...
..., a resident of ..., regarding circumstances of a criminal offence of the war crime committed against the population and the armed mutiny during the fall and the winter of 1991 in Voćin gives the following:

TESTIMONY

“Serbs started an armed mutiny in the morning of one Monday around August 16th 1991. During the spring and the summer in Voćin they held political meetings regarding their autonomy with help from the SDS party (Serbian Democratic Party). On that Monday the shooting of infantry firearms began in the region called “Preveda” in Voćin where Croats lived. About 20 of them were shooting at Croatian houses and they forced us Croats to leave our houses, and another 20 carrying guns surrounded Preveda. We were frightened and we executed all of their commands. We gathered around the cross at Preveda. All of those persons were wearing masks on their faces. Some of them were wearing military uniforms, the others were dressed in civilian clothing and some of them had masked uniforms on. They were all locals – local Serbs who wore masks on their faces so that we wouldn’t recognize them. Boro Lukić, Boro Radosavljević and Dragan Dobrojević (one time a market-inspector in Podravska Slatina) were the only ones who didn’t have masks covering their faces. From the surrounded Preveda they grouped us in the center of Voćin where they held a speech for us. The first one who held a speech was Boro Lukić. He said to us that it was forbidden to us (Croats) to leave Preveda and that if there had been just one shot fired, they would have committed such a massacre that the world hasn’t yet seen. He also said that Voćin belonged to the “SAO Krajina” and that there were Serbian authorities in Voćin. Boro Radosavljević also held a speech. They held us at a gun point (they were mostly automatic guns) all the time. On that occasion they asked us to give over to them all weapons that we possessed. They collected about two hunting guns and two or three pistols. They also publicly announced that V.B., A.S., I. D., V.P. and Z.V. (every one of them were members of HDZ – Croatian Democratic Community) had to report to the police station. V.B., V.P. and Z.V. managed to escape. On that very day I.D. and A.Š. were battered all over at the police station just because they were members of HDZ and because they took an active part in a realization of the referendum. They went through a lot, but yet they were released.

Former policemen simply went over to the police of the “SAO Krajina”. Stevo Ivković (a ranger) helped them. The commander of the new police was Mile Crnobrnja (he wore glasses) from Čeralije.

On one day in September of 1991 some persons wearing uniforms went from house to house in Preveda (those were the houses that belonged to Croats), they gathered Croats (men) and put them in the cellar of “Jugobanka” in Voćin. They gathered 35 Croats in that cellar (my son G. was among them). D.D. (called “S.”) was also taken away that day. He wasn’t brought to the cellar of “Jugobanka”. He was taken away from Voćin. Till that day nobody knows whether he is alive or murdered. Captives in the cellar of “Jugobanka” were there from the morning till the evening. They would be there probably longer if one young man didn’t get sick and if there was water in the cellar.

On that day 15 Croats out of those 35 were taken to work in a working group (my son G. was among them). The list was made in the police station. Ljubiško Novaković,

Stanko Dobrojević and Drago Dobrojević made the list. Lazo Ojkić senior helped them with the list. Those above-mentioned men were working in the command of civilian authorities in Voćin. Members of that working group had to work at “...” in Voćin first. There they worked on loading planks and then they transported them to the Elementary school in Voćin. There they had to make beds for Chetniks that came early in October of 1991. I don't know how many chetniks came. Šešelj was in Voćin in October of 1991. He held a speech in front of the Police station.

Members of the working group had to serve Chetniks, fell wood, transport trees and chop them for bakery, collect garbage, unload food, flour and munitions. When a harvesting of corn began, they had to cut corn for Serbs. I know that they harvested the corn of M. V. (Croat) who didn't want to help anybody. They forced them to work by guns.

On several occasions during the fall and the winter of 1991 they searched houses in Voćin that belonged to Croats, they intimidated us with shooting, they took away brandy, candles and everything else they needed. They had their own guards that intervened immediately if two or three Croats were caught engaged in conversation on a street. They gave bread to Serbs for free, but they charged Croats for that same bread and sometimes we couldn't get bread in exchange for money. Nikola Čevizović noted every day those Croats to whom he had sold bread. Both men and women who sold bread were armed with bombs and other weapons. One day Ljubiško Novaković declared that there wasn't any bread for Croats. We withdrew from the line for bread and went to our houses humiliated. Jovan Trbojević (he had a high military rank) came on that day to Voćin from Novi Sad and he criticized the fact that Croats didn't get bread. He stated that this event would be recorded in history. Ljubiško Novaković and Drago Dobrojević were the most extreme ones and they insulted us the most. Rajko Bojčić, a teacher from Podravska Slatina, worked in the military command in Voćin and he often pulled out his pistol when he would come across a Croat. He was a mean person.

In the morning of December 3rd 1991 the working group loaded garbage. After that they transported flour to the bakery. Then Ljubiško Novaković ordered my son G., I. B., D. I. and V. S. to load the munitions from the Catholic church in Voćin onto a tractor trailer. Several Chetniks were with them. After loading was done, the above mentioned men had to accompany that cargo to Čeralije and Balinci. My son G. S. was then 19 years old. Ljubiško Novaković directed them on that job, but I don't know if there was an understanding between him and the Chetniks to liquidate those young men. My son didn't come home that day. I was delirious the whole night and the next morning I went to search for my son. I went to everyone I knew, I asked for help and I begged every Serb, that I was on good terms with, to tell me something about my son. There wasn't anybody who would tell me anything. They turned away from me with disdain. Because they didn't tell me anything at the police station, I went to their headquarters, which was situated in the old Forester's office in Voćin. I didn't care about the armed guard who wouldn't let me in. I broke into the premises of the headquarters at the cost of my life. I never considered that I could get killed. I went in one office where there was a teacher from Voćin – Mićo Jorgić. He was impudent and he didn't want to say anything. He showed me the door of his office. Several days passed before I found out that my son and three of the above mentioned young men were murdered near by “...” in Voćin on their way back from Čeralije. I don't believe stories that they were murdered by Chetniks. I believe that local Serbs waited for them at “...” and then they murdered them. Ljubiško Novaković has to know something about that.

On December 13th 1991 (Friday) I was in a cellar (shelter) that belonged to M.M. when the shooting started. They again started shooting at and setting fire to houses at Preveda that belonged to Croats. I was with my mother (born in 1912) and two of us changed shelters and cellars, but that day it was horrible. One explosion was followed by another. Machine-gun bursts. I presumed that something big was happening, that maybe the Croatian army was coming. On that day Serbs committed a massacre. They didn't find me. I managed to get out from the shelter of M.M. with my mother and went to a shelter near by. After a while J.S. (who was with us) peered out and saw four persons wearing masks and M. (he worked in "... " in Voćin and he lived above a shop in Voćin) go out from the house of M.M.. J. saw when those four persons murdered M.M.. I don't know who those four were because they wore masks on their faces. I presume that they were local Serbs, because Chetniks didn't have a reason to wear masks on their faces. That day was unbearable. Me and my mother went to a corn field in the evening. I spent a night there. At about 3am it thundered in a such way it seemed that the sky was falling down. That was a detonation when the Catholic church in Voćin was demolished. A lot of things happened near us, but I didn't see anything from our shelter. Through a hole I saw a man in sneakers running as he was pursued by a person wearing military boots and military pants. I couldn't recognize them because I didn't see them from the waist up. I assumed that a Chetnik was pursuing one young male person who knew how to hide. It was Savo Radošević who guarded the church that day. I know that the massacre in Voćin was committed by Jorgić (called "Kuki"), sons of Simić and two or three of them. They wore masks. They shot at the car that belonged to Vlado Božičković. I don't know anything else about the massacre in Voćin. I heard from Lazo Bosanac that they were leaving Voćin and that they had to run away. There were a lot of different armies in Voćin and almost all of them were wearing masked uniforms so I didn't notice when members of the Croatian army came to Voćin. I could conclude that according to their behaviour and attitude towards us, Croats.

I am not familiar with actions and behaviour of Serbian-Chetniks because we had to hide in cellars, sheds, hog pens and in other similar places. We changed the place where we slept because we weren't sure if we would be alive the next morning.

I am aware of the fact that Pajo Čuča guarded their command and that his son Zoran Čuča was on a position in Popovci and that he would come to his home in Voćin to sleep. I am not familiar with names and surnames of Serbian-Chetniks that are responsible for other activities and criminal acts.

Authorized official: IVAN FEKETE

**ANNEX 191:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.H.**

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF OSIJEK
POLICE STATION IN P. SLATINA
Number Ku-138 /92
Date 27 February 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

H.A. was born on She lives in K.,
.... She is a typist. The record is made on 25th February 1992 at the Police station in Podravska Slatina.

"I lived in K. where I was born in 1953. I worked as a typist at the "... Voćin. I married D.H. who also worked at the "... Voćin. We have two children, a 12 years old daughter and a 6 years old son.

Although the political situation wasn't so good we led normal lives until 14th August 1991, when, I know now, the so-called "MI people" attack on the plant "... in Voćin was staged. That day I was at work and we were just unloading a truck full of articles, which came from Italy. Shooting started so we began to seek a place to hide. I didn't know who was shooting and where it was coming from, but it was a terrible thing to witness. Since then, workers (including myself) hadn't come to work. I stayed at the house in K. Since I was married to a Croat I thought that the best thing for me was to stay at home. Because of that I'm not familiar with what happened in the village of K. and in the surrounding area. My sister R.N. delivered food to me. There was a lot of shooting, but I don't know if the village sentries were shooting or someone else. They didn't ask for my husband D. to join the armed formations, and he stayed at home for most of the time.

My neighbour V.U. informed me that on 1st October 1991 an evacuation of the women and children from our area would be organized. I decided to take my children away to Bosnia, so I joined the rest of the people. We travelled by buses all the way to Sarajevo where my relatives live. I stayed there for approximately 20 days, and then I returned to K. During that time my husband was at home.

On two occasions armed and masked men with hoods on their heads and slits for their eyes and mouths came to our house. On the first occasion there were five of them. They wanted to take my husband away. When the bell rang I opened the doors and they asked me where my husband was. He's here-I said. Get him out-they said and took him outside. They asked for a car and my husband said that it had run out of fuel. Then they wanted to take him away with them but I grabbed him and wouldn't let him go and I told them to take me with them. After that they left us alone but they took the car with them (pushed it along). I don't know who used it because I hadn't seen it till we came to Okučani. After the car was taken from us I went to the Command in Voćin and asked for Rajko Bojčić to see me, because I had heard that he was the head person there. I waited for three hours to be asked to come in, but after I entered his office he simply threw me out when he heard the reason why I came. He was criticising me for marrying an Ustasha and for some other things, which I don't remember any more. There, in the Command building I saw Gojko Tomašević whom I know from Sekulinci; he used to work at the Forester's house in Voćin. Both him and Bojčić were dressed in the olive-drab uniforms.

A few days later, during the night, another group of five armed men entered our house in the same way the first group had entered. They asked me to give them some coffee and

brandy. Since I didn't have any coffee I offered them brandy and they accepted my offer. They sat at the kitchen table and drank with their masks still on their heads. During that time I sat in the other room. From the way they talked (one of them talked in ekavian dialect) I would say they weren't from our region. After they drank a litre of brandy they went away. They didn't threaten us and they didn't ask for anything else.

On 13 December 1991 around 9:00 AM I was having breakfast when my husband came in and said that he saw everybody packing and loading things into tractor-trailers and leaving, but he didn't know what was happening. When I saw that I gathered some information and found out that people were retreating towards Voćin. We packed only necessary things, which we loaded into L.T.'s tractor and headed for Voćin. Other things and all of our furniture stayed in the house.

On the same day an organized line of vehicles headed in the direction of Zvečevo and then around Pakrac towards Okučani. We stopped for a while in Okučani and then I saw Vid Vasiljević driving our own car. He was alone in the car. Since I had time I went to the Police station in Okučani to report the stealing of our car. They heard what I had to say and said that the car had to be returned. The police found Vid Vasiljević and according to my description (make/model: "Yugo zastava" 55, registration "PS 14-78" licence plate, dark blue colour) took the car from him and gave it to my husband and me. However, it seemed that Vasiljević Vid went to the police and told them his version of the story because I saw a police car with rotating lights and siren turned on. They came to us and asked if there was a D.H. and said that he had to approach them. We couldn't do anything else but to approach. So, the police took my husband to the police station.

After that Vid Vasiljević approached me and hit me with his fist in the stomach. The blow was so powerful that I fell on the ground. Then he said to me that in the case Tuđman was my uncle they would get him out of the prison. So I figured out that the police took my husband to prison. Vasiljević took the car keys from me and drove off in the car.

I decided to go to the police once again. This time I took G.V. with me hoping he could help. At the police station their head said to me that after the car had been returned Vid Vasiljević had come in and had told them that my husband was the biggest Ustasha, so they had brought him in and put him into jail. I asked them to let him go and they finally did it. Afterwards my husband told me that, at the station, they had forced him to sing songs, it is clear which ones.

After that we continued to travel in the line of vehicles towards Banja Luka where they put us in the "Borik" sport hall. We stayed there for five days; meanwhile, I went to MI to report the stealing of the car. They took my statement and told me that the car had to be returned, however they didn't do anything, although they could.

In five days we travelled to Bosanski Šamac and through Bosnia to Croatia. We came to Podravska Slatina just few days after the 1992 New Year's Eve. We became the inhabitants of Podravska Slatina. We were given a flat and a job at "...".

Authorized Official Person
Ivan Podnar

ANNEX 192:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF

ANNEX 193:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF V.S.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD

The official, Ivan Feketa, at the police station in Podravska Slatina, composed this record on 27 February 1992. It concerns the informative interview with V. (J.) S.

. He was born on ... in Zvečevo. He resides in Voćin,

, Podravska Slatina. Concerning the circumstances of the events during the armed rebellion in Voćin, mentioned gave the following information:

“Everything began in July 1991, when the Serbs began to assemble in Voćin. I saw that the persons from “Plavšić Kraj” (literal translation: the Plavšić area) held the meetings in Plavšić Lake’s house quite often. Those persons were the following: Stanko Dobrojević, aka “Nadugačko”, Drago Dobrojević, Nikola Plavšić, Đorđe Todorević and Ljubiško Novaković all from Voćin. They were the number ones during the rebellion in Voćin. In “Ojkić Kraj” (the Ojkić area), in Voćin, was the Headquarters. The courier was Boško Čupelić at the beginning and later replaced by Branko Todorović. From 28 August 1991, we were not allowed to leave Voćin; the Croats were forbidden to leave the area. The barricades were set on the streets, in “Rupnica”, in the direction of Zvečevo. In the direction of Hum, the barricade was set on the Brijevačko Hill. Those days the guard was mounted on the paths of the surrounding hills. Captain Rajko Bojčić, a teacher from Podravska Slatina, was in charge of everything in Voćin and in the warehouse, it was Sekulinci Boro Lukić also from Podravska Slatina. The weapons and JNA uniforms that the Serbs from Voćin wore were sent from Banja Luka. The military trucks later used for the transportation of munitions and grenades transported it. The drivers were those who were employed in the “Klasje” company from Podravska Slatina. I do not know their names. Every day at 8 am, the Croats had to come in front of the police station in Voćin. Stanko Dobrojević and Ljubiško Novaković assigned us what to do that day. We were the Serbs’ slaves. I had to pick corns or cut firewood. From the Grove Voćin the logs were brought to the Serbs, which we later had to saw and chop. Stevan Đukanović said, “You just clean, the Serbs can get the firewood”. I know that Radoja Todorović placed the mines around Voćin. Stevo Simić, a policeman from the “Krajina” with the other policemen often searched the Croats’ houses looking for the radio-stations and weapons. Their radio-station was at Mara Romić’s place in Voćin. She was employed in the City Hall in Podravska Slatina.

Đuro Dobrojević was a driver and he transported the sentry men by a van. Branko Todorović kept watch with the weapons. The positions were in Popovac, Hum and Macute. Predrag Stanuvuković was a Sergeant in Popovci. Mitar Todorović, Joco Todorović and Milomir Todorović went there. According to the stories, the three sons of Joco Todorović slaughtered Slavka Perišić and his wife in Zvečevo. They were the members of reconnaissance and two of them are twins. The multi-barreled rocket launchers were in Čeralije and Budim.

In September 1991, my brother and I were ordered by Stanko Dobrojević to make a list of the Croatian families and to ask them if they want to move out from Voćin. On the threat on our lives, we did it. We made a list of 94 Croatian families and none of them wanted to leave its home. After that, we were ordered again to make another list of the Croats, again by Stanko Dobrojević, because the first one was not right. Now, we had to list the Croats’ names, surnames, and ages. On the threat on our lives, we did it but I do not remember how many was on the list this time. We were told that the headquarters would use the list for the distribution of the food. Goran Pašić, Ilija Pašić, Jovica Todorović, Lazo Ivčić, Pane Todorović, Đorđe Todorović, Drago Stanivuković, Božo Stanivuković, Drago Plavšić, Pero

Plavšić, Milan Plavšić, aka Mićo, Marko Slavujević, Božo Slavujević, Vlado Jovanović, Lazo Stanuvoković, Gojko and Mladen Miladin, Zdravko and Rajko Dobrojević, Milan Bunčić, Dušan Draić, Boško Plavšić and Ljubiško Dragojević were also put in arms.

The Chetniks killed my son V.S. on 3 December 1991. That day, Courier Boško Čupelić came for him and ordered him to go to the police headquarters in Voćin. He had already been included into the working unit employed for the transportation. He was in charge of a tractor and trailer. The same day Ljubiško Novaković ordered him to transport the grenades from the church in Voćin to Klince. D.I., I.B. and G.

S. from Voćin were also employed for that task. Six Chetniks accompanied them. On they way back to Voćin 500 m away from the grove, the Chetniks killed the above-mentioned Croats in the meadow by the path. A watchman in "...", Čedo Bogatić, heard the firing. I do not know who buried them by the river. We got their bodies on 7 December 1991.

The escape from Voćin began on 13 December 1991. I saw the convoys of the tractors and trailers with the local residents on them, mostly from the surrounding villages. I hid in my yard and later in the wood.

On 13 December 1991, the center of Voćin was in fire, the tanks were moving toward Zvečevo. The houses were in fire and shooting could be heard. The Catholic Church was blown up the same day around 4.00 am. First, they fired the shells at it but they could not destroy it that way. The Chetniks committed killing and slaughtering while retreating assisted by Jorgović, aka "Kuki" the son of Milan from Voćin, Dmitar Simić and Miroslav Simić, who were friend with the Chetniks all the time.

Zvečevo was mined on Saturday, 14 December 1991.

I came out from the wood on Friday and saw that horror and a few drunken Chetniks. The Croatian Guard Corps killed some of them and some were captured.

**ANNEX 194:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.V.**

1 April 1992
D.V., father P.
Graduate nurse, Podravska Slatina, ...
Voćin, ...

I have been a graduate nurse in the Medical clinic, Public Medical Center of Podravska Slatina, since 1980, (following lines unreadable).

I knew all people by working in the medical clinic of Voćin, and I had a good relationship with all of them. I also knew the people who worked in the "matična ustanova" of Podravska Slatina.

The Chief of the Medical clinic until 31 August 1991 was Boro Vujasin, and since then the Chief of the Medical clinic of Voćin was Dr Vasil Mihajlov. I worked with them as nurse, most of the time "patronašu", and on weekends I was on duty. With us worked a trainee, doctor Željko Bosanac. Before the seizure of Voćin, as I was on duty on the terrains, I noticed at first, after the elections, that unknown persons started to gather in the warehouse of Sekulinci, where military facilities were situated. The concentration of those people increased every day, and not longer after that, first barricades appeared, first attempts to

destroy Croatian flags were initiated, and different inscriptions with Serbian implications appeared on the streets. The people started to organize themselves in groups, the local committee attempted to organize guards in the streets, but the unarmed people had nothing but a few hunting guns.

The organized guards lasted for one day, until 19 August 1991, when heavy infantry firing started. After that, the local police station was closed down and a new one was established. Voćin was "liberated". Proclamations could then be heard about Voćin being a Serbian village and that the Croats were a national minority, that they had to surrender their arms, which they did not have, that they were not allowed to gather and to leave their place of residence and that they had to accept their working duties.

We, the Croats, were terror-stricken and insecure, because we had no protection whatsoever. On the contrary, the Serbian inhabitants were organized in units, uniformed, and armed. The older men stood guard in the village, the younger ones were sent on rounds. In consideration of the fact that I am mother of small children, I hid in my house and did not come out until 31 August 1991, when the civil authorities came to tell me that I was to report to the Medical clinic. I was told that I would be performing the job of nurse. The same day, in another building, an in-station clinic for the wounded Serbs was established.

The Chief of the Medical clinic was Dr Vasil. The nurses in the in-patient clinic were Zdenka Vuković, Nedeljka Marić, Jelena Radošević, Mihajlo Jarić. The head nurses were Sofija Mišćević and Božo Jorgić. The laboratory technician was Jovan Jegić. I was not allowed to go to the in-patient clinic, except when some more complicated task had to be completed, for which the other personnel were incompetent. For that reason, I had an insight into the work of the in-station clinic.

The in-patient clinic functioned as part of the Medical clinic and was also under the leading hand of Dr Vasil. As I worked in the Medical clinic, I noticed that in the Chetnik Civilian Protection the chief persons were Ljubiško Novaković, Stanko Dobrojević, Lazo Ojkić and a few other townsmen, who were commanders of the guard units.

In the Military authority, the commanders were the constantly armed and informed Rajko Bojčić, Dragan Dobrojević, one named Grahovac, Savo Radošević and Mladen Kulić.

Boro Lukić and Boro Radosavljević often came to Voćin and they were some kind of higher political power, they came to the Medical clinic and introduced people who were ideologists of the new system of Chetnik government.

I noticed all this because they behaved as chiefs when they came to the Medical clinic, saying that they were ideological leaders. They were annoyed because of me working in the clinic and they kept saying to Dr Vasil that it was not the place for me to work. Besides, I also noticed that Ilija Šašić, who was the representative of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) in the area, came to Dr Vasil several times, and also Nikola Crnobrnja, former head of the company "... " from Podravska Slatina. In November, the war lord Vojislav Šešelj visited the Medical clinic and the in-patient clinic, and it was the first time that I saw him in person. He held some sort of speech in which he praised those wounded from the inpatient clinic. Crnobrnja brought some help, pyjamas, and he acted as if it was Serbian national help for the fighters and the long-suffering Serbian people.

As I have already mentioned, all the time since the in-patient clinic had been established, I worked there only when it was necessary, i.e. when the others could not manage to do a job. I do not want to speculate on the number of wounded in the in-patient clinic, because there is a protocol on the patients in the clinic, which I saved and gave to the Croatian authorities

and which is now in the “DZ” Podravska Slatina. I did it because I knew that it was a document of importance, although Dr Vasilj ordered me, when he was leaving Voćin, to burn all the protocols of the in-patient clinic, which I have not done.

I knew who the patients in the in-patient clinic were. They were exclusively Chetniks, who were treated according to the possibilities and the available means, and also the qualified personnel, which we had. There was medicine only for the patients from the in-patient clinic, and they were all determined in terms of the possibilities. However, the only Croatian soldier who was treated in the same way was a soldier of the Croatian Army- the National Guard Corps, the captured and wounded Davor Jusuković from the village of Orahovica. He was medically treated as all the other patients in the clinic.

Considering the medical protection of the civilians, I want to name the fact that on (date unclear) it had been ordered, and acted accordingly, that from Voćin and all the neighboring villages all Serbian children, women and old people, and those unfit for combat, should be evacuated. Only Croats were left. I do not know who had issued the order, but it was performed.

As a consequence, the medical care could be given to those who remained, the Croatian inhabitants. However, it was a very poor medical care. The medicine could not be prescribed, with the explanation that there was none, and if someone insisted on a certain medicine, he should try to get it in Banja Luka. Even the simplest surgeries were not carried out, because they were reserved for “Bučje”, if somebody wanted to. The diabetes patients were not prescribed the vital medicine. They were simply not prescribed. I even could not manage to get the medicine for my mother, who is also a serious diabetes patient. The worst thing is that I knew that such medicine was available, but it was reserved for the patients from the in-patient clinic. I remember when a cousin of mine was brought to the clinic. He was wounded in the head with shell fragments. The injuries to the head were very serious (rest of the sentence unreadable). (Sentence unreadable). Knowing all this, the Croats, even sick and wounded, rarely asked for medical help. This was the manner the Medical clinic in the “Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina” (SAO), in Voćin, had been organized.

Considering the sick and wounded civilians, Croatian captives and especially the captured Croatian soldiers, they were treated in the most brutal ways. The wounded Croats did not go to the in-patient clinic, only in the case I have already mentioned above. Many of them were in basements, lying on concrete floors, and were not even able to sit normally. They were supplied with no food and no medicine. Instead of medicine, they were given a whipping. Several times, when I was giving medical help to those who had been beaten, I saw the guards of the patients beating them with hands and feet in the open wounds, gunshot wounds, wounds of shell fragments, which were unhealed and still bleeding. It was a terrible sight. Most of the guards who were in those premises did it, they were all former policemen of the police station of Podravska Slatina, i.e. those who did not go to Voćin, and those who stayed in Voćin after the police station in Voćin had been seized. They all treated the Croatian wounded in the same way.

Being questioned by the prosecutor, it has been found that the new police station was established in the way that the policemen simply turned on the side of the Chetniks, and two or three of them fled.

When they “visited” the Croatian wounded, they told them that all Croats should be cut into steaks, and this was the destiny of the Croat, the nurse Jelena Radošević.

The witness has been shown a list of the persons who were found slaughtered in Voćin when the Chetniks had withdrawn. After having taken a look at the list, the witness says:

“These are all people from Voćin and the neighboring villages, all of them familiar to me, and they were in no connection whatsoever with the police or the Army. They were all civilians.”

When the Chetniks started to withdraw, first their commanders from Voćin fled, while those who were in combat positions did not even know that they had fled. When they found out about it, they started to withdraw in a disorganized manner and in panic. They destroyed and burned everything, slaughtered all living human beings they saw, who were all Croats. They fired from heavy arms on Croatian houses, and only our townsmen could have informed them about Croatian houses. The burned and destroyed houses were mostly Croatian.

The witness adds on her own initiative: “The Chetniks killed my 19 years old brother, and the day after, Dr Vasil asked me to give an infusion to a wounded Chetnik, which I refused, but he forced me to do it. That young Chetnik, whom I did not know, said to me while I was giving him the infusion: “Leave me alone, I can die now, since I have killed four Ustashes yesterday”.

Later in the clinic, I found out that Chetniks from Kometnik had killed my brother. That man she was giving infusion to, was called Jeremija, a volunteer from Serbia, one of Šešelj’s people, and she supposes that it is written in the protocol.

The witness was not asked any further questions.

She was not under oath.

Having been admonished in terms of Article 82 of the Criminal Offence Law, she refuses to read the record, because she heard and understood the dictation of the record.

She demands no expenses.

Completed at 9.00 am.

**ANNEX 195:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.D.**

1 April 1992

D.D., father I.
housewife, ...
N., 5 years old.

I have lived in Voćin since 1958 when I married into the house of the D. family. We were farmers, and our son V.D. was a policeman in the Police Station of Voćin. He often brought home friends from the police, and they had always been welcomed, no matter whether they were Croats or Serbs. They all knew the members of our family. I am pointing it out because of the statements that follow.

I was not politically involved, so I did not know anything about it.

One morning in August heavy firing started as I went to milk the cows, where I was intercepted by two policemen, my son’s friends, and they said me to wake him up immediately, so he can return his weapons to the station, because the station had been seized by the army and the Chetniks. They said that if he did not return the weapons, both he and the whole family could get killed. My son went to the Police Station, returned the

weapons, and fled together with six other Croatian townsmen, members of the Croatian Democratic Party (HDZ). S.A. stayed and another Croat, who were beaten bloody.

At once, a meeting of the people from Voćin was called, and Boro Lukić spoke to the people of Voćin. Present were also Dragan Dobrojević and Rajko Bojčić. They said that the territory was Serbia and that the Croats were not in a position to complain. They were also not allowed to move, congregate, and they had to hand over 86 machine guns, transmitters and all weapons, or otherwise they would get killed. After that, I was not yet at home, three policemen were waiting for me, Vlajko, Stevo and little Zoran. I knew them all because they were friends of my son V. They were local Serbs, but I do not remember their second names. They said to me: "Aunt", give us all weapons and ammunition that you have." I told them that V. had brought all we had in the house to the police station, that there was nothing left. Nevertheless, they searched the whole house in detail, as if they did not know me and as if they could not trust either V. or me. They were so often in my house.

From that day on I saw all Serbs in uniform, armed and wearing SBM military uniforms, caps with five pointed red stars on them, I also saw guards, patrols, and the younger ones going on positions. They walked around our house and garden daily, and every 2 or 3 days they searched our house. They took everything they could. First they took the money and other things of value, such as television, radio transmitter, video player, accumulators, blankets and bed linen; they took everything they could from the house. They also took, i.e. drove away, a small "Ferguson" tractor with a trailer, and they smashed the big powerful tractor IMT-558 with a sledge hammer, fired at it and destroyed it completely, as well as V.'s car. We were left nothing, even the farm animals, which they also chased away. I could not stay in the house any longer, so my son's wife, their two children and we hid us in our neighbor's house.

As far as the tragic death of the four young Croats is concerned, I cannot make any statement, because I do not know anything about it.

However, as far as the massacre of the Simić family is concerned, I remember that the afternoon before the massacre had been discovered, a white car type "Lada" pulled over in front of the house, and that 4-5 armed Chetniks in camouflage uniform came out of it and asked my neighbor Jela Jevtić, who happened to be on the street, whether there were any "Ustasha". I saw it and heard Jela answering: "What Ustasha, there are enough of them in the center".

One of the Chetniks said that she was pretending to be mad, because she did not know that under "Ustasha" they meant the Croats. That was the commentary of the Chetniks. All Chetniks were camouflaged, and they had been at her house for search several times not camouflaged as policemen from the village, and several times in camouflage uniforms. They were also camouflaged when they were taking away the tractor and the accumulators. One can imagine that the non camouflaged, those "ninjas" and "Kninjas" could not use the accumulators from the tractors.

We managed somehow, over the commander of the station, to exchange my son's wife and the children for Chetniks, but during the exchange, my grandsons, one and two years of age, and my son's wife spent the whole day and night on concrete ground in the basement of the Police Station.

My husband and I were alone; we hid in other people's houses and basements and in cornfields.

The day we fled, I left a basement and went to see my house and there I was intercepted by the local Chetnik, Nikola Radošević, and he told me to milk a few cows, for they had no milk. I had my working suit on and boots, and I followed him. On the way we passed by the house of Franjo Matanči, which was destroyed. When we came into the courtyard of that house, I saw in front of my house several camouflaged local Chetniks. In the courtyard behind a stone we found Franjo and Marija Matanči slaughtered, suffering last painful spasms, with blood spouting from their throats and heads. I was scared and I ran off, fortunately not towards my house, where local camouflaged cutthroats were, but to the other side of the street, towards the center. There a policeman, a friend of my son, told me: ““Aunt”, get on that bus immediately, because you will all be killed”. I ran onto the bus, my boots that I wore in my neighbor’s barn on my feet, and unprepared as I was, without anything, no money, I fled to Sarajevo. There a good man gave me 2,000 dinars and so I managed to get to Zagreb.

In our medical clinic worked a doctor named Vasil Mihajlov, and it was him who would not prescribe the medicine for the children when they were ill. He said that he had no medicine for little Ustashas.

The witness was not asked any further questions.

The witness was not under oath.

After being admonished in terms of Article 82 of the Criminal Offence Law, the witness refused to read the record, because she heard and understood the dictation of the record.

She demands no expenses.

Completed at 11.20 am.

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
 MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
 POLICE DEPARTMENT OSIJEK
 POLICE STATION PODRAVSKA SLATINA
 30 December 1991

Official note

On 30 December 1991 in the police station of Podravska Slatina, an informative interview was conducted with D.D., daughter of I. and E., born K., on ...

19... in N., residence in ..., temporary residence in ..., about the circumstances of imprisonment in Voćin and knowledge about the massacres on the Croatian population in the same village. The aforesaid has testified before an authorized person the following:

We, the Croats, were captives in Voćin at the end of August; we were not allowed to leave the village, and we had to behave in the way we were told by the local Serbs, i.e. The terrorists. They established their own government and called it the “Krajina”. They instantly armed themselves, and in that way moved into the village. They searched the Croatian houses several times, looking for weapons and transmitters. They called us Ustasha and said that we must be killed. It was very hard to live that way, because we could not go to our fields and gardens. There were male adults from Spanat, Gabuna, Žiroslavlje and other villages, whom I do not know by name, but who I would recognize again. I knew one who stood guard, wearing uniform and arms; his name was Mitar Vučković, an innkeeper from Kapinci. On the same duty I saw Ljubiško Tomašević from Sekulinci. The Serbs from Voćin started to move out on 12 December 1991 around 11.00 am. We were told that an agreement had been made for all Serbs from Voćin to be settled in the Baranja.

At that time of that day she fed cows, when two Chetniks and one person wearing a military uniform came to her. They took her in, together with M.G., to the prison in the police station in Voćin. At the same time, the Serbs from Voćin and other villages got on buses. At one moment, the policeman Zoran Jovakarić told her and M. to get on the bus, which they did. There were no other Croats on the bus.

She did not witness the massacre, but before that she saw the slaughtered Franjo Matanči and Marija, who were lying in the yard in front of their house. She does not know who was responsible for it. Before they left with the bus to Zvečevo, the men had to lay down their weapons, which were piled in a heap. They spent around half an hour in Zvečevo, and then they took a by-road through the wood to Bučje. There the bus broke down, so 70 of them were put on tractors and transported to Banja Luka into a refugee center. She does not know the name of the bus driver, and the passengers were from Čeralije and Bokane.

For the time being, she can neither recall any details on the afore-said events, nor does she want to testify in the future.

Authorized official person

Ivan Feketa

**ANNEX 196:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF K.T.**

K.T., a daughter of J. (a father), a cook, residence in ..., born in Konjarić in 19.., gives the following:

TESTIMONY

I was employed in the hotel “...” where I worked as a waitress. My boss was Branko Ilić.

I can't recollect the day but it was on August 14th 1991 at about 2.30pm when there was just a few guests in the hotel. I was working at the bar when several persons wearing masks and carrying guns entered the hotel and ordered us to lie down. When they established who was Ilic Branko, they just dragged him out from a hall and put him in a white pick-up truck with yellow tarpaulin. This pick-up truck drove toward Sekulinci warehouse. I stayed at the bar because everything happened very quickly, but afterwards I ran away and I came back later on to see what happened to the others, but I couldn't find anybody,

I repeat that I didn't recognize any of those persons because they were wearing masks on their heads with slots just for eyes, mouth and nose.

I saw that pick-up truck again after that incident when a young man drove it around Voćin. He is from Lisičine and his surname is Bogatić (I don't know his first name). His brother's name is Bratislav, called “Braco”.

The witness isn't asked any other questions.

The witness is warned about the provision of Article no.82 of ZKP and she states that she doesn't want to read the minutes because she read its dictation.

The witness is shown a list of photographs from 1 to 75 and after a close examination of those photographs, she states:

I know a lot of people on those photographs, which you have shown me. I single out photographs no. 16 and 51 and state for them both that she knows them and that they are Simić. One of them is Miroslav Simić and on the photograph no. 16 is Mitar Simić. They were the most brutal and the most dangerous. They would go to Croatian houses, search them and take everything that fell into their hands. Those two murdered Croats during the retreat. They were also at my house looking for weapons. They took from houses everything they needed and so they did when they were in my house.

On the photograph no. 61 she recognizes a person that took parts from their share-beam and from their excavator. This person's name is Zoran Jovakarić.

**ANNEX 197:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.D.**

RECORD OF THE WITNESS STATEMENT

The statement is given by I. (S.) D., born on ..., in Voćin. He resides in

The statement was given in the police station in Podravska Slatina on 5 August 1992.

The persons present during the interview: authorized official, Ivan Fekete and note-taker Kata Klarić.

Voćin was occupied by the Serb-Chetnik formations in the middle of August 1991. One of the Mondays around 6.00 am male persons wearing the JNA uniforms surrounded the area of Prebenda. The majority of them wore a mask; they were armed with all kinds of Infantry weapons.

When they surrounded Prebenda they opened fire at the Croats' houses and shot into the air. They ordered no one to leave their houses and Croats to hand over their weapons if they had any. I lay down against the wall in my house and did not go out; therefore, I could not see what was going on. After a while, I recognized Dragan Bogatić from Voćin, native of Lisičina who took part in the encirclement. He had a semi rifle and did not wear a mask over his face. Then I recognized Đorđe Brezanović from Voćin, Željko Todorović from Kuzma- he moved to Voćin- Dragojević, the son of Neđo, Milan Vuković, aka Mačak from Voćin, Milorad Bojanac, aka Musto from Voćin, Đorđe Simić from Voćin, Blagoje Ojkić, Ljubomir Ojkić, Todor Grujić and his son, Mile Vuković, a salesman. All from Voćin and all involved in the encirclement.

The same day in the afternoon, I went towards the center of Voćin but a man with a mask over his face and a semi-automatic rifle on his shoulder turned me back saying that entering the center from my street was forbidden. That day around noon, Boro Lukić held a meeting with the Croats by the cross.

He ordered them to give over their weapons and said that from that point on it was the territory of the "SAO Krajina" and that Voćin was occupied. The Croatian flag that was hanging on the police station was burned and a Serbian flag with 4S was hoisted. They kept emphasizing that Voćin had fallen; they established a military and civil government and the former police joined the police of the "SAO Krajina".

From that point on the Croats were not allowed to leave the houses, were unable to move freely and after a while they were formed into a working group. I managed to get out of it by saying to Stanko Dobrojević that I had to gather my corn.

In October 1992, the "SAO Police" gathered the Croats from Preveda and locked them up in the basement of the "Jugobanka". A policeman, Bogdan Milojević from Medinci and another two came for me and took me to the basement. The same day D.D., *aka* "S." was taken but not to the basement. He was taken to the warehouse in Sekulnici. Before that, the police took B.I. in an unknown direction, and later they took A. V. I do not know to which place they were taken nor where they are now. Imprisoning, transporting, and capturing of the Croats were carried out by the members of the "SAO Police".

The Chetniks had the lists with the Croats' names, addresses and houses' numbers. Who gave them the lists I do not know, but I believe it was Ljubiško Novaković, Stanko Dobrojević, and Nikola Čevizović since they cooperated with the Chetniks and since they were the members of the civil government in Voćin. Pero Čevizović, Mićo Jorgić, a teacher, Drago Dobrojević and some others cooperated with the Chetniks too.

Statement given by ...

**ANNEX 198:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF R.M.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

RECORD OF THE WITNESS STATEMENT

The record was composed in the name of the "SZUP" Center in Osijek on 7 May 1995, on the basis of Article 151 of the Criminal Offence Law, by reason of founded suspicion that the crime of armed rebellion against the Republic of Croatia was committed, Article 236, and Paragraph 1.

The citizen R.M., called M., son of M. and N., born on ...
... in Voćin, County of Slatina, residence ..., Serb by nationality, finished elementary school, served army in 1987/88 in Bijela Crkva, Belgrade, driver, married, father of one child, without a criminal record so far.

From 25 July to 28 July, accompanied by RATKO MAČKOVIĆ and LJUBOMIR VASKRSIĆ from Macut, I was in the barracks in Našice. We were assigned to the barracks by SLOBODAN RADMILOVIĆ from Macut, who was then doing service in the barracks in Slatina with the rank of Ensign. We were brought to the barracks by TEODOR MIŠČEVIĆ in his private car type "Wartburg" with unidentified registration number. When we arrived in the barracks in Našice, we reported to the Captain First Class BORA LUKIĆ. He told us that we would have to bring assault artillery to Martin Potok towards Papuk. However, we did not transport assault artillery, but we were ordered by BORA LUKIĆ to keep watch in the barracks in Našice with the special task not to allow soldiers to leave the barracks. In case of seeing some of the soldiers trying to leave the barracks without permission, our task was to prevent them from doing by firing in the air for alarm. On 28 July 1991, TEODOR MIŠČEVIĆ brought us back to Macut with his personal car over Slatina, and there I was until 2 March 1991. On the given day, I was given an automatic

rifle from DOBRICA MIŠČEVIĆ from Macuti, who was, before the aggression against Croatia, employed in "DI" Gaj in Voćin as director of the maintaining service. Besides the automatic rifle, I was given, also by the aforesaid, a combat set, which consisted of 5 frames and 150 pieces of ammunition for the weapons. Not long after the aforesaid date, DOBRICA MIŠČEVIĆ gave me a radio-transmitter "RUP 12", and I was still at the duty of the signalman in the unit. I was making contact from the basement of Jovan Pavlović's house in Macut. I was in contact with the Headquarters in Čeralije, Voćin and Sekulinci. The radio-messages were encoded, and DOBRICA MIŠČEVIĆ brought the codes every seven days.

In Macuti, two armed platoons operated, and their task was mainly to secure the territory. Commanding Officers of the units in Macuti were: DOBRICA MIŠČEVIĆ, MILOVAN GRABIĆ and MILENKO POPOVIĆ. DOBRICA MIŠČEVIĆ was the only one who formally was in the office of the Commanding Officer of the platoon, for which he had been trained in "SRO" Zadar"; he had the rank of the Reserve Second Lieutenant. In the composition of the platoon were the following inhabitants of Macuti: MILAN GRABIĆ, MILIVOJ GRABIĆ, MILOVAN GRABIĆ, STEVO GOSTIMIR, JOCO BALAČ, VLADO KORAC, BORO KORAC, ĐOKO PAVLOVIĆ, ĐORĐE MILOJEVIĆ, VIDOSLAV GRGUR, BORO MIŠČEVIĆ, GORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, TEODOR MIŠČEVIĆ, MARKO MIŠČEVIĆ, ŽELJKO PAVLOVIĆ, DARKO PAVLOVIĆ, JOVAN VUČKOVIĆ, JOVAN PAVLOVIĆ, BORO PAVLOVIĆ, SAŠA ARBIĆ, MILENKO POPOVIĆ, BORO POPOVIĆ (he was killed in a scout operation in Golenici when he stepped on a mine placed by the Croatian Army), MILAN POPOVIĆ, DRAGO GRABIĆ, STOJAN MIHALJEVIĆ, RATKO OJKIĆ, PERO OJKIĆ, ALEKSANDAR PANTELIĆ, JOVAN BOLIĆ, BOŠKO KOVAČIĆ, MIODRAG BATKOVIĆ, SLAVKO BATKOVIĆ, JOVAN PANTELIĆ, BORO RATIĆ, RAJKO KARANOVIC, JOVAN NENADOVIĆ, PERO GRGUR, STOJAN KORAC, BRANKO OSTOJIĆ, GORAN RADUKA, LJUBIŠKO VASKRSIĆ, GORAN NENADOVIĆ, DUŠKO KUJAVIĆ etc. From the named persons, only VLADO KORAC, BORO KORAC, ALEKSANDAR PANTELIĆ and I voluntarily surrendered to the Croatian police in Gavrinci. We were brought in by the policemen in Pakrac, and from there, we were transported with buses to Varaždin.

On 20 October 1991, on the invitation of ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, the Commanding Officer of the special unit of the Territorial Defence, I became member of his unit assigned in Đakovica. There I was signalman and I worked with the radio-transmitters RUP-12 and RUP-20, the later being placed in firm object. The second-in-command, next to ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, was RAJKO KARANOVIC from Macut. I remember very well, when I came to the unit, that ŽIVKO, called BAMBUS, from Pušín, was killed as he came across a minefield that was installed by our soldiers.

In the composition of the special unit led by ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ also were the following persons: ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, GORAN NENADOVIĆ, signalman, ALEKSANDAR PLAVŠIĆ, the brothers SIMIĆ from Voćin, and other persons, whom I do not know by name. There were all together 24 men. All the time, I was in contact with the Headquarters in Zvečevo, the counties of Daruvar, Grubišno Polje, Pakrac, Čeralije and the "objects" Gudnoge. As circumstances required, I carried the RUP-12 in the operations. During my stay there, the unit took part in the following operations: the first operation was on the hill of Papuk, during which 2 military vehicles and one personal car were destroyed. A certain number of Croatian soldiers was killed. I did not take part in the operation; GORAN NENADOVIĆ performed the duty of signalman, while I was signalman in the base in Dedovica. As far as I know, in the operation took part the following members of the special unit led by ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, GORAN NENADOVIĆ, signalman, ALEKSANDAR

PLAVŠIĆ and the brothers SIMIĆ from Voćin. After the unit had returned to Đedovica I was informed by ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ and the others about the deaths of Croatian soldiers, from whom they had taken the weapons. They showed the weapons to Colonel TRBOJEVIĆ, Commanding Officer in the seized areas of western Slavonia.

The second operation that the special unit performed was the attempt to seize the village of Kravjak, which is situated near the village of Mikovićevo. The Commander in the aforesaid operation was again ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, and beside our unit, also the volunteer units from Novi Sad, led by MLADEN KULIĆ, and the special unit of the Territorial Defence from Daruvar, led by KRSTO ŽARKOVIĆ, took part in the operation. This special unit was reinforced by volunteers from other units from that area and by one unit of the "White eagles", which was composed of volunteers who were members of the radical party from Serbia, all from Belgrade. In the special unit led by ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, there were also ALEKSANDAR PLAVŠIĆ, BOGDAN, called POP, from Madinci, RAJKO KARANOVIĆ from Macute, the brothers SIMIĆ from Voćin, a certain "ZAGORAC" from the area of Virovitica and other men whom I do not know by name. The task of the operation was to seize the village of Kravjak. Colonel Trbojević made the plan of the operation. A certain PELEGIĆ was wounded in the operation and several members of the Serbian and the Croatian units were killed. During the operation, I was in the rear of my unit in Klis. The operation of seizing Croatian territory was unsuccessful, although Colonel Trbojević came by the end of the operation.

The third operation was performed near Daruvar. The units of ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, KRSTO ŽARKOVIĆ, the "WHITE EAGLES" and local units took part in the operation. The task of the operation was to return the territories seized by Croatian units. As far as I know, four members of the "White eagles" and two members of the special unit from Daruvar were killed. ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ and the other already mentioned men from our unit took part in the operation. During the operation, I was in Đedovica, from where I was in constant contact with the mentioned locations.

I know that the unit of ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ took part in the massacre in Četekovci, although in that time I was not a member of the unit. Beside the unit of ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, the police unit from Voćin took part in it, among which were the policemen RANKO RADMILOVIĆ and DRAGO DOKMANAC and a certain BOSANAC, who previously had been on duty in Virovitica. The Commanding Officer in the operation was BORO LUKIĆ from Slatina. In the operation, also other local units (from Čeralije, Macute, Voćin, Sekulinci, Gornji Meljani) took part. In the composition of ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ'S unit were ALEKSANDAR PLAVŠIĆ, GORAN ROMIĆ, RAJKO KARANOVIĆ, the brothers SIMIĆ and others. The order to commit genocide against the civilian population was issued by BORO LUKIĆ. As far as I know, around 1 September 1991, the Croatian police in Slatina detained the brother of Zoran Miščević, TEODOR MIŠČEVIĆ, who later was released by exchange, in the way that the Croats from Voćin were not allowed to leave the village until TEODOR MIŠČEVIĆ was released.

On 12 and 13 December 1991, on the order given by Colonel TODOROVIĆ, the whole Croatian population and military units from the area of Papuk and Psunj were transported to the area of Okučani. When they were withdrawing, my unit secured the line of retreat. In this operation, also the volunteers from Novi Sad, led by MLADEN KULIĆ, took part. During the withdrawal, we stopped in the village of Šeovica, where we handed over the surplus of weapons and the vehicle type "Pinzgauer" to the local unit of the Territorial Defence. The next day, we came back to Bučje, where we secured the hospital until the people from the hospital were entirely safe. We stayed in Bučje for 2-3 days and then went

to the village of Rogulja near Okučani, where one part of the unit stayed together with the Commander ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, while the other half of the unit attempted to escape to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. I eventually reached Okučani, where I was directed to the school premises. There, I was taken away my weapons. My intention was to flee to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but I was hindered by the security officer, a certain NARANDŽIĆ (later he became director of the wood and lumber industry in Okučani; he know misses one forearm). The aforesaid announced to all present male persons that they had to join the unit of the Territorial Defence in Okučani, because the Croatian forces were becoming a threat. I refused to join the unit and returned to Rogulja in the unit of ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ. The unit left Rogulja and went to the village of Brusnik, where it joined the 5th Prijedorska Brigade (Kozarska). Although a part of the members had fled, the unit had the same number of members, because members of other disbanded units joined it. Until May 1992, we stayed in the village of Brusnik. In the meantime, (May) I was given the rank of Sergeant. I drove ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ several times to Banja Luka, where he recruited members of the units of those who escaped to the Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina. They were mostly accommodated in the gym "Borik" in Banja Luka. On one occasion, VELJKO VUKELIĆ (a political official in the so-called SAO Krajina in western Slavonia) and Colonel TALIĆ, who with political speeches attempted to raise the morale of the banished people and to agree to a return to western Slavonia. In that period, I performed the duty of the driver in the unit of ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ and I was responsible for the purchase of cigarettes, liquor and other provisions.

The 5th Prijedorska Brigade was under the command of Colonel ČOLIĆ, while the Commander of the battalion, in the composition of which was the unit of ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, was Captain First Class LAZAREVIĆ, called LAZO.

When the unit left the village of Brusnik, it was positioned in the village of Kraguj, where we took over the weapons and the motor pool of the 5th Prijedorska Brigade, which had retreated to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During that period, the unit held the territories around the villages of Kraguj and Vinogradi.

On 1 July 1992, the zonal Headquarters of the Territorial Defence of Podravska Slatina was established. In its composition were the following task forces: 63rd (Slatina), 59th (Daruvar), 51st (Pakrac), and also other task forces from Novska and Nova Gradiška, while the 54th Brigade was established for Okučani and held positions in the area of Nova Gradiška. The Commanding Officer in the zonal Headquarters of the Territorial Defence was Colonel JOVAN ČUBRIĆ, while the Commander-in-chief was Colonel SLOBODAN PERIĆ. The unit of ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ was in the composition of the 63rd Task Force, the formal Commander of which was RAJKO CVJETIČANIN, while all commanding duties were performed by MIŠČEVIĆ. Until September 1992, I was member of the mentioned unit, which in that period took part in the genocide committed in the village of Kozarac near Prijedor. Since in that time I drove trucks to be lacquered to the barracks in Banja Luka, I did not take part in the genocide. 4 or 5 days later I transported fuel in the trucks several times. When I left, the unit took part in the operations in the area of Gradačac and Orašje. I left the unit because I often was in conflict with ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ, and then I joined another unit in the 63rd Task Force, which was under the command of RAJKO CVJETIČANIN. Second-in-Command was BORISLAV DOBRIĆ. I performed the duty of the driver, and in the unit were around 20 other soldiers who secured the weaponry and equipment depot, which was under the control of the UNPROFOR since July 1992. The executive in the depot was LAZO SIMIĆ from Voćin, and I know the following soldiers: JOCO ZUBIĆ from Zubići, STEVO TOMAŠEVIĆ from Sekulinci, BRANKO KOJADINOVIĆ from Brusnik and SLAVKO RADUNKOVIĆ. I do not know the other

soldiers. In the depot there was the following weaponry: 2 mortars 120 mm, 11 mortars 82 mm, 6-7 mortars 62 mm, 2 "BST", 2 rocket launchers, 10-15 hand rocket launchers, and of infantry weaponry there were around 200 automatic rifles M-53, around 300 semi-automatic rifles, 35 "PM" 7,62 mm, 21 "PM" M-52 7,3 mm, 25 "AP" M-70 with wooden rifle butts. There was also a great amount of explosive and mine-explosive devices and ammunition, 70 anti-tank rollover hand grenades. The members of the Canadian and the Argentine Battalion of the UNPROFOR secured the depot. When the UNPROFOR units came, our unit was taken away the infantry weaponry. We armed again on 23 January 1993, when GORAN HADŽIĆ declared state of war and when the 18th Corps was established with the headquarters in Okučani. For a few days, the Commanding Officer of this Corps was Colonel JOVAN ČUBRIĆ; he was relieved by Colonel MILAN ČELEKETIĆ, who by the end of 1994 went to Knin and who was relieved by LAZO BABIĆ. The unit armed with weapons from Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was transported in trucks of the 18th Corps with ferries over the river of Sava. In the composition of the unit there were around 100 men, and they were armed with infantry weapons. During August, heavy weaponry was brought from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the composition: 4 mortars 82 mm, 2 guns type "ORLIKON" 22 mm with mount, 3 anti-aircraft machine guns type "BROWNING" with mount, 4 mortars 32 mm, 12 rocket launchers, 1 "BST", 3 "ose", 10 light machine guns M-53 7,9 mm, 90 "ROE".

In the composition of the 18th Corps, the 63rd Task Force was renamed to Infantry Unit V.P. 9169, which had a communication service, a rear platoon and a quartermaster service. The Commanding Officer was BORISLAV DOBRIĆ, while second-in-command was RAJKO CVJETIČANIN. Not long after that, on the proposal of BORISLAV DOBRIĆ, I was given the rank of Second Lieutenant. I was the assistant of the Rear Commander. The unit held the positions in the area of Gornja Šumetlica, Zabrdaska Klička and Cicvara. Beside the aforesaid DOBRIĆ AND CVJETIČANIN, duties in the unit were performed by JOVICA KULUNDŽIĆ (moral and political education), who had the rank of Second Lieutenant and who now is in Banja Luka on schooling for so-called officers, SIMO LAZIĆ, the executive in the depot and me. At the same time, ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ organized an intervention battalion, and he was the independent commander of it.

The same unit, and its tasks, maintained until 1 May 1995 and the operation of the Croatian Police and the Territorial Defence of depreciation of terrorist operations in the area. I was in the village of Gornja Šumetlica, when the operation started. Artillery devices hit the village and the units in it. Commander BORISLAV DOBRIĆ was given the order by Lieutenant Colonel STEVO ARAMBAŠIĆ to open fire from mortars 32 mm on Croatian posts. Several missiles were fired, but the consequence was that the fire from the Croatian posts was intensified, and we stopped our combat operations.

On 2 May 1995, Commander BORISLAV DOBRIĆ issued the order to break into the depot of heavy weaponry, which was under the control of the UNPROFOR. The executive of the depot SIMO LAZIĆ led the break-in operation. From the mentioned depot, 2 mortars 120 mm and around 200 appropriate grenades, 109 "PM" 7,62 mm, 2 trunks of M-56 automatic rifles and one trunk of "AP" 7,62 mm were taken away with trucks. The weaponry was transported to Gornja Šumetlica and stored in a depot in the premises of the water company without ever being used.

On 3 May 1995, the Commander of the 63rd Task Force BORISLAV DOBRIĆ went to Pakrac with the members of the UNPROFOR to talks with the Croatian side around 5.30 pm. He returned the same day around 8.30. The decision that was brought during the talks was that our unit had to surrender, while the Croatian army had to stop all combat

operations. We sold the weapons and other military equipment to the Argentine UNPROFOR unit, who guaranteed us that we would be free to leave wherever we wanted to. On 4 May 1995, the Croatian units again fired missiles, so that one third of our unit escaped to Gavrinci between 10.00 and 11.00 am. I was among this group. The same day, around 2.00 pm, the Commander of the 51st Brigade of the 18th Corps STEVO HARAMBAŠIĆ, active Colonel (born in Novska) went to talks with the Croatian side with the UNPROFOR and the local Serbian units of the village of Gavrinci to Pakrac. They did not return to Gavrinci, so that the Commander of the 51st Task Force MILE OROZOVIĆ active Major (born in the area of Daruvar) announced us that we had to surrender. In the meantime, we received the order by BORA DOBRIĆ to take on civilian clothes. I borrowed the clothes from PERO STEKOVIĆ, desk officer in the quartermaster service. Between 2.00 and 5.00 pm, Croatian units came to the village and they followed us to Pakrac, from where we were taken to Varaždin by buses.

Completed at 4.12 am.

**ANNEX 199:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.T.**

31 March 1992

J.T., son of D.

Electrical fitter – ...

N.B., ...

By occupation I am a “KV” electrical fitter and I have been working at Electroslavonija; I lived in Voćin 23 years ago where I had a house in the center of Voćin. I had good relations with all citizens in Voćin and the surrounding villages, because everybody knew me since I was the electrician and took care of the low-voltage power-network in the villages and some of the power-transmission lines. Working at this job I was connected to the Office of Podravska Slatina and some other offices.

The citizens of Voćin started to separate between themselves after the elections; fourteen days after our elections the Serbs had their elections and the Serb Democrat Party (SDS) was formed. Since then the Croats were separating themselves from the Serbs

The former were living as usual while the latter were beginning to gather and arm themselves. While I was doing my job I noticed that the Serbs were arming themselves and the army was supplying them with uniforms and weapons. Soon after this on 28 August Voćin was allegedly liberated. In the entire area fierce shooting could be heard around seven a.m. that morning. After this the older citizens started forming units that had lighter weaponry, and were controlling the guards, barricades and patrols. The younger citizens who had more contemporary weapons were taking their positions in their units towards Slatina. Soon after that the “white eagles” started coming to Voćin together with those of the fourth kind the “gv.” “Jović units” who were convicts. These were also the most dangerous.

I was doing my electricians job until mid or end of November when the power was cut off in Voćin. Since then I was hiding like the other Croats around Voćin and in basements.

I noticed that the local Chetniks were under the command of Boro Lukić, Ljubiško Novaković, Drago Dobrojević, the Voćin barber Milun and the merchant Božo Plavšić.

The first murders of the four young men occurred in September or October 1991 when the Chetniks murdered these four: I. (I cannot remember his surname), V.S., and I do not know the names of the other two.

Seven days later the family of Ante Simić was murdered.

I saw at that time the Chetniks gather the Croatian population on "Preveda" and take them in front of the bank and the Militia Department after which they forced them into the basements.

After the "foreign" Serbs came the local ones became encouraged and went together with the Chetniks into the Croatian houses, took what they needed because the owners were hiding in the basements intimidated by the threat of gunshots. I escaped with my family into the basement of M.P.'s house, which was in the center of Voćin. From there I saw when the Chetniks were withdrawing and how they came with two tanks only a few hundred meters from the Catholic church in Voćin and shelled the church tower, after which it simply collapsed. During this, those, who stood around the tanks, were shouting, jumping, playing, laughing, singing and above all firing different weapons. Not far from the church, two or three piles (so big that they could fill this room) of different ammunition for mortar shell platoons, tanks, cannon and the tanks were firing at these as well, and terrible detonations could be heard. The tanks and the tanksmen were under the command of someone by the name Grkinić whom I recognized and whom I heard and saw drive the newest tank, i.e. I correct myself I heard that he was driving the tank that had shelled the church tower. That Grkinić is from Podravska Slatina and was an inn owner, he had also worked in INA (the Oil Industry) on the petrol transport, then he joined the Chetniks. I heard that the other tank was driven by some "Kvisko" (Joker) from Zubić, but I do not know his real name and surname.

I noticed that in the new units that were called "territorial forces", and these are those in military uniforms and those (unreadable), were also people from the surrounding villages like Mišković from Macut or Vučković from Miokićevo etc.

When I was asked if among the Serbs from Voćin were such Serbs that helped the Croats, I can give only this explanation. As everywhere there are among people also those who want to help you, who wants to help a friend, a relative or an acquaintance. So that some of my Serb acquaintances like (unreadable) Dušan Dragojević who while withdrawing left a rifle behind for me, others left other things behind. But I noticed that it was one thing to talk about this help with Serbs privately and another when they were in a group or in a public place, then they would turn around, be silent and distance themselves as if nothing was happening because they were afraid themselves that something would happen to them.

Answering the prosecutor's question the witness stated that many trailer trucks came in front of the Catholic church and that they had different tank, cannon and other heavy ammunition on them. It was incredible how much ammunition was on these trucks, but he does not know who ordered for those trucks to be sent to the Catholic church and to store the ammunition inside it. He only saw that the citizens of Voćin and the already mentioned Chetniks were unloading the trucks.

He also saw that Ljubiško Novaković was standing next to the trailer trucks when the ammunition was unloaded into the church.

Ljubiško was giving orders and telling the other Croats and even the young men who were killed what to do.

The Chetnik Stanko "Nadugačko", his surname is Dobrojević.

The witness is not asked more questions.

The witness was not under oath during this questioning.

The witness was warned according to article 82 of the ZKP and he states that he does not want to read the record since he has heard and understood the dictate of the record.

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE DEPARTMENT OSIJEK
POLICE STATION PODRAVSKA SLATINA

15 DECEMBER 1991

OFFICIAL RECORD

Witness statement (supplement) by J.T.:

On 13 December 1991 the evacuation of the Chetniks started in Voćin; around 16:00 heavy shooting started in Voćin. I was in the basement of neighbor's house (M.P.). We noticed that they first started shelling the house of A.V., maybe because the husband of A., S. always cursed Serbs and objected to what they were doing.

This house is located in the center of Voćin and they shelled it with tanks after which they started shelling the church, after they had removed the weaponry from the church.

As far as I know Slobodan Radošević was some kind of commander and Zoran Čuča, a former inspector in the Slatina police department was also a commander. There were only armed civilians and the army before the Chetnik's arrival to Voćin.

There were 700-armed men in Voćin with the Chetniks who had come to Voćin a month before.

They went to Čeralije, Kraskovići and Popovci from Voćin. The majority of the army was on standby in Sekulinci.

Of the individuals that I remember who had behaved badly to the people since August until now is Mišković from Macut who beat people then Rajko Vučković from Miokovićevo.

I know that in the basement of "Jugobanka" were prisoners from Preveda and I also know that some Serbs from Voćin struggled hard to help us Croats for example: Plavšić a blacksmith by occupation, Jovan Todorović, Savo Janković, Pajo Čuča and his son Zoran, Stevo Stanivuković and Sekula Simić who gave me bombs when I left Voćin.

I left Voćin on 14 December 1991 at 20:30.

I know that citizens from Voćin got calls to go on guard.

I do not have anything to add to my statement.

THE AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL PERSON
Ivica Vulić

Special Report no. 511-18-041243/95

**ANNEX 200:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.Š.**

RECORD ON THE HEARING OF THE WITNESS

A.Š.

31 March 1992

The witness has been admonished in terms of the decree from Article 231 of the Criminal Offence law that he is obliged to inform the court about changed address and habitation, as well as with the consequences of not doing so.

The witness has been admonished in terms of Article 231 that he is obliged to tell the truth and that he must not suppress facts. He has also been admonished that giving false statements is a criminal offence and that he is not obliged to answer those questions, the answers to which might probably expose himself or his relatives to disgrace, significant material damage or criminal prosecution.

I have been a retiree for four years, and before that I was forester in the Forestry Office in Voćin. I have lived in Voćin since I was born, and my family is a native family from Voćin. Neither me, as the forester, nor any of my family members was in a bad relationship with the Serbs from Voćin.

The tragedy of Voćin started on 19 August 1991. From the surrounding hills and woods, heavy single and rifle firing on the whole of Voćin started. One cannot say that it was a real attack, because nobody resisted, but a surprise attack, violence of armed people against the Croats. They came to the village, armed, shouting, firing, and threatening that they would slaughter and burn everything down. I watched furtively, so I could see that they were all Serbian inhabitants of Voćin, armed and wearing uniforms of the former Yugoslav National Army (JNA) with caps with five pointed red stars on them and with the signs of the "Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina" (SAO). The firing lasted for two or three hours, and after that, we were called to line up beside the cross, a place near the center of Voćin, where we usually used to gather. The uniformed Boro Lukić held an important speech, saying that this was Serbia, the "SAO Krajina", that the Croats were armed and that they should return the kalashnikovs, the transmitters, and everything they have. He specifically asked by name the leadership of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) to report to the police. Only A. Š. and I.D. reported to the police, while the others managed to escape. Š. and D. were beaten to death in the police station.

The commanders in the village were the aforesaid Boro Lukić, Dragan Dobrojević, Ljubiško Novaković, Stanko Dobrojević, Lazo Mojkić, Nikola Čevizović and others. They all wore uniforms of the JNA and weapons. The younger were sent to positions, the older stood guard and watched the barricades. Later in September or at the beginning of October armed men came to the village with beards and fur caps and cockades, who caused chaos in the village by firing, shouting and running around.

In his speech of "liberation", Lukić said that we, the Croats, were allowed, neither to go anywhere, nor to congregate.

On 22 October 1991 unknown masked Chetniks brought the Croats, exclusively adult men, together. Around thirty men were forced into the basement of the bank. In the small basement there was 5 cm water on the floor. They brought us there around 7.00 am. We stood there close to each other from 7.00 am to 6.00 am. We complained and asked for

special authority, but we were granted none. When we were brought there into the center of the village we saw our townsmen in their so-called Territorial Headquarters.

The Serbs from Voćin Milenko Bogatić and Ranko Radmilović stood guard in front of the basement.

The condition in the basement was unbearable, no water and no food, so that Jozo Beutl, an epileptic, collapsed. During that time the Croats were threatened by the Chetniks, so we were forced to lock ourselves in the houses and stay there, unless there was a case of emergency.

I went only rarely to my cousin I.Š., because he lived next door. He also came to see me occasionally. But as he did not come any more, I went to his house at 7.00 o'clock one morning and found him, his wife M. and his 80 years old mother-in-law A.

V. slaughtered in the house. We did not know where to bury them, so for the first time I went to the center of the village to ask what to do with them. I went to the Military Command and there was Gojko Tomašević, whom I know and who worked in the Forestry Office as forestry technician. It had been said that he was in the government of the "SAO Krajina", and he was some kind of Forestry Minister, so I turned to him as to minister, friend and acquaintance to help me bury my cousin's family. However, he said that it was not his business. Then I went to the civilians Headquarters to the territorial soldier Novakovic Ljubisko, but he told me that it was not his problem and that we could do what we wanted. But he also said that we could not bury them at the churchyard, because we could get killed there by the Chetniks. When I went back home and passed by the churchyard I saw trucks in the churchyard with trunks of arms being unloaded. I cannot say who issued the order for it. The next day, the 9 October 1991, we buried my cousin's family in the yard of their house.

The terror against the Croats increased, we noticed that the Chetniks came into the Croats' houses repeatedly, fired to threaten us, they told us that they would kill us, so we left our houses and fled wherever we could.

In horror because of the destiny of the family of Ivo Šimić I went to the townsman Joco Radošević, a Serb. We stayed there over night, but the next morning Joco said: "Listen, friend, it would be best if you left my house, because the Chetniks threaten me that they would kill me if I kept you longer in my house.

I had no choice but seek for another shelter at Đ.D.'s house. There were four families in the house, men, women, children and old men, both Croats and Serbs.

While we were there, two or three masked and to me unknown men came to the house and forced us to cross ourselves with three fingers. They also told us that we were not allowed to talk about how many Croats had been killed in Voćin, but only to say that three of them had been killed, and if we did so they would kill us all, because in Slatina there had allegedly been 123 Serbs killed.

Since they had discovered we were hiding at the house of Đ.D., we had to find another shelter. This time I went with my wife to the Serb P.R.. They found it out, too, and they told us to leave the house. But P.R. was humane and did not allow the Chetniks to enter his house. When it became really hard and when it roared and shelled from all sides, he took off together with us to Podravska Slatina.

I also know that, besides P.R., the Serbs D.V. and P.Č. helped the Croats in worst situations when the Chetniks were slaughtering Croats. They might have been more of them, but I know only of those aforesaid. All the other Serbs from Voćin

acted as Chetniks in the brutal ways I have already described towards the family of my cousin, the late I.S., towards the others and me.

The witness also answered other questions.

The witness is not under oath.

Being admonished in terms of Article 82 of the Criminal Offence Law, the witness has refused to read the record, because he heard and understood the dictation of the record.

He demands no expenses.

Completed at 1.00 pm.

**ANNEX 201:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.I.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
OSIJEK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
PODRAVSKA SLATINA POLICE STATION
(organizational unit of the Ministry)
Number: 511-07-60-KU-260/92
Date: the 10th of July 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen N.I., occupation waiter, born on the ..., residence – permanent address ..., on the 9th of July 1992 in his house in Hum (place where the information was given) gave to the authorized person from the Podravska Slatina Police Station (name of the department of the Interior) the following information:

“I was born on the ... in the place called ..., ..., Bosnia and Herzegovina, and my parents moved to Hum in 1955 when I was 9 months old. I am married to M.I. and we have two children, older son M. and younger son G. During the occupation I was in Hum, together with my family, that is my wife and children and my father-in-law M.V..

In the spring of 1991 in the village of Hum the elections of the Serbian part of the population were held, and Marinko Ergarac was in charge of the elections in the village itself. At that time I saw Branko Dragojević tearing the poster of the Croatian Democratic Union with a picture of Franjo Tuđman on it, and Zlatko Banovac put that poster on the store. There was a tense atmosphere in the village and the young men from the villages which had a Serbian population went to Lisičine to the Serbian Democratic Party meetings every day. Nevenko and Veselko Petrušić were especially active. Even before the swing-gate was put on the entrance to the village, armed guards, formed by the villagers of Serbian nationality often passed through the village at night. While they were passing they often disturbed us by knocking on the windows and gutters, in order to make known that they were in the village.

On the 23rd of August 1991 (Friday) the swing-gate was placed on the intersection of the road that leads to Kusac and the road that leads to Levinovac, but out of fear of the Levinovac wood the swing-gate was transferred to the beginning of the village, near the village board. At that period I often used to see “Marles” truck, driving from the direction

of Podravska Slatina towards Voćin, and M.K.'s* uncle was the truck driver, but I do not know his name. Željko Cvijetić, the policeman from Podravska Slatina usually accompanied the truck, together with one person in civilian clothes who also used to work in the police before. Most probably the military equipment and weapons were transported in that truck.

On the 24th of August 1991 an olive-drab colored PIK truck "FAP" stopped in front of F.B.'s house. M.K. was driving that truck and masked persons jumped out of its trailer. Among the persons who were in the truck I recognized Rajko Vučković (an ex-policeman), Zoran Mišćević from Macut, Sreto Vaseiljević and Cveto Poznić, and two more individuals from Čeralije whom I know under nicknames "Gara and Gaga". B. was taken in an unknown direction and later on I found out that he was killed somewhere in the area of Sekulinci warehouse.

On the 8th of December 1991, sometime between 10 and 11 a.m. Dalibor Desančić, Dragan's son, Zoran Jovakarić and two more persons I did not know, came to my house. The first two entered the house and the other two were keeping an eye on the members of my family in the yard. They asked me to give them a radio-station and when I told them that I did not have it, Dalibor Desančić hit me in the head with his fist and when I fell on the floor he kicked me in the ribs. I got up and told him again that I did not have a radio-station and that I never did have one, and so the both of them continued to hit me. Then they demolished the whole house and they took the things they liked. After that they put me and my son M. in the car ("Yugo", the color of rotten sour cherry, without license plates) and they took me to the police in Voćin. They placed me in a big hall here, and half an hour later they brought more 15 persons from Hum, and my wife and younger son G. were among them. I and J.Đ. were separated from the group and placed in a smaller room and Rajko Bojčić and Jovan Grkinić came to our room and I tried to find out the reason why we were brought there but they did not answer my questions.

The second day, on the 9th of December 1991 (Monday) the Hum villagers that had been brought in were released, and only me and J.Đ. were still kept in custody. The two Chetniks wearing the "White eagles" insignia came to the room where we were and first they forced us to drink brandy, and then one of them took the fur-cap that I brought from home off my head and told me I would not be needing it any more. That same person hit me with a rifle on the head, and when I fell he put the barrel of the gun under my throat and he forced me to stand up. Then he wanted to hit me on the head with his fist, but I moved my head, so he just missed and hit the wall with his fist. That made them mad so they kept on beating us until we fell on the floor. Then he took out a knife and first he put it under Đ.'s ear then under his eye. They would have most probably killed us, if Stevo Simić did not arrive, and he forced them out. One of them had a nickname "Kizo" and he had a big scar on the left side of his face, from the eye to the chin.

After that they did not beat us anymore nor did they come into our room. On the 13th of December 1991, between 1 and 2 p.m. Vljako Tomašević ran into that room and he told us to go quickly outside and that his life was at stake too. My wife, together with our children, was outside. He put us in "Golf" car and drove us through the bustle of the Voćin village to the part of Voćin that was called Osište and he hid us there in the shed in the yard of his house and he told us that Chetniks ran away from Hum, and that we had to run away at night to Slatina. We said goodbye then and he left, we stayed till the evening in the shed and then we went to Hum, and we spent the rest of the night in the PIK stables. We arrived in Podravska Slatina the same day and we still are here in

As far as Ž. G. is concerned, I saw through the house shades that he was taken away, and Veselko Petrušić and Ranko Lukić, both from Hum, tied him. Then they took him into ..., where the quarters were situated. They brought him out an hour later, and he was taken in the direction of Voćin or Lisičine, but I do not know what happened to him later.

According to my knowledge, during the night when the Croatians houses were set on fire and when R.R., I.B. and my father-in-law M.V. were murdered, the following individuals from the Chetnik formations were present in the village: Željko Koralija, Ranko Lukić, Đuro Vukojević, Radovan Vukojević, Tode Ševa, Vlado Savić and Đuro Đurić who, according to what my wife said, took my father-in-law out of his house, so probably the above mentioned individuals committed the massacres and the crimes in Hum. In other words, neither the members of the "White eagles" nor the members of any other Chetnik formation from some other part were present in the village. I also heard from the villagers that during the combat between the Croatian Army and the Chetniks on Budim hill near Hum, Ranko Lukić wounded Ž. L., who was then captured and taken to the Police Station in Voćin and he was there at the same time as I was."

AUTHORIZED PERSON

Siniša Grgešina

An official record of the information received from the citizen on the basis of the act 151, 2nd subsection of the ZKP

**ANNEX 202:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.K.***

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
VIROVITIČKO-PODRAVSKA POLICE DEPARTMENT
III POLICE STATION
No: 511-16-30-03/ /95

Slatina, 24th May 1995

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made on 24th May 1995 at the III Police Station in Slatina and concerning the interview with M.K., son of ..., maiden name... born on ... ; occupation wood technician; nationality:Serb, with the last known address ...

The interview was made on 15th, 16th and 23rd May 1995 at the County Prison in Bjelovar and about the circumstances of the actions on the temporarily occupied territory of Voćin during 1991 and Western Slavonia until he was captured on 2nd May 1995 when he stated:

After the first multiparty elections in the Republic of Croatia and the establishment of the legally elected government, on the area of the former municipality of Podravska Slatina in the villages with the majority of the people of the Serbian nationality, there was organized a political party SDS under the leadership of Milun Karadžić, Ilija Sašić, Momčilo Subotić, Ratko Vukelić, Nikola Špraga and others. After the mentioned party has been organized in the villages on the area of Slatina with the majority of Serbs, secret meetings were first organized, where more extreme Serbs gathered and at which Karadžić, Sašić and others spoke, accusing mostly the newly elected democratic government of the young Croatian

state with the aim of causing national intolerance, a break and national hatred between the Croatian and Serbian people.

On 2nd October 1990, Nikola Šakić went to the places of Novo Kusunje, Hum, Lisičine, asking the people to come to a meeting that was held on the same day in the afternoon hours at St Josip Square in Slatina. On that occasion when there were about 500 people and after the speeches of Momčilo Subotić, Ilija Šašić, Milun Karadžić, Vladimir Šipraga and Ratko Vukelić, those same people set off down Braće Radića Street towards the police station. In front of it the speeches were repeated and their subject was, as was before that, causing an international break between the Croatian and Serbian people and against the alleged taking away of the weapons from the police station. At the meeting, a part of the extremists were shouting “We don’t want any “šahovnica”(Croatian national coat of arms), we don’t want any policemen, this is our police”. I was also at the meeting and right next to me were Ratko Jorgić, Nenad Marić, Milutin Stanišić from Kusunje, Nikola Šakić, Ljubomir Makarić, Milorad Balać and Željko, Željko Zubović, Veselko Stojnović, Marko Bešlić, Mlorad Ergarac and Miladin Milnović from Hum, and during the meeting Miladin Milnović shot two times from a home made hand gun.

During the meeting Mato Mesaroš from Slatina came in his car from the direction of Virovitica, and he passed through the gathered people towards St Josip Square, and unknown people were bumping against the hood of the vehicle and they turned this vehicle upside down, and took out Mesaroš from the vehicle. Very near the scene I noticed a person called “Francuz” and Branko Vranjež called “Sačo” from Aleksandrovac, Nenad Borković called “Brico” and Sekula Simić from Voćin, Svetomir Rakić from Kometnik, Đorđe Bosanac from Čeralije, Žarko Gravonja and Goran Romić from Balinci, while the others I knew only by sight, but I did not exactly see what was happening to Mato Mesaroš. In the evening, when I came home, I watched on TV about the event, when I heard that Mato Mesaroš was seriously and deadly injured, 15 knife stabs in the stomach and that his life was barely saved.

In the beginning of December 1991, Nikola Šakić from Lisičine, was going through Novi Kusunje and calling on the local people to answer the organization meeting of the SDS for that region and that was held on that same day in the evening in Lisičine. The meeting was held on that same evening in the village home by the shop in Lisičine. The meeting was led by Nikola Šakić, and Dragoslav Bukvić came as a guest from Slatinski Drenovac, a retired police inspector. There were about 30 people at the meeting, and those present were: Rajko Bogatić, Novica Savić and Stevo Vasiljević from Donje Kusunje, Veselko Petrušić, Marko Beslač, Milorad Ergarac and Marinko, and Nevenko Petrušić from Hum, Ivčić, called “Dida” from Popovac, Vojo Šakić and Blagoja Ivanović from Popovac, Milivoj Šakić, Milorad Balać, Rajko Stojanović, Bogdan Balać, Ljubomir Makarić from Lisičine and others. Dragoslav Bukvić was saying at the meeting that they should get armed and that they would get the weapons from the JNA from Našice because the Croatian Government was no good and so on. In Lisičine and the surrounding place there were, besides the ones mentioned, several meetings held with a similar topic, but I was not present there.

Besides the mentioned meetings, Ljubomir Makarić organized the supply of the weapons in the village, and by the end of June 1991, he gave 3 military M-48 to Vlajko Radojević and Damir Šakić and which were brought to Novo Kusunje. The weapons were brought from the barracks in Slatina and Našice. Sometime later Ljubomir brought a large amount of the light infantry weapons for the needs of the local people, which were stored at his house and were given to the people in Lisičine, Hum, Popovac and other places.

During August 1991 the barricades at Hum were set up, on the crossroads towards Levinovac and on the crossroads towards Lisičine, and it was organized by the newly formed, so-called, HQ of the Territorial defence which was situated at the warehouse in Sekulinci. The barricades were set up on all the roads that were connecting the highland part of the municipality with the centre and which were guarded by the local people day and night. There were cases of individual setting up of barricades in that area. At that time, some of the members of the police in Slatina resigned from their positions in the Police and went to Voćin where they continued together with the organization of the so-called new Krajina authorities of the armed rebellions. Together with my parents I left from Kusonje to Lisičine where I have my own family house and where my parents lived until they left the region.

On 16th August 1991, Milan Lazarac, Rajko Ivković, Rajko Vučković and Dragan Starijaš, called "Gagi" came for me in the car "Opel Ascona" make, with German registration plates, and with them I went to Radosavci to the firm "Jasići" where Milan Lazarac was a chief of the motor pool before the war, and where I also worked, and took a yellow truck "FAP" to the warehouse in Sekulinci under their order. When I was taking the truck, at the firm were Matija Marković, Rajko Ivanović and Stevo Brkić talking to the policemen Rajko Vučković, Rajko Ivković, Drago Starijaš and Milan Lazarac. Shortly after that, I drove to Voćin about 30 people from Sekulinci, G. Meljan and Đuričić that were already armed, to the area between Gaj and the road leading towards Hum, and about the surrounding area of Voćin, called Prevenda where people of Croatian nationality lived. On that same day there was an attack at Prevenda under the command of the members of the HQ of the Territorial defence from the warehouse in Sekulinci, Boro Radosavljević and Boro Lukić, and beside them in the attack the members of the police participated. On that occasion they were looking for the weapons, military and hunting ones and the people – the Croats were chased out from their houses where in front of the chapel they listened to the "appropriate" speech in connection with the taking over the authority on that area, since their police station was under their control, that is under their authority and that all the policemen of Serbian nationality were at the disposal of the newly formed Serbian government. The policemen of Croatian nationality were disarmed and released to their houses since they did not want to participate. On that occasion Goran Bjelovuk beat a reserve policeman, who gave back the semi-automatic rifle he had, at the police building and beside him Rajko Vučković and Goran Mihajlov were beating, and I beat A.Š. and F.D. from Voćin, who were brought into the station. The weapons were taken from the Croats in Prevenda, but I do not know whose those weapons were, except that I.N. from Hum brought his own gun – a 357 Magnum, which later Boro Lukić gave to Željko Vučković, called "Konjušar" from Virovitica. Jozo Gecan also brought the hunting weapons that he had. A part of the given or taken hunting weapons from the Croats were given out and one part remained at the police station. After these events I came back to the warehouse in Sekulinci where Željko Kuzmić suggested to me to join the special platoon that had already been formed by Radoslav Bukvić, and I accepted.

During my stay at the warehouse in Sekulinci, Rajko Vučković told me that he, Rajko Ivković, Goran Bjelovuk, Zoran Jovanović, Goran Mihajlov and a few other men whose names I did not remember, in the beginning of August 1991 attacked a police patrol from Orahovica, between Humljani and Pušin and that they fired at a police vehicle of "Zastava 101" make, but they did not know how many persons were in that car, nor how many of them they killed, because they quickly moved to Čeralije where they were settled at that time in a home or in the school. About the attack on the mentioned patrol Goran Bjelovuk

also told me, somewhere around the end of September, who mentioned the same persons and the way they did that, as Rajko Vučković had said.

At the warehouse in Sekulinci where I was there was a battallion HQ settled, the commander of the HQ was Boro Radosavljević, while the battallion commander was Keleva Dragomir, and at the warehouse itself there was about 200 armed men.

At the beginning of September 1991, a command was issued by Boro Lukić and Boro Radosavljević about the attack at Četekovac, and the action was planned in the commands at the warehouse in Sekulinci. The plan of the attack was that Dragoslav Bukvić's group, that is, his special platoon, should move from the direction of Čeralije, and clean the right row of houses from the road in Balinci, and Mile Crnobrnja's group should clean the left row. From Hrasković side, the line was held by the formation from Krasković, while the positions in the woods above Balinci and Četekovac, were held by the units from Macut, Bokane and Čeralije, about 50 of them, and their commander was Rajko Bosanac, and which served as a security so that no-one could escape and break through from Balinci and Četekovac. A third group was transferred from Krasković to the woods at the village of Čojlug with a task to set an ambush in case the police or the Croatian Army were to come from the direction of Mikleuš.

In the group of the commander Dragoslav Bukvić who was armed with an automatic rifle, were:

- his deputy Goran Mihajlov, armed with the automatic gun;
- Zoran Miščević, armed with an automatic gun and a mortar;
- Milenko Matić, armed with an automatic gun;
- Miladin Milnović, called "Drdan", armed with an automatic gun;
- Milan Bojčić, armed with an automatic gun;
- Miladin Bojčić, armed with an automatic gun;
- Dragan Starijaš, called "Gagi", armed with a machine-gun M-53;
- Zoran Solar, armed with a sniper;
- Željko Kuzmić, armed with an automatic gun;
- Željko Kuzmić, armed with an automatic gun and a sniper;
- Pero Puškarić, armed with an automatic gun;
- Darko Pavlović, armed with an automatic gun;
- Rajko Karanović, armed with an automatic gun;
- Božo Panić, armed with an automatic gun;
- Joco Puškarić, armed with an automatic gun;
- Boro Drača, armed with an automatic gun;
- Mićo Radovanović, armed with an automatic gun;
- Nedeljko Stanković, called "Neđo", armed with an automatic gun;
- Duško Prodanić, called "Tatin", armed with an automatic gun;
- and me, M.K., I was armed with an automatic gun.

In a group whose commander was Mile Crnobrnja, who was armed with an automatic gun and a sniper, were:

- Rajko Ivković, armed with an automatic gun and a sniper;
- Zoran Jovakarić, armed with an automatic gun;
- Goran Bjelovuk, called "Goš", armed with a sniper;
- Stevo Šimić, armed with an automatic gun;
- Željko Bosanac, armed with an automatic gun;
- Branko Radmilović, called "Kopiter", armed with an automatic gun;
- Dragoslav Dokmanac, armed with an automatic gun;

- Jovan Vuković, called “Ogi”, armed with an automatic gun;
- Jovan Cvijetić, called “Cvajo”, armed with an automatic gun and a sniper;
- Rajko Vučković, armed with an automatic gun;
- Zoran Jovanović, armed with an automatic gun;

A task of Mile Crnobrnja’s group was to clean the upper part of Balinci, and our group was cleaning the houses by the road leading to Četekovci, and we joined each other at the crossroads in Balinci. In a backyard, Goran Bjelovuk ran into an old man wearing a blue working coat and told him to run, and then he shot him by sniping at his back. After we joined, we went towards Četekovac, and Zoran Mišćević fired a grenade from the mortar into a trench that was empty and jumped into a ditch under a bridge that is between Četekovac and Balinci from where he chased out a few older women and men that he chased in front of himself as a human barrier all the way to the café in Četekovac, where we stopped, and Mišćević made the civilians lie on the ground face down. After that we went to the café where we started drinking. When he entered the café, Goran Bjelovuk climbed upstairs from where somebody shot at him, and he threw a bomb and got down and told us that there was someone upstairs. After that Rajko Ivković went out on the road and fired two grenade launchers at the rooms above the café, and Goran Bjelovuk went upstairs from where he took out a man in a ranger’s uniform and one in a working coat. Since he chased them out into the backyard, Bjelovuk shot a full charge at this man in ranger’s uniform from close range, and Rajko Vučković also shot at him from the automatic gun. The other one was beaten and cursed by Bjelovuk, he beat him and kicked him and fired at him several shots from a sniper gun and from a gun of TT make. Immediately after that Dragan Starijaš, called “Gagi”, brought a policeman from a house at whom, after they beat him, Rajko Ivković and Goran Bjelovuk fired a few shots, and Miladin Milnović, called “Drdan”, sat on that man’s stomach and took out a knife from his belt, and when he got up, I saw that Milnović’s knife was all covered with blood. After that, we got an instruction from Lukić Boro, to withdraw to the Orthodox cemetery in Balinci and to wait there. After that we withdrew to the cemetery, taking with us a few boxes of beer and we continued drinking, and Crnobrnja Mile’s group went again to Četekovac from where we heard shootings and they returned half an hour later. Soon after them, a group that set an ambush in Čojlug came, and we got an order to come back to our base at the warehouse in Sekulinci because the action was being stopped. During our stay at the cemetery in Balinci, I noticed that the formation that was, during the attack at Balinci, Četekovac and Čojlug securing the area, that is, that surrounded the place from the north side of the mentioned places towards Nova Bukovica, Aleksandrovac and Mikleuš, was going down in Četekovac and Balinci setting the property of the Croatian people on fire and robbing it. During the time we were in Četekovac, not one house was set on fire, besides the singular cases of robbery.

When we came to the warehouse in Sekulinci, Goran Bjelovuk boasted how he killed a woman and a man in Balinci, Zoran Jovakarić boasted that he also killed one, Rajko Ivković also killed one, and Mile Crnobrnja boasted that he killed, but he did not say who or how many, and according to their story, they shot at anything that moved in Balinci.

In the group that set an ambush in Čojlug were Ilija Bolić and Milan Bolić from G. Meljani, Svetomir Rakić from Kometnik who was armed with an M-53 machine-gun, Milenko Vuletić who was also armed with an M-53 machine-gun and the others that boasted how they shot at two or three cars and killed some civilians in them who were running from Četekovac. Before the infantry attack at Balinci and Četekovac, there was the artillery attack commanded by Rajko Bojčić who was a head of the artillery, while the commanders of the cannonry were Savo Tanović and Borislav Dobrić.

During September 1991 about 80 volunteers came from Serbia who were commanded by the Radovan Duke and they were settled at the warehouse in Sekulinci. Shortly after them, about 300 volunteers from Serbia came who were commanded by Jovan Kulić and a person whose nickname was "Legija" from Novi Sad, and who settled in the elementary school in Voćin. In the beginning of October 1991 Lieutenant Colonel Jovan Trbojević came from Novi Sad, and he took the commands of the defence of Voćin, and the HQ was on Zvečevo where the HQ for Western Slavonia was, and I was included in the unit that secured the HQ.

I know that by the end of October 1991, members of Goran Mihajlov's unit set an ambush at the relay-repeater near Vrhovci towards Požega on which occasion they killed 11 members of the national Guard and took a truck, Pinzgauer and a car ("Zastava 101"), and the weapons and documentation Mihajlov Goran brought to the HQ to Zvečevo. At that time the members of the unit that set the ambush were: Zoran Mišćević (His deputy), Darko Pavlović from Macut, Pero Puškarić from Lukavac, Miladin Bojčić and Milan from Slatina, Richard Glušac, called "Riki" from Hum, Zoran Solar from Pčelić, some Jagodić whose mother worked at the Clinic in Slatina, Milorad Grkinić, Jovan Alinčić, called "Čaruga", Duško Prodanić, called "Tatin", Nenad Milinković, called "Gile", Nedeljko Stanković, Pero Aleksić from Kula, (blank space) or Ciglenika, Nikola Čović, Mićo Drača, Goran Romić, Zoran Tomašević, Miroslav Vraneš from Slatina and the brothers Radoslav Simić, Obrad, Petar from Voćin.

During my stay at the warehouse in Sekulinci in August 1991, Rajko Ivković, Zoran Mišćević, Dragan Starijaš, Rajko Vučković came with a van of "Zastava 635" make and brought a person in hand-cuffs from the hotel of "Podravina" in Voćin and for who Dragoslav Bukvić ordered the above mentioned to take him up the warehouse itself and to question him, which they did, after the interrogation, they drove the mentioned man down the macadam road in the direction of Papuk and half an hour later they came back to the warehouse. When they returned they said that they killed him and that the foxes would eat him and that they interrogated him at the circle – the place where the trucks are turning at the end of the road, not far from the warehouse itself in the direction of Papuk (the case of taking away Branko Ilić from Voćin). After they returned they talked to Dragoslav Bukvić .

After the attack at Krasković at the end of August 1991, Rajko Ivković and Dragan Starijaš brought to the warehouse M.L.*, because she, allegedly, has brought the Ustashe to Krasković. They locked her in a metal container, and through a longer period of time she was raped and molested by Goran Mihajlov, Dragan Starijaš, called "Gagi", Darko Pavlović, Nikola Čović, called "Niđo", Zoran Solar, called "Garavi" from Pčelić, Pero Puškarić and probably the others, and I heard that Goran Mihajlov and Darko Pavlović cut her hair.

Somewhere at the same time when M.L. was brought to the warehouse in Sekulinci, Dragoslav Bukvić ordered me, Zoran Mišćević, Dragan Starijaš, called "Gagi", Željko Kuzmić, Miladin Milnović to report to Mile Crnobrnja who was a head of the police in Voćin to the station. When we came to the police station, Crnobrnja Mile ordered us to arrest F.B. and D.J. from Hum, allegedly because of the exchange, and to bring them to the warehouse. At the commands in Hum we reported to Marinko Ergarac and told him that Mile Crnobrnja orderd us to bring B. and J. After that we went to B.'s house, and into the house went Zoran Mišćević who brought B. outside with hand-cuffs on, and Mišćević and Miladin Milnović put him into the basket of the truck we came with. On that occasion Mišćević took a gun of TT make from B. and a hunting gun that he later gave to Mile Crnobrnja at the police station. Then we went to

D.'s house whom we met at the porch of his house and Miščević and Starijaš told him that we had come to arrest him. When we started taking him towards the truck, he resisted, and Miščević and I hit him with our fists several times. Then we tied him up and put him on the truck together with B. and drove them to the warehouse. Before we put them into the container at the warehouse that served as a prison, we beat them pretty well, and I beat J. mostly together with Drago Starijaš, called "Gagi" and Darko Pavlović. Several times I and Goran Mihajlov, Zoran Miščević and others beat them while they were imprisoned, because of their alleged possession of guns, and we did not find out anything useful in the interrogations. After about 10 days I drove D.J. back to his house according to Mile Crnobrnja's order, while F.B. remained imprisoned in the container. In connection with the mentioned event, during our withdrawal from Voćin on 13th December 1991, Miladin Milnović, called "Drdan", personally told me that he slaughtered F.B. with a bayonet in some ditch not far from the container at the warehouse in Sekulinci, stabbing him several times.

At the very beginning of setting the barricades, at the crossroads towards Levinovac, near Hum, Ž.G. was stopped when he was trying to come to Hum from Levinovci with his personal car "Renault 4". He was stopped at that barricade and taken to the local HQ by Željko Koralija, Ranko Lukić, Veselko Petrušić and some Porto from Suhopolje, and after that they set off towards Voćin. Since the police station in Voćin was already informed about the arrest of Ž.G., Mile Crnobrnja sent me, Stevo Šimić, Goran Bjelovuk and Dragoslav Dokmanac to take him over and to bring him to the police in Voćin. When we came to the barricade – a point not far from the lake at Lisičine, we met Ranko Lukić, Veselko Petrušić and the others that were bringing G. to Voćin, took him over and set off to the police station in Voćin. About 3 days after that event, I was driving Dalibor Desančić, Đorđe Carević and Milenko Matić from the police department in Zvečevo to Voćin on which occasion we saw, when we came to the police station in Voćin, Goran Bjelovuk, Rajko Ivković, Rajko Vučković and Zoran Jovakrić taking out the dead body of G.Ž. and putting it on a loading box on a truck. On that occasion Đorđe Carević, the commander of the police department in Zvečevo, asked Mile Crnobrnja what had happened to G., and Crnobrnja answered that Ž.G. hanged himself in prison. Shortly after that the policemen mentioned drove away the body on a truck in the direction of the warehouse in Sekulinci and while we were still at the police station, they did not return. Later I heard that Ž.G. was hanged by Goran Bjelovuk in prison, and not that he hanged himself.

By the end of September, or in the beginning of October 1991, I came from Zvečevo with Dalibor Desančić to bring fuel to the police station in Voćin and I saw two men sitting in a white "Yugo", as far as I could see one was short and he had a black leather jacket on, and I did not see the other very well because they were turned with their backs to me. After that Zoran Miščević sat in that white "Yugo" and drove those two men towards Zvečevo down the road from the bakery towards the Orthodox church and came back in an hour and a half without those two (the case of taking away and disappearance of D.D. and A. V. from Voćin).

When I was coming to the police in Voćin, I saw Darko Hribarski several times, called "Riba", a salesman at the store in Slatina – a captured Croatian soldier for whom they were saying that he was partially mentally retarded, by the bakery chopping wood. Several times I beat him.

I know that somewhere at the beginning of October 1991, in the clashes of the Croatian Army and our formations in the region of Mokro Brdo (Popišanac) near the village of

Čeralije, a member of the Croatian Army was killed, and one was wounded and captured. The captured Croatian soldier was taken to the police in Voćin, and according to the statements of the others, the murdered soldier was only covered with leaves at the place where he died (the death of Vučeta Mirko). In that clash our soldiers were also being captured, that is, Tanović Savo was captured and wounded, a chief at the artillery formations who was eventually exchanged for the wounded Croatian soldier.

At the police was another captured Croatian soldier of whom they said that he was captured somewhere in the area of Popovac and the hill called "Budim". The same prisoner I saw during the withdrawal, when some Jelica or Jelena and the Radovan Duke and a person called "Legija" took him, that is, drew him in front of the Catholic church and fired at him from automatic weapons. I think that the Croatian soldier was killed or wounded in prison, because, before they took him, the mentioned Jelena or Jelica was with him, and after that "Legija" and Radovan Duke took him. When they were pulling him, I did not see any traces of blood nor any other injuries on him, nor did he give any signs of life (the case of the murder and setting on fire of Željko Lajh).

Also according to the order of Milan Crnobrnja I went to Hum together with Rajko Vučković, Rajko Ivković, Stevo Šimić, Dragoslav Dokmanac, Zoran Jovakarić, Zoran Jovanović, Branko Vujasinović to G.G.'s house, N.I.'s house and J.

Đ.'s house. We searched their houses trying to find the means of communication and weapons. Since we did not find any of these things, we took the whole family Đ., that is J. and his wife with two underage children and N.I. to the police station in Voćin. We drove them in a vehicle that was the property of "Šumarija" (forestry) that I personally drove. On that occasion I personally beat J.Đ. in the presence of his family and also in Voćin while they were captured, and who else beat him, I do not know.

As to the murder of Peršić from Zvečevo, I know that was done by Željko Vučković, called "Konjušar", a ranger from Virovitica, who led the group called "Crna ruka" (Black arm), and I think that during the murder Velibor Tomašević was with him, and a person with a nickname "Dule" who owned a café "Semafor" in Voćin and a person with a surname Matijević, whose father was a waggoner in Zvečevo. With them were Zoran Jorgić, called "Kuki" and Mitar Simić. The Peršić family were killed in their house by shots to the head from close range and from the fire arms, probably from a gun, and I know that because I and Đorđe Carević from Lukavac were investigating it. Because of the murder of the Peršić family and according to Dalibor Desančić's and some other member's of the police, Željko Vučković and Dule were taken to Bučje to prison. After Voćin fell, and our withdrawal, they were both released from the prison, and I think that Vučković is now somewhere in Ilok.

During the conversation with Ranko Lukić, I found out from him that during the withdrawal from Hum he killed Marko Vuković, called "Šnjitan", (whose body he later set on fire on the road), Marijan Đuzel and Roman Ridl, called "Romo". With Lukić there were Nedeljko Plavšić from Hum and Žarko Travica from Nova Bukovica.

For the other murders and arrests of the Croatian soldiers and policemen during the occupation I do not know.

After we left the territory of Voćin and until the surrender to the Croatian police, I was in the special formation under the commands of the Lieutenant Colonel Zoran Mišćević. I know that from that area of, at that time, occupied western Slavonia, going to the area of Papuk where a part of the weapons were taken, in connection with setting the mines and burying the weapons. Once, when they were staying in Papuk, in the forest area called

“Točak”, somewhere in July 1992, Zoran Mišćević, Nedeljko Stanković, called “Neđo”, and “Pjevač”, and Duško Prodanić, called “Tatin”, set the mines on the road where they allegedly saw the workers of “Šumarija” from Voćin passing, and later the workers of “Šumarija” stepped on those mines and injured themselves. Nedeljko Stanković, called “Neđo” and Duško Prodanić, called “Tatin”, probably also set anti-tank mines on the forest roads near Jankovac and Slatinski Drenovac during the organized departure to the area of Kokočak where they lived before they left this area. According to what I know, those two went to the area of Kokočak and Voćin in 1993 for the last time.

I also know that in March 1993, Božo Radmilović from Smuđ, married to a woman from Humska Varoš, Dragoljub Janković from Humska Varoš, Željko Zubović from Lisičine, Darko Radijevac from Virovitica and Miladin Milnović, called “Drđan”, were coming back to Voćin to their positions, and Drako Radijevac took pictures of Željko Zubović in front of his house, while Darko Radijevac visited his wife’s parents in Humska Varoš in the house near Zvornik, where he spent the night, and the next days with food and brandy went back, and he had a small calibre rifle when he set off and which he probably left at his parents-in-law or buried somewhere near.

During the events in the beginning of May I was still in Mišćević’s unit, and after the commander Harambašić’s negotiations were over, I gave my weapons to the UNPROFOR, the same as the rest, and I took off my uniform and put on civilian clothes, and I surrendered on 4th May 1995 to the members of the Croatian police.

THE OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM WAS MADE BY:

Goran Žarković
Nenad Lanko
Mioslav Gumbarević

**ANNEX 203:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.K.**

RECORD OF WITNESS HEARING

I. (P.) K., a forest worker, Podravska Slatina, 44, born in Batkovci.

The minutes was made on 13th February 1992 in the County court in Osijek.

I work as a forest worker and I am an agriculturalist, I have lived with my family in Hum until our exile. I have worked in the Forestry of Voćin since 1964, until July 1991 when I retired, that is stopped working because they did not allow us to go to Voćin.

During that time I became acquainted with all the citizens of Hum and surrounding places and most of the people in Voćin where I went to work every day and I was in good relations with all of them, I have never argued with anyone. My wife M. is of Serbian nationality like her sister M. who lives with us. My son and my daughter left Hum when all this started and they now live in Bosnia.

However, this did not save me from these Serbo-Chetnik territorial members.

When I stopped working in the Forestry, the “liberation” as they say, came, so these Serbo-Chetniks liberated us from all that, so that we could not go anywhere, nowhere outside the house, not even to our neighbours’, or our field. If they caught us, two Croats, talking, they threatened to kill us. If they caught someone working on the field, they would kill him.

Immediately after that liberation we could not go not even to the shop but we baked our bread, and if there was some bread, the Serbs would get it for free, and we had to pay for it.

In Hum live about two thirds Serbs and one third Croats.

All the Serbs were, immediately after the “liberation”, given weapons, some were given uniforms, “they were mottled like cows”, different uniforms and weapons, the younger ones had masked uniforms and better weapons and they went to the front line, and the elder ones were on patrols and on sentry duties in the village and around the village.

This domestic Chetnik’s headquarters was led by Marinko Ergarac, and there were in the headquarters the other elder Serbs from Hum and the surroundings, among whom I noticed Mijo Jokić, that is Ilija Jokić, Radislav Jokić, Vlado Lukić, Ergarac, Mićo, Marinko Ergarac, Dušan Alavuk, Milan Bojanić, Sveto, Vlado Jokić, Marko Beslač, Ranko Beslač, Nenad Ivičić, Tomo Tomić, Pero Lukić, Ranko Lukić, Dragan Stanić, Dragan Dragojević, Brane Dragojević, Dušan Jovičić, Zoran Jovičić, Rajko Škrobić, Pero Bojčić, Riki Glušac, Ranko, Nikola Škorić, Mile Škorić, Nedo Plavčić, Tode Ševo, Dragan Stanić, Stanić, Đuro Poje, Nevenko Petrušić, Veselko Petrušić, Živko Petrušić, Vlado Savić.

Among them were maybe others that I know by sight and by nickname from these villages, and whose name I cannot now remember.

In the village of Hum and the surrounding places, those Chetniks from outside came only two or three times, whom they called by the names of “radicals of the White eagles”, but they were just passing by and, as far as I know, they did not make any incidents until the withdrawal of the people from the village of Hum, and this what has been done before the withdrawal and during the withdrawal, I am sure that it has been done by these domestic Chetniks that I mentioned above by name and surname and those others that I recognized by sight or by their nicknames.

In the village of Hum an old tank was stationed, which Mile Škorić from Hum drove all over the village and the surroundings dressed as a tank driver and armed.

When I left, escaped from Hum, I heard that these domestic Chetniks have on my field where I had unpicked corn, which I said that Romo Ribl could pick it up, killed without any reason this Romo, a Croat.

From the “liberation” until the escape there were shootings and chaos every day in the village, and this chaos was done, as I have said, only by the domestic Chetniks.

On the day of the exile, it was on 12th December 1991 in the early morning hours, a man called Dušan, from Suhopolje, came to my house armed and in uniform and ordered me to move out of the house or he would kill us all. There was no other solution than to pack basic things, my wife and my sister-in-law and those little petty things and to move on with the whole convoy in the direction of Voćin. My neighbour R.Š. took me on his tractor and I went with him all through to Banja Luka.

On the day of the withdrawal we first came to Voćin and on that way I saw how domestic Chetniks from Hum, surrounding places and Voćin killed some people from Hum, Četekovac, that is Voćin on the road, in the houses near the road, near the road itself. That was a terrible sight, I saw the killing of those people without any reason, and I could not watch that. That was done mostly by those people who were accompanying us forcing us to withdraw and escape.

On a special question of the investigating judge what they gave as a reason for escape, he states: nothing, these Chetniks did not say why we should run away, what would happen, they just kept repeating, get ready, leave, go away, because otherwise we would kill you.

Besides the killing ... (paragraph illegible)

(...)

The list of names was given and read to the witness, the list from the resolution about the investigation on the subject Kio:47/92, on the subject Kir:176/92, so the witness, when the personal data of the individual people were read to him, states:

I personally, or by sight, know the persons mentioned here, and they live in Hum, Voćin, Kometnik, Jorgić, and everything I have said relates to all of them and for those people from Hum mentioned above, I have seen them armed with and other small arms and different uniforms, as I have already said "like cows", and they all behaved the same no matter whether they were from Hum, Kometnik or Voćin.

There are no more questions for the witness.

The witness did not swear to the testimony.

On the name of the travelling costs from Podravska Slatina to Osijek, the witness is given the amount of 400 HRD.

The witness, warned according to the Article 82 ZKP, states that he does not want to read the minutes, because he has listened to the spoken dictation, and he has no objections to the dictation of the minutes.

**ANNEX 204:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.Ž.**

No. Kir-47/92-21

RECORD OF THE HEARING OF THE WITNESS

A.Ž. (first and second name)

Composed on March 31st, 1992

The witness had been admonished in terms of Article 231, Paragraph 2 that she is obliged to tell the truth, that she must not suppress facts, that giving a false testimony is a criminal offence, and that she is not obliged to answer to certain questions, if it proves likely that answering to them would expose herself and her relatives to disgrace, significant material damage or criminal prosecution, so the witness testifies:

I finished secondary agricultural school, and I never worked because I could not find a job. I lived in the village of Hum since I was one, all until the recent happenings. My husband worked in the Forestry Office of Voćin. He knows all the inhabitants of Hum and the surrounding villages. The population in Hum is half Croats and half Serbs. Until the recent happenings we got along quite well.

Everything started after the first democratic elections in Croatia. The Serbs started to organize themselves, claiming they were threatened. I personally opposed it, because it was we, the Croats, who were threatened and not they. Every one of them had a job and good houses. I worked as an agricultural technician in the firm Seed plot as a laborer, and the

person in charge was an unqualified worker, and the head of the firm was Gojko Tomašević.

They started gathering, and some time in July, when I came back from vacation, I noticed first uniformed persons. They were all Serbs, younger and older. First they carried M-48 guns, and shortly after that they carried machine guns. They wore soldier uniforms with a cap (with a five-pointed red star), and on their sleeves they had the signs of the "SO" Krajina.

First shootings from the wood towards Hum started. All Serbian families from Hum were moved out, in the village only the Croats and the armed Serbs stayed. There were three different kinds of them. The older ones in the soldier uniforms were assigned into units that were on guard duty in the village, patrols, and putting up barricades. In the nights machine-gun bursts could be heard. We, the Croats, could not go anywhere. There were no supplies. There was no electricity. We baked bread ourselves. We had no candles. Life was organized according to prohibitions, such that we were not allowed to walk through the village or outside it. They started to threaten us continually. They were very insolent to us. When the shootings started, I asked them: "Where is my husband?" and our former neighbor and acquaintance Marinko Ergarac said that I should not worry about my husband, because I could have of them as much as I wanted.

In the headquarters, the hosts to the armed people were Milorad Ergarac, Marinko Ergarac, Đuro Vukojević and others whom I knew by sight, who were from Voćin or the neighboring villages.

The other group of armed people were younger, wearing camouflage uniforms similar to those of our National Guard, only brighter. They periodically came to the village, but they were stationed in combat positions. They spent little time in the village, but I saw them occasionally.

The third group, which we called the "Ninjas", was the horror and fear to us, they plundered and threatened us most. They had stocking masks and other masks over their heads. On one occasion these masked men, among whom there were the Bosnian Slobodan, called "Karas", and Zoran Mišćević, came to our courtyard and took away everything they needed. They threatened my brother J.Đ., saying he was an Ustasha and that they would kill him, and this Bosnian, Slobodan, called "Karas" said that he had slaughtered F.B..

Sometime in August or September, when those Chetnik bandits started to organize themselves in groups, they began to arrest Croatian people from Hum and the neighboring villages. I remember well that they started arresting people on Aug. 15th, and my husband managed to escape. The Chetniks from Hum and the neighboring villages arrested those who did not escape. On that occasion, D.J. and F.B. from our village were arrested and exiled. From the houses, where they did not find any people, they plundered everything.

I already said that I heard the Slobodan, Bosnian, say that he had slaughtered F. B., and he also said where, in the warehouse near the village of Sekulinci. Then I thought that it did not have to be true. In the next four or five days we organized a search of the terrain, and we found the body of F.B. torn into pieces in the warehouse near Sekulinci. His wife identified him on his clothes and his dentures.

We, the Croats were so busy, that we hid and fled through the cornfields and the woods in an unorganized manner, and many nights I spent in my father's house. My father's name is M.Đ.

This unsustainable situation lasted until Dec. 8th, 1991, when the Slobodan, Bosnian, and one Milenko from Voćin came to our village and told to all the Croats in the village to make ready our things, to take only blankets and the children and leave the houses, because we, the Croats were guilty, because we had transmitters. We could not convince them that we had no transmitters, and they started to search the houses, threaten us with death and burning, they put us in a van, and they took us to Voćin, except for my brother J.Đ., whom they put in handcuffs and left in the courtyard. In Voćin, they questioned us about everything, and there was a man who took pity on the children. The others from Voćin, who were a fourth group of Chetniks, who wore fur caps with big cockades, and who threatened when passing by, by shouting: "Give us Ustashas to slaughter them, because we are ear-nose-throat specialists."

The next day they brought us back to Hum, our houses were completely plundered, some of them burned down, some of them only partially. We found a place in one room; we closed the windows with blankets. We could not leave the room, my father, my mother, women and children.

The situation in Hum was as described until Dec. 13th, when in the evening heavy shooting and uproar started. We were lying on the floor frightened to death, waiting what would happen next. At one moment, an unknown masked man with a lamp entered the room, and before that a bomb was thrown on the terrace. I noticed smoke and felt tears in my eyes and salivation. They took my father out of the room on the corridor. I heard that they had some kind of conversation. I recognized Jovan Cvetic and Vlado Savić. I heard the conversation around 1pm, my father begging Vlado Savić: "Vlado, don't, Vlado, don't. A shot from the courtyard could be heard. We all knew what happened. Later, there was silence. In the morning, we found my father with a burst head.

Two days later, the Chetniks withdrew, the Croatian police stayed in the village.

The witness was asked other questions.

The witness is not under oath.

The witness has been admonished in terms of Article 82 "ZKP", and she does not want to read the record because she heard and understood the dictation of the record.

She demands no expenses.

Completed at 9.30am

**ANNEX 205:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.B.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
OSIJEK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
PODRAVSKA SLATINA STATION
(organizational unit of the Ministry)
Number: 511-07-60-KU-260/92
Date: the 10th of July 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen M.B., born D., occupation housewife, born on the ... 1935, residence – permanent address ..., on the 9th of June 1992 in her house in Hum (place where the information was given) gave to the authorized person from the Podravska Slatina Police Station (name of the department of the Interior) the following information:

“I was born in Smude, and I got married to F.B. in 1964 in Hum. I have two children.

We were in the village when the occupation of Hum village began. My husband F., my son Z. and my father-in-law I.B. lived in Hum.

My son Z. used to work in the forester’s house where he chopped wood, and one day he came home and told us that he heard someone shooting in the woods but he did not know who it was. During those days, during the July and at the beginning of August 1991 vehicles often passed in the night, going in the direction from Podravska Slatina to Lisičine, At the beginning of August 1991 I noticed in the village local villagers putting on the olive-drab colored uniforms – Marinko Ergarac, Milorad, Dmitar and Mićo, and later on almost every Serb in the village wore that uniform. They wore weapons that they probably got hold of before.

On the 22nd of August 1991 the Serb villagers caught my son Z. and they beat him hard and without any reason. The next day my husband F. took him on a tractor to Podravska Slatina and he came back the same day. At that time the barricades were put up at the exit of Hum for Mačkovac, so my son and my husband dressed badly, saying they were going to the fields.

On the 25th of August 1991 a yellow “FAP” truck stopped in front of our house, M. K., the son of the storekeeper Dragan... from ..., was driving it. About ten masked persons came out of the truck and they arrested my husband F. and they placed him on the truck. I went after them and I threw in the truck the gray cardigan that I knitted myself. After they drove him away I did not see him. I heard that he was supposedly taken to Sekulinci warehouse.

Since then I lived alone with my father-in-law I. in the house. During the October of 1991 Bosanac Slobodan came to our house in a “Stojadin” car with “Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina” written on it and he asked my father-in-law to go with him. He drove him away but I do not know where. That night when I was alone in the summer kitchen a shell fell on the house around 11 p.m. I was sitting on a chair when a Chetnik found me, illuminated me with a battery but he said nothing. He turned away and left. The next day my father-in-law was brought home and told me that he was in the Police Station in Voćin. They did not beat him nor question him. They interrogated the other people that were brought in, but I do not remember their names.

I and my father-in-law kept on working around the house, and every night I went to sleep in someone else's house, mostly at the houses of J.G., T.T., K.B., S.A. and others.

The worst period was in the night from the 12th to the 13th of December 1991 when the Chetniks were slaughtering people around the village. On my way home I found in front of our house the burnt dead body of Marko Vuković upon whom gasoline had been poured before, and I recognized his face. My father-in-law was spending the night at R.R.'s house and when I went to that house next day I saw that the two bodies were burnt and those bodies were probably R.R.'s and I.B.'s body because they used to spend time there.

On the 13th of December 1991 one member of the enemy formations, wearing an olive-drab colored uniform put a camera on a three-legged stool on the road in front of our house and filmed the burnt houses. Later on I heard from my daughter V.S. who was staying in Austria, that she saw those recorded films of the village Hum on the ORF and that the comment was that those acts were done by "Ustashas". V. recognized our house and some other houses. The cameraman asked then who had done all this, and somebody from the group said that Željko Koralija from Suhopolje, together with some three men, were responsible for it.

And so we waited for the day when Chetniks retreated from the village to Voćin, and I went with the rest of the Croatians from the village Hum to Podravska Slatina. There they brought me some articles of clothing among which I recognized the part of the cardigan I gave to my husband when he was taken away from home, so I think that he was killed in the warehouse.

During my stay at K.T.'s house I saw that Stevo Milnović used to come there. He worked in the Slatina Police before he joined the Chetniks. Milnović would come to take a bath, so I heard then that he was a tank driver and a member of the tank garrison on the Budim hill near Hum.

AUTHORIZED PERSON

Ivan Podnar

An official record of the information received from the citizen
on the basis of Act 151, 2nd subsection of the ZKP

**ANNEX 206:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF B.D.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE DEPARTMENT VARAŽDIN
VARAŽDIN 7th May 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

made on 7 May 1995 at the sport gymnasium "Graberje" in Varaždin.

B.D., son of M. and J. (maiden name D.), born on ... in ..., Municipality Podravska Slatina with a residence in ..., secondary school education, woodworker by occupation, married, father of two children, military service in 1978 at Bileci in SRO, by nationality I am of Serbian nationality.

The witness states that on 15 August 1991 he was mobilized in Voćin, by the TO under the command of BORO LUKIĆ, Captain 1st Class; his deputy was DRAGAN KELEVA, Captain 1st Class; his assistant was BORO RADOSAVLJEVIĆ, Captain and the Security Officer JOVAN KOKIĆ, sergeant. VLADIMIR TOMAŠEVIĆ and GOJKO TOMAŠEVIĆ handed him a machine gun, which they had taken from the JNA depot. The TO had around 500 men. Until 13 December 1991 he was on duty as a guard in the Serb Guards in Voćin, after which he left for Bokane towards Gorenici, later on to Lager where a certain collection center was located. While he was in the TO he did not engage in any combat actions, until 13 December 1991, when after an offensive of the Croatian army, he escaped to Bosnia and from there to Eastern Slavonia. He stayed in Eastern Slavonia for four months and then returned to Western Slavonia, to the town of Brusnik, and stayed there from May 1992 to 23 January 1993. From 23 January 1993, according to the order of the Commander of the 18th Corps of the Republic of Serbia, Lieutenant Colonel LAZO BABIĆ, and STEVO HARAMBAŠIĆ, commander of the 51st brigade which was within the 18th Corps, went to the village of Sumetlice where he was assigned the task to form the 63rd Unit, within the 51st Brigade of the Serbian Army. There were 128 men in the 63rd Unit. As the commanding officer, he had Lieutenant RAJKO CVJETIČANIN as his deputy, and Lieutenant JOVICA KOLUNDŽIĆ as his assistant commander for morale. The unit had light infantry weaponry, about ten automatic weapons M-53, two 20mm anti-aircraft cannons, two Browning machine guns, four "OSA" commands, and twenty "Zoljas". Of the communication devices, the unit had a wire connection and a "RUP-12". The main task of this unit was to secure the limestone-pit – Ostojno hill – Kričke – Cievare. The witness states that there were approximately twenty men on position in the stone-pit in five blockhouses, besides light infantry weapons, they also had five machine guns M-53; while the other positions were in Kricke where four mortars were, under the command of Lieutenant RADOVAN MANDIĆ, and these mortars were pointed at Belajci. They fired approximately ten grenades at Belajci from this position and the houses of the village were burning, but the witness does not know if the citizens were injured or killed.

The witness also states that to their left side under the command of VLADO GATARIĆ, was the 59th Unit and that it had 140 soldiers, and besides infantry weapons they had four command mortars.

The witness also states that he had two Croats in his Unit: MILAN DORIĆ who is currently in Sumetlica and MARKO ETMAN who is in Serbia. Both of them came to the unit a year earlier and they were soldiers.

Of the miners in the unit was also Sergeant RADOVAN SUŽNJEVIĆ who was in charge of the mining above the stone-pit. Novakovo hill and from Kričak towards Cicvare. He also states that there were five mines placed in the stone-pit, they were anti personnel mines, and there were three mines at the exit on Bijelajci. The witness also states that his unit got a hundred mines, which they also placed, and RADOVAN SUŽNJEVIĆ drew all minefields into a map.

He also states that he knows of two graves where the murdered civilians were buried, one is in Četekovci in the middle of the village, i.e. near the Catholic church, where a large number of people were buried. ZORAN MIŠČEVIĆ'S unit did these crimes. And another grave in Voćin at the local cemetery, where five elderly women are buried; they were murdered by Šešelj radicals from Serbia.

Of the weapons, the witness mentioned they hid two mortars, which are hidden at BOSILJKA RELIĆ'S house at ... (in the hay); at MILAN MILINOVIĆ'S at ... (he is also a company commander) the following weapons were hidden: twenty-four grenades, one ship cannon 20 mm, four zoljas, five trunks of rifle ammunition, five trunks of machine gun ammunition M-53 and one M-53 machine gun, one rocket launcher – 90mm with four containers of grenades. At the waterworks building were hidden: one browning machine gun, twenty trunks of rifle ammunition, five trunks of pistol bullets, fifteen rifles AP, fifty trunks of M-53 machine gun ammunition, and twenty trunks with grenades for a mortar 60mm.

He also mentioned a depot in Sumelice in the house of DRAGAN GOLUBOVIĆ. There were hidden: twenty trunks of machine gun ammunition, thirty trunks of rifle ammunition, two rocket launchers with four trunks of grenades, a non-recoiling cannon with eight cumulative grenades, a 20mm cannon with 150 infantry weapon bullets. Thirty-five semi-automatic rifles, one rocket launcher with two trunks of grenades, one machine gun M-53 with 150 pieces of ammunition were hidden in the basement of IVAN GUNJEVIĆ'S house in Šumetlice. In MARINKO ARSENIĆ'S house, which is only two houses from GOLUBIĆ'S, two browning rifles were hidden and in GOLUBIĆ'S house four rocket launchers.

The pathfinders in his unit were: MARINKO ARSENIĆ, a certain PERO, NIKOLA GUNJEVIĆ, and they would be on the lookout once a month towards the relay in Psunj. During these lookouts the patrol was composed of: MARINKO ARSENIĆ, RADOVAN SUŽNJEVIĆ and PERO OROZOVIĆ; the same patrol ran into the patrol of the Croatian Police and they started firing at each other, but he does not know if there were any victims.

The witness was captured on 4 May 1995 in Gavrinica and before that he had taken off his uniform and as a civilian surrendered with the other population.

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:
Predrag Benčić

**ANNEX 207:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.B.**

S.B., born on ... in the village of Balinci.

This tragic event happened on 4 September 1991 around 9.00 am in the village of Balinci. I got up in the morning and went to the shop around 8.00 am. I saw a woman with a calf, because that day in Mikleuš buying up of cattle was supposed to take place, and she asked me to help her take the calf to Čojlug to a friend of hers. I went with that woman, however, on our way a shell fell and we hid in one house, where we left the calf. I made my way towards my village over Četekovac and Balinci. It could have been around 8.40. I saw that the people in Četekovac were alarmed, shells started falling and there was confusion everywhere. In Četekovac I came near a tavern and a shop. There was a security policeman from Slatina. I saw there four policemen: Milan Butorac, Duško Kosorog, Tonac (I do not know his name), and there were also two in civilian clothes, Mile Starčević and Nikola Butorac. Then I took off to Balinci, but on my way, a shell fell and I went into a yard of one woman, and I planned to reach my village over the fields.

However, I saw some people under a bridge, and they, R.I. and her husband, called me and said: "S., come to us under the bridge", and so I did. When I came, there were only two of them under the bridge. Afterwards, A.P. from Balince, R. B. and her husband M. B., R. B., M. R., I. S. and her husband Ž. came. Ž. was carrying their child, and when I. was coming under the bridge, she yowled with pain; she was shot in her left shoulder. She was allegedly shot by a sniper, but whether this was true, I would not know, we just heard it. There was a machine-gun burst, and we called those policemen and told them to hold their fire, because we had a wounded woman with child and husband. Then Milan Butorac looked from under the bridge and said that Ivica Marečić's shop was burning, then he shouted that they were at Ante Potočnik's bridge, which was around 50 m away from us. Those were Chetniks, the attackers. I got out under the bridge and went through a passage and hid in the grass. I heard one of the Chetniks shouting: "Get out of there, fuck your bandit mother", and I think it was Boro Lukić. The people that were staying under the bridge said, too, that it was Boro Lukić, who lives in Slatina, but born in Voćin. The people came out from under the bridge, and one of the Chetniks shouted: "Take down your clothes", and the other one said: "No". I was lying in the grass some 15-18 m away.

They chased the people to the house of Ante Potočnjak in the direction of Balinci, I saw from the grass that they shouted at them to lie down, but then they were again ordered to stand up. They walked as a human barrier in front of the Chetniks towards Četekovac. Then I heard one of them shouting: "Joco, Joco, call Pero, there are some mines under the bridge." Then I heard another one shouting: "Do not let this fat one go, if you will not kill him, I will". This fat one was my nephew M.R.; he was a strong, large man, and it was for this reason that they called him fat. I could not see what happened to those people, but I heard one of the Chetniks shouting: "Fire", another one said: "I have no matches", and a third one said: "I have a lighter". They burned Ivica Rožić's haystacks and tobacco sheds. Then they shouted: "Move, the tavern and the shop belong to us". I saw that Stevo Bosanac came to the house of Potocnik, there was his tractor and Stevo started it, attached the trailer to it and drove towards the shop. They took the goods from the shop and brought it to Balinci. I was still lying in the grass, about 100 m away from the shop. I could not see them load the goods on the tractor, but when they came back, I saw the tractor loaded with goods from the shop. Then I saw a blue and green truck, type "TAM", from Čeralije, and they too went into the shop and loaded the goods and took it to Čeralije. Not

far from me was a young man, called Romić, and he was down on his knees holding a automatic rifle. This Romić was from Balince. I was lying there from 9.00 am until the Chetniks withdrew, at 6.00 pm. I personally did not see that any of these Chetniks kill somebody, but, while I was lying in the grass, I heard one of the Chetniks shouting: “We did what we had intended to, now we are withdrawing”.

One group of the Chetniks went towards Čeralije, and another one towards the wood. I came to the yard in front of R. I.'s house and said: “If there is God, give me some water”. R. brought me three mugs of water and I drank it. I saw that their barn was on fire. They told me to go to the barn and cut the halter the mare and the foal were tied with, and I did it. When I went to my house, on the way I found Joso Butorac dead, covered with a blanket. I took the blanket down; he was lying at his back. I do not know whether he was shot or slaughtered, because I was upset when I saw him. I looked over the fence and saw two men, Ivan Biskupović and Miško Lovrenčić, lying dead on their stomachs one beside the other. They were 6 m away from the dead Butorac. Butorac was lying by the street, and the other two in the yard behind the fence. I did not approach them, I just saw them. That day, in Balinci 18 barns and sheds, and the houses of Joso Butorac, Mile Starčević, Milan Butorac, Ivanka Starčević, Marko Rukavina and Zlatko Špeh. Were burned. The barns, which were burned, belonged to Ivan Biskupović, Manda Lukač, Dragan Lukač, Marko Rukavina, Marica Rukavina, Anka Rukavina, Kate Ivčić, Mile Starčević, Stjepan Butorac, Ana Butorac, Josip Butorac, Marko Vlatković, Mica Butorac, Ivanka Starčević, Marko Rukavina, Slavo Rukavina and Zlatko Špeh. I did not see who burned them and with what. I had two horses in my barn, which was burned down. My barn, my shed, two horses, one room where I kept barrels and different farming machinery were burned. I estimate the value of those things at approximately 80,000 German marks. I know that the village of Četekovci was also on fire; it burned around the shop, i.e. one part of it. No-one of my closer family was killed. I do not know who killed Starčević and Kosorog, because at that time I was lying in the grass. I know that of the civilians only Mile Starčević had a hunting gun, while the others had no weapons, except for those four policemen, whom I saw in Četekovci. Mile Starčević was the only one from Balinci. We were not armed, and they all had weapons and uniforms. I heard people talking in the village that Relja Dragičević from picture 14 had killed my nephew Joso Butorac. Anda Grbić said it; she is from Balinci. I know the persons from pictures with the numbers 34, 11, 7, 13, 33, 16, 17, 40, 41, 42, 54, 32, 3, 30, 15, 20, 51, 28, 2, 5, 48, 29, 6, 12, 18, 46, 10. They were all from Balinci. I know the person from picture 19; it is Mirko Bravonja. After a second observation of the picture, I am quite sure that it is him. Svetislav Romić, called Cvijo, in the beginning was a reserve policeman of our police; he received an automatic rifle and went on duty. I knew it because I had asked him, and he told me that he was going on duty. While he still wore our uniform, I saw him walking over the field toward the place where the Chetniks gathered. There were Chetniks from Pušhin, Drenovac, Prekoračan, Krasković, Slatina and Orahovica, and also people from our village and the neighboring villages.

I have nothing else to add.

**ANNEX 208:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.I.**

D. (M.) I.

Occupation: agriculturalist

Address: ...

Born in 19.. in Balinci

I live in the village of Četekovac. I personally know all the accused against which legal procedures are instituted and whose names and surnames I have heard today. They come from Meljani, Čeralije, Macut, Balinci, Četekovci and from Slatina. I have lived in Četekovci since my birth, but I was only born in Četekovci, where I married. I had in Četekovci, and I still have, a house and out-houses. That event happened on 4th September 1991. Two or three days earlier they were shooting at us from the direction of Krasković, the village near us, across the woods, and then from the direction of Voćin so I told my wife that it would be best to go and take shelter under the bridge. 7 of us took shelter under the bridge. There was my wife, me, M. B., R. B. R. B., M.

R., A. P., S. B.. We went under that bridge around 9.00 hrs, and

the Chetniks came around 11.30 hrs. Then an armed Chetnik came and said to us: "Get out you bandits" and we started to get out on the road. I did not know that Chetnik. They started chasing us towards Balinci, where they really came from. We were walking there for about 50 m and they were already there waiting for us. Then they chased us to a bridge and told us to lie down, and we lay down. They asked us about a boy who worked in the Croatian police, and we said that he was on duty. We thus lay there for about 20 minutes and then they ordered us to go back towards Četekovci. They made us, when we came to the café and the shop, to put our legs into a ditch, and our heads on the road and we lay down there for about half an hour because Duško Kosorog, a policeman in the Croatian police, Mile Starčević who was wearing forester's uniform and were shooting at them from the café, they fought these Chetniks. I know that Butorac was killed there on the first floor of the café and these other two were captured by the Chetniks. They beat this policeman Duško while he was lying on the ground. They were beating him, and he was turning around and then one came and fired four bullets at him and killed him. They took Starčević behind the café and told him that they needed him and his mother. Then a Chetnik came and shot him. These men that killed those people I could not recognize since they were masked, I suppose that they came from the surrounding villages, but I could not recognize them. I saw only a little of them, because they were wearing something on their heads, and I could not recognize them. These three that were killed by the Chetniks were left there. This café and the shop are at the beginning of the village when you are going from Voćin. They ordered us to get up and to move towards the village. There were 7 or 8 of us then. When we came to Krupa's house, that is in Četekovac, but not in the middle of the village, it is 40 m away from the café, they took Krupa and his father out of their house and put them in our convoy and we went on towards Četekovac. We were in fact a human barrier for them. We went towards the centre of the village from Krupa's house, and we came to our school. There they told us that we could sit down and take a rest and we did. Then the Chetniks brought drinks, and started drinking and offering it to us and one of them said to me: "Old man, why don't you drink a beer?", and I said: "You drink it, you are younger", and he said: "Drink it or I will tear your head off". We sat there for about half an hour and the Chetniks were shooting towards our village. Then they ordered: "Get up and move on!", and we went towards the village in the direction of Čojlug and Mikleuš. When we came to the middle of the village, they told us to stop and lie down on the road. Then I heard them talking among themselves that there were lots of Guards coming and that they had to

withdraw and then they ordered us to go back walking backwards. Later they said to turn around and to walk normally ahead. They ordered M.B. to find a chain-saw and to cut a tree with it to make a barricade across the road, and B. went into the house in which he knew that there was no chain-saw and so he did not find one, but they had their own chain-saw and they cut off a tree and made a barricade. When we started going back, they started burning the houses. They set the house of Stefan Kosorog on fire, a widow Berta, Šiser's house, Požga Slavko's house and stable, Kruno Kosorog's house, Florijan Mikić's house, Stevo Tonac's house, Franjo Tonac's house, Slavko Tonac's house, they set my stable on fire, two barns and two haylofts. I cannot exactly say the value of my property but the barn was full of tobacco leaves, about 400 kg because I am in tobacco production, and there was lots of hay, in one barn I had oak woods about 15 m of it. A great damage has been done. I did not know the people that were burning all that. They set on fire everything up to my house, they also set on fire the café. They let us go then and I said to one in front of my house to let me go and he said: "Go on", it was around 18.00 hrs when I came home. I saw when a Chetnik killed Adam Krupa and he lay in a ditch to take shelter when a Chetnik came and shot at his back. Adam was between 25 and 30 years old. Then I watched my stable burning and I said to my wife: "Give me a kitchen knife to let the horses go from the stable". I had mares and a foal, a pig and ten piglets and I saved them all. Later I found my mares in a field when Voćin was liberated. We stayed that night at home. I later went to see where Jure Borovac and Ivan Rukavina were killed. Ivan was lying on the ground in front of his house and the other one was lying in his backyard. I do not know who exactly killed them, but I know that the Chetniks did that. They killed Joso Butorac, Ivan Biskupović, Miško Lovrenc and the other Ivan Biskupović, two old women Ika and Roza, I do not know their last names, Manda Rukavina and Marko Rukavina, Nikola Magdić in Balinci. I was at their funeral, but I did not personally see who killed them. Why did they kill those people, I do not know. They did not resist them, they were unarmed and these were all older people that could not resist them, the younger ones were that policeman and that Adam. A lot of houses in Balinci were set on fire. We were not chased by the people from our village, but by some who came from outside. The chief among those Chetniks, and who came from our village, was Cvijko Romić who is on photo No 34. He organized the rebellion, wore a machine-gun and the like. I know the persons on photographs No 21, 22, 52, 20, 11, 10, 7, 4, 13, 15, 38, 16, 17, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 51, 3, 54, 48, 32, 29, 30, 14, 18, 6, 12, while I do not know the persons on other photos. On photo No 12 is a person who has done a lot of bad things in our village and we called him "Kristus", his father's name is Miloš, his name is Milan Dragičević. We were on good relations with those people before. These our local people called for those who came. The weapons was given to them by the army because they were all wearing military uniforms.

I have nothing more to state.

Warned in the sense of Article 82 ZKP states that he does not want to read the minutes because he has listened to the dictation.

Done at 10.17 hrs.

**ANNEX 209:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF MB.**

M. (I.) B.
Occupation: worker
Address: ...
Born on ..., in Četekovci

After the names of the defendants have been read to me, I can say that I know everyone from the first group and who came from the village of Balinci, and I know most of the people from the other group, maybe I do not know some of them. I live in the village of Balinci, I was born here, and I raised my family there. I have a wife, mother, and a son.

At the time I worked in the woods with my horses, we lived in our village and the Chetniks were around us, watching us, and I can say that I was chased out of the woods one morning. The Chetniks were already gathering around our barracks (sheds). The chief was not there, we were told to run away, and we returned to our villages. They fired at our village the day before, my son was going with a horse to collect grass, and they fired at him and in the village something was going on. I came to where my son was with my late best man and the Chetniks fired at us. Dragomir Bukvić and Mile Kokić from Dukić were the ones in charge in Četekovci and Balinci. They commanded these Chetnik units. From our village, the main organizer was Milan Romić, and his sons Svetislav and Dušan. Then there was Neven Veselinović. When I came back from Mikleuš, my wife told me that my best man M. S. wanted to see me and he came from the stable from where we could watch the Chetniks and we saw that there were more of them these days because we had watched them before. M.S. had a rifle, I had a (malokalibarku) and Milan Butorac had a semi-automatic rifle. We also had a machine-gun but with very little ammunition. I do not know whether there were any policemen in Četekovac, but I know that Duško Kosorog and Josip Potočnik were killed. I think that Potočnik was shot with a sniper in the stomach by Rajko Ivković who worked before in the Ministry of the Interior. I saw him. My best man was killed by Zoran Mišćević, he killed my best man M.S. and M.R. Mišćević ordered me to go and get my best man M.S., and he was not wounded, but the late Duško was and my cousin N.B. was dead there. I was told, that is Zoran Mišćević said to me: "Go and get Cora", that was what they called my best man M. S., "and bring him or I'll kill both of you" and I said "mate, you have to go down there." He answered nothing and went down there with me. Duško was also in the attic but in another room. Duško was wounded in the head, somewhere on the left. Duško was lying on his back, so I called him and he answered. I took a Kalashnikov from Duško and he was leaning against me and we came down. S., Duško and I came down, me with Duško's Kalashnikov in my hands, and Duško, that is, M. gave his gun and threw it. I was hidden before under the bridge with those people and those Chetniks chased us to this shop. This Zoran chased us out from under that bridge and they led us here and there. It was messy, we lay even on the road. I knew Zoran before, but I knew his brother better, and I was in good relations with him. His brother's name was Teo and he was a veterinary technician. Zoran separated me from the group and said "You with the bandage, here" I had a bandage on my left arm. I brought my best man down, Duško was leaning against me and he came down there and Zoran was there also. Now Zoran asked me "Is there anyone else there" and I answered: "Yes, my brother who is dead" and that was N.B. He lay in the attic of the café in the corner by the wall, he was hit in the head, a grenade launcher fell among them. Then he ordered me and A. P. to go up there and take off my brother and we went into the attic and took my murdered brother downstairs and lay him down in front of the gate of the café, and S. and R. were dead by then. When

D. came down from the attic with my help, they started beating him, kicking him. There were more of those Chetniks that beat him. I saw that Zoran Mišćević beat him and I saw that he pushed him to these other Chetniks in their arms and then he fell. When these were beating D., I mean the other Chetniks, Zoran called me and ordered me to go and get my brother. I did not see who killed S. and R., but my wife did. Zoran was not masked, he was wearing military uniform, helmet and a mask on the helmet. His face was uncovered so I could recognize him. S. and R. were killed in the backyard of the café. This backyard could be seen from the road. Our people were lying on the road and there were about 11 of us and my wife was among them and she could see what was going on in the backyard. I was mostly being ordered to do something, by those Chetniks. I did not see that this Duško was killed by a gun, but he was beaten to death by a few of them. Dušan was beaten by the people from our village, it was Goran, I cannot recall his last name. I only saw that Goran out of the people from our village, and maybe these others were also from our village, but I was always on the move, I had to do something and I could not see well. I remember that I heard, while we were walking down the road, when they were chasing us here and there, that someone said: "Bukarica turned to Čojlug(?)". They were saying something about the personnel carriers where they were coming from. In my village my house was completely burned and my out-houses. They chased my 8 pigs and 10-12 pigs were chased from the house. They chased away my cows, my horses. Everything was chased away, cows and horses and a calf and only two pigs were left that later died in the pig-sty. I had two rooms, kitchen, bathroom, I had a barn in the backyard, a stable, a shed, a pig-sty and cattle: I reckon that the value of my property, I mean the cattle, my house, tractor, three cars "Zastava750" at about 150.000 DM and I ask for it. A commission came from the Municipality of Slatina that was making an evaluation, but I was not there and I did not see them. I saw by the way that Krupa Adam or Adolf, a young man, was killed. He was killed in Četekovac a bit further from a bridge below the church, he was lying in a ditch. I think that Zoran killed him. Through all that time, that Zoran the Chetnik was on the road keeping an eye on us and from that I concluded that he killed him. In Balinci were killed Ivan Biskupović, Nikola Magdić, Ika Biskupović, Marko Rukavina, Manda Rukavina, Rozalija Vlatković, Ivan Biskupović, Miško Lovrenčić Josip Butorac, Jure Borovac, Ivan Rukavina. I did not see who killed them because I was at the end of the village. These people were unarmed. Also this Rozalija Vlatković, who was 92 years old was killed and nobody knows why. Our people did not resist anyone and these were mostly old and powerless people. I saw only the murderers of those people that I saw were killed. I cannot say who killed those people, but they were killed by the Chetniks. I saw that this Zoran destroyed our church in Četekovci in such a way that he fired from a mine-launcher at the church and took off the roof, the tower and told me to go into the church to take out the Croats because they were praying to God for help but there was nobody there. I must say that I went from house to house chased by the Chetniks checking who was in the house and so I came to the church. Antun Potočnik, whose son was killed, was taking that policeman off with me, but he managed to escape into a ditch and to the woods. He is alive now and he lives in the village of Kozice near Slatina. He was also chased by the Chetniks, but he managed to take the opportunity. I think that Krupa was killed because he was ordered, and I think that this was Zoran who ordered him to take hands with Roza and he did not want to do that and that was why they killed him. He was killed by a machine-gun and I do not know whether from behind or not. I know that S. and R. were killed in the backyard of the café, but I do not know whether they were killed from behind. They were both lying face down. I know that the nickname of that Zoran who was killing and following us was "Franjo". I did not see any officers of the army among these Chetniks, but they were all the Chetniks from the surrounding villages. All these Chetniks

were local from the surrounding villages, mostly from our village. Dragomir Bukvić ordered that everything from the village, from the shop and the café must be robbed and taken towards Čeralije. Their main station was in Papuk in Gudnoge. They were concentrated there.

On the question that when I saw photo No 14 I recognized Relja Dragičević, he went earlier to Knin and whether he killed anybody, I did not see. Some say that he later massacred those people, local people say that, but I did not see that. I can say that on photo No 54 is Slobodan Žeželj who fired at me on 13th September 1991 in Balinci. On photo 32 I recognized Milan Romić and I think that he was the chief in Balinci. He comes from our village. He was earlier the chief in the village. On photo 24 is Mile Čorčić from Đurčić and he was one of the leading ones – he chased our people with Lukić. I know the people from the photos -33, 50, 4, 31, 7, 11, 38, 17, 16, 22, 10, 46, 18, 42, 41, 54, 14, 6, 29, 48, 5, 2, 12, 53, 9, 51, 20, 15, 30, 3, 32, 40, 13, 19, 34, 26, 28, 35, 39, 43. The person on photo No 1 is Bjelovuk, but I do not know his name, he was a sniper? And he worked earlier at our police in Slatina. The person on photo 21 is Rajko Ivković from Slatinski Drenovac and that was the one that shot with a sniper rifle Josip Potočnik in the stomach. He also wounded Ivanka Starčević, that woman that was under the bridge with her husband and the child. As to photo 25 that I looked at very carefully, I think that it must be Zoran Mišćević when he was younger, but I think that it is a photo from his younger days, but I am sure that it is him. On photo 8 is Dragomir Bukvić, although the photo is pretty bad, but I know him and it could be that person. He comes from Slatinski Drenovac. He was working somewhere in Osijek at the police and his son were also in the police. The person on photo 47 is a man who lived in Kometnik. He took a knife out of my car, a shirt and a leather jacket. I recognized those on him while I was running under the bridge from the grenades. I do not know well the persons on photos 27, 44, 52, 45, 36, 37 and 23. I think that these persons were participating in the attack of our village. There is one missing among them, and who took sneakers from the late Krupa, and his name is Jovo Bolić from Donji Meljani. I saw that this man took off his sneakers while he was lying dead. I saw that the burning down of the houses looked like this, one group of the Chetniks were taking out the things from the houses and the others were setting the houses on fire after them. First they were setting on fire the curtains and thus everything else is caught. Zoran ordered me to burn the houses in Četekovci, but I did not want it.

I have nothing more to state.

The witness is asking for the amount of 5.600 HRD for travelling expenses which will be paid by the court administration.

Warned in the sense of 82 ZKP he states that he does not want to read the minutes because he listened to the dictation.

Done at 13.09 hrs.

**ANNEX 210:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.B.**

M. (A.) B.
Occupation: agriculturalist
Address: ...
born in 1932 in Balinci

I lived in the village of Balinci, where I was born, until this war. My husband J.B. and my son M. were also there. We were agriculturalists and our son was a policeman at that time. That event happened on 4th September 1991. I woke up in the morning with my husband and I said to go to store the hay but I said that there was something wrong going on and that we should not go. Our neighbour, who was our relative said that something was wrong and that some people were escaping. Somewhere around 9.00 or 9.30 hrs a mortar attack on Balinci started, they started shooting from the automatic guns, the houses started burning, the houses of S.R., M.B., A.L., these were the houses on the road, and then our house, the house of A.B., and the three houses of us the B.'s started to burn together with the out-houses. We all went to the cellar of M. V., there was six of us there, my husband, M.V. and his wife, M. R. with his wife and his daughter-in-law M., A.R. and M. R. We did not stay long in the cellar because we saw our houses burning so I went to untie the cattle and the others went to let them go. My husband set off towards the main road, why I do not know and there they killed him. I know that my husband was killed by Relja Dragičević from Balinci. I ran towards my husband and I saw him coming with a gun. I assume that because that Relja was the last one and my husband was not yet dead. I do not know these others because they were turned with their backs to me, but I saw only Relja and I believe that he killed my husband. He made brandy in our backyard in June. Biskupovic Ivan was also killed in front of his gate, Miško Lovrenc at the same place, he was about 2 meters far from my husband and it seems that all three of them were killed together. I do not know whether this Relja killed all three of them. Then Rozika Vlatković, who was about 93 years old was killed in Balinci, and Ika Biskupović, they were together in the cellar, Nikola Mandić was killed in his house at the table, Ivan Biskupović was killed in front of his house, Mile Starčević was killed at the café in Četekovac, Jure Borovac at the same place, that is in his backyard, Ivan Rukavina was killed in front of the house of Jure Borovac, Marko Rukavina was killed in front of the café in Četekovac, Josip Potočnik who was a policeman and he wearing uniform was also killed in front of the café in Četekovac. I know that when I was near the shop, because I went to see if my son was there, that there was firing at the café and I saw the Chetniks singing, drinking and robbing the shop and especially Stevo Bosanac from our village who loaded the goods from the shop on his tractor. There were other Chetniks, too. I heard them shouting "Commander Lukić, Commander Lukić", I do not know who called him, but I know that it was about Boro Lukić and these his boys were calling him. I came at last to my sister's house in Balinci and when I came in the backyard I saw my brother-in-law lying in his shed near the still where he was making brandy, hot grape husks and stalks were poured on him. He was lying face down, and his wife was exiled and she took shelter under a bridge. I returned back to the place where my husband was lying, but there were no more Chetniks because they went to the shop and the café. I saw that the people let the cattle go out of the stables and it was awful to look at it all. Then I went back home to get a blanket and covered my husband with a blanket on the road. The next day I saw three Chetniks going through our village and I recognized two of them: Goran Romić and Branko Obradović from Aleksandrovac. They stepped across my husband who was lying on the road, killed. I also saw Slobodan Žeželj,

Jovan Gravonja, Mirko Gravonja, Cvijo Romić, Mićo Romić, Dražen Šekuljica's two sons, one is Željko and I do not know the name of the other one.

Somewhere in the afternoon around 14.00 hrs, the Guards came, they loaded the cattle into the trucks and took them to Slatina. Momčilo Subotić, Mile Romić and his son Cvijo Romić organized all this in our village, the meetings were held there and the rebellion was organized there.

I know that Duško Košarek, Josip Potočnik and Milan Tone were killed. They were our policemen wearing uniforms. The others were civilians and mostly elderly people, and there were young ones among them. These people that were killed were unarmed, they had no guns. I can say that these did not fire, but they fired at us. I do not know anything about those people in the café who resisted. Whether they surrendered or were captured, I do not know. On photo No 14 is Relja Dragičević, I know him and he was the one that killed my husband. I know the persons on the photos Nos: 34, 12, 18, 6, 29, 48, 54, 32, 3, 11, 7, 4, 13, 38, 16, 17, 40, 41, 42, 46, 10, 30, 15, 20, 51, 28, 2 and 5. My house was being valued, but I do not know the amount, I have these papers in Zagreb, and I will give them later. I will sue for damages and ask for a reparation and for the killing of my husband.

I have nothing more to state.

She is asking for the amount of 15.000 HRD for travelling expenses, which is assigned to her and this court's administration is to pay it.

Warned in the sense of Article 82 ZKP she states she does not want to read the minutes because she has listened to the dictation.

Done at 10.52 hrs.

**ANNEX 211:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.M.**

A. (I.) M.
OCCUPATION: housewife
ADDRESS: ...
born on in Bokani
in Osijek, 19th March 1992

I live in the village of Balinci, it is a village near Podravska Slatina. I remember well that it was on 4th September 1991, somewhere in the morning from 7.30 until 21.00 hrs in the evening, I was in the cellar of my house. In our village were the Chetniks who came from the woods and started setting our village on fire. I did not see who was setting the fire because I was in the cellar. My house was not burned, but the houses around ours were burning, but our stable was set on fire the day before. Who set it on fire, I do not know. I do not know exactly who was setting the fire and there are different stories, but I in fact, do not know who was setting the fire, however our out-houses were burned. All the accused that were read to me and against which legal proceedings are instituted, they are all from my village. I did not see them wearing uniforms or guns because I was all the time in the cellar and I did not go out. No one from these Chetniks came to our cellar. I think that the Chetniks set on fire nine Croat/Roman-Catholic houses on that day and Serbian houses were also set on fire. I will be precise and say that 9 Catholic houses were set on fire on 4th September and I do not know who did that.

On the prosecutor's question I can answer that I did not see anyone in uniform on that day because I was in the cellar the whole time. I was told by a neighbour, a Catholic that an attack on Balinci will start and I took shelter in the cellar and I do not know what was going on. They were throwing grenades on the village, there was shooting, but I do not know what was going on because I did not go out of the cellar. When the fire stopped I went out and saw the houses burning. I saw that Ivan Biskupović from Balinci were killed, I saw that Nikola Magdić was slaughtered who was lying in his house at the still. I saw that on the second day when I went to look for my husband who went to the shop in Četekovci. I saw Marko Rukavina and Manda Rukavina lying in front of their house, these were brother and sister. I also saw two women lying, Rozika Vlatković and Ivka Biskupović, I do not know how they died. I saw that Lovrinc Misko was also killed, he was lying near his house at the gate, and his brother Ivica Biskupović, but how they were killed I do not know. About 5 meters away from them I saw Joso Butorac lying, he was probably taking the wheelbarrows and going for grass, who killed him, I do not know. I saw that all on the second day, because I could not go out on the first day, and who killed those people, I do not know, because I did not see anything. I saw that Jure Borovac was also killed, he was lying in his backyard near the still while he was making brandy. How he was killed I do not know. I saw his legs and I saw that his legs were burnt and later I heard that the Chetniks put his legs into the boiling grape husks and stalks. I heard that his wife was yelling why they were beating him. His wife's name is Rozalija Borovac and she ran away. I think that she is now in Zagreb. I saw Ivan Rukavina lying on the ground, slaughtered. All these people that I saw murdered were wearing civilian clothes, they were all Croats and people from my village. I heard from a woman that Mile Starčević and Marko Rukavina were lying in the corn fields slaughtered. I did not want to go to look, and this woman that told me that, her name is Jela Hučman, she is from our village. I think that she is now in Četekovci. These people I mentioned here were either murdered or slaughtered in Balinci on that day. They probably could not hide or escape. We were mostly in our cellars all the time, if the Guards had come earlier, maybe all of this would not have happened, since the Chetniks withdrew

when the Guards came. It was a small village of about 30 houses. My husband was at that time in Četekovci and he escaped to Zagreb in the end. In the cellar were mostly women, and there was only one man Stevo Ćitarević. He is in Slatina now. I personally did not have any troubles, only that I suffer from my nerves now. Until this massacre there was peace in our village and we got along very well with the Serbs, we paid visits to each other all until that day. I could not find out from anyone who killed those people in our village. Nobody was hurt in my family.

I have nothing more to state. I got seriously ill, and I had a nervous breakdown, so my daughter-in-law accompanied me, so I ask that she should be paid for the travelling costs to the amount of 1680 din. from Podravska Slatina to Osijek and back.

Warned in the sense of Article 82 ZKP, she states that she does not want to read the minutes because she has listened to the dictation and has no objections to it.

Done at 9.34 hrs.

Republic of Croatia
Ministry of the Interior
Osijek Police Department
Podravska Slatina Police Station

No Ku- 236/91
06th September 1991

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

A.M.

Occupation: retired

born on ...

Address: ...

Podravska Slatina Police Station, 06th September 1991

On 4th September 1991 when the terrorists attacked my village of Balinci, I hid into the cellar of I.D. so I do not know what went on outside. I am familiar with the fact that Mišo Dragičević, called "Kristus", from Balinci participated in the massacre.

On 7th September 1991 my neighbour A.M. asked me to help her bury her husband, who was killed by the terrorists on 4th September 1991. He was in his house and had great wounds on his stomach, how he was killed, that is by what weapons, I do not know, and he was killed by the rebels. In burying Nikola Magdić, Ivan Krpan and her, that is, A. M. were helping. She and I. K. dug the grave in the Catholic cemetery. The grave was pretty short and it was not deep, because they were afraid that someone might shoot at them. They wrapped the deceased into a blanket and then into a white sheet, then they drove him on a wheelbarrow to the graveyard. They covered the grave with the earth they dug for it. I do not want to say the names and surnames of the persons who participated in the massacre because I am afraid of the revenge from the participants in that crime. I was told by R.B. that my stable was set on fire by Svetozar Romić and his sons, from Balinovci. I. K., S. Ć. and M. K. are the Croats that are still alive and that are now in Balinci, and there is also the body of Ivan Biskupović that lies in the ditch near the road. There are no Serbs in Balinci at the moment, except for their sentry.

ANNEX 212:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.M.

Number: 512-18-03-95-1283
Bjelovar, 07 May 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD ON AN INFORMATIVE CONVERSATION

On 6 May 1995 members of the Bjelovar and Zagreb SIS center conducted an informative conversation with N.M., member of the 51st brigade of the 4th battalion of the so-called Army of the Republic of the Serbian Krajina.

N. (Đ.) M. was born on ... in ..., Pakrac municipality, a Serb, permanent address: ..., married, father of two children, occupation: an employee, primary school education, before the war worked in the RO "Staklana" – Lipik.

N.M. was captured on 3 May 1995 by the members of the police in the village of Donji Čaglić. He was captured in his house while he was coming across the graveyard to D. Čaglić from G. Čaglić. He is a member of the enemy formation, the 51st brigade, the 4th battalion, commander: ILIJA BODEGRAJAC.

He participated in a rebellion against the Republic of Croatia since the beginning and he voluntarily joined the D. Čaglić Territorial Defence and was assigned to STEVO SARAČEVIĆ's squad.

As a member of the D. Čaglić Territorial Defence he actively participated in military actions in the October of 1991, at the time of attack of Chetnik formations on the town of Lipik.

He participated in the fights in Mljekarska Street and those around the gas station. During these fights he was wounded in the right arm.

During the fights on the above mentioned locations SLAVKO VARATA from Lipik was captured and later on, according to the statement of N.M., he was killed.

N.M. states that he, together with MILAN MALETIĆ from Gornji Podgorci, shot at Slavko Varat, and he confesses that he was an accomplice in the execution. He stated that Slavko Varat was buried near his house.

Further on in the conversation he states that NIKOLA IVANOVIĆ from D. Čaglić pointed at the Croatian houses in Lipik while he was driving in a tank.

When Chetnik formations conquered Lipik, a member of the Croatian army (he doesn't know his name) was captured. MILORAD GAŠPAROVIĆ from D. Čaglić physically molested him. N.M. confessed that he was there during the molesting. On 5 May 1995, according to the statement of N.M., MILORAD GAŠPAROVIĆ stated that he pricked a knife into the doors of the basement of the D. Čaglić police station, and that he shot at a door, even though he knew that there were captured civilians in the basement. The following civilians, who were murdered later on, were captured in the basement: ZLATKO HRUNKA, DURA ŽILI, ANKA MAROŠEVIĆ, ZORA BARBAČA, MARIJAN ADŽIJEVIĆ.

According to N.M.'s statement these civilians were killed by SLAVKO ČAVRIĆ and MOMČILO ČAVRIĆ who threw bombs in the basement of the above mentioned building. Furthermore he mentions NIKOLA ANIĆ who was killed in his house by members of the Bosnian corps (name is unknown) and MILORAD GAŠPAROVIĆ and NEDJELJKO GAŠPAROVIĆ. Civilians ZLATKO HRUNKA, ĐURO ŽILI, ANKA

MAROŠEVIĆ, ZORA BARBAČA, and MARJAN ANDIJEVIĆ were buried near the priest's apartment in D. Čaglič. NIKOLA ANIĆ was buried not far away from his house, some 100 meters in the direction of the field.

Further on in the conversation he states that PAULINA ŽILI "PAVKA", BARICA ŽILI, RUŽA SINJAKOVIĆ, and ANA ZANETI were killed and, later on, buried in their own houses.

According to the statement of N.M. these killings and burning were conducted by SLAVKO ČAVRIĆ and MOMČILO ČAVRIĆ, who were accompanied by MILORAD GAŠPAROVIĆ. TESO PAVIĆ, MIŠO SEATOVIĆ, and Đ.M. (the father of N.), all of them from D. Čaglič, buried the above mentioned civilians.

The following commanders of the D. Čaglič Territorial Defence actively participated in establishing and equipping the Territorial Defence: JOVAN PROKOPIĆ "JOCO", MILAN MUŽDEKA, STEVO ŠARCEVIĆ, and NIKOLA IVANOVIĆ, all of them from D. Čaglič.

As it was already stated, N.M. was wounded in the right arm (ligaments of the right arm were injured), he went on sick-leave, and after that he got a job in the "PIK" D. Čaglič.

According to the statement of N.M., on 1 May 1995, when the action of the Croatian forces took place, he was at the position in D. Čaglič, near the crossroads Bukovčani – G. Čaglič, as a member of the 51th brigade, the 4th battalion, 120 mm mortar crew, and was attacking the targets: s. Krička, s. D. Subocka, the Mačkovac hill, and the Čaglič gas station.

According to what we have found out, 2 members of the 105th brigade were killed on the Mačkovac hill, while 8 of them were wounded near the Čaglič gas station.

The commander of the mortar was SLOBODAN PAVKOVIĆ, while his deputy was ĐOKO BUNČIĆ.

ĐOKO BUNČIĆ and DUŠAN BOLIĆ brought the shells and N.M. (the subject of the report), NEDJELJKO IVANOVIĆ, and NIKOLA VLAJKOVIĆ prepared them for firing.

The members of the 120 mm mortar crew were also the following men who were the replacement for the above mentioned crew members: MILOVAN MANDIĆ, JOCO BABIĆ, NIKOLA GOSTIĆ, NIKOLA KNEŽEVIĆ, JOGOŠVERIĆ (first name unknown), and NEDELJKO IVANOVIĆ.

ZORAN LOVRIĆ and RADOSLAV CVIJANOVIĆ were on the 82 mm mortars. Fire was opened by the command of ILIJA BODEGRAJAC. A total of 100 shells were fired. 30 of these shells were prepared for firing by Nikola Milošević. They were fired at the above mentioned positions.

When asked about the dump, he answers that a dump was in the house of DUŠAN DEJANAC from Kovačevac Čaglički; in G. Čaglič a dump was in the house of NEDELJKO MANDIĆ, and in D. Čaglič a dump was in the house of BORISLAV OROZOVIĆ from D. Čaglič.

Mine-fields are located in the area of Mačkovac – Šagovac, in the direction of Subocka. Mine-field in Subocka is located near the mill, on the right towards Pakra.

Operational officials:

Mario Mikor
Tomislav Kordek

INDEX OF PERSONS

1. ILIJA BODEGRAJAC : – the commander of the 4th battalion of the 51st brigade
2. STEVO ŠARČEVIĆ: – the commander of the D. Čaglič Territorial Defence squad
3. MILAN MALETIĆ: – accomplice in the murdering of Slavko Varat
4. NIKOLA IVANOVIĆ: – pointed at the Croatian house in Lipik which were set on fire
5. MILORAD GAŠPAROVIĆ: – the molesting of the members of the Croatian army in Lipik
 - under suspicion for the killing of the civilians at the D. Čaglič police station
 - accomplice in the murder of Nikola Anić
 - accomplice in the murder of the civilians in D. Čaglič: Paulina Žili, Barica Žili, Ruža Sinjaković, Ana Zaneti from D. Čaglič
1. NEDELJKO GAŠPAROVIĆ: – accomplice in the murder of the civilian, Nikola Anić from D. Čaglič
2. SLAVKO ČAVRIĆ: – killing of the civilians in D. Čaglič
3. MOMČILO ČAVRIĆ: – killing of the civilians in D. Čaglič
4. JOVAN PROKUPIĆ “JOCO”: – the commander of the D. Čaglič Territorial Defence, in 1991
5. MILAN MUŽDEKA: – the 1991 commander of the squad
6. STEVO ŠARČEVIĆ: – the 1991 commander of the squad
7. NIKOLA IVANOVIĆ: – the 1991 commander of the squad
8. ĐURO MILOŠEVIĆ: – buried the civilians in D. Čaglič
9. RESO PAVIĆ: – buried the civilians in D. Čaglič
10. MIŠO SEATOVIĆ: – buried the civilians in D. Čaglič
11. SLOBODAN PAVKOVIĆ: – the commander of the mortar 01 May 1995 in D. Čaglič
12. ĐOKO BUNČIĆ: – Pavković’s deputy
 - put the shells into the 120 mm mortar
1. DUŠAN BOLIĆ: – put shells into the 120 mm mortar
2. NEDJELJKO IVANOVIĆ: – prepared shells for firing
3. NIKOLA VUJAKOVIĆ: – prepared shells for firing
4. DUŠAN MILOSAVLJEVIĆ: – drove shells to the position
5. MILOVAN MANDIĆ: – a member of the 120 mm mortar crew
6. JOCO BABIĆ: – a member of the 120 mm mortar crew

7. NIKOLA GOSTIĆ: – a member of the 120 mm mortar crew
8. NIKOLA KNEŽEVIĆ: – a member of the 120 mm mortar crew
9. JOCO SJERIĆ – name unknown: a member of the 120 mm mortar crew
10. NEDELJKO IVANOVIĆ: – a member of the 120 mm mortar crew
11. ZORAN LOVRIĆ: – 82 mm mortars 01 May 1995
12. RADOSLAV CVIJANOVIĆ: – 82 mm mortars 01 May 1995
13. DUŠAN DEJANAC: – his house in Kovačevac Čaglički served as a dump
14. BORISLAV OROZOVIĆ: – his house in D. Čaglić served as a dump
15. NEDELJKO MANDIĆ: – his house in G. Čaglić served as a dump

THE KILLED CIVILIANS

1. ZLATKO HRUNKA
2. ĐURO ŽILI
3. ANKA MAROŠEVIĆ
4. ZORA BARBAČA
5. MARIJAN ADŽIJEVIĆ
 - All of them were from D. Čaglić
 - Killed in the basement of the D. Čaglić police station.
 - Buried near the priest's apartment in D. Čaglić.
6. NIKOLA ANIĆ
 - killed at home, buried near the house, 100 meters in the direction of the field pond.
7. SLAVKO VARAT
 - killed in Lipik, Mljekarska Street, buried near the house
8. PAULINA ŽILI
9. BARICA ŽILI
10. RUŽA SINJAKOVIĆ
11. ANA ZANETI
12.
 - killed in their own houses, burnt afterwards

**ANNEX 213:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF R.M.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POŽEŠKO-SLAVONSKA POLICE ADMINISTRATION
PAKRAC POLICE STATION III
Number: 511-22-30-04/4-
Date: 20 May 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen R.M., the son of M., was born on He is a farmer.
His address is: On 19 May 1995 at the offices of Pakrac police station III gave an authorised official the following information:

He is an owner of a family house in Donji Čaglić. During the temporary occupation of the village he stayed in it, and at the beginning of 1992 he went to Bosnia (Bos. Gradiška), and in the April of 1992 first he returned to Čage, with the arrival of UNPROFOR, and in the May he returned to Donji Čaglić.

His son M. (born in 1956) went to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the other son M. (born in 1949), also left the village and went to Pančevo, both of them went on 1 May 1995. During the temporary occupation of Donji Čaglić, according to his statement, the following 6 Croats were massacred in Donji Čaglić: Marijan, called Rabbit, Hrunka, Ruža Sinjaković, Žili, Zora, and some others. That massacre took place at the beginning of the October of 1991. He doesn't know who massacred those people. The day after the massacre Milan Muzdeka came to his house and told him that he was organizing the burial of the corpses. He came to him because he was the commander of the civil protection in Donji Čaglić. He did it and went to pick V. G. up, who came, in his tractor, to the former police building, to its yard where the corpses of massacred Croats lay scattered around. Since some of the bodies were burnt he couldn't recognize all of them. He didn't look at them attentively, they just put the bodies in the tractor trailer and took them to the so-called Popova meadow, placed very near to the former house of the rectory, on the south-east of the rectory, some 30 meters distance from it. A yellow digger had already dug out the mass grave. In that grave they put the bodies which were driven in the tractor, and a body of a female which was found somewhere else, but he doesn't know where. The digger covered the grave with earth. After a certain period of time the earth above the grave subsided so they had to cover the grave with more earth which they took from the ground beside the grave.

R.M. voluntarily agreed to show the location of the mass grave. On arriving at the so-called Popova meadow, he couldn't (or wouldn't) show where the mass grave was, explaining that the grass was too high.

Police Officers:
Marijan Štimac
Rudi Lokner

**ANNEX 214:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF V.G.**

POŽEŠKO-SLAVONSKA POLICE ADMINISTRATION
PAKRAC POLICE STATION III
BJELANOVAC POLICE BRANCH OFFICE
Bjelanovac, 20 May 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 20 May 1995 in relation to the informative conversation conducted with V. G., the son of D. and M. (born E.), born on ... in ...
..., SO Lipik, with permanent address: ..., SO Lipik; married; a Serb; has a citizenship of the Republic of Croatia; regarding the execution of civilians in the fall of 1991 in Donji Čaglić which was conducted by members of the former JNA.

In the conducted informative conversation with V.G. I found out that in the fall of 1991, by the order of the president of the Local Committee, Mićo Gašparović, he, V.G. together with Mićo Gašparović and Mišo Seatović, transferred in a tractor trailer the following murdered Croatian civilians:

- ĐURO ŽILI
- ZLATKO HRUNKA
- RUŽA SINJAKOVIĆ
- MARIJAN ADŽIJEVIĆ
- IVICA SINJAKOVIĆ
- ZORA /born ADŽIJEVIĆ/
- RUŽA SINJAKOVIĆ

They were buried in a meadow in Donji Čaglić in the hole which was dug out by a JNA vehicle that makes trenches. The same vehicle also covered the hole with earth.

Together with V.G. I went to the place of burial of these civilians, and in relation with the place of burial I made a sketch of it.

SUPPLEMENT: A sketch of the executed Croatian civilians – the place where they were buried in the fall of 1991.

The record was made by: Mladen Ljevaković

**ANNEX 215:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.R.**

Pakrac Police Station
Bjelovar Police Department
subject: S.R. – conducting the informative conversation

S.R., son of M. and A. (born S.), born on the ...
1943 in the village of ..., Novska municipality, apartment in ... municipality,
occupation – forestry technician, brought to Lipik on the 11th of February 1992 by the
special department and from Lipik he was taken to the investigation to the Military police
in Donji Obrijež. On the 12th of February 1992, at the request of the Lipik Police Station he
was brought to Lipik and the informative conversation, connected with the circumstances of
his movement on the temporary occupied territory, was conducted with him.

In the period between the 2nd and the 5th of October 1991 a massacre was committed in the
village of Donji Čaglić and about 12 people were killed then. As far as he knows Ivo Anić*,
called Džanija, was killed then and buried in his yard. Mića Gašparević from Donji Čaglić,
the representative of the so-called civil authority, issued the order for the massacre. The
local Chetniks and the reservists from Banja Luka corpus under the command of the reserve
Captain 1st Class, Milan Babić, who is a teacher, executed the massacre.

During the fall of Lipik the following people were the cruellest towards the villagers that
could not get out and towards the defenders of Lipik: Radovan Pavković, called Rupac,
Marko Ignjić and Miroslav, Dragoljub Bogdanić, Duško Savić, Nenad Pavić, Mićo Kosijer,
waiter Miroslav from Bosnia (he has a house in Bukovčanska Street). When Lipik fell, in
the October of 1991, Dušan Pavić and Radojka, Dušan Grbić and Mica took away the
things from Lipik.

At the end of September, or at the beginning of October 1991 the soldiers under the
command of Captain Babić from Banja Luka corpus of the so-called JA arrested, took away
and killed the worker on the gas station in Donji Čaglić, Antun Veselovac.

On the area of Čaglić and the surrounding villages the army and the reservists from Banja
Luka and Novi Sad corps changed in turns, while the local people were continually
threatened with guns.

**ANNEX 216:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.S.**

RECORD ON WITNESS HEARING

made on the 5th of January 1995 in the Municipal Court in Daruvar, witness – M. S., investigative judge – Antun Dominko, prosecutor – Pavao Piršljin.

A criminal charge against Ljuban Amidžić for the criminal offence from the act 120, 1st subsection of the First Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia.

M.S., father J., permanent address –..., occupation – worker, 25 years old, born in Virovitica, has no relationship with the accused.

He states the following:

As far as the murder of Franjo Žmegač is concerned I can say that I knew Žmegač very well. He lived in Krivaja and that is the village near Đulovac. He lived in his own house because his wife died.

Franjo Žmegač was found dead in his house in Krivaja, he was stabbed with a knife and his throat was cut. I think that his neighbor found him in the house. The house was also set on fire but it did not burn down to the ground so his body was not burnt completely. I personally saw his body.

After Klisa was liberated a videotape with a filmed murder of Franjo Žmegač was found in the house whose name and last name I do not know but I know that he was a musician and that he owned a camera. I do not know where that videotape is now and I did not see what was on it, however the people who saw it said that Franjo Žmegač was killed by Branko Pavković from Gornje Cjepidlake, Zoran Marković called Vjeverica (squirrel) and some man who was masked, that is he had a hood on his head.

A division unit of the Virovitica brigade called “Zebre” (zebras) found that tape.

I was in Đulovac all the time until the 13th of September 1991 when they brought me into the prison and they questioned me there but they released me immediately after the interrogation and then I escaped from Đulovac.

I can say that the whole Plazan family from Đulovac was killed in their own house, that is Milan Plazan was killed, his mother and his father. All three of them were butchered. They were killed on the 12th of December 1991 and the Croatian army entered Đulovac on the 15th of August 1991.

I do not know if Jovan Carević was involved in the murder of Franjo Žmegač. I also know the person named Milan Mirkajlović because he was my neighbor but I do not know if he was involved in the murder of Franjo Žmegač.

I have nothing else to state.

The witness was warned according to Act 77 of the Criminal Proceedings Law, the record was not read.

Recording secretary:
Elizabeta Taritaš

Investigative judge:
Antun Dominko

Witness:
M.S.

ANNEX 217:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF R.J.

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
BJELOVAR POLICE ADMINISTRATION
(organizational unit of the Ministry)
Number: 511-02-02/II-KU-
Date: the 23rd of December 1991

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen – R.J., occupation – agriculturist, born on – the ...,
residence – permanent address, on the 18th of December 1991 in Miokovićevo gave to the authorized person of the Bjelovar Police Administration (name of the organ of the Interior) the following information:

Connected with the armed rebellion of the members of the Serbian nationality in the villages of Miokovićevo, Katinac, Bastajski Brđani, Gornj and Donja Vrijeska, Maslenjača and other the witness states the following:

The main organizer of the armed rebellion in the village of Miokovićevo was Jovan Carević. He also personally distributed the weapons to the members of Serbian nationality and he organized the barricades and the guards around the village. He does not completely know, but it is said that the army gave the weapons and that the column of the cargo military trucks came a couple of times to the motel where Carević supposedly took over the weapon. The main organizers of the so-called Territorial Defence in the village of Miokovićevo were Milan Mirkajlović, called “Kečka” (plait), Rajko Aničić, called “Liska” and Kosta Malivojević – who supposedly was also the commander of the Miokovićevo Territorial defence.

He knows that the so-called police of the Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina was organized and the chief persons in that police were Rajko Crnogorac and Mile Čuča called “Cigo”.

In the beginning of September Jovan Carević personally called R.J. to a meeting in the motel – the headquarters were there and he gave him a “PAP” (semi-automatic rifle) and 120 bullets and on that occasion he ordered him to keep the watch down at he railroad on the fourth barricade. Rade held the watch as he was ordered. together with Željko Marković, Rajko Radijevac, Savo Lazić, Rajko Grkinić, Marko Orozović and Rajko Granić. Also, the members of the Croatian nationality kept the watch and those were Ivo, Zlatko and Predrag Hedji. All of them were from Miokovićevo and they supposedly ran away to Bosnia with the rest of the refugees.

In the beginning they ate at the motel and the food was very good since the local women prepared it and great quantities of salted meat and other food supplies, cans etc. arrived from the army and it all came from Bosnia. At the end of September of 1991 Šešelj volunteers started to come into Miokovicevo – they were the so-called “Beli orlovi” (white eagles). It is not true that they wore the cockades and that they were unshaven and he personally thinks that they did not butcher anyone. The last shift of “Beli orlovi” came around the 20th of November 1991 and they were accommodated (bed and food) in the hotel and there were about 50 to 60 of them. People say that they were mostly from the surroundings of Novi Sad and that their commander was some captain called “Miška”.

R. met some of them in the basement of Sautner Alferd's cottage where they went all together to drink wine and brandy but he does not know their names.

The main position of the mortars that were placed around the motel was to hit in the direction of Virovitica, on the area called "Babina gora" and "Kravljak" because the guardsmen from Levinovac, from the direction of Virovitica, precisely shot at them from those positions.

The witness is the member of the Serbian Democratic Party since September of 1990 and the secretary of the Local Committee, Branko Orozović registered him in the party.

After he was asked where his children were, he answered that his son D.J., born in 1964 is probably in Bosnia because he went there with the refugees. He knows that his son joined the so-called village defence in the beginning and that he carried a machine-gun. He states that he is not on good terms with his son.

He states that his daughter J. – married V.M., born in 1963 is married to M.M. from Nova Krivaja and that she ran away with his two grandchildren to Novi Sad about two months ago and he says that his son-in-law went to Bosnia with refugees. He has nothing more to say about the above mentioned incidents and he accepts the guilt and he takes over the burden of responsibility for carrying the weapon, but he states that he did that only for the purpose of saving his life. He also states that he did not shoot at anybody and that he did not molest anybody and if proved otherwise he is ready to take responsibility for it.

Authorized official: Ranko Milašinović

**ANNEX 218:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF B.B.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
BJELOVAR POLICE ADMINISTRATION
(organizational unit of the Ministry)
Number: 511-02-02/II-KU-
Date: the 20th of December 1991

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen – B.B., occupation – housewife, born on – the ...
..., residence – permanent address –..., on the 17th of December 1991 in
Miokovićevo gave to the authorized person of the Bjelovar Police Administration (name of
the organ of the Interior) the following information:

Since the 18th of August 1991 she worked in her house in ..., house number ...
and since that day the roads that lead to the village of Miokovićevo were actually blocked
from all sides by the Chetnik gangs and under the organization of the Serbian Democratic
Party. A few days after that the SDP formed, in the village of Miokovićevo, the police of
the Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina and as far as she knows the following people were
in that police: Rajko Crnogorac (former policeman of the Daruvar Secretariat of the
Interior), a person nicknamed Migo from Miokovićevo, about 23 years old and also a
former policeman. The local Chetniks from Miokovićevo helped the policemen of the so-
called "SAO Krajina" and those were: Milan Mirkajlović, Kosta Malivojević and some

others whose names she does not know but certain Nedeljko, called “Snajperist” (hit man) was among them and he was supposedly a former policeman of the Orahovica Secretariat of the Interior. This so-called police of the “SAO Krajina” had its offices and prison in the building of the Mikovićevo veterinary clinic. As far as she knows the following Croatian villagers were locked up in that prison: J. K., F. B., I. B., B.

B. and I. H., then a person called Golub from the village of Koreničani and P.K. from Kravljak. Out of the Serbs, a certain Cvikić and a person nicknamed “Vrac” (witch-doctor), both from the village of Jasenas were locked up in that prison. She heard that Chetniks supposedly killed Cvikić on Buče and that they let “Vrač” out of the prison. A woman, Andja from Kravljak, was also locked up in the prison and they allegedly let her go. She heard that the above mentioned policemen of the so-called SAR Krajina tortured and beat the prisoners and there was a rumor that Rajko Crnogorac was the commander of that police.

As far as she knows the main organizers of the Chetnik movement and the terrorism in the village of Miokovićevo were the villagers – Jovo Carević– the president and his assistant – Milan Mirkajlović. Mira Bjelobrk was their secretary. From the 19th of August 1991 onward almost all the Serbs from the village of Miokovićevo carried a weapon. In the beginning they did not have the uniforms of the former JNA so they wore the green forester suits and most probably Jovo Carević and Milan Mirkajlović gave them these.

Her husband B.B. who is now probably somewhere in Virovitica was locked up in the Chetnik prison for 35 days. The policemen of the so-called “SAO Krajina” searched her house once and after that her shed was broken into and the heating oil and the gasoline were stolen and those policemen most probably did it because they needed it. The main Chetnik “warehouses” were in the weekend houses over the motel and only they were allowed to go there while the Croatians were not allowed to go out of their houses. According to what the villagers told her she heard that about the 10th of September 1991 the Chetniks, but it is not known who, butchered the villager, Franjo Žmegač, from the village of Miokovićevo, from the hamlet of Krivaja and they put his house on fire. Immediately after that the Chetniks spread the word that some Croatians butchered Žmegač because he lent them some Deutsche marks.

Some time around the 25th of November 1991 the reservists from Novi Sad came to Miokovićevo in an olive-drab colored bus. There were about 50 of them and some JNA captain whose name she does not know was their leader. They stationed themselves in the motel. The villagers said that they came in order to put a stop to the despotism in the village and that they would not allow the robbery. They said that if they stayed long they would allow us to connect to electricity because they had a strong generating unit. Those Chetniks had different insignias on their caps and those were: stars, cockades, 4 S-es, a Serbian flag and some of them did not have anything on their caps. As far as she knows they treated the villagers correctly. Before these reservists arrived, as far as he heard, about 30 specialists in camouflage uniforms arrived from Pakrac; they stayed in Miokovićevo for about 3 days and they greeted the villagers with “so help you God”. During the whole period of the Chetnik occupation a store was open in the village of Miokovićevo where a salesman called Miodrag worked. The goods came from Banja Luka and it all usually originated from Serbia and you could buy almost anything you needed. She remembers that the reservists brought two armored transporters on wheels (Bova) and a tank with them. The reservists used the vehicles of the Miokovićevo forester’s house. The Chetniks from Miokovićevo were not thrilled with the arrival of these reservists who came, according to what people say, from Novi Sad.

In the night from 11th to 12th of December 1991 she noticed that the traffic around her house was much heavier than usual. She heard tractors and personal vehicles passing by. That made her conclude that something strange was going on. On the 13th of December 1991 she found out that the villagers of Miokovićevo found Ankica Smiljčić murdered on the road near the villa. A little bit further away Alfred Sautner was found killed in front of the basement of the villa. She heard that the following people were found dead: Jakov Bjelić and Anđa Bjelić, Pr__ Jaga and Ana Sautner, Jelka Hasak, Franjo Blažan, Nada Blažan and Marijan Blažan. Allegedly two Serbs were found. One of them was nicknamed "Zec" (rabbit) and the other was some Nikica. That is what she can say about the incidents in the village of Miokovićevo.

Authorized official: Neven Oulovski

**ANNEX 219:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF B.B.**

RECORD ON WITNESS HEARING

B.B.

Made on 8 May 1995 at the County court in Bjelovar. Investigative judge: Antun Dominko. Recording secretary: Elizabeta Taritaš. Criminal case against Ljuban Amidžić and others because of the criminal offence under Article 120/1 KZH.

B.B., the son of M., was born in Karlovac. He is 50 years old. His residence address is:.... He is a forestry technician. He is not related to the accused.

I lived in Đulovac. I was a worker, that is, I worked at Forester's office. I remember that, on 25 or 26 August 1991, 6 members of the so-called SAO Krajina Police came to my house to take me with them. I knew all of them since they are from the same region as I am, and almost all of them worked with me. After they arrested me, they took me to the veterinarian station in Đulovac. For the first 48 hours I stayed in the toilet of the veterinarian station. Sometimes they took me for a questioning and made me sign some papers. Later on they took me to a wood-shed, which was in possession of the veterinarian station, where I spent the rest of the time. During my imprisonment physical and psychological molestations were often. I can state that during these physical molestations the following people stood out: Kezele, Žestić, Sopalović, Milan Mirajlović, Nedeljko Kosanović, Radoslav Dukić, Siniša Plavšić, and Kosta Malivojević. They beat us with a phone wire, baton, stick made of hazel-tree, and hose. Before they started beating us they used to handcuff us to a metal bar which is used for fastening cattle. They put a rope around our waist so in case we fainted we wouldn't fall directly on concrete, but would hang down on the rope. Frequency of molesting depended on their military success, but I have to point out that sometimes they would beat us inside the room in which we were locked up. On these occasion they would beat each and every of us. Also I have to point out that they molested us psychologically- for example: they used to take us to a birch tree where they would bind us up and told us that we were going to be executed. After that they would take us back to the wood-shed. During the time I was imprisoned they continually threatened me that they would kill my son and wife. They even broke into our apartment twice but they couldn't catch them.

They accused me of being an organizer of the Croatian Democratic Community (HDZ) in the area, and said that I brought weapons and distributed them among the inhabitants. Also I have to say that they didn't like it when I used the word "kaj" in conversation with them. I really tried to avoid saying that word, but sometimes I would simply make a mistake and

say the word, and then they would beat me. I have to point out that during the beatings they would harm me badly, and I was blue afterwards. Also my psychic health is in a bad condition as a consequence of the beatings. I was even hospitalized because of that. I have already stated the names of the persons whom I saw entering or who were in the headquarters of the SAR Krajina police. I can confirm that these persons whose names are stated in the request for conducting investigation and arbitration, in relation to the fact that they were in the jail during executions, molestations, and tortures, were really there. Not all of them were present at the time I was arrested, but they molested and tortured me later on.

I must state that sometimes as many as 18 people were locked up in the wood-shed, whose dimensions were approximately three square meters. The number of the people locked in the wood-shed changed, since they were constantly bringing or taking away people. Many of the persons who were imprisoned with me were killed. I can only say that I was lucky to stay alive. In other words, our people managed to exchange me and 6 more prisoners for Jovanka Simić and her husband, and Mitar Carević. Jovanka Simić was the sister of the so-called duke Jovan Carević and Mitar Carević is his brother. I was exchanged on 2 October 1991. After that I was hospitalized on more occasions and then released from the hospital to be medically treated at home. I must say that even today I feel the consequences of physical and psychological molesting. In other words I suffered from inflammation of the pancreas which appeared as a result of pancreas abscess which was caused by frequent beating.

I must point out that we, that is, the prisoners locked up in the wood-shed, were supposed to be executed, so, Chetniks freely talked in front of us about their military success and failures, persons who they planned to execute (and later executed) and so on. So I'm positive that Milorad Žestić and Vladimir Kezela killed Pero Matijević and Ivo Anić from Veliki Miletinac.

I have forgotten to state that as a part of molesting they would put a bomb, which they called "kinder egg", into our mouths, also they would lean a knife against our necks and they poured hot water so we would think it was blood. Anyway I must say that psychological threatening was the worst form of molesting. They threatened to kill our families. We were very afraid because it was obvious that they would kill us since we knew all the information about what was happening there.

Also, they questioned us frequently. Anyone could question us at any time. Kosta Malivojević stood out in these questionings. They questioned us not to find out something relevant or interesting, since they were also from our region and had better insight in what was happening, but to intimidate and molest us.

That is all I have to state.

Warned according to Article 77 ZKP. The record wasn't read.

**ANNEX 220:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.A.***

RECORD

made on 7 February 1992

Made at the office of the assistant of the commissioner of the Croatian government in the Daruvar municipality.

Representatives of the authorities in attendance:

Assistant to the commissioner: Branko Majcen

Recording secretary: Ksenija Savanović

Beginning: at 12:30 p.m.

S.A. and A.A., ...

STATEMENT

On 23 September 1991 a group of Chetniks entered the village and killed my only son J.*, and took me first to Miokovićevo, where I stayed imprisoned for a month. After that they took me to Bijela where I also stayed for a month. Then they took me to Bučje where they kept me for three weeks, after which, on 9 December 1991, they took me to Stara Gradiška. I was exchanged and set free on 27 January 1992 when I was taken to Zagreb, where I was hospitalized at the "Rebro" hospital. After that I returned home to Veliki Miletinac. In Zagreb I was given personal index-card no. ...

In Miokovićevo and Bijela there wasn't a regular army, but only Chetniks. The most horrible molestings took place there. They would beat us all the time, they were pulling tongue out my mouth, they knocked out my teeth, they would take two prisoners and banged their heads one against the other. With an electric wire they used to beat me all over my body and I don't even know if they broke some of my ribs. They forced us to dig trenches and while we were digging they would throw split logs at us. There wasn't a doctor or any kind of medical help. During the first five days they didn't give me anything to eat and my hands were tied up at my back. They put handcuffs on one of my hands and on the other they tied a rope. They also put a rope around my neck. I could neither lie nor sit down, but I had to bear that living hell in the standing position. Whenever someone would approach me he would beat me while saying "Let Majcen fuck you". Tormentors came from different villages: Removac, Jasenaši, Koreničani, Bast. Brđani, Cjepidlake, and they were all young people in their early twenties, whom I had known by sight, but I don't know their names.

I was deeply disappointed when, among those Chetnik terrorists, I saw ..., a Croat, who is my daughter-in-law's cousin. In Bijela they would beat us only during the night and I didn't recognize anyone there. They would knock me onto the ground, that is, concrete, and would walk over my body. In Miokovićevo I was tied up in a room used for the fertilization of cows, and usually I would sleep on the bare concrete in the nearby room. In Bijela I also slept on the concrete in the building near the OTP store. They always beat me until I fainted. In Bučje we were locked up and didn't do anything and once a day they would let us to relieve ourselves. In Bučje there were members of the former JNA and they gave us blankets. In Stara Gradiška they had a convicts' regime. In Bučje they only beat me once with a baton, while in S. Gradiška they didn't beat me at all. As a result of lying naked on the concrete I got influenza and ended up with an inflammation of the ear.

I begin to remember that a police officer of the Daruvar police station called Boško, whose surname I don't know, took me in a van from Miokovćevo to Bijela, and from Bijela to Bučje. I must point out that he didn't drive the van, but had a role of a guard with a gun. I didn't have any problems with them because he felt sorry for me and didn't molest me at all. I have a daughter who is married to a Serb in Markovac. My son-in-law, ... together with his father, came to visit me in Bijela. On that occasion they brought me two blankets, a suit, cap, safety-razor, cigarettes, and some underwear. Chetniks beat up my son-in-law and his father because they visited me.

When I came home I found out that Chetniks had beat up and killed the mother of my wife. The people confirmed what they kept saying to me in the prison – that they killed my only son. A tank ran over my personal car and destroyed it completely. The tractor is also completely destroyed, since Chetniks dragged it off, and afterwards the villagers found it and returned it to the house yard.

They didn't touch my house as well as the cow house with the exception that they broke its tiles. However I was completely robbed. I had 7,000 Deutche marks hidden in the accordion, and they took it together with the accordion. I am not capable of working on the land. Additionally I was given one cow, two heifers, and one young bull. I had six fattened heads of cattle which were also taken away. They also took my sheep and poultry. They pulled out and took house wiring. Also they took my radio, clothes, and all house furniture.

The two of us, as an elderly couple, after everything we saw and went through, we simply are not capable to work on a farm which has 16 acres of land. We are still not at ease and we need the help of the community to be able to lead a normal life. We don't have health insurance nor do we receive any kind of monetary support. For now we have left some food for the cattle, but we don't know how we're going to harvest and bring food to the house.

We beg the assistant to the commissioner of the Daruvar municipality to find a solution to our problem, that is, to find a way to help us. I point out that my "Fico" car was ran over by a Croatian army tank, which Chetniks transferred to B. Brđane, so the Croatian army thought that it was their car and ran over it.

Mile Gagula from Katinac, born in B. Brđani, told me in Bijela that Vel. Miletinac would burn as B. Brđani had burnt. He didn't say that directly to me, but to Ranko Savković from Brđani. That Ranko Savković killed, from behind, three police officers in Daruvar. Mišo Rekić, the son of Gojko and Desa, about whom we heard that he is, at the time, in the investigative jail in Bjelovar, participated in the killing of our son which took place on 23 September 1991. Stevo Rekić from B. Brđani also was a member of the Chetnik band and he personally fired his gun at the window of our house. That bullet went between me, A., and my son J. Milan Rekić, called Brko, from V. Brđani, who called you names while you were establishing Croatian Democratic Union in V. Miletinci, was also a Chetnik in Miokovićevo, as well as his brother Veljko and Dragan, but we all heard people saying that Zeljko and Rade were killed. One of the most terrible tormentors was Zdravko Marić, the son of Milorad from B. Brđani, whose father works in Grmany. Allegedly, in Brđani he raped J.P.* who was exiled from B. Brđani and had a little son ... whom they also killed. Now there is no one in B. Brđani. Everything is burnt and taken away. Some people from neighbouring villages keep coming here and take away with them everything they find.

The two Žarković brothers, Savo and Stevan, lived in our village. Savo joined the Chetniks and was, allegedly, captured, and is now in a jail. His brother Stevan first cooperated with the Chetniks, and when he saw what they were doing he joined the Croats. Now he is

hiding in our village of Miletinac or, to be precise, he lives freely and is protecting the village with a gun which our National Guard gave to him. He robbed a lot of cattle, but the day before yesterday someone took it from him and drove it away in a truck. He doesn't know who drove it away. It was rumored that it was police that did that.

Finished at 1:30 p.m.

**ANNEX 221:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF S.H.**

S.H., son of I. (a father), born on ..., occupation:
retiree, resident of ..., gives the following:

TESTIMONY

“On September 7th 1991, at around 8,00 a.m., Branko Orozović from Đulovac came to my house in Đulovac and he told me that Franjo Žmegač was found killed in his house in Đulovac. Branko Orozović also told me that Milan Plavšić and me should go to Žmegač's house to see if that was true. So Milan Plavšić and me started for the house of Žmegač. When we came to the house, policemen of the “SAO Krajina” were there. Those policemen were Cveto Poznić and Vlado Kezele. I entered the house and I saw Franjo Žmegač killed lying on his back on the doorstep, with his legs in the room and with the upper part of his body facing the kitchen. I saw one bigger knife with a green shaft on the window of the kitchen, but I didn't see if it was covered with blood or not. The clothes that killed person was wearing weren't partly burned. Just the appearance of the killed person changed due to temperature, that is due to the arson in the house. While we were undressing the killed person, so that we could wash him and change his clothes before the burial, I saw seven stab wounds on the killed person that were, probably, inflicted by a knife or another sharp object. Out of those wounds one was in the abdomen, four stab wounds on the neck were inflicted from the right side, one on the face was inflicted from the right side and one was on the right temple. The same told me lots of times that they threatened to kill him, but he didn't tell me names of persons that threatened him. He was on bad terms with Ratko Kukić from Đulovac who threatened to kill him. They quarrelled about the boundary and they were often in court because of that. According to stories of inhabitants, I heard that Žmegač's daughter Ivanka Kolar, who is temporarily working in Germany, was talking about the village that she found her father's money and, among that money, she found a note where it was written: ‘If I die, know that Mr. so-and-so killed me.’”

The note was drawn up by: IVO GJAJIĆ

**ANNEX 222:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.S.**

made on the 5th of January 1995 in the Municipal Court in Daruvar, witness – M. S., investigative judge – Antun Dominko, prosecutor – Pavao Piršljin.

A criminal charge against Ljuban Amidžić for the criminal offence from the act 120, 1st subsection of the First Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia.

M.S., father J., permanent address – ..., occupation – worker, 25 years old, born in Virovitica, has no relationship with the accused.

He states the following:

As far as the murder of Franjo Žmegač is concerned I can say that I knew Žmegač very well. He lived in Krivaja and that is the village near Đulovac. He lived in his own house because his wife died.

Franjo Žmegač was found dead in his house in Krivaja, he was stabbed with knife and his throat was cut. I think that his neighbor found him in the house. The house was also put on fire but it did not burn down to the ground so his body was not burnt completely. I personally saw his body.

After Klisa was liberated videotape with a filmed murder of Franjo Žmegač was found in the house whose name and last name I do not know but I know that he was a musician and that he owned a camera. I do not know where that videotape is now and I do not see what was on it, however the people who saw it said that Franjo Žmegač was killed by Branko Pavković from Gornje Cjepidlake, Zoran Marković called Vjeverica (squirrel) and some man who was masked, that is he had a hood on his head.

A division unit of the Virovitica brigade called “Zebre” (zebras) found that tape.

I was in Đulovac all the time till the 13th of September 1991 when they brought me into the prison and they questioned me there but they released me immediately after the interrogation and then I escaped from Đulovac.

I can say that the whole Plažan family from Đulovac was killed in their own house, that is Milan Plažan was killed, his mother and his father. All three of them were butchered. They were killed on the 12th of December 1991 and the Croatian army entered Đulovac on the 15th of August the same year.?

I do not know if Jovan Carević was involved in the murder of Franjo Žmegač. I also know the person named Milan Mirkajlović because he was my neighbor but I do not know if he was involved in the murder of Franjo Žmegač.

I have nothing else to state.

The witness was warned according to the act 77 of the Criminal Proceedings Law, the record was not read.

Recording secretary:

Elizabeta Taritaš

Investigative judge:

Antun Dominko

Witness:

M.S.

**ANNEX 223:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF F.S.**

Made on the 21st of February 1994 in the County Court in Bjelovar, witness – F.S., investigative judge – Antun Dominiko, prosecutor – Đuro Pokrajac.

A criminal charge against Ljuban Amidžić and others for the criminal offence from the act 120, 1st subsection of the First Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia.

F.S., father A., permanent address ... – Đulovac, occupation – housewife, 53 years old, born in Banja Luka.

She states the following:

The main leaders in the village called Miokovićevo in that period, now Đulovac, were: Jovan Carević, who was the main leader, Rajko Amidžić called Liska and Milan Mirkajlović and Kosta Malivojević.

They were all armed pretty well and I can say that I even saw Rajko Amidžić driving a tank around the village. Almost the whole Serbian population was armed with weapons that they probably obtained from Serbia.

There was the prison in the village and it was situated in the veterinary clinic. I remember that Boško Kolundžić who was my neighbour guarded the prison and his son, Tihomir Kolundžić, was also with him. Not only the grown-up people were armed, they also armed the children. The children and the older people were keeping watch around the village. The others, that is the younger ones were going into action.

A lot of people were killed in the village of Miokovićevo and I can say that Franjo Žmegač was butchered, Ankica Smiljčić, Jaga Prša, Jelka Ašak were killed and also one villager whose name was Alfred and his mother were killed.

My sister N.B., her husband F. and their son M. were killed too. I was just at her place when Jovan Carević and Rajko Amidžić came and they called my sister, her husband and their son and they killed them there. During that incident I was wounded in my arm but I managed to hide in the bathroom and when they stopped shooting I hid myself in the attic and after that they threw a bomb in the bathroom. Mostly the people from Miokoćevo were locked up in that prison but they also brought people from the neighbouring villages. The Croatians were in that prison but there were also some Serbs who did not want to take the weapon in their hands.

One of the main leaders in the village was also Željko Toplak called Čado and Mirko Bosanac called Cigo who brought the weapons to the village and he also brought Šešelj to Mikovićevo.

Stanko Panić was together with the mentioned persons and he drove the ambulance for them and Radomir Baronac was also with them.

Before my family was killed, that is my sister, my brother-in-law and their son, the three mentioned individuals came and those were: Jovan Carević, Rajko Amidžić and Kosta Malivojević. They came to my place in a car. Jovan Carević got out of the car and he called out my sister, her husband and son and when they all came out in the yard my sister asked Jovan what they were they supposed to do, should they run away and Jovan answered that he did not know and he turned in order to go towards the car. At that moment when he turned his back Rajko Amidžić who was masked started shooting first at my sister then at my brother-in-law and their son. I was watching it all from the house threshold. Milan was

about 2 meters away from me. Rajko Amidžić was about 5 to 6 meters away from my sister and her husband when he shot from his gun. I think that he was shooting from a machine-gun. My sister and my brother-in-law died immediately while their son died of the inflicted wounds later.

Investigative judge:

Antun Dominko

Recording secretary:
Slađana Naglić

Witness:
F.S.

**ANNEX 224:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.M.***

RECORD ON WITNESS HEARING

I.M.

made on the 20th of May 1994

in the Municipal Court in Daruvar

Present court officials:

Investigative judge – Antun Dominko

Recording secretary – Elizabeta Taritas

Criminal case against: Milan Ajdinović and others because of the criminal offence from the act 120/L – 122 of the General Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia

Present – the prosecutor – Vladimir Tramišak

The information about the witness:

Name and last name, name of the father – I.M. son of ...

Occupation and residence – pensioner, ...

Place of birth and age – Kip, born in 1936

Relationship with the accused – none

The witness states the following:

On the 16th of September 1991 the Serbs performed the attack on the village of Doljani. It could have been sometime about 2:30 p.m. and I got with my son out of the basement and I was in the cowshed because I wanted to feed the cows. Just as we were in the cowshed a person, unknown to me, wearing civilian clothes, armed with a machine-gun barged into the cowshed through the door and started to shoot. As soon as that person started to shoot I jumped through the door into the barn and I hid behind some boards and my son, M. M., who was 32 years old, was killed immediately. After a while, while I was hiding in the barn, underneath those boards, where I lay for some time I heard that the rest of them gathered in the yard and they were looking for me and they shouted that they would put the cowshed and the barn on fire. Although they shouted that they would put the cowshed and the barn on fire they did not do it, but they shot at the cowshed and the barn so one machine-gun burst injured me in the area of the head and the ribs.

I lay in the barn till approximately 9 p.m. and only when everything calmed, that is, when all of them left, I got out from beneath those boards and my wife got out of the basement and only then we realized that our son was killed.

That same night ..., our first neighbors, were killed. We found them dead the next day in front of the entrance of their cowshed.

I do not know who those people were, but I am sure they were the local Serbs from the village of Doljani and the surrounding villages...

I do not know Goran Zabrdac or Nenad Bursac.

I heard, while I was laying beneath those boards, them talking, the Serbs who were in my yard and I concluded from that conversation that they took all the people that they found in the houses to A.K.'s* basement. The house of A.K. was ... houses away from my house.

I heard from one woman in the village that they raped A.K..

I have nothing more to state.

The witness was warned according to Act 77 of the Criminal Law Proceedings, the record was not read.

Finished at: 10:00 a.m.

Investigative judge: Antun Dominko

Witness: I.M.

Recording secretary: Elizabeta Taritas

ANNEX 225:

WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.M.

MINUTES ON WITNESS INTERROGATION

AUGUST MOULIS

made on 11th February 1997 at the County Court in Bjelovar

Investigating judge: Antun Dominko

Recording secretary: Elizabeta Taritaš

Criminal procedure against: Milan Ajdinović and others because of the criminal deed under Article 120 of the Basic Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia.

Began at 11.10 hrs

County State Prosecutor: Darko Žegarac

Name, father's name: A.M., F.

Occupation and address: ..., retired

Place of birth, age: Doljani, 74

Not related to the defendant

The witness is warned according to Article 221 of the Law on the Criminal Procedure that he is bound to tell the truth and that he must say everything because giving a false statement is a criminal deed. He is also warned that he is not bound to answer the questions that would disgrace him, or his relative, or that would damage or criminally accuse him. He states:

On 16th September there was an attack at the barracks in Doljani that lasted until somewhere in the afternoon, 15.00 or 16.00 hrs. The shootings then stopped and I went out of the shelter in my cellar into the backyard to see what was going on, and I talked in the

backyard to my neighbours H. and M.. We were arguing whether the barracks fell or not, we did not actually know what had happened. I advised them to go to feed the cattle and to go back to the shelter. A quarter of an hour did not pass from our conversation in the backyard and the shootings again began. I ran towards the cellar but my son stayed in the backyard, he did not manage to take shelter and those that were shooting, captured him. He then had to say that there was a shelter in the cellar and that we were in that shelter and then they chased us all out of the cellar, that is, they did not chase us out right away, but we were in the cellar until they brought some other neighbours. When they brought into the cellar my neighbours J. P. and his wife, then F. S. and Š. H., they all chased us out and we had to lie down in the backyard face down. Then they searched the house, looking to see if we had any weapons. After that they chased us again into the cellar. It all lasted a couple of hours. After they went away, I got out of the cellar, that is when they were leaving, they told us all to get out of the cellar and ordered us not to move from the backyard, threatened us that they would kill anyone who tried to get out of the backyard.

After they left, I went to my neighbours', the Hašeks' and I did not find them in their house. It was night already. The next morning, I again went to the Hašeks' and then I found Božena Hašek and August Hašek dead by the stable. They were lying next to each other by the stable. Božena Hašek was shot through the chest, and her son August was lying with his head in her lap. He was also shot through the head. One part of his head was blown out.

Then I went to my other neighbour, I.M. and then he told me that the previous day, when the attack was, they killed his son I.* in the stable.

I did not recognize any of these attackers, they were men from other villages. I remember that one was called Dušan.

I have nothing more to state.

Warned according to Article 77 of the Law on the Criminal Procedure, the minutes were not read.

Done at 11.30 hrs.

**ANNEX 226:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.K.***

MINUTES OF WITNESS INTERROGATION

A.K.

made on 20th May 1994 at the County Court in Daruvar

Investigating judge: Antun Dominko

Recording secretary: Elizabeta Taritaš

Criminal procedure against: Milan Ajdinović and the others because of the criminal deed from the article 120/1. – 122 of the Basic Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia.

County State Prosecutor: Vladimir Tramišak

Name, father's name: A.K....

Occupation and address: ... a, housewife

Place of birth, age:

Not related to the defendant

The witness is warned according to Article 221 of the Law on the Criminal Procedure that she is bound to tell the truth and that she must say everything because giving a false statement is a criminal deed. She is also warned that she is not bound to answer the questions that would disgrace her, or her relatives, or that would damage or criminally accuse her. She states:

On 16th September 1991 there was an attack at the barracks in Doljani. Exactly because of that we were hiding in our houses in the cellars, so that I was, together with my husband, my father- and mother-in-law, in the cellar of my house. Somewhere around 16.00 hrs there was a cease-fire. Then my husband went out of the cellar and to the stable to feed the cattle. We also went out of the cellar and were watching through the blinds what was going on outside. My father-in-law went with my husband into the stable. We were listening to Radio Zagreb in the house and we heard on the news that in a moment there should be a surrender of the barracks in Doljani. When we went out of the cellar, we saw a tank at the barracks through the blinds, but without our Croatian flag and I knew that the barracks had not fallen yet. There was a Yugoslav flag on the tank. Then we went back into the cellar, and my husband and my father-in-law were still in the stable. Then the fierce firing began all over and at our house and we did not actually know what was going on. My father-in-law managed to get back into the cellar, but my husband remained in the shed. That shootings lasted for a while, and then I heard my husband shouting for us to get out. I then got out of the cellar and saw an armed man who told me to raise my arms and to lie down. I then saw that the backyard was full of armed men. I did not know those men. My husband was already lying on the ground, and I also lay down. Then they asked me whether there was anyone else in the cellar, and I told them that there was and then my father-, my mother-in-law and my neighbour ..., that was also in the cellar with us, went out.

After that they started interrogating us where the members of our police were, and whether they were in our house. I told them that there was no-one in the house, but they went to check out and to search the house. One of them went into the cellar and I went with him. I do not know that man, he could be about 30 years old, he was short, baldish, and blond. While we were in the cellar, he asked me whether they were the Chetniks, and I answered that I did not know and that I knew nothing about politics. He also told me that one old man said that he was a Chetnik and that he killed him, but I do not know whether he meant August Hašek, who was murdered that day with his mother. He also told me that he married a Croatian woman and that he had a son. He did not tell me where he was from.

After a while, two armed men came into the cellar, that I did not know, that is, I knew one of them, and that was Goran Zabrdac from Daruvar.

After a while my father-in-law, my mother-in-law, my husband and this neighbour, that were with us in the cellar, were sent down in the cellar again. They all then went to the other houses, and four armed men remained in our house. After a while, I was called outside and they asked for a drink. I then gave them beer and returned into the cellar. In the meantime, our neighbours ... were brought into the cellar.

I was again called outside, and then a young man, about 18 or 19 years old, ordered me to go into the kitchen and there he ordered me to take off my clothes. Since he pointed a gun at me, I was frightened and I had no other choice than to do what he ordered. Then a man with black hair and black beard came into the kitchen and raped me, and after him there was another one who did the same, also with black hair. After that they allowed me to dress myself and to go back into the cellar.

All this was happening from around 17.00 until 21.30 hrs when they all left the house and when we went out of the cellar.

I have nothing more to state.

Warned according to Article 77 of the Law on the Criminal Procedure, the minutes were not read. Done at 13.30 hrs

**ANNEX 227:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.K.**

RECORD ON WITNESS HEARING

J.K.

made on the 31st of August 1994
in the Municipal Court in Daruvar

Present court officials:

Investigative judge – Antun Dominko

Recording secretary – Elizabeta Taritaš

Criminal case against: Ljubun Amidžić and others because of the criminal offence under Act 120, section 1 of the General Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia

Present

- the prosecutor – no one

- the accused – no one

The information about the witness:

Name and last name, name of the father – J.K., son of I.

Occupation and residence – agriculturist, ...

Place of birth and age – Vukovije, born in 1935

Relationship with the accused – none

The witness states the following:

During the whole period of the war I was in Vukovije in my house all the time until my house, my barn and my cowshed were set on fire. This happened on the 8th of October 1991, some time around 6 p.m. My wife and I were in the basement. First they started shooting at the house and then I recognized the voice of Pero Tomić from Gornja Vrijeska and of Branko Čakmak from Donji Daruvar. They put the barn and the cowshed on fire. They also took away my new tractor. When I saw that my cowshed and the barn were burning I ran out of the house with my wife.

That same night the barns and the cowsheds of Nada Plicko, Zdravko Jergović and Stevo Novaković and the silo of Zdravko Ivančić were set on fire too.

I have nothing more to state.

The witness was warned according to Act 79 of the Criminal Law Proceedings, the record was not read.

Finished at:

Investigative judge:
Antun Dominko

Recording secretary:
Elizabeta Taritaš

Witness:
J.K.

**ANNEX 228:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.O.**

RECORD ON WITNESS HEARING

M.O.

made on the 31st of August 1994
in the Municipal Court in Daruvar

Present court officials:

Investigative judge – Antun Dominko
Recording secretary – Elizabeta Taritaš

Criminal case against: Ljuban Amidžić and others because of the criminal offence under Act 120, section 1 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia

Present

the prosecutor – no one
the accused – no one

The information about the witness:

Name and last name, name of the father – M.O., son of J.

Occupation and residence – worker, ...

Place of birth and age – Vukovije, 56 years old

Relationship with the accused – none

The witness states the following:

I do not know who killed Mijo and Ivka Novaković and Kopriva Štefica because the night before they were found dead I was, together with some 20 people, in the basement of an inn in Vukovije. In the morning D. G. came there and he told us that they were killed.

They were killed from a firearm and Mijo Novaković was laying in front of the house, Štefica Kopriva was on the steps and Ivka Novaković was found in the house.

I helped to bury them.

That night when the barn and the cowshed of Zdravko Jerković were set on fire I was in the basement of his house because I fed his pigs and hens. I recognized the two men who set it all on fire and those were Pero Tomić from Gornja Vrijeska and Rade Mačak from Gornja Vrijeska.

I do not know where Stojan Bjelajac and Pero Paripović are now.

In the building of the forester's office, just in the period when these murders happened, Stojan Dabić and some other Batinjani villagers lived there and they were all armed.

I have nothing more to state.

The witness was warned according to Act 79 of the Criminal Law Proceedings, the record was not read.

Finished at 12:30 p.m.

Investigative judge:
Antun Dominko

Recording secretary:
Elizabeta Taritaš

Witness:
M.O.

**ANNEX 229:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.H.**

RECORD ON WITNESS HEARING

M.H.

made on the 21st of February 1994 in the County Court in Bjelovar

Present court officials:

Investigative judge – Antun Dominko

Recording secretary – Slađana Naglić

Criminal case against: Ljuban Amidžić and others because of the criminal offence under Act 120, section 1 of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia

Started at 10:00 a.m.

Present – the accused – Đuro Pokrajac

The information about the witness:

Name and last name, name of the father – M.H., F.

Occupation and residence – pensioner, ...

Place of birth and age – Vukovije, 68 years old

Relationship with the accused – none

The witness states the following:

During the whole period I was in Vukovije and I can say that the Chetniks passed through Vukovije, that is, they passed from the direction of Batnijani towards the Dobro's house where their command was located. Out of the villagers of Vukovije, allegedly Bjelajac Stojan was with them and I have to say that he really protected the Croatian population in Vukovje and many Croatians slept in his basement. I know Duško Zdjelar and Vojo Zdjelar and they were the main robbers, That is to say, they robbed a lot of houses in Vukovije that were deserted. Those were the Croatian houses and Pero Zdjelar worked together with them.

They took away my tractor too and Ljubiško Dželalija took it but they gave it back to me owing to Milan Resan.

I can also say that in Vukovije itself few houses were set on fire, some farm-buildings and the cowshed and the barn owned by Nada Dličak, the cowshed and the barn owned by Stojko Novaković, the cowshed and the barn of Zdravko Jergović, the cowshed and the barn of K.J. were also set on fire, the same as the silo of Zdravko Ivančić. This was all put on fire by the Chetniks who came from Bastaji.

Mijo Novaković, Ivka Novaković and Štefica Kopriva were killed in Vukovije and the Chetniks killed them and we found the dead bodies on the steps in front of the house. They were killed with shots from a gun in the back of their heads.

I also know Stevo Đurđević who was a very bad man, fanatical and he often shot from the weapon around Vukovije.

I heard that Mirko Žarković used to come to the village and he would try to persuade the villagers to leave their own homes.

Those three persons that were killed were found at Slavica Kopriva's place. That is to say, all of them slept in the house of Mijo Novaković and in the morning Slavica Kopriva found them on the steps of the house. In the course of October 1991 the Chetniks from Batinjani

were stationed for about two weeks in one building of the forester's house. Some time, during the period while they were in that building, these murders of these three people happened. I do not know who could have done that. The house where these people were, was about 200 meters away from the building where those Chetniks were stationed. My son buried those people, P. P. made the coffins and S. B. dug out the grave. M.O. was also present on their burial.

Finished at 11:30 a.m.

INVESTIGATIVE JUDGE:
Antun Dominko

Recording secretary:
Sladana Naglić

Witness:
M.H.

**ANNEX 230:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.A.***

RECORD ON WITNESS HEARING

A.A.

Made on 23 March 1995 at the Municipal Court in Daruvar. Investigative judge: Antun Dominko. Recording secretary: Elizabeta Taritaš. Criminal case against Ljuban Amidžić and others because of the criminal offence under Article 120, page 1, of OKZRH. County attorney: Dajana Barberić Valentić.

A.A.... She is ... years old. Residence address:.... She is a housewife. She is not related to the accused.

On 23 September 1991 my husband and his neighbours were repairing the object for storing corn. Somewhere between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. three vans full with army, Serbs, came and surrounded our house and the houses of At the time when they surrounded the houses and opened fire at them, me and my son were in the house, and my husband and neighbours were in the yard. Together with me in the house was also my mother, M.

A.*, who was unable to move. At the time they opened fire they started shouting "Ustashas, get out of your houses!". Before me and my son got out of our house into the yard, I saw, looking through the window, Stevo Rakić, standing in the street and firing from his automatic rifle at the window I was at, so bullets passed near my head. Among those whose surrounded the house and fired their rifles I saw, beside Stevo Rekić, Milan Rekić, Veljko Marić; to be precise I didn't see Veljko Marić but I heard he was among them. I heard it in the conversation of those who surrounded and fired at our house. Also I saw Savo Gagula and Vladimir Kezele, and Milan Žarković, the son of Veljko.

I stepped out into the yard but my son started running away through the cornfield and was killed. I heard those people saying that Milan Rekić, called Mićo, killed him. I heard it when I was locked up in the van. Pero Matijević was also killed while he was running through the cornfield, and M. M. managed to run away.

I don't exactly know who killed Pero Matijević. I only heard them saying that someone called Boško, who had lost a radio-station, did it. I also heard, from their conversation, that together with Milan Rekić was Veljko Rekić according to that, my son and ... were killed by those three men.

On the same day my husband and I were taken to Brđani. They questioned us there. They wanted us to tell them where Ustashas and National Guard were. I was beaten and tortured

there – they drove a nail into my hand, they also cut my hand with knife. I don't know those people who tortured me. The one who drove a nail into my hand had blonde hair and a yellow collar. My husband was also beaten and they even cut his head. They were all dressed in uniforms, either military, mask, or police. On their caps they had five-pointed stars and some sort of little crosses.

In the evening of the same day they let me go home while they took my husband to Dulovac. He spent a month there, and was afterwards exchanged in Bosanski Šamac.

When I returned home I found out that my son was dead. To be precise, my son-in-law told me that my son was missing and on the following day (the 24th of September) we found him dead in the cornfield. I went to bury him, but Serbs from Brđani didn't allow us to bury him in the graveyard and told us to bury him in a dung heap. However, with the help of S. Ž. who went to Brđani, I got permission to bury my son in the graveyard, but without any kind of ceremony and no one was allowed to be in attendance, except for the people who dug out the grave.

Except for my husband they didn't take anybody else from VI. Miletinac to captivity because all the Croatian villagers were forced out of the village. After they forced them out they started robbing their property. They took a tractor and a car from me. Although they forced the Croats out of the village I didn't leave because I couldn't leave my mother who was unable to move. So, I was hiding until the 8th of November. I slept in different places – in a dry-kiln, under straw, in a ditch. On the 8th of November I had to go and leave my mother. Well, on the 6th of October they caught me in the house and took my tractor, car and money from me, and they beat me. The car and tractor were taken by Žarko and Željko Marić, Miroslav Rekić, and some others that I can't remember. They also told me that they would come to sleep in my house. I couldn't accept that and I had to leave. During the night I ran away to Daruvar and left my mother in the house. On the 11th of November the Croatian army entered the village and I returned to the village. My mother was found dead in the field. M. M. found her. I was in attendance at her funeral in the village and after it was finished I went back to Daruvar. She was strangled and was found in the field with her skirt pulled up, as if she was raped.

The one who beat me on the 6th of November was masked and I didn't recognize him. He beat me with a rifle and his legs.

The eye-witness of all of these events, in the period of 2-3 months, while the village was surrounded, was S. Ž. who, now, lives in V. Miletinac, and was living there at the time of the events. He was with Serbs at the beginning because they forced him to go with them, they even beat him, but later on he joined the Croatians.

In VI. Miletinci there were 17 houses. Among them only two were inhabited with Serbs. The one belonged to Stevo Žarković and the other to Savo Žarković who joined Chetniks.

The person named Mario Parišić doesn't exist.

My husband was also summoned but he couldn't come because he is ill.

I have nothing else to state.

Warned according to Article 77 ZKP. The record wasn't read.

MILITARY DOCUMENTS

**ANNEX 231:
ORDER FOR THE DISARMAMENT OF THE TD, SSNO Os SFRY OF 14 MAY 1990**

Federal Department for National Defence

HQ of the Armed Forces of the SFRY

Operative Centre

p. charter No: 19-1

14th May 1990

Military top secret – highly confidential – encoded

Deliver now to the commander

Keeping of the weapons and ammunition of the Territorial defence – order to the commands of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th military territory, Combat air force and anti-aircraft defence

Because of the safe keeping and storage of the weapons and ammunition of the territorial defence and in accordance with the set tasks of the federal secretary for the national defence, at the meeting of the military council held on 27th April 1990, I

ORDER

1. the commands of the military territories and combat airforce and anti-aircraft defence with the HQ of the territorial defence of «sn and sap», will organize the take over, storage and keeping of all the weapons and ammunition from the territorial defence in the warehouses of the JNA. The commanders of the territorial defence in the frames of the organization formation building up and in accordance with the operative requests, will consider the possibility of abolishment of several smaller units whose weapons and ammunition cannot be stored in the warehouses of the JNA. When realizing the task, the exact number, sort and quantity of the weapons and ammunition that is now stored in the warehouses of the territorial defence should be determined together with the concrete possibilities of storage in military facilities and the dynamics of the realization.

In the absence of space in the warehouses the best facilities in the area of those warehouses should be used. If possible, the rooms in the barracks could be used for the storage in accordance with the regulations.

2. Exclusively, where the facilities of the territorial defence are very far and there are no conditions and possibilities for weapons and ammunition to be stored in the warehouses of the JNA, the storage and keeping should be organized in the warehouses of the territorial defence with a sentry from the units of the JNA.

3. Taking the weapons and ammunition by the units of the territorial «defence and TO staff», for use in carrying out the planned activities, will be approved by the commands of the military territories. The commands of the military territories will regulate the way of entrance, maintenance and storage with special directions as the procedure of taking the weapons and ammunition and its return to the warehouses.

4. Taking over and storage of weapons and ammunition should be finished by 21st May 1990.

The report on realization of the order with the correct review of the quantity and sort of weapons and ammunition stored in the warehouses of the JNA and, exclusively, in the warehouses of the territorial defence, should be delivered by 5th June 1990 to the HQ of the Armed Forces – 1st Department.

For the unclear questions, turn to the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the SFRY.

Chief of staff of the Armed Forces SFRY
Colonel General
Blagoje Adžić

**ANNEX 232:
DOCUMENT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SFRY OF 31 MAY 1990**

PRESIDENCY OF THE SFRY

p Charter No: 150/3-3/690
Belgrade, 31st May 1990

ENCODED

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – DELIVER NOW

to the Presidencies of the Socialist Republics and the Socialist Autonomous Regions

The Presidency of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, at the meeting held on 29th May 1990, has considered and adopted the information of the Federal Secretariat for the National Defence concerning the measures which this Secretariat has taken for the safer security of the weapons of the Territorial defence on the territory of the entire Yugoslavia and concluded to meet the Presidencies of the Republics and Autonomous regions with its evaluation.

The Presidency of the SFRY has been informed that until now, about 54 % weapons of the Territorial defence were stored in warehouses and the facilities of the JNA, and 46 % in 1380 facilities outside the JNA. Out of 1380 facilities, 202 facilities of the Territorial defence did not have any security for the extreme measures, and 948 facilities were indirectly secured only with one guard at the entrance of the facility, and it was possible to break into these facilities unnoticed or by an attack on the guard, and to come to the weapons and ammunition.

With the massive development, the great dispersion of the weapons and ammunition has happened and which was not followed by the building of the proper facilities for their storage and adequate physical security, which led, especially recently, to the rise in the stealing of weapons and ammunition from the facilities of the Territorial defence throughout the country (in 1988 and 1989 and the first four months of 1990 there were 46 thefts of weapons and ammunition). Besides that, because of not having physical security 9 tanks were heavily damaged in a municipal HQ of the Territorial defence.

Together with this, there are indicators pointing to the possibility of organized robberies of great amounts of weapons and ammunition by some groups and extreme organizations foretelling an armed rebellion for the realising of their own goals.

Bearing in mind this situation, the Federal Secretary for the National defence has given an oral order to the commanders of the military territories on 17th April 1990

The commanders of the Territorial defence of the Republics and Autonomous regions to jointly evaluate all the facilities of the Ter. defence in which weapons and ammunition is stored, and in any concrete case where weapons and ammunition are not completely secured, to take measures for its safe keeping in accordance with the existing regulations.

With a detailed analysis and evaluation, it has been determined that most of the facilities of the territorial defence do not comply with the basic technical conditions for proper storage and maintenance of weapons and ammunition, and that not one facility has the requested security (guards for the direct security, sentry unit with the right number of guards and a unit that would, in case of a larger organized attack, intervene immediately), and which is most important.

On the basis of determined situation and the proposition of the commanders of the military territories and the commanders of the Territorial defence, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the JNA, has with its order from 14th May 1990, concretely regulated the carrying out of this task. The main thing is that weapons and ammunition from all the facilities that are not secured in accordance with the regulations, should be taken over and stored to the conditional facilities of the JNA.

The Presidency of the SFRY has accepted the reasons for bringing out of these measures and it has concluded that these are the measures coming out of the authority of the Federal Secretariat for the National defence and which relate, exclusively, to the storage, keeping and securing of the weapons and ammunition of the Territorial defence and which only enlarges the degree of its security and regulated technical maintenance. With the taken measures the rights and the authorities of the commands and HQ of the Territorial defence are not being changed or limited. That at the same time means that, after the regulated conditions and criteria for the storage are fulfilled, the weapons and ammunition could be stored in the facilities of the Territorial defence.

Coming from these conclusions, as from the circumstances that it concerns the regular activity of the Federal Secretariat for the National defence in the frame of the expected authorities, the Presidency of the SFRY considers that all the speculations about the political background of these measures are groundless.

General Secretary
Anton Stari

Given by: Predojević 31st May 1990, Taken at 14.00 hrs

For the Socialist Republic of Croatia:

ANNEX 233:

**SSNO, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SFRY, OPERATIVE CENTER,
No.. 53-3 FROM 11 MAY 1992, TO THE COMMANDS OF THE 5TH, 10TH, 13TH AND 17TH
CORPS AND THE 4TH MILITARY REGION**

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF SFRY

I. ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIVE CENTER

11 May 1992

TO THE COMMAND OF THE 5TH, 10TH, 13TH AND 17TH CORPS AND THE 4TH
MILITARY REGION (AND INFORM THE 2ND MILITARY REGION)

On the basis of the entire situation on the territory of the Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in accordance with the Decision of SFRY on the transfer of members of the JNA – citizens of FRY from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the territory of FRY, and vice versa,

I AM ISSUING THE ORDER

1. Carry out all the necessary preparations and transfer the following:
 - 9th Motorized Brigade from Vojnić to the garrison in Zaječar
 - 592nd Motorized Brigade from Glina to the garrison in Vranje
 - 19th Motorized Brigade from Višegrad to the garrison in Požega
 - 46th Partisan Brigade/51st Partisan Division from Okučani to the garrison in Čačak
 - Armored Battalion/5th Motorized Brigade from Hutovo to the garrison in Podgorica
 - Armored Battalion/453rd Mechanized Brigade from Živinice to the garrison Sremska Mitrovica
 - 2nd Armored Battalion/243rd Armored Brigade from Bosanski Brod to the garrison Uroševac
 - 1st Armored Battalion/51st Mechanized Brigade from Topusko to the garrison Novi Sad
 - Motorized Battalion/4th Motorized Brigade from Tuzla to the garrison Pirot.
 - Motorized Battalion/39th Motorized Brigade from Bosanski Brod to the garrison Vranje
 - Motorized Battalion/84th Motorized Brigade from Okučani to the garrison Zaječar
 - Motorized Battalion/549th Motorized Brigade from Bosanski Novi to the garrison in Prizren
 - Motorized Battalion/592nd Motorized Brigade from Knin to the garrison in Vranje
 - Howitzer Division/208th Combined Artillery Regiment from Mostar to the garrison in Valjevo
 - Howitzer Division/102nd Combined Anti-Armored Artillery Brigade from Plitvice to the garrison in Gnjilane

- Howitzer Division/164th Motorized Brigade from Okučani to the garrison Negotin
- Multi-Barreled Rocket Launcher Division/150th Combined Artillery Brigade from Okučani to the garrison in Vranje
- 485th "pontb" from Podnovlje to the garrison in Smederevo

The units have to be transferred with the complete manpower, equipment and combat technique means before 19 May 1992.

In the event that the entire combat technique means cannot be transferred for any reason, then the manpower with personal weapons and equipment has to be transferred, and the remaining combat technique means have to be handed over to the unit determined by the Command of the Military Region.

In that case, the transport of the manpower has to be done by air from the airport Mahovljani (Banja Luka) and the airport Bihać to the airport Niš, Priština, Lađevci and Belgrade.

2. The officers, soldiers and civilians from the aforesaid units born in the territory of the Serbian Republic Krajina, that is, Bosnia and Herzegovina, or according to the plan of the Personnel Department of the Federal Department for National Defence are determined for the reinforcement of the TO and the police of the "Serbian Republic of Krajina" or the "Serbian Republic" in Bosnia and Herzegovina, will stay in the territory.
3. According to the elaboration of the plan for the transfer, one copy has to be sent to the Headquarters of the Armed Forces, I. Administration, at least two days before the planned transfer.

Deadline for the realization of the plan: 15 May 1992.

CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES
(illegible)

ANNEX 234:

REQUEST FOR AMMUNITION AND OTHER EQUIPMENT, DELIVERED TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE REP. OF THE SERBIAN KRAJINA ON 18 SEPT. 1991

OFFICIAL SECRET

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

THE SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION OF K R A J I N A
THE HEADQUARTERS
OF THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF THE SAO KRAJINA

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Knin, September 18th 1991

The request for our needs for the ammunition and for other military equipment is delivered.

—

THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE – BELGRADE

(on the hands of the minister general lieutenant-colonel Tomislav Simović)

In connection with your telegram Confidential no. 5-259 from September 12th 1991, we deliver to you a list of our needs for the SAO Krajina. We made the list of the necessary ammunition on the basis of the armaments that we have at this moment, taking 4 sets of ammunition for every weapon. Besides that, many staff addressed a request for necessary armaments that we deliver to you. With above-mentioned we address to you the request for other necessary military equipment.

I – THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF KNIN

NECESSARY 4 sets of ammunition on the basis of armaments that they have:

1. Bullet 7,62mm hand-gun and automatic weapon
(package with 3150 bullets) (51 trunks): 160.650 pieces
(...)
16. Bullet 7,62mm heavy machine-gun M84
(package with 900 bullets) (34 trunks): 30.600 pieces

OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT

- Helmet: 1.000 pieces
(...)
17. Camouflage uniform – for winter: 1.000 kpl.

II – THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF BENKOVAC

NECESSARY 4 sets of ammunition on the basis of armaments that they have:

1. Bullet 7,62mm hand-gun and automatic weapon
(package with 3150 bullets) (47 trunks): 148.050 pieces
(...)
12. Anti-infantry mines: 200 pieces

OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT

1. Military uniforms.....2.000 kpl.
(...)
5. Cutlery (knife, fork, spoon, mess kit, water-bottle).....500 pieces

NECESSARY ARMAMENTS FOR THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF BENKOVAC

1. Hand-gun 7,62mm “TT”.....60 pieces
(...)
 11. Mortar 120mm.....2 pieces
- Deliver mentioned means to the Staff of the Territorial Defence of Benkovac.

III – THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF OBROVAC

NECESSARY 4 sets of ammunition on the basis of armaments that they have:

1. Bullet 7,62mm semi-automatic rifle with frame
(package 1120) (105 trunks).....117.600 pieces
(...)
 12. Defensive hand-grenades M-75 (package 60) (30 trunks).....1.800 pieces
- ##### OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT
1. Helmets.....550 pieces
(...)
 9. Batteries RUP-33.....30 pieces

Deliver above-mentioned MS to the Staff of the Territorial Defence of Obrovac.

IV – THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF GRAČAC

NECESSARY 4 sets of ammunition on the basis of armaments that they have:

- 1. Bullet 7,62mm hand-gun and automatic weapon
(package 3150) (43 trunks).....135.450 pieces
(...)
- 10. Bullet 25mm TZO (package 50).....400 pieces
- OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT
- 1. Helmets.....1.000 pieces
(...)
- 20. Field vehicle.....10 vehicles

The municipality of Gracac includes the great territory from Gospić to Obrovac and many local committees from other municipalities inhabited by Serbs joined the municipality of Gračac.

Deliver mentioned means to the Staff of the Territorial Defence of Gračac.

V – THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF VRGINMOST

NECESSARY 4 sets of ammunition on the basis of armaments that they have:

- 1. Bullet 26mm signal-hand-gun.....2.400 pieces
(...)
- 19. Defensive hand-grenade M-75 (package 60).....1.800 pieces
- OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT
- 1. Helmets.....500 pieces
(...)
- 5. Field vehicle.....1 piece

NECESSARY ARMAMENTS FOR THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF VRGINMOST

- 1. Signal-hand-gun.....50 pieces
(...)
- 12. Tank M-84.....18 pieces

Deliver mentioned means to the Staff of the Territorial Defence of Vrginmost.

VI – THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF VOJNIĆ

NECESSARY 4 sets of ammunition on the basis of armaments that they have:

- 1. Bullet 26mm signal-hand-gun.....3.500 pieces
(...)
- 17. Defensive hand-grenade M-75 (package 60).....1.800 pieces
- OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT
- 1. Passive sight.....6 pieces
(...)
- 30. Woollen socks in olive-drab colour.....4.000 pairs

NECESSARY ARMAMENTS FOR THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF VOJNIĆ

- 1. Mortar 60mm.....20 pieces
(...)
- 12. Automatic hand-gun 7,65mm M-84.....20 pieces

Deliver mentioned means to the Staff of the Territorial Defence of Vojnić.

VII – THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF DVOR

NECESSARY 4 sets of ammunition on the basis of armaments that they have:

1. Bullet 7,62mm hand-gun and automatic weapon
(package 3150).....107.100 pieces
(...)

16. Defensive hand-grenade M-75 (package 60).....1.800 pieces

OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT

1. Military uniform.....1.000 kpl.
(...)

19. PTK-56.....20 pieces

Deliver mentioned quantities to the Staff of the Territorial Defence of Dvor, Trg Maršala
Tita no. 6

VIII – THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE OF GLINA

NECESSARY 4 sets of ammunition on the basis of armaments that they have:

1. Bullet 7,62mm hand-gun and automatic weapon
(package 3150).....15.750 pieces
(...)

10. Defensive hand-grenade M-75 (package 60).....1.800 pieces

OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT

1. Helmets.....500 pieces
(...)

6. Protective overcoat.....500 pieces

Deliver mentioned means to the Staff of the Territorial Defence of Glina.

Commanding officer of the Territorial Defence: SAVO RADULOVIC

Minister: MILAN MARTIC

Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia

The SAO Krajina – the municipality of Knin

The Staff of the Territorial Defence of Knin

THE MOST INDISPENSABLE MEDICAMENTS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

1. Parenteralni solutions
2. Analgetici
3. Local anaesthetics
4. Antibiotics

...

Assistant of the head of the Medical Personnel SN. SL. of the Armed Forces of the SAO
Krajina:

Dr. MARKO MAŽIBRADA

Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia

The SAO Krajina – the municipality of Knin

The Staff of the Territorial Defence of Knin

**ANNEX 235:
REPORT OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE TO KRAJINA FROM 21 AND 22 SEPT. 1991 TO
THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE KRAJINA.**

SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION
KRAJINA

HQ of the Territorial Defence of the SAO Krajina
Charter. No: 30/2
22nd September 1991

To the Chief Commander of the Armed
Forces of the SAO Krajina
Commander of the Armed Forces of SAR Krajina
Security Agency

REPORT

21st/22nd September 1991

During the previous day on the entire area caught by combat actions, there were skirmishes of different intensities depending on the direction they were happening.

On the Sinj area, our forces, with the units of the JNA broke through and stopped 8 km from Sinj. Great danger is represented by the fact that further cleansing of the area has not been done, and moving from Knin – inj is very dangerous. Two days ago we had losses, exactly in these forces that were left behind, and it was repeated last night when two soldiers were killed, and three severely wounded. We have very weak forces in that area, 4 tanks, 4 personnel carriers and about a hundred infantry soldiers.

In the Šibenik area there was fighting, but the greatest danger is represented exactly by those broken groups that were left behind, and which act on their own, and set ambushes. Since the area from Knin to the entrance of Šibenik is vast, and which is not controlled, nor have the publicising been set in the communications, moving in that area is very dangerous. A JNA convoy of vehicles with weapons ran into such an ambush, and 16 members of the reserve of the JNA were captured, together with Major Stevan Krklješ. A reserve policeman Marinko Manojlović was also captured.

There is information that in the area of Drniš and on Promina there are 500 members of the Croatian police and National Guard who have been hiding in Drniš and in caves on Promina. In this area the barracks in Trbounj has been deblocked.

In Skradin our hold the occupied positions.

On the area of Benkovac, there was sporadic shooting at several locations.

Today in the early morning hours the barracks in Zadar were attacked.

REPORTED BY:
Slavenko Milivojević

**ANNEX 236:
OPERATIVE REPORT OF 14 DECEMBER, 1991**

SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION OF KRAJINA
Municipality of Knin
HQ of the Territorial Defence
Charter No: 584/5
14th December 1991

Operative report
delivered to – HQ of the Territorial Defence of SAO Krajina

(...)

Rear security is good because all the means (weapons, ammunition, food) are provided by the JNA according to the scheme about the rear security at 405th rear base VP 8248 Knin.

A company of the Territorial Defence in Knin and which has been on leave until 14th December 1991, has reported today at the Additional battalion, and released home to report on Monday, 16th December 1991.

Until then, the Municipal HQ of the Territorial Defence Knin will determine, with Colonel Đukić's 221st brigade, the exact location of its arrangement. The possible area of the arrangement is Eraković's stable or Lemeš.

REPORTED
Colonel Slavenko Milivojević

OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

**ANNEX 237:
DECISION OF THE ANNEXATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PAKRAC TO “SAO KRAJINA”
FROM 22 FEBRUARY 1991**

On the 10th joint meeting of the Council of the Associated Work, of the Council of the Local Committees and of the Social and Political Council of the Municipal assembly of Pakrac held on February 22nd 1991, convened by urgent proceeding on the initiative of 16 committeemen in the context of examination and evaluation of the present situation in the municipality of Pakrac,

THE DECISION

about joining of the municipality of Pakrac to the SAO Krajina was made.

I

The municipality of Pakrac joins the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina.

II

The Decision becomes effective on the day when it is made and it will be published in the “Official Gazette of the municipality of Pakrac”.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKRAC

CLASS: 021-05/91-01/29

REGISTRY NUMBER: 2162-01-91-1

Pakrac, February 22nd 1991

The chairman of the Municipal assembly

MILAN BOŽIĆ, graduate veterinarian

**ANNEX 238:
CONCLUSION ON RENAMING THE POLICE STATION OF PAKRAC INTO THE MUNICIPAL
SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERIOR FROM 22 FEBRUARY 1991.**

On the 10th joint meeting of the Council of the Associated Work, of the Council of the Local Committees and of the Social and Political Council of the Municipal assembly of Pakrac held on February 22nd 1991, convened by urgent proceeding on the initiative of 16 committeemen in the context of examination and evaluation of the present situation in the municipality of Pakrac, the following

CONCLUSION

is drawn:

I

The Police station Pakrac is renamed to the Municipal Secretariat of the Interior of Pakrac.

II

The Municipal Secretariat of the Interior Pakrac is directly subordinated to the Secretariat of the Interior of Krajina.

III

The Conclusion becomes effective on the day of being drawn and it will be published in the "Official Gazette of the municipality of Pakrac".

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKRAC

CLASS: 021-05/91-01/28

REGISTRY NUMBER: 2162-01-91-1

Pakrac, February 22nd 1991

The chairman of the Municipal assembly
MILAN BOŽIĆ, graduate veterinarian

ANNEX 239:

DECISION ON THE RETURN OF EXPELLED SERBS TO ETHNICALLY CLEANSE SERBIAN VILLAGES

According to the article 8 of the Statute of the municipality of Pakrac, the Municipality Assembly of Pakrac has on its 3rd meeting held on 09th June 1993 reached the following

DECISION

on the return of the exiled Serbs to the ethnically cleanse Serbian villages of the municipality of Pakrac

Article 1

With this decision is determined the return of the exiled Serbian people to their houses in the villages representing the ethnically cleanse Serbian area.

Article 2

The return of the refugees will begin when the Croatian Army, police and symbols will be removed from the Serbian villages, and the UNPROFOR take the complete control on that area.

Article 3

The Commission for the connection and negotiations with the UNPROFOR, named by the Assembly, will arrange with the representatives of the UNPROFOR all the details about the return of the refugees in accordance with this Decision.

Article 4

This Decision becomes valid on the day when it was reached, and it is applicable since then.

THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIAN KRAJINA – MUNICIPALITY ASSEMBLY PAKRAC

No: 14/93

Pakrac, 15th June 1993

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY

Veljko Džakula

**ANNEX 240:
DEAD CIVILIANS IN THE FORMER MUNICIPALITY OF PAKRAC**

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. STJEPAN WIRTH | 87 years old, found decapitated in his flat at Strossmayer Street 4 |
| 2. ANKA DEGEL | 82 years old, murdered in the garden in Strossmayer street, where she was buried |
| 3. DASEK | approximately 75 years old, buried together with Anka Degel, – was exhumed |
| 4. MARIJA SVEČNJAK | approximately 80 years old, massacred with her two sisters Ankica and Helena in the cellar of her house in Strossmayer Street |
| 5. HELENA SVEČNJAK | |
| 6. ANKICA SVEČNJAK NEMET | |
| 7. “JOHN DOE” | female body found in a ditch ear the Croatian Home while it was cleared |
| 8. ANKICA GRBIN | 51 years old, murdered in Strossmayer Street. |
| 9. FRANCISKA PIHIR | born in 1903, murdered in Strossmayer Street 63, buried in the Semeti garden |
| 10. IVANKA PIHIR | born in 1933, buried at the same location |
| 11. ANA ERJAVEC | born in 1907, mother of Ivanka, buried at same location |
| 12. BARA MAJSTOROVIĆ | died on 28 September 1991 in the shelling of Pakrac in M. Gubec Street |
| 13. VINKO MAJSTOROVIĆ | husband of Bara, disappeared on that occasion |
| 14. SOFIJA PETRAČ | Pakrac, died in a shelling in M. Gubec Street |
| 15. FRANJO PETRAČ | husband of Sofija, died on the same occasion |
| 16. JOSIP HEJDELBERG | born in 1916, killed with a machine gun shot, buried in the garden of Zvonko Brkašić |
| 17. KATICA HEJDELBERG | tortured and murdered in her flat |
| 18. VELJKO MILIČEVIĆ | Pakrac, Gundulić Street 45, his neighbor Krajnović murdered him with an axe |
| 19. STJEPAN IVIČEK | murdered on 15 November 1991 |
| 20. KAZIMIR NIGOVIĆ | shot by a machine gun in his garden on 29 September 1991 |
| 21. MIROSLAV KULHAVI | born in 1952, murdered in Pakrac in J. Marković Street 45 on 27 September 1991 |
| 22. MIKO KLAIĆ | born in 1941, murdered in front of the department store in Lipik |
| 23. KATICA KUMP | Pakrac, in M. Vujatović Street 1, murdered on 16 December 1991 |

24. ANKICA JAROŠ born in 1937 in Badljevina, murdered on 22 December 1991
25. ZLATA LUJANAC born in 1939 in Badljevina, murdered on 22 December 1991
26. FRANJO BALCER born in 1929 in Badljevina, murdered on 16 December 1991
27. RAJKO MARAVIĆ Pakrac, died on 27 December 1991 due to wounds
28. FRANJO SLEHTA born in 1916 in P. Poljana, died on 8 January 1992
29. REZA BRUS approximately 80 years old Pakrac, murdered in Gundulic Street
30. IVAN LJEVAKOVIĆ Lipik, P.Praljka, burnt body found in someone else's grave
31. MIJO TANAC Lipik, P. Prajka, slaughtered in his house
32. BLAZ ADŽIJEVIĆ born in 1923, P.Prajka, slaughtered
33. MARICA ADŽIJEVIĆ born in 1937, P. Prajka, slaughtered
34. NIKOLA GALKO born in 1910 in Lipik, P. Prajka, murdered with firearm
35. ELIZABETA GALKO born 1920 in Lipik, P. Prajka slaughtered
36. SLAVICA ZDENIK Lipik, I. L. Ribar Street murdered
37. STANA SABO Lipik, murdered
38. IVAN MAREKOVIĆ Lipik, B. Maslarić Street, burnt body found in someone else's grave, born in 1914
39. KATARINA MAREKOVIĆ born in 1912, found under the same circumstances
40. "JANE DOE" found in the house of Toma Draksler, Pakrac, Stossmayer Street
41. MARIJAN ADŽIJEVIĆ born in 1918, D. Čaglić, murdered on 23 October 1991
42. PETAR ANTUNOVIĆ born in 1930, D. Čaglić 105, buried in Okučani
43. ZLATKO HRUNKA D. Caglic, buried in Popova Livada
44. RUZA SINJAKOVIĆ D. Caglic, buried in Popova Livada
45. ZORA BARBAČA D. Caglic, buried in Popova Livada
46. ANKA MAROŠEVIĆ born in 1930, D. Čaglić, buried in Popova Livada
47. ĐURO ŽILI born in 1928, D. Čaglić, slaughtered, Popova Livada
48. PAULINA ŽILI born in 1935, D. Čaglić, slaughtered, Popova Livada
49. BARICA ŽILI D. Čaglić, murdered, Popova Livada
50. ANKA ZANETTI D. Čaglić, murdered, Popova Livada
51. NIKOLA ANIĆ
52. IVETA SVJETLIČIĆ born in 1936, Pakrac, Gundulić Street, murdered

53. MARIO SVJETLIČIĆ born in 1972, Pakrac, Gundulić Street, murdered
54. MILAN SINJAKOVIĆ born in 1930, Kukunjevac, buried near Gavrinice
55. STJEPAN KARACSON born in 1930, Pakrac, Vineyard, buried in P. Polak near Vogrinec
56. ANTE VALIDŽIĆ born in 1933, Pakrac, Vin., buried in F. Drobnija Street 6 behind the house
57. IVAN LATINSKI born in 1933, Pakrac, Vin., at F. Drobnija Street 8, courtyard
58. ANKICA ZVONARIĆ born in 1941, Pakrac, Vin, at F. Drobnija St. 8, courtyard
59. VLADIMIR ZVONARIĆ born in 1936, Pakrac, Vin. At F. Drobnija St. 8, courtyard
- The bodies from 56. to 59. were exhumed
60. ĐURO TETEŠI born in 1929, Pakrac, Vin. In the 66th squad unit, courtyard
61. ROZIKA TETESI born in 1929, Pakrac, murdered in the same location
62. ZVONIMIR MILER born in 1939, Pakrtac, Vin., 6th Corps, found in the courtyard of Blaz Djak
63. LUCIJA KRUPA born in 1945, Pakrac, Vin., murdered on 14 November 1991 by blows with an ax
64. ZVONKO HUNJEK Pakrac, Vin., found in the courtyard of his house
65. DRAGICA HUNJEK found under the same circumstances
66. IVAN ŠMIT born in 1933, Pakrac, Vin. Near Sv. Rok
67. ZDRAVKA ŠMIT born in 1933, under the same circumstances
68. ZORAN ŠMIT born in 1981, under the same circumstances
69. LAZO GRUBINIĆ born in 1923, Pakrac, Vin., Milan Kovačević murdered him with an ax near the apiary at Sv. Rok
70. IVAN NAĐ born in 1938, Pakrac, Vin., murdered and buried
71. ANA GELER murdered and buried in the Vineyard
72. JOSIP MIOVEC Lipik, murdered and buried most likely in the courtyard of Veselko Zlojutro
73. STJEPAN BRNČIĆ murdered and buried in G. Šumetlica
74. DANIOCA BRNČIĆ the same
75. JURE BLAŽEVIĆ born in 1960, murdered in Bučje
76. IVO EGREDŽIJA born in 1967, murdered in Kukunjevac at arrest
77. MARICA FUNJEK born in 1941, Lipik, murdered and buried in Kričke
78. IVAN FUNJEK born in 1935, the same

79. IVICA JANKOVIĆ born in 1951, Pakrac, murdered in Bučje
80. ZDRAVKO KOLAR born in 1966, Pakrac, murdered and tortured in Bučje
81. VIKTOR OBLAK born in 1930, Lipik, murdered in Bučje
82. Dr. IVAN ŠRETER born in 1952, Pakrac, arrested on 18 August 1991, detained and tortured in Bučje where he was most probably murdered
83. JELA TURUK born in 1921, murdered in Lipik
84. ANKA PRAJZNER PIVARČKI probably buried in Biudici
85. MARIJAN SVJETLIČIĆ (JUMBO) Pakrac, arrested, tortured and murdered in Bučje
86. ILIJA TURKOVIĆ Pakrac, arrested, tortured and murdered in Bučje
87. MARIJA VACEK Pakrac, Vineyard, murdered and buried beneath the house of Kumer
88. VUKOSAVA BIRACĀ born in 1926, Pakrac, wounded, evacuated to Kutina, died of wounds
89. DRAGINJA BOSANAC born in 1936, Klisa, died of wounds, buried in Virovitica
90. JELA CICVARA born in 1922, the same
91. PAVA CICVARA born in 1922, the same
92. BLAT DJAK born in 1930, Pakrac, Vin., 6th Corps 33, murdered
93. STJEPAN HLEVNJAK born in 1923, Pakrac, murdered and buried in Gavrinica
94. IVANKA HLEVNJAK born in 1933, the same
95. MARIŠKA HORVAT murdered on 24 October 1991, buried in Kutina
96. PELAGIJA KUKIĆ born in 1945, Klisa, died in shelling, autopsy conducted, buried in Virovitica
97. JELENA KUKIĆ born in 1917, the same
98. SLAVICA NADAŽDI born in 1954, Lipik buried in Kutina on 7 October 1991.
99. IVICA PUHMAJER infant, Pakrac, Vin., buried near Sv. Rok
100. ANKA RAJZER Pakrac, Vin., buried in Budići
101. NADA ROMIĆ born in 1934, Klisa, autopsy conducted, buried in Virovitica
102. EMIL SOUSEK murdered
103. MILKA SAMARDŽIJA born in 1919, Klisa, autopsy conducted, buried in Virovitica
104. PETAR SAMARDŽIJA born in 1923, the same
105. MILAN SINJAKOVIĆ D. Caglic, murdered and buried in Popova Livada
106. MARA ŠIMUNEK born in 1917, Lipik died, burnt
107. MIRKO TOMIĆ Pakrac, died and buried

108. LJUBICA UZUR Pakrac, the old woman was murdered with a machinegun on 15 October 1991, at the old fair ground
109. NEVENKA VUČKOVIĆ born in 1929, Pakrac, died in Kutina due to wounds, buried in Bjelovar
110. JELISAVETA ZEC born in 1922, Klisa, autopsy conducted, buried in Virovitica
111. BARA DOLEŽAL Prekopakra, died on 10 October 1991, buried in Novi Majur
112. ANTUN MAJUR the same
113. MARIJAN DIVJAK buried in Batinjani,
114. KATA HADŽIM Dobrovac, died on 30 September 1991 in her courtyard
115. MIHOLJKA KRNETA Pakrac, N. Demonje, died on 30 September 1991
116. MILKA KOMLENAC Pakrac, died
117. STANKO KRAJNOVIĆ Prekopakra, died and buried
118. STANISLAV KOVAČEVIĆ born in 1933, Prekopakra, died on 27 October 1991 and buried in a field
119. MANDA LUJANAC Badljevina, died in shelling
120. AMALIJA LUJANAC the same
121. KATICA MARKOVIĆ Pakrac, died in M. Pijade Street 7 by grenade
122. LJUBA SUDAR Pakrac, data not known
123. JOLANDA ŠVARC Pakrac, murdered in Gavrinica
124. ANA IVANOVIĆ murdered and buried in Lipik
125. MARIJA NEMET murdered in Pakrac
126. MARA VUJIĆ died in shelling in the garden of Pakrac Hotel
127. EVICA NIKOLIĆ Lipik, died in a fire in her flat
128. MILKA VRHOVAC Lipik, buried in Bjelovar
129. MILKA VUJANIĆ Pakrac, died and buried in Pakrac
130. NENADOVIĆ Lipik, buried in Bjelovar
- 131 "JANE DOE" found in Pakrac, buried in Kutina
132. to 146. UNIDENTIFIED BODIES found in Pakrac, autopsy conducted and buried in Bjelovar
147. BRANKO ROČEK murdered after he was imprisoned in Bucje
148. ANKICA SVAŠT born in 1935, Pakrac, murdered in Gavrinica
149. NEVIO ZANDONA murdered in Bucje
150. ILIJA SURKALOVIĆ born in 1904, Poakrac died in his courtyard during shelling, at the end of 1991
151. ŽELJKO ANČIĆ Pakrac, Krndija, The chetniks murdered him in his own courtyard

152. VELJKO MILIČEVIĆ Pakrac, Gundulic Street 5, his neighbor Krajnovic murdered him with an ax
153. ŽELJKO HAJDINAC born in 1959, Pakrac, died on 20 August 1991
154. JEČMENICA approximately 70 years old, Pakrac, Pilanski put Street 41, found dead on 15 February 1991
155. ZDENKA NOVAK Pakrac, Worker settlement, found at the begin of December 1991
156. BIONDIĆ Pakrac, Mala Krndija, died in shelling in October 1991
157. ANTUN BINA born in 1928, Kukunjevac Street 67, murdered on 7 October 1991
158. VIKTOR BINA born in 1923, Pakrac, Partizan prolaz Street 63, was murdered on 8 October 1991, identified on 6 January 1992
159. ZORAN BRKIĆ born in 1955, Pakrac, was hit by an Anti-aircraft Missile at 10:50 a.m. of 28 November
160. MATE BOŽIĆ born in 1948, Bučje 20, veterinarian by occupation, arrested and brutally murdered
161. BRANKA BERGMAN Pakrac, murdered in N. Demonje, Til buried her in the garden
162. ELIZABETA MATIJAŠEVIĆ Pakrac, M. Končar Street, died during shelling
163. STJEPAN IVIČEK born in 1949, Klisa, died on 15 November 1991
164. NIKOLA KABLAR born in 1922, tortured and murdered in his house on 26 September 1991
165. VLADO KURUC born in 1942, Omanovac, massacred and buried in his courtyard in November 1991
166. STOJAN LONČAR Kukunjevac, murdered at the road block coming from Zagreb
167. ANA MALINIĆ Batinjani 45, died in October 1991, autopsy conducted in Bjelovar, buried in Batinjani on 17 April 1992
168. PANE MILKOVIĆ data in MU Kutina
169. ĐUKA NIKOLIĆ died in Pakrac
170. EVICA NOVAK born in 1944, Pakrac, returned from imprisonment, and her decapitated body was found in her courtyard on 14 October 1991
171. FRANJO REHAK born in 1930, Prekopara, died on 5 October 1991
172. JOSIP ROŽMAN born in 1930, Prekopara, died on 10 October 1991
173. ANKA ROŽMAN the same
174. STANISLAV STAREK born in 1920, Prekopara, died in shelling
175. JELKA SELMAN

176. ŽELJKO ADŽIJEVIĆ

arrested in a field on 23 September 1991, a month later he was taken to Kovačevac, selected and murdered

The majority of the unidentified bodies (NN) are at the Court Medicine and Criminal Institute where an autopsy is conducted on them. One part of the bodies is still at the Pakrac Police Station and is processed for an autopsy.

In the Pakrac Vineyards, Donji Čaglić, in the P. Prajka Street in Lipik, Strossmayer Street, Demonjin Street and the 40th Division Street, i.e. in the territory that were under temporary Chetnik occupation, entire families, children, women and elderly people were murdered, and the arsenal of the weapons was horrific. They used axes, sickles, knives, bombs and firearms were used in the least number of cases.

These data are just the basis for a later long-term and detailed investigation.

**ANNEX 241:
LIST OF KILLED PERSONS**

COMMISSION FOR ESTABLISHING
THE VICTIMS OF WAR AND POST
WAR PERIOD
41000 ZAGREB
6 RADIĆ SQUARE
MR. VICE VUKOJEVIĆ

ŽELJKA MARINAC
14 SLAVKO KOLAR ST.
41410 VELIKA GORICA

CASE: REPORT OF THE WAR CRIME AGAINST CIVILIANS

On 02 October 1991 (Wednesday) around 11:00 a.m., the war crime against the civilians in Donji Čaglić, Pakrac municipality, was committed.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT:

In Mrs. Zorka Barbača's basement there were 8 civilians who were hiding there because there were shootings and shelling and they simply couldn't stay at their homes.

On 02 October 1991, around 11:00 a.m., armed Chetniks came to the yard of the building and called for people to get out of the basement, saying that they wouldn't harm them if they did so and in case they refused they would throw bombs into the basement. Since they got scared they left the basement, all of them except one who hid behind the blankets and other things which were in the basement. He heard the conversation in the yard. The conversation went like this – the oldest civilians asked the armed Chetniks: "What have we done to you, we haven't done anything wrong?" one of them said: "You really are the true Ustashas." After that they fired at them, and threw a bomb, which didn't hurt the witness of this event who listened to the conversation, in the basement. After some time the witness came out of the basement and saw the following murdered civilians:

- ĐURO ŽILI
- PAULINA ŽILI
- ZORKA BARBAČA
- ANKA MAROŠEVIĆ
- RUŽA SINJAKOVIĆ
- MARIJAN ADŽIJEVIĆ

- ZLATKO HRUNKA

After murdering innocent civilians they destroyed and set Catholic houses on fire, since half of the village are Croats and the other half are members of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

The man who listened to the conversation and saw the whole thing, ran away from the village and is going to be the witness of these events.

Except for these kind of victims who were shot on the spot, the same Chetniks also killed the following people who were in their houses:

- BARICA ŽILI
- NIKOLA ANIĆ
- ANKA ZANETI

The armed Chetniks who committed the war crime against these civilians are the following members of the Serbian Orthodox church:

- MILAN MUŽDEKA
- DAMIR GAŠPAROVIĆ
- MILAN GAŠPAROVIĆ (MIĆA)
- VLADO GAŠPAROVIĆ
- MILORAD GAŠPAROVIĆ
- ŽELJKO GAŠPAROVIĆ
- UROŠ GAŠPAROVIĆ
- ĐORĐE SEATOVIĆ (ĐOKO)
- ĐORĐE SIJERIĆ (ĐOKO)
- MILICA SIJERIĆ

Just before the war broke out these people had their Chetnik meetings in the house of Milan Muždeka.

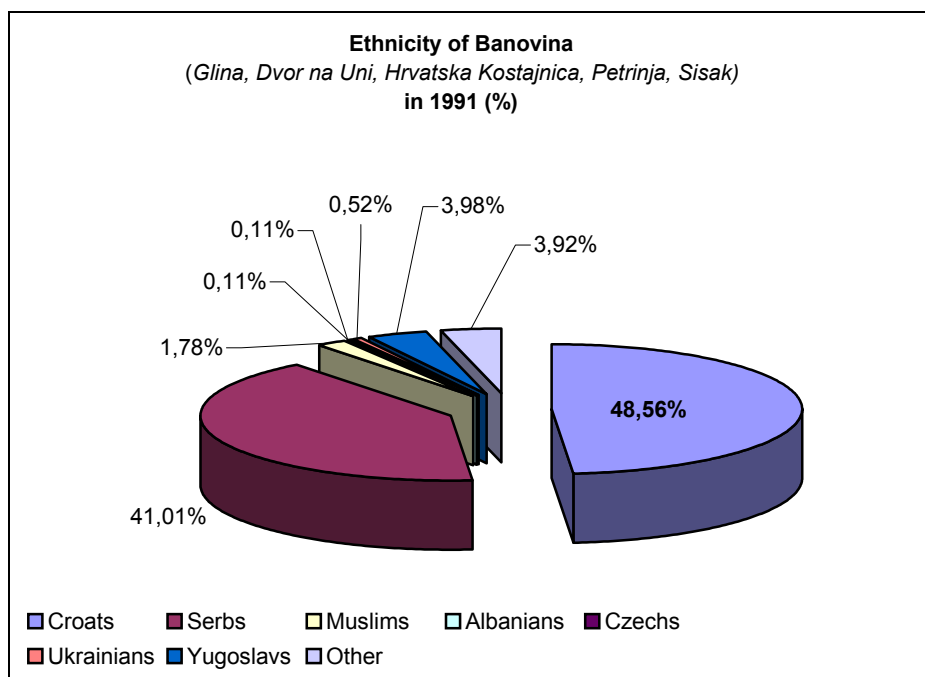
For witness hearing call the person who reported the case – Željka Marinac: 041/713-679. (The daughter of the late Đuro and Paulina Žili).

The case was reported by: Željka Marinac

PART B: BANOVA

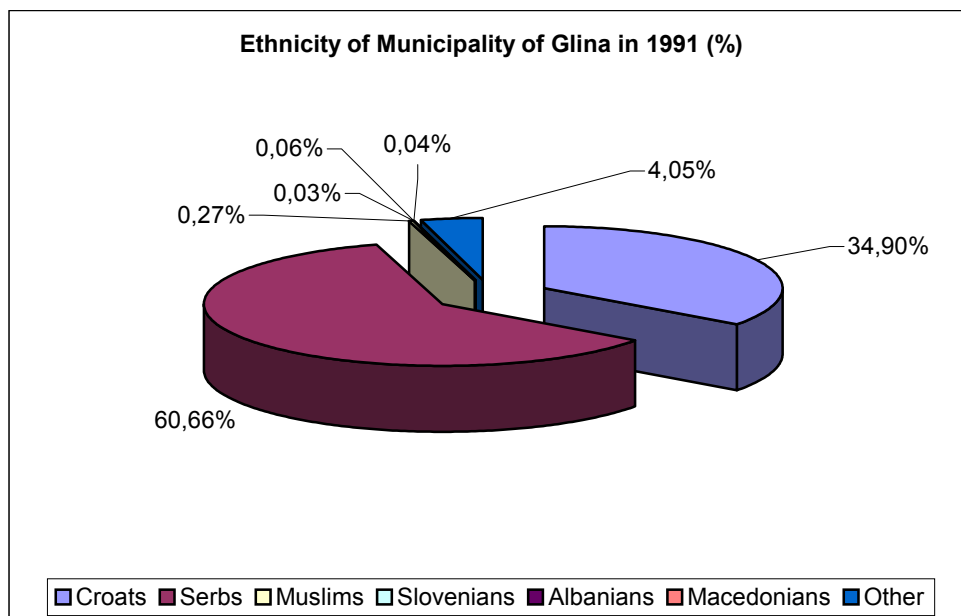
ETHNIC STRUCTURES

BANOVINA



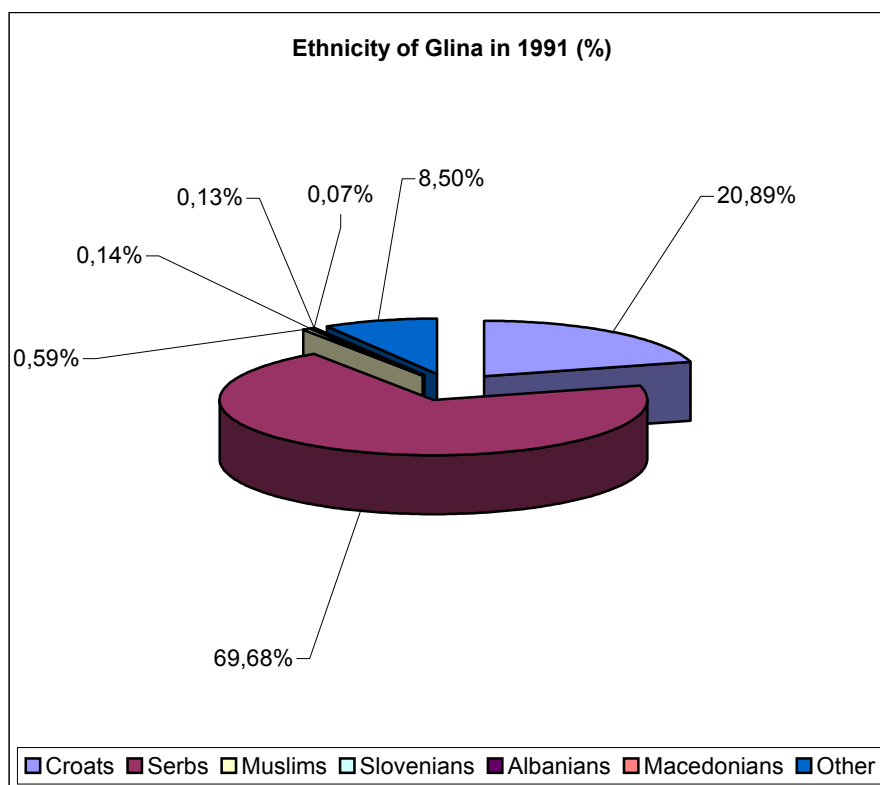
Croats	84,142
Serbs	71,063
Muslims	3,088
Albanians	190
Czechs	185
Ukrainians	906
Yugoslavs	6,898
Other	6,793
GRAND TOTAL	173,265

MUNICIPALITY OF GLINA



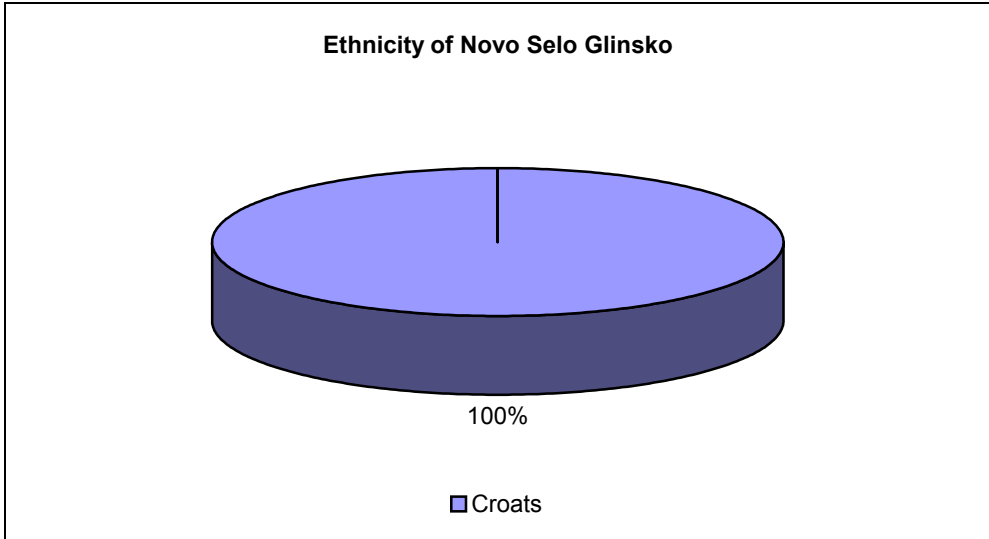
Croats	8,041
Serbs	13,975
Muslims	62
Slovenians	13
Albanians	9
Macedonians	6
Other	934
GRAND TOTAL	23,040

GLINA



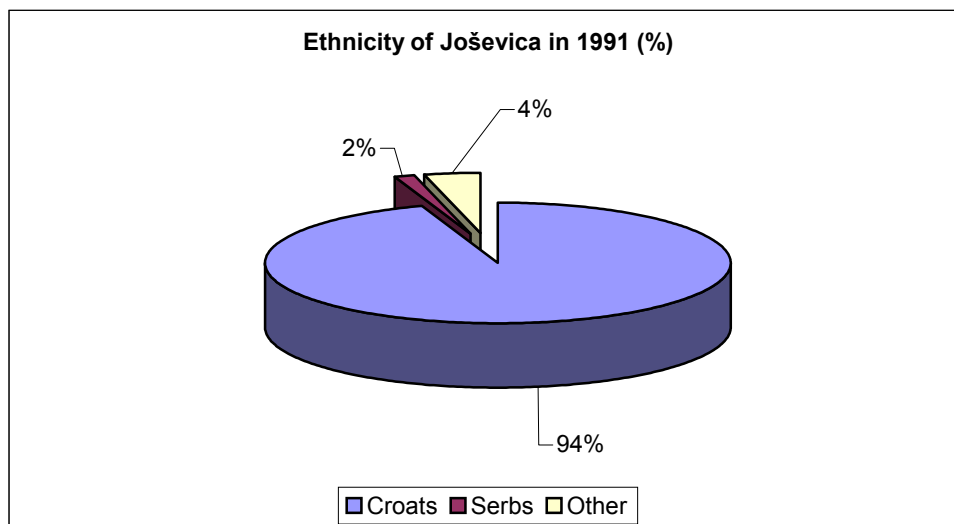
Croats	1,448
Serbs	4,831
Muslims	41
Slovenians	10
Albanians	9
Macedonians	5
Other	589
GRAND TOTAL	6,933

NOVO SELO GLINSKO



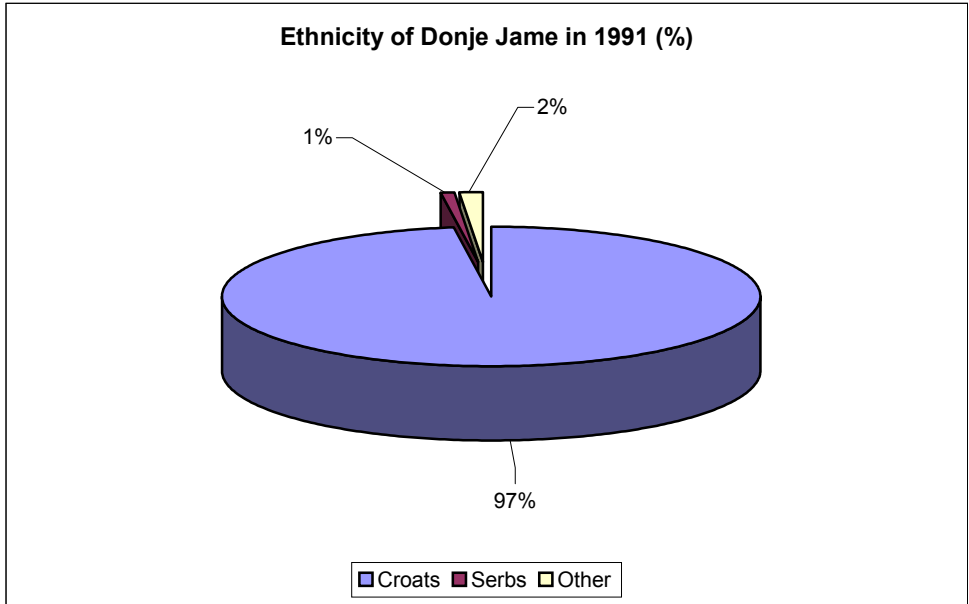
Croats	239
GRAND TOTAL	239

JOŠEVICA

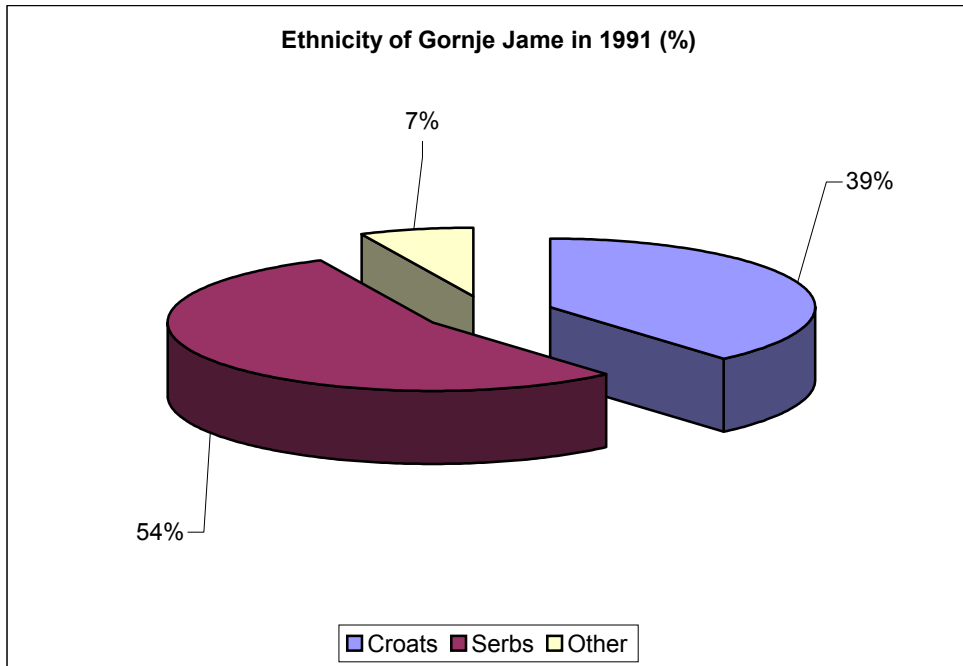


Croats	126
Serbs	2
Other	5
GRAND TOTAL	133

DONJE JAME

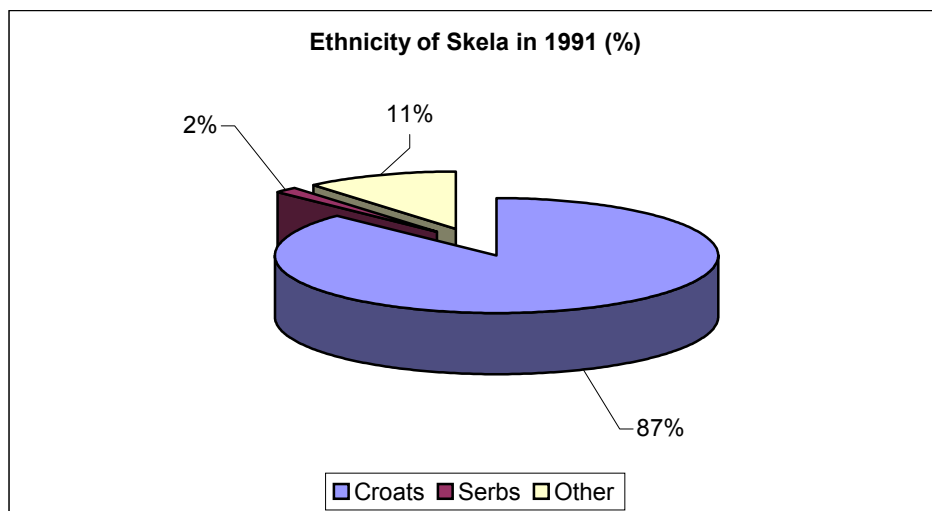


Croats	130
Serbs	1
Other	2
GRAND TOTAL	133

GORNJE JAME

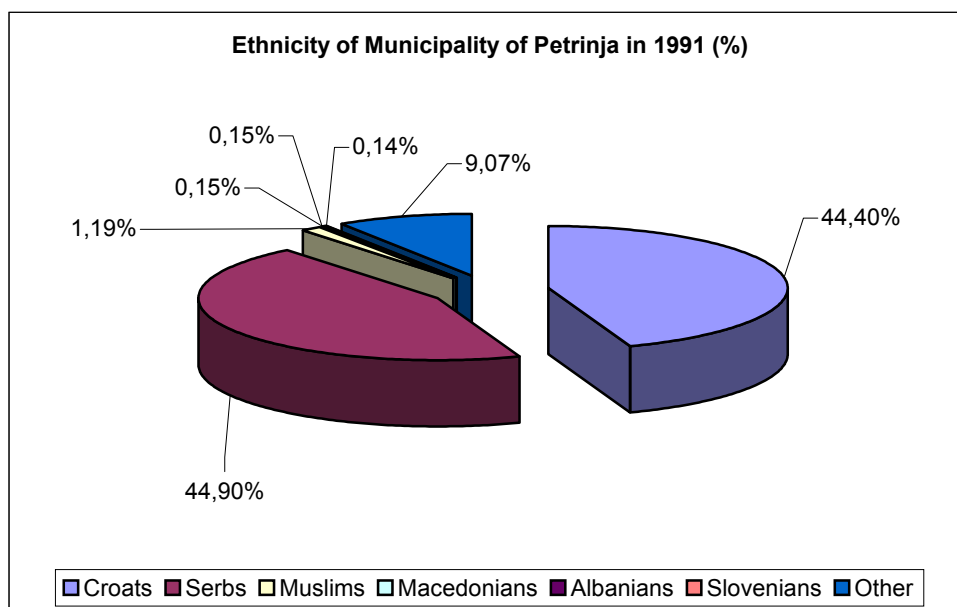
Croats	17
Serbs	24
Other	3
GRAND TOTAL	44

SKELA

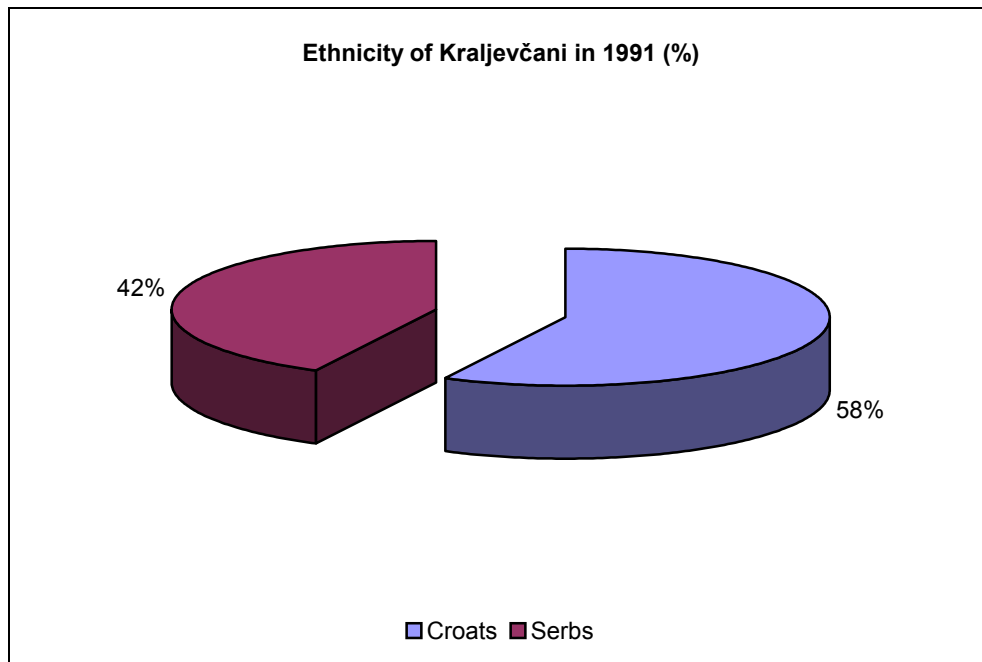


Croats	95
Serbs	2
Other	12
GRAND TOTAL	109

MUNICIPALITY OF PETRINJA

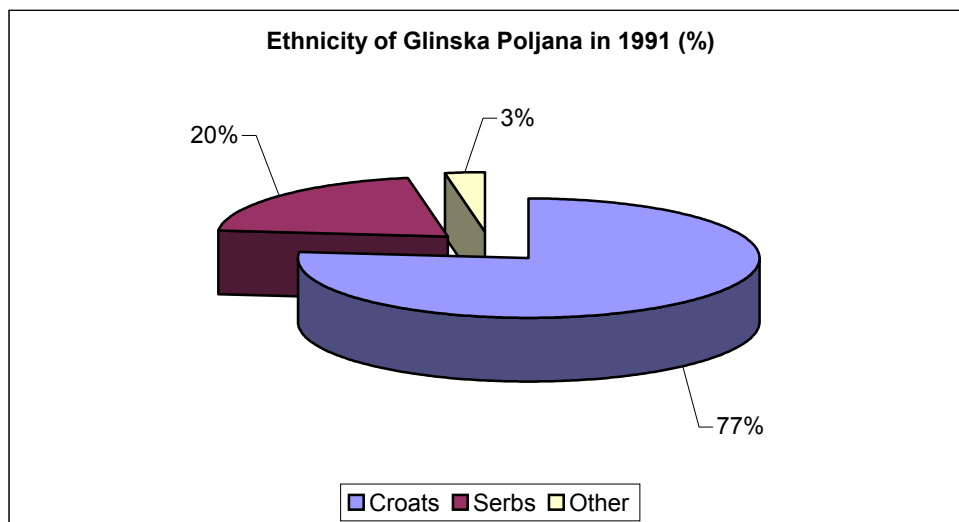


Croats	15,790
Serbs	15,969
Muslims	424
Macedonians	55
Albanians	53
Slovenians	50
Other	3,224
GRAND TOTAL	35,565

KRALJEVČANI

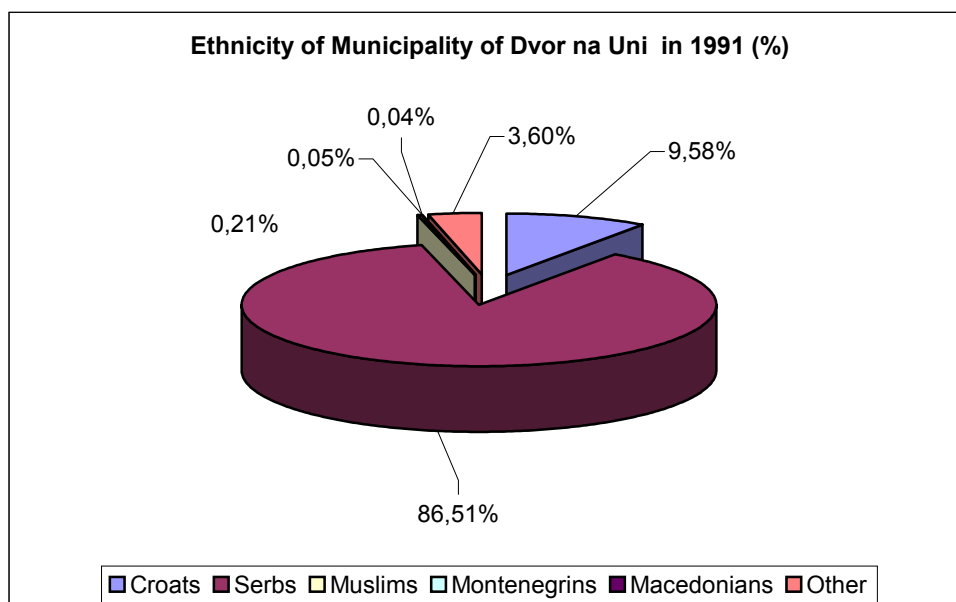
Croats	87
Serbs	64
GRAND TOTAL	151

GLINSKA POLJANA



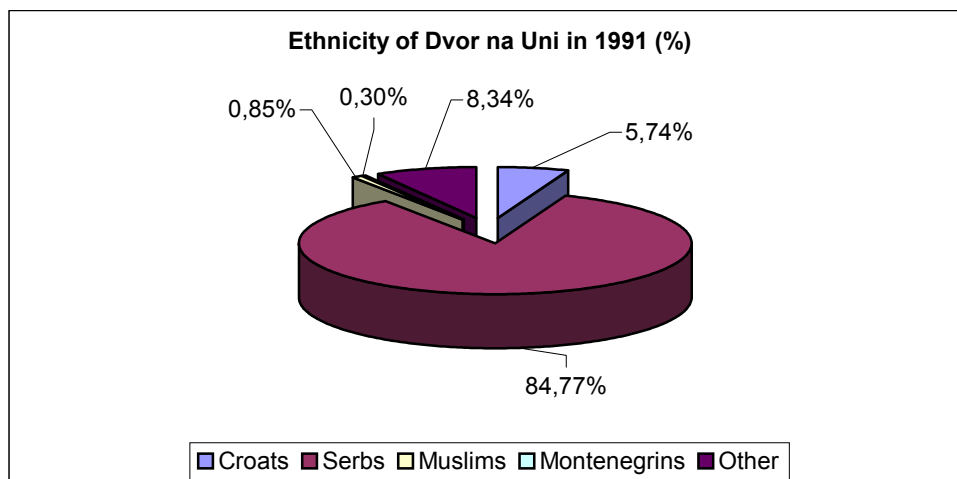
Croats	277
Serbs	74
Other	10
GRAND TOTAL	361

MUNICIPALITY OF DVOR NA UNI



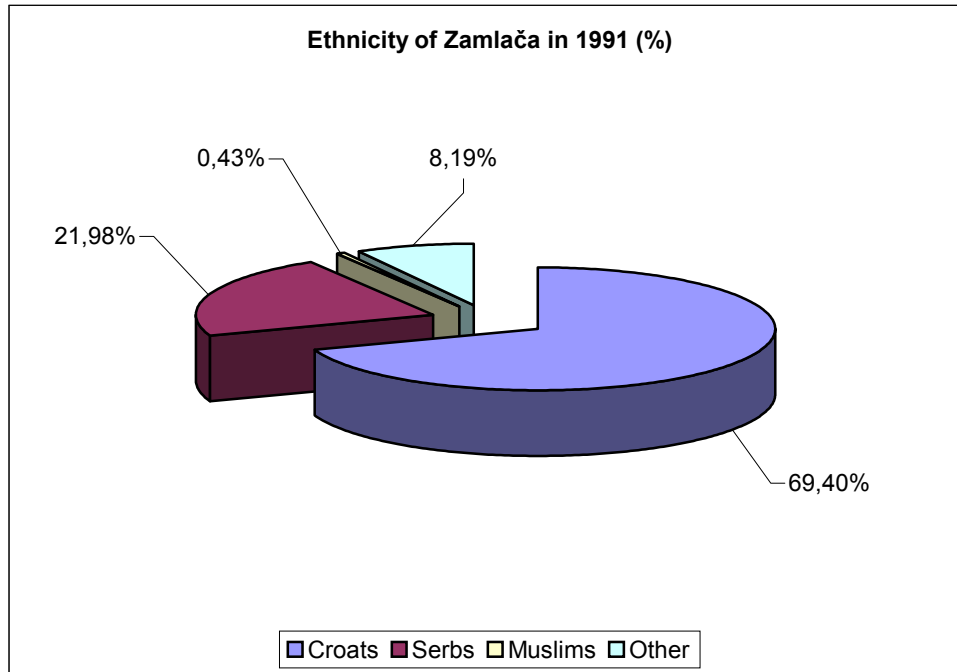
Croats	1,395
Serbs	12,591
Muslims	31
Montenegrians	8
Macedonians	6
Other	524
GRAND TOTAL	14,555

DVOR NA UNI



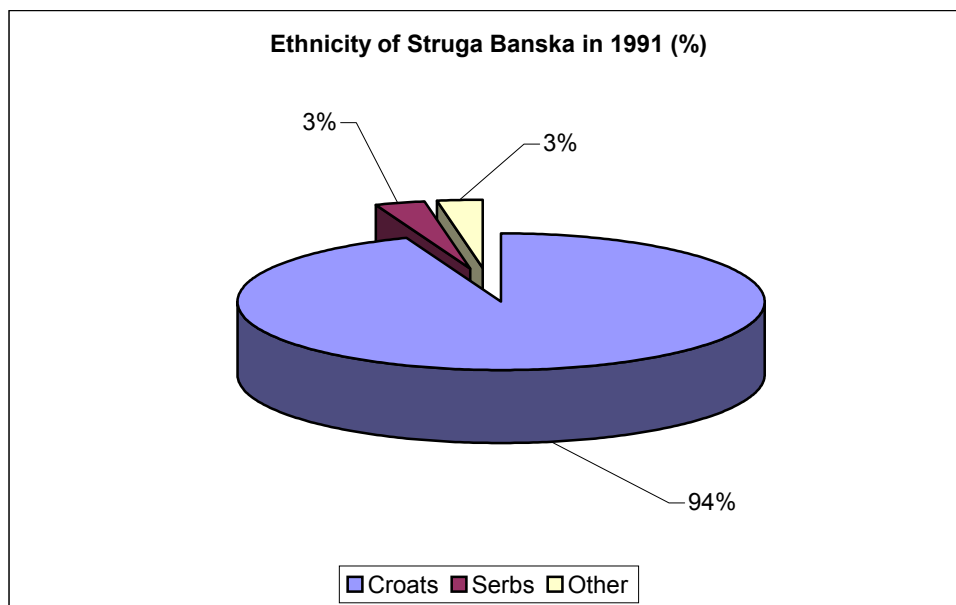
Croats	135
Serbs	1,993
Muslims	20
Montenegrins	7
Other	196
GRAND TOTAL	2,351

ZAMLAČA



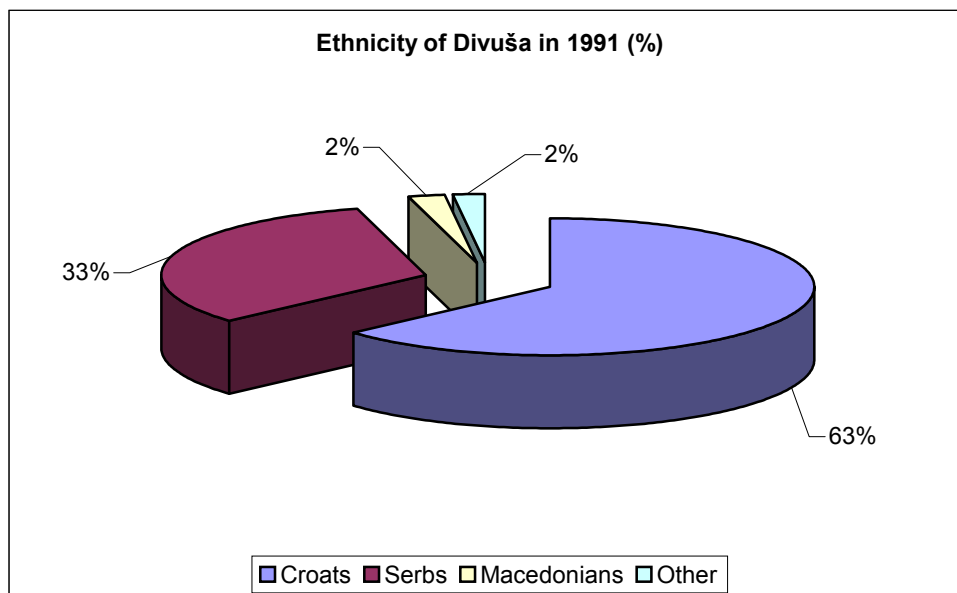
Croats	161
Serbs	51
Muslims	1
Other	19
GRAND TOTAL	232

STRUGA BANSKA



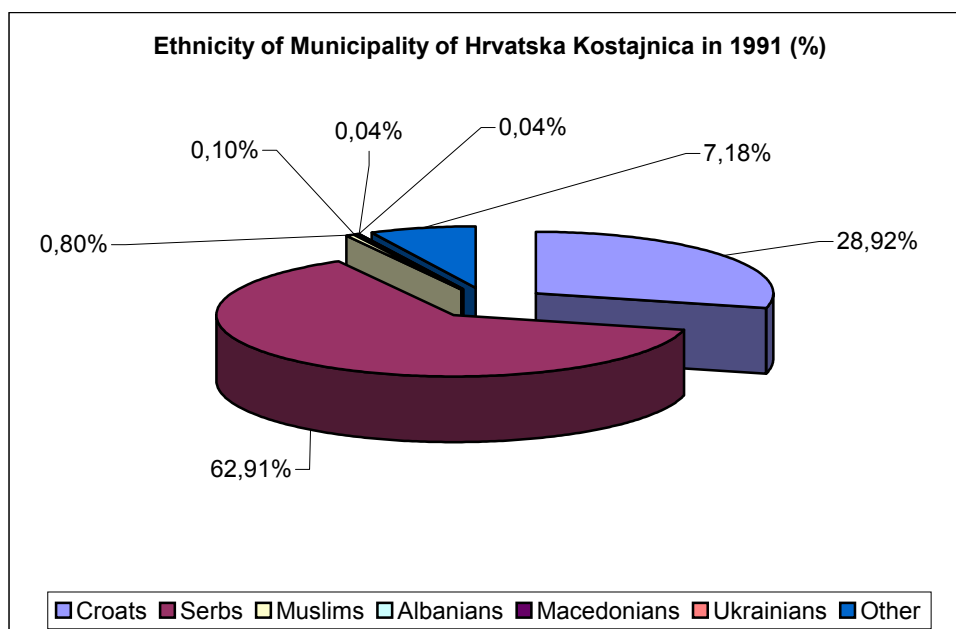
Croats	239
Serbs	8
Other	7
GRAND TOTAL	254

DIVUŠA



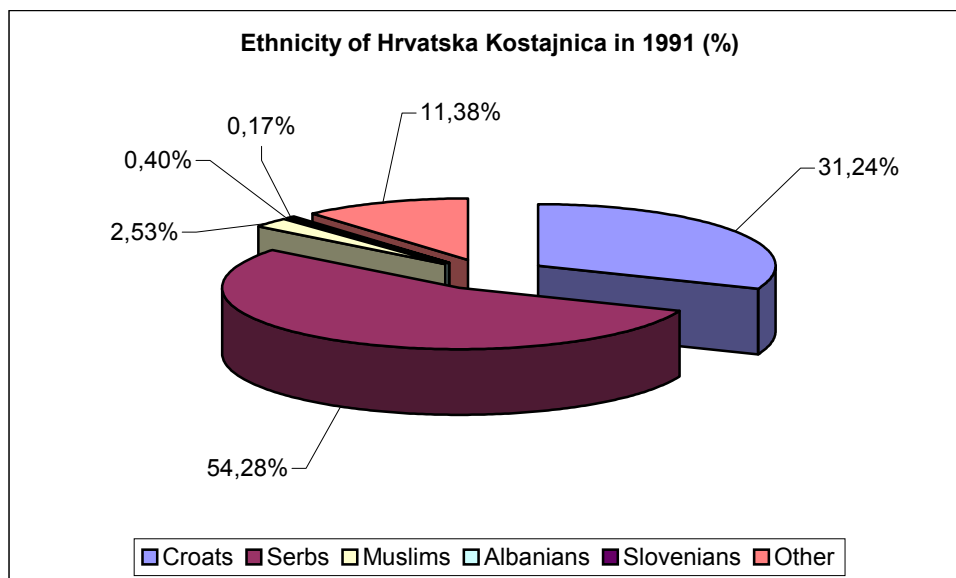
Croats	93
Serbs	48
Macedonians	3
Other	3
GRAND TOTAL	147

MUNICIPALITY OF HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA

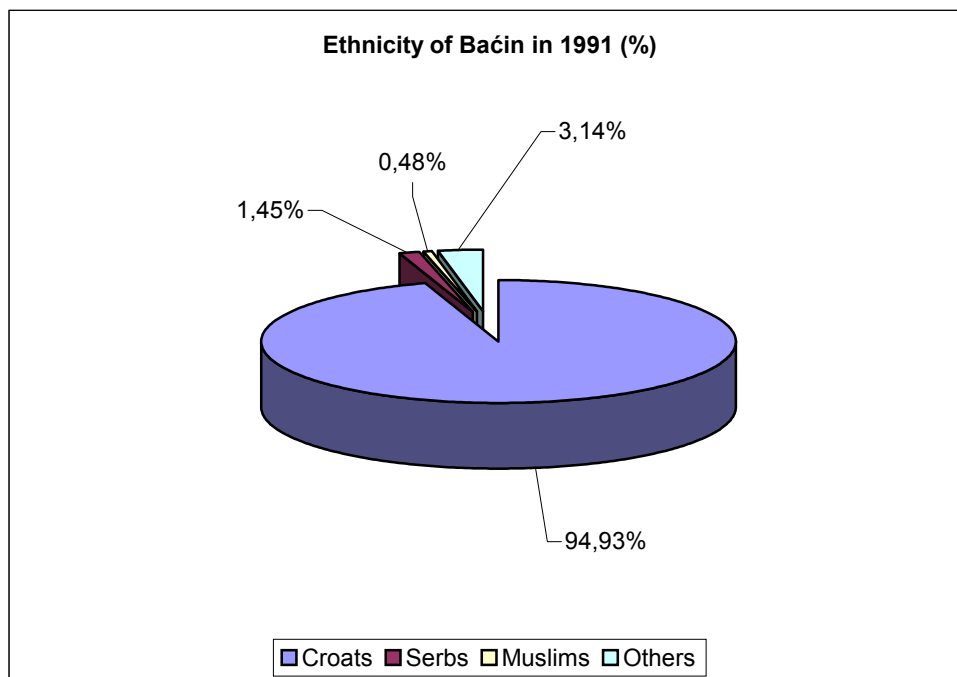


Croats	4,295
Serbs	9,343
Muslims	119
Albanians	15
Macedonians	6
Ukrainians	6
Other	1,067
GRAND TOTAL	14,851

HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA

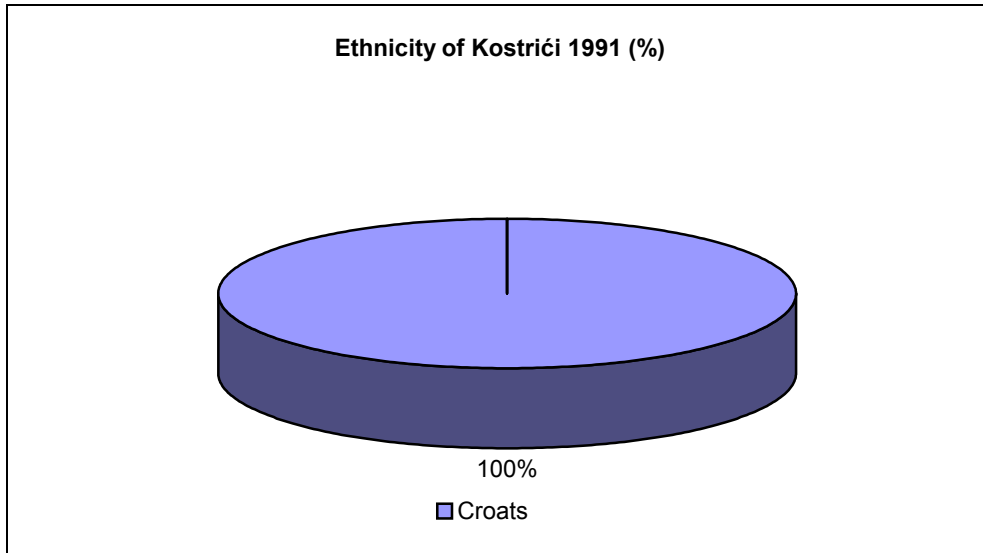


Croats	1,087
Serbs	1,889
Muslims	88
Albanians	14
Slovenians	6
Other	396
GRAND TOTAL	3,480

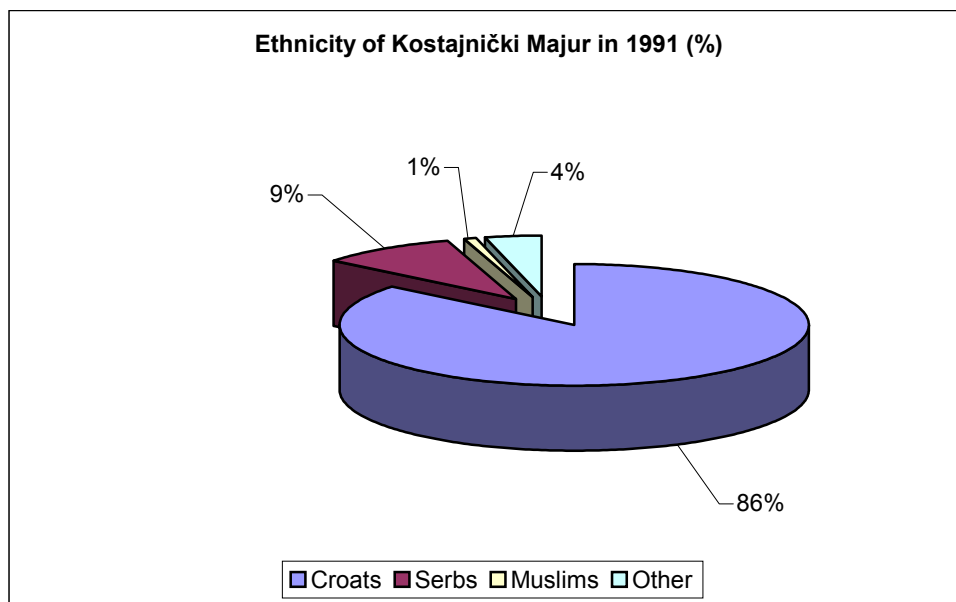
BACIN

Croats	393
Serbs	6
Muslims	2
Others	13
GRAND TOTAL	414

KOSTRIĆI



Croats	15
GRAND TOTAL	15

KOSTAJNIČKI MAJUR

Croats	457
Serbs	50
Muslims	5
Other	20
GRAND TOTAL	532

WITNESS STATEMENTS

**ANNEX 242:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Đ.Č.**

RECORD ON THE INTERROGATION OF
Đ.Č.

Made on 6 July 1999

At the County Court in Sisak

(...)

The SDS (The Serbian Democratic Party) for Glina was organised and founded at the end of July and at the beginning of August 1990. Among the founders were Živko Kralj and his brother Cane, Nikola Arbutina from Ravno Rašće, Dragan Priljeva son of Đuro from Ravno Rašće, and many others – I do not know their names or whether they are from my village or its neighbourhood. I know that the 1st accused, Dušan Jović, was also among the founders. He was actually in charge; he was a former gynaecologist from Glina. He was the President of the so-called War Headquarters first in Glina, and later I heard that he was the President of the Headquarters for the entire area of Krajina, and that he was the commander of the “Šiltovi” (“The Caps”) and the “Martić soldiers” and all other armed formations in the area of the Municipality of Glina. Among the founders of the SDS in Glina was also the 5th accused, Mile Paspalj – who later was the Minister in the so-called Government in the so-called “SAO Krajina”. He even went to America for negotiations, and before the war he used to be a forklift truck driver at the factory “Željezara” in Sisak, and according to the returning Serbs, he is a bank manager in Banja Luka now.

(...)

I can also say that the SDS was founded, as I saw immediately, and talking to my fellow citizens who were in the SDS, that their aim was to expel all Croats from the area between the river Una to the river Kupa and to establish a state by force. Pero Opalić from Ravno Rašće, son of Stevan and many others told this openly to me. The Croats were expelled by armed combat by the end of May 1991.

(...)

... after which the PP Glina was attack, at end of the attack 17 police officers were taken away – captured, three officers were wounded and one was killed. All of this was organised by the SDS and this way the armed rebellion started.

(...)

Statement given by: Đ.Č.

**ANNEX 243:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.C.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 12 October 1995 in the premises of the Police Station Glina on the conducted interview with M.C., born on ... in ..., municipality of Dvor, residence address in Glina, ... and woodcutter by occupation.

(...)

He said that all important operations in the Republic of the Serbian Krajina in the area of Glina were carried out by two groups of special units:

Intervention team called "ŠILT", the Commander of which was SINIŠA MARTIĆ (VLADE). Their base was in the hunting centre in Pogledić. There were around 30 men in it. Some of them were:

STEVO from Trtnik, allegedly killed in Banja Luka

HOTI, Leman's son from Glina

Čupović from Roviška

Son of Dušan Rebrača

There was another diversionist team of JOSIP KOVAČEVIĆ, who in 1994 changed his name to JOVO JOVIĆ, and that he allegedly had a brother in Zagreb. His special unit had less men than the "ŠILT", and he named only a few:

- NENO (Nebojša or Nenad) MODRINIĆ (father Mićo)
- Son of Boro Modrinić, for a while he was in the Police of the Krajina
- ZLONOGA ĐURO, spent a while in the Police of the Krajina

He knows that the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) was the main initiator for the political activities and the organization, and he specially stressed the SDS of the village Poljane, where one of the leading people was DUŠAN REBRAČA. He saw the aforesaid carrying an automatic gun and with a cockade on his head. His son was in the "ŠILT" group. He also saw VELJKO ČUPOVIĆ from Roviška, who also very often was seen with a cockade on his head. In the village GRADAC, one of the leading men in the SDS was DROBNJAK, who worked in the ironworks in Glina and who carried out the assault on the village JUKINAC.

(...)

As responsible for the massacre of non-Serbs in Glinsko Novo Selo and the village Prekopi he named MIRKO MASLOVAR, who boasted to have "killed people through key-holes and thrown them into wells". The witness also said that he killed the grandmother and grandfather of Željko and Marija Bakšić and threw them into a well in the yard. Mobilization was obligatory for everybody under 60.

(...)

Statement taken by: Damir Šestek

**ANNEX 244:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.V.**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
SISAČKO-MOSLAVAČKA POLICE DEPARTMENT
No: 511-10-04/04- /99
Sisak, 30th April 1999

CHRONOLOGY OF TREATMENT OF D.V.

(...)

Review of the events during the aggression on Pounje:

On 24th July 1991 "The Regional HQ for Banija and Kordun of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina" was formed in Glina, at which a resolution was brought on the carrying out of "military activities" of the irregular army and police formations of the so-called "SAO Krajina", under an active name "ŽAOKA", on the area of the Police department of Kozibrod, Sisak Police Department, and which included the villages of Zamlača, Struga Banska, Divuša, Unčani and Kozibrod.

On that same occasion it was decided that "ŽAOKA" would last for six days, and according to the given plan, it would begin on 26th July 1991 at 10.00 hrs, and it was supposed to spread to the whole of Banovina and Kordun, with the planned engagement of 1240 members of the illegal armed formations.

According to the previously prepared plan, "ŽAOKA" began on 26th July 1991 around 10.30 hrs, on the villages covered by the Police department of Kozibrod, including: Zamlača, Struga Banska, Divuša, Unčani and Kozibrod, together with the mortar and artillery preparations.

During the mortar attack of the illegal armed formations on Kozibrod, until 11.15 hrs, about 120 mortar mines fell on the village, and two civilians were wounded on that occasion.

On the mentioned day in the villages of Zamlača and Struga Banska, the members of the illegal armed formations of the "First Brigade of the Territorial Defence of Dvor" and the Police Station in Dvor massacred the members of the Croatian Police (Ministry of the Interior) and the civilians. The wounded members of the Zagrebačka Police Department were then massacred: ŽARKO GUNDIĆ, BRANKO VUK, ZORAN ŠARONJA, DAVOR VUKAS and ŽELJKO FILIPOVIĆ, and the reserve policemen of the Sisak Police Department were killed: MILE PUŠIĆ and MILE BLAŽEVIĆ, called Čađo.

How fierce was the attack is witnessed by 600 launched mortar mines and other projectiles of various calibre in the period from 13.00 hrs until 15.00 hrs on the same day.

(...)

Statement given by: D.V.

**ANNEX 245:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Z.M.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

On the 17th of July 1992 Z.M., father N., Colonel of the former JNA, phoned me. He worked in the department for finance and budget of the 5th Military Region in Zagreb, he went with them to Sarajevo and now he is back in Zagreb.

At the beginning of the war in Slovenia and Croatia I was in Zagreb, working in the 5th Military Region Command as an officer in charge of regulations in the Department for the Development and Financial Plans. During that period I was often engaged to keep combat register in the operational room as many other persons, who are now in the HV like: General Stipetić, Štimac, Colonel Feldi, Stolnik, Perić, Colonel Dedaković, and others. All of them know that I always publicly and fiercely disapproved when I received a report from a battlefield (that something was bombed or that there are plans on capturing or destroying something) so Colonel Dedaković had to calm me down almost every time. Colonel Mile Glumac called me once to account for criticizing General Prašćević because he denied the decision of General Stipetić. Namely, some persons from the Plaški Local Committee asked the 5th Military Region to help them and send medical supplies and some people to train them how to use rocket launchers. When this request was entered in the combat register, General Stipetić wrote: "the request denied, they should ask help from those who engage them". General Prašćević crossed it off and ordered the realization of their requests, that is to send them on the Plitvička Jezera executive command places and to be cooperative.

I sensed from that and his other actions that General Stipetić is not in favor of the JNA politics and I took his side, that is, I sensed that General Prašćević was carrying on the politics of Serbia and I was convinced in that in the forthcoming period till he left to Belgrade to take over the position of the Head of the Inspection of the Armed Forces.

After the JNA attack on the Police Station and the Croatian people in Glina under the command of Colonel Borić and the Serbs from Glina, I took side for the defence of my people and for the offering of my contribution to the young state, according to my abilities and possibilities. When Colonel Slobodan Tarbuk (who grew up with me in the same street) started to arm the Serbs in Petrinja, Glina and the surrounding villages and when he pulled down the Police Station in Petrinja my orientation was even more confirmed.

On the day when the brigade was taken over from Colonel Stojanović in Petrinja I had a harsh dispute with Slobodan Tarbuk and Colonel Letić (known as the commander of the tank battalion that destroyed the Croatian villages around Petrinja and Petrinja itself, now he is in the Banja Luka Corps and he commanded with the units that killed and moved out of the territories that belong to the Serbs and that they would destroy one building in Petrinja for every housing (military) in Sisak and Petrinja. When I came to Zagreb I felt that my colleagues were looking on me differently because Tarbuk informed General Dušan Uzelac about my points of view, even about my closer and distant relatives that were against the authority of SDS and ran to Zagreb.

I had the opposite opinion about the staged affair about General Špegelj because I was convinced more than once in what Colonel Vulanović, Colonel Latas, Colonel Perić, Colonel Kelečević are able to do, especially because General Vasiljević was continually on the territory of the Republic of Croatia and he was with the persons mentioned above in the army region before the mentioned affair happened.

If the Colonel Mile Glumac (my superior) had not shifted my attention to the "loud remarks" probably nothing would have happened to me or I would have been kicked out of the Active Military Service. From there on I do my work and I am assigned to the General Miličević's team for keeping record of the evacuation of the army and of the technical-material supplies from the territory of Slovenia. I confronted the other members of the team (especially Colonel Čopić and Captain First Class Stevanović, the officer in charge of the technical service for the ammunition and the fuel) on these assignments because, according to the orders of General Miličević and General Rašeta they changed the direction of the convoy or composition on the planned way that led in the direction of Karlovac or Lika. I was also soon removed from these assignments, especially when I told them to explain me the reasons of the supply of the gas stations in Glina and Tušilović.

Soon after that, I was able to access the dirty assignments only through the Operational Center of the Command of the 5th Military Region where I was on duty almost every 10 days as the head operational officer on duty. There I also oftenly confronted Colonel Kec, when I would ask him why to talk about PR? or the government, the Command Quarters and other things, that General Rašeta was not here and when and how come that the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, General Adžić directly spoke to and ordered Colonel Tarbuk in Petrinja. I brought together General Adžić and Colonel Tarbuk more than once, and General Adžić commended Colonel Adžić, encouraged him and ordered him to exterminate the Ustashas.

Statement given by: Z.M.

Statement taken by: Ivan Mavrlja

**ANNEX 246:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.S.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 21 May 1997 in the premises of the Police Department of Istra County on the informative interview with M.S. (father S., mother D.), born on ...

... in the village of ..., Gornji Klasnić, Republic Croatia, residence in ..., high education, retired Lieutenant Colonel in the former JNA, married, father of two children, Serb by nationality, citizen of the Republic of Croatia.

(...)

Until March 1993, M.S. was in Meljine, where he was assigned to secondary duties and already waiting to be retired. At the beginning of March, the Chief of the Personnel department in the Headquarters of the JNA, Major General Matović, called a meeting in Podgorica, in the building of the Army Center. Officers from Croatia and from Bosnia and Herzegovina, who were on duty in Boka and the surrounding area, participated in the meeting. The hall of the Army Center was almost full. At the meeting, they were told that they had to go to the villages or towns they came from and stay there for three months as councillors in the local Serbian units. Around ten days after the meeting they set off from Podgorica in local buses to the destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia. Most officers stayed in Banja Luka, while he, together with three other officers, the names of whom he does not remember, went to Glina.

When they arrived in Glina, they reported to the personnel manager in the Command of the 24th Brigade, the reserve Captain DUŠAN MANOJLOVIĆ. According to an order from the Command of the Banovina Corps from Petrinja, he was assigned to the duty of logistics

councillor in the 24th Brigade in Glina. He lived in the house of N.O., his brother's daughter, in Glina, ... Street.

After having spent three months in Glina, he went to see General Matović in the Personnel Department in Belgrade, where he asked for permission to return to Boka, and requested to be retired. The request was refused and he had to return to Glina. When he met General Matović, he informed him about the situation in Glina, about the robberies and the anarchy. Matović said that he was unable to do anything about it.

Statement taken by: Mladen Meštrović

**ANNEX 247:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Ž.L.**

SURNAME: L.
 NAME, FATHER'S NAME: Ž., I.
 DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: ..., ..., Croatia
 RESIDENCE: Glina, Croatia
 TEMPORARY RESIDENCE: Zagreb, Croatia
 EDUCATION: high school
 OCCUPATION:
 EMPLOYMENT:
 MARITAL STATUS: single
 CITIZENSHIP: Republic of Croatia
 NATIONALITY: Croat

I give the following

STATEMENT

On June 25, 1991, I received a call to report to the reserve police unit. I had to report to the station immediately. We worked the night shift. My task was to drive my personal vehicle around the town. I knew that the town was full of armed Serbs. They were provided with arms by the JNA. The closest army garrison was in Petrinja. They would drive around each night for four or five hours. Sometimes they came at daytime with two or three personnel carriers, and three or four armored vehicles. 60 or 70 percent of the regular police force were Serbs. The commander of the entire force was Ivan Kvakić.

On June 25, 1991, around 11:00 p.m., I suddenly noticed that the streets were empty, there was not a single car outside. The night was relatively quiet. On June 26th, around 4:00 a.m., a police patrol was attacked in Glina. The policemen were attacked near the Glina hospital, by the so-called "SAO Krajina" militia and the local Serbs. The militia must have come from the direction of Novo Selište. The attacked police patrol managed to retreat into the station. Another police patrol came to their aid, and was captured. At that point I was sent to help. Near the cotton-mill I saw some thirty or forty members of the so-called "SAO Krajina" running towards the center of the town. They wore camouflage uniforms with the symbols of "SAO Krajina", and were armed with automatic guns. People said that they had seen such uniforms before, but this was the first time that I saw them. I was fifty meters away from them, but they did not notice me because I drove my own vehicle. I went straight to the police station to help prepare for the defence as well as possible. The security measures in the station were relatively all right, considering the fact that all of us were reserve policemen and did not undertake any major preparations (we did not even have any

sand bags). There were fourteen of us in the police station, against 300 or 500 of them. After an hour they called the commander of the station and told him they would let us go if we surrendered. Around 7:00 or 8:00 p.m. they forced a Croat to come and try to persuade us to surrender. We almost killed him for suggesting that. We refused. Then they started firing all sorts of grenades at us. The elderly people panicked. They started shouting that they had wives and children. They wanted us all to surrender. So we decided to do so. There was a Serb among us, he was on duty in the station, the others had already escaped. They let him go at once, of course. Since I phoned Sisak earlier, we expected that a special police unit would come to our aid, but they did not arrive on time.

Boro Begić was in charge of this police unit. He lives in Glina, he owns a cafe there.

They captured us and took us to the Pogledić hill. We walked on foot through the whole town. They did not know what to do with us. They thought to kill us all, but I guess they were ordered differently. We stayed at this hill for twenty minutes. After that they escorted us to a village, during which time our force arrived in Glina and freed the town from the Chetniks who withdrew to the hills. After half an hour, or an hour, the JNA came. I heard when they came, because at that exact point we were escorted to this village. They gave us food, and locked us up in a village club. There were sixteen of us who were imprisoned. We stayed in this village for an hour or two. Then the local Chetniks arrived. One of them was Nebojša Jelić from some village near Glina. They maltreated us. Beat us. They said that they were going to kill, butcher us all... After a couple of hours they loaded us on a truck and drove us to Šamarica. I did not recognize the way they were taking us. In Šamarica, they locked us up in the cellar of an old building with freshly walled in windows. The cellar was less than two meters high. We spent 48 hours there. They maltreated us mentally. They kept telling us that we were through, that they were going to slaughter us, to kill us, etc. Those who interrogated us said that they were members of the KOS (Serbian Counter-intelligence Service), but it seemed to me that they were totally illiterate. They also wore uniforms. They asked us nonsense, and accused us of being Ustashas. They asked us why we attacked Glina. I think that I was the only one who was beaten during the interrogation, because they thought they knew me. Our investigators had allegedly worked on the Petrinja police force before they joined the Chetniks.

They loaded us on the furnishing trucks and drove us in the direction of Golubić near Knin. There they locked us up in a garage. They did not maltreat us much. This was their training center. They told us they were going to send us to a real prison, and put us to trial; that we were going to be sentenced to ten years in prison; that they were going to execute us. From there they transferred us to an old hospital in Knin. They put six or seven of us in each room. We slept on the mattresses. The hospital was abandoned. In the morning we got a cup of tea, a boiled egg and a piece of stale bread. For lunch we got some hogwash. Our guards wore uniforms, while some of them were in civilian clothes. This former hospital was located near the center of the town so they did not need any special watch. There were five or six guards on each shift – a soldier with a machine-gun was on the roof, and the rest of them were walking around. Approximately fifty prisoners were detained there. Some were captured at Plaški, some (lumbermen) at Šamarica, and there was even a Serb who was accused of wanting to defect to the Ustashas... They physically maltreated us. The guards would come into the room and start beating us one by one, left or right; they would beat us until we fell. Even then they would not stop. They beat us with fists, rubber clubs, lead clubs, and kicked us with their feet. They made enquiries. They asked who we were, what we were, for what reason we fired at them. They asked us to confess various things... We were usually silent during the interrogation. They interrogated us in the corridor because they did not have any separate room. I did not know any of the investigators,

because they came from Knin and the surroundings. I had the impression that they did not know whom they had imprisoned. Captain Dragan would come to see us. He spoke English more than Croatian. He looks like a midget; he is only one meter and sixty-five centimeters tall. He always bragged and spoke rubbish. They asked us how we were. There were traces of maltreatment all over our bodies, but he said nothing about that. My father was with me. He came to the police station to help us. He was not on the reserve police force. My father was born in 1946. Serbian children often came in front of the window and shouted that they wanted to see the Ustasha father and the Ustasha son. Then the guard would come, hit us several times with the club, and force us to come to the window, so that they could see us, and curse us, etc. Otherwise we did not have any contact with the local population.

In the morning, the guards would barge into the room. We had to stand still. They would shout at us and often they beat us. Then they would give us breakfast consisting of a cup of tea, a boiled egg, or a piece of stale toast. After that we would go to clean the hospital, tidy it a bit. We would work hard like idiots and get beaten at the same time. Lunch was awful, and their rations were not any better. After lunch, they would barge into the room and beat us several times a day. In the evening, there was the changing of guards and the new guards continued beating us. This is how we lived for fifty days.

One day a Dutch journalist managed to approach our window and asked if any of us spoke English. I said I did. He asked me where we were from, if we were Croatian policemen, and if they beat us. I answered affirmatively. He also managed to ask me what the food was like, and after I told him that it was horrible, the guards chased him away. They came into the room and asked us who was the one who spoke to the journalist. Somehow they found out it was me and beat me. The Belgrade journalists came and took pictures of us. Our photo was published in the Sarajevo magazine called "AS".

We knew about the exchange seven days in advance. The "SAO Krajina" militia did not guard us any more, but by members of the Territorial Defence, that is the JNA reserve unit. They did not beat us these days, and even the food was somewhat better. They probably wanted us to look better. No member of the JNA came to see us, only the reservists. They were all elderly people (around fifty years of age).

They brought us to the exchange three hours in advance. They kept us in the bus and constantly shouted that the "Ustashes" were not coming to pick us up. When our men arrived, we simply switched buses. Fifty of us were exchanged for thirty of them. Sixteen of them were allegedly transferred directly from Zagreb to Knin, in an army helicopter, while the rest of them who were imprisoned in Šibenik and Zadar were brought on that bus.

In Velika Gorica, April 7, 1993

Statement given by:

Ž.L.

Statement taken by:

Andrija Pavičić

**ANNEX 248:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.Š.***

M.Š., born on ... in Glina, Republic of Croatia, worked as a driver till the war began, and then he became a member of the reserve force of the Croatian Police.

Married, father of two children, Captured on June 26, 1991 in the police station in Glina. Camps: Pogledić, Hajtić, Dragotina, Šamarica, Golubić, Knin.

I give the following:

TESTIMONY

I was in the police station in Glina, with other 16 colleagues, one of them was a civilian, and the others were members of the Ministry of the Interior.

On June 26, 1991, about 5 a.m., the attack on the station started, and about 10 a.m. we were captured.

Among those Chetniks were men we knew: MIKI MALOBABIĆ, NEŠO JELIĆ, STEVO JELIĆ, LJUBIŠA MARTIĆ, BORO BEKIĆ, BRANKO CUCKOVIĆ and the others. MILOŠ MASLOVARA and MIRKO JAMBRUŠIĆ were negotiating, they promised us freedom, but they didn't fulfil their promise.

They took us to Pogledić, to a hunting house, and they tied our hands with a rope. Then they took us to Hajtić, where we had lunch, and about one hour after lunch, Serbian extremists came, and NEŠO JELIĆ and his group. They beat us and tortured us, and then they took us to Dragotin, to some weekend house, in a van. There they beat us again, stepped on us, blood started to flow, JELIĆ and MALOBABIĆ were beating us.

After that they took us to Šamarički Brđani, by truck, we spent a night there, it was hard to stand.

The next day they took us out, and tied our hands, with belts or with handcuffs. We couldn't see or know where they were taking us, and then we arrived at Golubić by Knin. We were shut in some garage, without food, water, and air.

After a few days they transferred us to Knin, to prison in an old hospital. We had to pass through a cordon; they beat us and tortured us.

During the first few days we were cleaning and arranging, and then the torturing and beating started. They would come into the cell, and say: "You!" We had to go out to the corridor, and we were beaten there. One small woman in uniform was coming too and beating us, she was beating S. across his back with a baton. We had to ride on one another and run like that through the corridor.

On one night in July, they started to take us out "for electricity." They would take a man out, and we could hear only: "Push!"

5-6 Chetniks were in the corridor, they were laughing and enjoying the watching. One Chetnik would take a cable, he would connect one end with electricity, and we had to put the other end into our large intestine. Before that we had taken our clothes off, and we had to stand on a wet blanket. We received electricity shock, bodies were shaking, the cable would fall out, and the Chetnik would yell: "Again!" It would last for how long he wanted. Sometimes they would take you out only once, and sometimes a few times. We were screaming like animals, and shaking, and we were all in a shock after that.

They were beating us with everything they could think of, and when we would fall down, they would ask: "Is the Chetnik boot heavy? Kiss it!" Our backs, our whole bodies were black, swollen, covered with blood, and painful, our bones were broken. One "CRNOGORAC" had a baton with small leaden ball, and it would hurt horribly when he hit you with it.

Once they connected a knife and a rifle with electricity, and ordered us to take it in our hands. Then they released electricity, and we shook, and shook, and they were laughing and saying: "More, more!"

They would take out two or even three men, and tie their genitals with a wire, and they would pull it saying: "Look how it's getting up!"

They tortured us in lots of ways. They wouldn't give us anything to eat, and then we had to finish our lunch in two minutes, and they were beating us all the time. When we started to eat, they would beat us, and we spilt everything, and they would yell at us, and beat us. I was exchanged on August 13, 1991 in Tepljuh.

With my signature I confirm the authenticity of this testimony.

In Zagreb, January 8, 1995

Statement given by: M.Š.

**ANNEX 249:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.M.**

I am I.M. (M.): I was born on ... in Glina. I lived in Glina, ... I am Croat by nationality, and caterer by profession. I am married and have three children. I am staying in Zagreb, I am making the following

STATEMENT

A week after the first assault at Glina, on 19 July 1991, a bomb was tossed on my inn into the basement of my house. I ran to the balcony, but they had already run off. Those days, the Croatian houses and facilities were intensively mined. The next morning, the police came to investigate, but it brought no results.

Eight days later, the police station in Glina was attacked, and in the morning, at 5.00, they fired with grenade launchers at my house. At that occasion, my son M. was wounded.

In Zagreb, 10 December 1994

Statement given by: I.M.

Statement taken by: Nada Likarević

**ANNEX 250:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.B.**

I am A.B. (M.). I was born on ... in ..., Glina. My residence address is ..., Glina. My temporary residence address is ..., Sisak. I am Croat by nationality, by occupation housewife. I am not married. I am making the following

STATEMENT

One day, the village Maja was attacked from the air. They were targeting the church and the houses around it. Several houses were destroyed, and the inhabitants started fleeing. It was in August 1991. I lived alone and I did not want to flee. Only a few civilians stayed in the village. The JNA arrived in the village, followed by the Chetniks, who lined up the civilians in front of a house and wanted to kill us.

(...)

They started robbing, especially at nights.

(...)

One morning, the married couple ZVONKO and ŠTEFICA BRDARIĆ were found dead. They were thrown into a well. From that day on, I was the only inhabitant of Maja, who stayed in the village.

(...)

In Sisak, 3 November 1994

Statement given by: A.B.

Statement taken by: Ivana Kirin

**ANNEX 251:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF P.T.**

P.T. (son of I.), born on ..., in ..., Glina. Residence :

Temporary residence: UCRN: A Croat by nationality, an agriculturist by occupation. Marital status: married. I am giving the following:

STATEMENT

(...)

...and two days before leaving the judge from Glina AVDEJ POPOV personally came to my house and I had to sign a statement that I am leaving my entire property to the Republic of Serbian Krajina.

In Sisak, 30 December 1994.

Statement made by:

P.T.

Statement taken by:

Ivanka Kirin

**ANNEX 252:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Ž.V.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SISAK – MOSLAVINA REGION
VII GLINA POLICE STATION

Number: 511-10-80/03-611-1/96

Glina, the 20th of March 1996
THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SISAK – MOSLAVINA REGION
Criminal police department
/Department for war crimes and terrorism/

Subject: Glinsko Novo Selo

New information about the victims official record is delivered.-

On the 20th of March 1996 in the offices of the VII Glina Police Station the informative conversation was conducted with a person:

Ž.V.

born on the ... in Glinsko Novo Selo

permanent address – ...

residence –...

son of I. and B. (B.)

occupation – qualified driver, employed in the MC Glina

married, father of two children: son D. (12) and I. (11)

served his time in the JNA in Benkovac in 1977/1978

participant in the Homeland War from the 26th of July 1991 till the 15th of January 1995

In the informative conversation and connected with the circumstances of the discovery of the large number of unidentified bodies in the village of Glinsko Novo Selo made by the Glina Police Station, the mentioned V. gave the following information: He had continually lived in Glinsko Novo Selo till the attack on the Glina Police Station on the 26th of June 1991.

Being a member of the reserve composition of the Police and of the National Guard he spent a certain time in that same place, armed, till the 26th of September 1991 when he left. 33 people stayed in Glinsko Novo Selo, all of them were Croatsians. He found later that the only survivor of the massacre was Ivan Kušan from that village and he also found out that this survivor had been hiding for some time in the wood and that he was caught by the paramilitary army and he was exchanged in March of 1993.

Ž.V.'s parents I. and B. stayed in the family house, number According to what he found out later, a kind of "quarters" was situated in his house and all the rest of the Croatsians from the village used to report in his house.

Even today he can see the nails in a bigger room in his house, and they were most probably used as coat hangers, when there were some meetings and gatherings of the Croatsians. He does not know which Serbs were in the quarters and who kept an eye on the rest of the Croatsians.

After the slaughter in the village of Joševica (Glina municipality) on the 22nd of November 1991 the other 32 Croatians, the villagers that were alive up to then were killed. According to his own judgement he considers that the following people are buried under the farm stable at house number 95 on the meadow owned by Milan Vidnić:

1. NIKOLA ŠOSTARIĆ
2. IVAN VIDNIĆ
3. PAVAO (PAJO) ŠKRINJARIĆ
4. BARA VIDNIĆ
5. JANA ŠOSTARIĆ

According to his memory he gives us the following description:

Ad/1. Nikola Šostarić cut his left-hand or right-hand forefinger off when he was working with a circular saw. He wore blue working pants without suspenders, rubber boots with a green line on their back side. He wore a brown or gray V-neck cardigan. He was about 178 cm tall, middle weight, about 75 kg, bony with extremely big hands. After the war actually broke out, he had broken teeth that started to fall out later on. It is supposed that he had a broken or dislocated jaw, and that was the consequence of a fight before the war. He often used to take the medicine called "Andol".

Ad/2 Ivan Vidnić was about 180, 181 cm tall. His weight was about 90 to 95 kg. He wore cloth pants or blue working pants of less dense material with suspenders. He was strong, bony, the only footwear he wore were the black rubber boots and sometimes he wore working shoes. He had an eminent enlargement on the bone structure of his leg (so-called instep), he had a lot of missing teeth and one silver tooth as a crown in the upper left part of his jaw. He had no fractures on his body. He often used to take "Andol" pills. He had shorter, squat fingers. He did not wear a ring. He used to wear two cardigans at the same time, the gray one with buttons and a brown turtleneck. He had a 43 shoe-size. He always wore a brown leather belt. Underneath the cardigans he wore without exception a white short sleeve undershirt. He always carried a wooden pocketknife with which he used to carve wood or rods.

Ad/3 Pavao (Pajo) Škrinjarić was thin, about 183, 184 cm tall. Just before the war he wore black military shoes that were not high. He worked in the wood but he does not know if he had any fractures or injuries on his body. He wore similar cardigans to Ivan Vidnić. He was bony and he had damaged teeth. He wore cloth pants. He also often used to wear a grayish or black coat.

Ad/4 Bara Vidnić was about 170 to 172 cm tall. The only footwear she wore were rubber strapped soft-soled footwear when she was at home and she wore high brown shoes for the mud. She wore a skirt with a darker colored apron on it. She always wore a slip. She had upper dental prosthesis. She had no fractures. Once when she fell out of the wagon she had a concussion, but it was back in 1978 or 1979. She often used to take pills for blood pressure and "Aparin" for her nerves. She had average developed fingers. Once she had a golden bridge (2 –3 teeth) made in the upper part of her jaw. (There is a medical record of her teeth X-ray in a Glina Health Center.) She wore neither rings nor earrings in the last period. She had a 38 shoe-size.

Ad/5 Jana Šostarić was about 173 to 175 cm tall. Her weight was about 80 kg, she was strong and bony. She wore a dark colored skirt, made out of cloth and thick fabric. She wore no blouses, she wore cardigans and sometimes only turtlenecks. She wore short boots and sometimes only shoes. She had a shoe-size about 40 or 41 because she often used to wear man's boots. She had an apron without the upper part around the neck, just around her

waist. She was completely toothless. She had no dental prosthesis and she did not take any pills but she often drank alcohol. The informant does not remember if she had any fractures in the last 30 years.

According to his statement, Stjepan Kušan and Bara Šostarić were buried in the mass grave, where there is a gravestone for Pajo Škrinjarić and his wife put by the JNA.

S.K. always wore sweaters and a black jacket made out of the material that looks like silk for the balloons. Once he had a fracture of the leg and he moved on crutches for a long time. According to his knowledge he thinks that it was most probably the fracture of the left lower leg. He did not take any pills. He smoked a lot and he drank a lot. He did not have a dental prosthesis, he wore high shoes or military boots of 42 or even smaller shoe-size. He was about 175 cm tall.

Stjepan Kušan was Bara Šostarić's cousin and they were buried underneath her house, although it is written on the grave stone that only Pajo Škrinjarić and his wife were buried there but it is not true because in the February of 1991 Pajo's wife was buried in a local cemetery in the family vault, and there are witnesses who buried her.

Bara Šostarić was a woman about 170 cm tall. She limped on one leg and that was the result of a fracture or of sciatica. She had a leg that was twisted at the knee, and she always wrapped it in a woollen scarf or a kerchief. She used to take pills for blood pressure.

According to Ž.V.'s explanation Jela Vidnić that lived at house number 84 could be buried together with the mentioned people in a mass grave in Glinsko Novo Selo, house number 95. There is a slight possibility that Jela Vidnić that lived in a house nearby without the number could also be buried there.

He states that Jela Vidnić from house number 84 used to wear black cloth because she was still in mourning for her husband who was found dead and frozen with a jaw broken with brass knuckles in February 1991. He was buried in the family vault. She often used to wear a cloth skirt. She wore short black boots. She had a 40 shoe-size and her shoes were always deformed and somehow bigger and broader than they were supposed to be. She had very damaged teeth and she did not have a dental prosthesis. She used to take "Aparin". She was about 173 to 175 cm tall.

The informant had nothing more to add in this informative conversation.

Statement taken by: Damir Šestek

**ANNEX 253:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.P.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 22nd of January 1998 in the Police Administration of Sisak – Moslavina Region, Department for war crimes and terrorism by the criminal official Ivan Perković, as a consequence of acting upon OA “Missing” and of the conducted informative conversation with M.P. from ..., Glina with the purpose of collecting information about the perpetrators of the criminal offense of war crime committed against the civil population and concerning the place of their burial.

On the 22nd of January 1998 in the Police Administration of Sisak –Moslavina Region and in this Department the following individual came personally and without summons:

M.P., father S. and mother K. (born P.), born on the ... in ..., Glina, with a registered permanent address of ..., Glina and residence in ..., Petrinja, occupation – medical technician, married, two children, he served his time in the army from 1962 to 1964 in Split (medical department – military hospital) and he gives the following information connected with the above mentioned issues:

At the beginning of October of 1991, the date is unestablished, at a time between 9 and 10 a.m., an unknown young man, about 25 years old, about 180 cm tall, slim, brown hair, dark-complexioned, dressed in a dappled camouflage uniform, without a cap, wearing heavy armaments came to the yard of the P.’s family house. P.’s wife N. (born Č.) noticed him in the yard and she told her husband that the two vehicles were parked on the road in front of the house, one of the vehicles was a van and she told him that they were probably looking for him.

When this unknown man came into the P.’s house he checked P.’s identity asking him if he was M.P., and M. answered that he was. Than the unknown man showed to P. and gave him the paper on which the following was written: “M. P., show these people the way to Glinsko Novo Selo” and VLADO ČUPOVIĆ was signed underneath it (legibly).

On this occasion the uniformed man also verbally forwarded VLADO ČUPOVIĆ’s order to bring those people to Glinsko Novo Selo. When he came out on the road, P. noticed the personnel vehicle, probably “Golf” mark, red-colored, and two young men in camouflage uniforms were sitting in the back seats of the car. A van of unknown mark (a kind of furniture van closed on both sides and at the back), was parked behind the car and about ten uniformed persons (dappled uniforms) with black masks slipped over their faces were sitting in it.

P. states that this mentioned group seemed to him a bit peculiar, but he did not even think what kind of consequences his engagement in taking the group of people to Glinsko Novo Selo could have.

That is to say, a couple of days before the arrival of the group at P.’s house, a rumor was spread that the two unknown young men from Kukoleće hamlet of the village of Brnjevska tried to steal some property from Glinsko Novo Selo and they were shot at, and allegedly the consequences of the shooting were that one of the robbers was wounded in his arm and the case was taken by the “Glina Police”.

The uniformed young man who took P. out of his house, ordered P. to sit in the car in the co-driver’s seat and he sat in the driver’s seat.

When he sat in the vehicle, P. saw the “pit bull” dog on the back seat and the uniformed young man (camouflage uniform) was keeping it on a short leash, and this man, as far as P. can remember, had a black mask with slits for eyes and mouth, the same as the young man beside him had. Between the two, the already mentioned dog was sitting and a young man of very dark complexion was holding it on a leash, and P. presumed that it was a young married individual from Majske Poljane, nicknamed “Kami” and he was of Sudanese origin.

The vehicles with the group of people in it, set out from P.’s house to Glinsko Novo Selo in the direction of Brnješka village and Brđani hamlet, without asking for directions, and that seemed strange to him, especially because the dog that sat on the back seat was constantly attacking and the mentioned person (“Kami”) was continually inducing the dog by pulling and jerking the leash.

After a 2 or 3 km drive, and after they came to the hill that leads to Luščani, the vehicles stopped near the dirt field track that leads in the direction of Glinsko Novo Selo and near the big hole filled with water and mud.

When they came out of the vehicles, the column was formed and they all continued to go on foot, and P. got a guard, a person between 22 to 25 years of age, blond hair with a dimple on his chin, and his face was hidden with a black mask that was slipped over it.

After they came into the field, they noticed a man picking corn by the road, and P. states that this man was a villager from Brnješka village, and this man showed them two elderly people (about 65 to 70 years of age) who were picking corn. The group commander, who people from the group addressed as “Lieutenant Duško”, ordered the group to move only on the track of the vehicle road that was made by the mentioned Glinsko Novo Selo villagers who were found picking corn.

When they came to Glinsko Novo Selo, nobody was found in the first houses in the direction of Luščani until they came to the house of the V. family, whom P. knows very well because their son ŽELJKO used to harvest their grain with a combine harvester.

The group split into two smaller groups so they were entering the yards from the both sides of the road and they took people out of their houses and forced them to go to the village center, that is, to the usual gathering place by the dairy.

The process of taking out and gathering the villagers did not take long, and about 20 persons were gathered, they were mostly older women, among them there was a younger family with a 13-year old girl. P. supposes that this family with a girl is called K. and that the name of the girl’s father is IVO, and he knew him even before the war because they used to go together to the cattle-fairs and they traded in grain, and this fact led I. K. to say to the gathered villagers that he was not afraid while P. was near, and P. stood about 30 steps away from the gathered people.

The members of the group were questioning the gathered people about their children, and they answered the questions themselves, swearing and insulting the people, but allegedly they did not beat them.

P. evaluated the situation as a dramatic one, so he asked the person who accompanied him to let the little girl go, but he did not want to do that, instead he paid attention to the signs of the commander – lieutenant Duško who gave him a signal to remove P. from that place, and then this guard did it very aggressively, he took him under his arm (the left hand biceps), saying that he had already seen too much.

When he was leaving, that is when he was taken away from that place, P. saw the gathered villagers in a group, but when he left the place, a few hundred meters away, he heard individual shots, short machine-gun bursts, and then a stronger detonation and explosion. Already then it was clear to P. that the villagers were most probably killed, and he was afraid for his own life because the “escort” was beside him.

The mentioned group outstripped P. and his “escort”, the group were driving a green colored tractor of “Štóra” or “Torpedo” mark, with a trailer, and his “escort” jumped in the trailer, and P. refused the offer to be transported.

Just before he came to the place where they parked their vehicles, P. saw the tractor with the trailer stuck in water and mud.

When they came to the village of Brnjeuška, in front of SLAVKO OSTOJIĆ’s house, P. saw the vehicles of lieutenant Duško’s group parked there, but he took no notice of it, he went home without coming upon the mentioned group.

A few days later there was a rumor in Majske Poljane that the Glinsko Novo Selo villagers were liquidated mostly in the “dairies” that were owned by DUŠAN PASPALJ and MILKA DRAGOVIĆ and P. told his wife about the incident.

P. did not tell this to anyone except his wife, because he was afraid of revenge, and he often had nightmares.

P. also states that he found the fact that some young men, whom he did not know before, often said hello to him after the incident, suspicious. He connected this with the fact that these young men belonged to the group that committed the stated crime.

At the end of 1997, during his stay in Vukovar, P. met Đ. P. from Glina, he was a worker in “GLIKOM” Glina and he used to bury the mortal remains of the killed people, and Pavlica told him that the killed Glinsko Novo Selo villagers were buried not far away from the place where they were liquidated (dairy in Glinsko Novo Selo). He also told him that the women were gathered and killed in a basement of a house nearby (the dairy) in such a way that they launched a missile “Zolja” (rocket launcher) directly into that room, and men were supposedly killed on the place of gathering.

P. states that he was employed in “Nova bolnica” (New hospital) in Petrinja – medical department till the 17th of May 1991, when he left on a sick leave due to his cardiac trouble.

In Majske Poljane village he was engaged on village guard as a medical conscript, and he did not borrow any weapon because he had his own hunting weapon and a 9 mm “Beretta” pistol.

The following villagers conducted the armament of the villagers and the organization of the village guard: SVETOZAR BOGDANIĆ – vice-president of the Glina municipality, VLADO BOGDANIĆ, MILJKAN RADANOVIĆ and DUŠAN PASPALJ (neighbor).

He knows only superficially the mentioned VLADO ČUPOVIĆ and they were not close, but he states that this person (ČUPOVIĆ) being a forest technician before the war gave him official permission to cut the trees in the wood.

P. states that the mentioned incident was attributed to him by the neighbor DUŠAN PASPALJ with whom he was not on good terms, they had already conflicted and they were involved in legal proceedings for the ownership of the land, but DUŠAN PASPALJ was on good terms with the “top of the authorities” in Glina, and with ČUPOVIĆ too, and this is known to all the villagers.

At the end of the conversation the informant states that soon after the incident he was mobilized to Glina hospital, and that was on the 28th of October 1991, and he was there during the military-combat action "Oluja" (the storm), and he accuses DUŠAN PASPALJ for his mobilization.

The informant is ready to show the place where the killed Glinsko Novo Selo villagers were gathered, but he does not know the place of their burial.

Attachment: – the manuscript of the statement of M.P. given on the 22nd of January 1998

- the copy of the statement of M.P. given on the 22nd of January 1998

Statement taken by: Ivan Perković

**ANNEX 254:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.H.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 30th of January 1997 in the Police Administration of the Sisak – Moslavina Region, in the offices of the Department for war crimes and terrorism, connected with the conversation with:

A., son of N. and J. (born B.), born on the ...
... in ..., Glina municipality, married, four children,
agriculturist, four grades of primary school, Croatian, citizen of the Republic of Croatia,
permanent address – ..., residence – ..., Glina

Connected with his knowledge about the attack of the Serbian paramilitary formations on Glinsko Novo Selo in October 1991.

In connection with the mentioned subject he stated that the attack on Glinsko Novo Selo began at the beginning of October 1991. The majority of the villagers had gone. Three days after the Serbian paramilitary formations had entered the village, that same village was shelled. In the morning of the third day he was on the upper floor, so he saw from his balcony that a large number of armed people was coming on foot from the direction of Majske Poljane, and they were dressed in olive-drab colored uniforms, and they stopped on the meadow just before the village, about 250 meters away from his house. He came down and from the first floor he saw that a large number of armed people were also coming from the direction of Marin Brod, and they met with the first group that was at the beginning of the village. During the whole time he heard shooting coming from the upper part of the village, the school, and from the direction of Luščani. He also heard the cracking of glass and tiles. He came out of the house (he says that it was raining heavily) and he hid behind the well. While he was hiding there, he heard them calling all the villagers to come out of their houses or they would be killed and everything would be demolished. When those persons came near his yard he saw that all of them were the people from the neighboring villages.

Soon they noticed where he was hiding, and one individual came behind his back and whispered to him what he was waiting, why he did not run away and that all of them would be killed. He is not sure, but he thinks that it was MILE BABIĆ or MILE SLJEPČEVIĆ from Brnjeuška.

They forced him out of the place where he was hiding, and they told me to go into the formation, but he came to the cross that was near his fence and he did not move from there. Then they forcedly opened his mouth, and poured in some liquid of a penetrating, unpleasant taste, that burned his throat. At one moment the leader of these people said that the cross had to be pulled down, and he ordered him to do that. Then a man who whispered to him that he had to run away told him that he could not do it bare-handed, but that they had to get some tools, and he took him to his house and shed. That same person took him to the fence of his yard behind the house, and he opened the gates to him and told him to run away. He ran across the field, but soon he heard shooting. He states that during the whole period he did not see or hear any of the Glinsko Novo Selo villagers, and not until later did he find out that 32 of them stayed in the village.

While he was running to Graberje, he heard five forceful explosions coming from the direction of the village, one from the direction of his house (his cowshed and house were demolished), one from the direction of the school, one coming from the direction of the Community center and one from the direction of the part of the village that is situated in the direction of Luščani.

Statement taken by: Zvonko Smernić

**ANNEX 255:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.B.***

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 10th of April 1995 in the Police Administration of the Sisak – Moslavina Region, the Department for war crimes and terrorism, connected with the conversation with:

I.B., son of ..., born on the ... in Marin Brod, Glina municipality, farmer, married, two children, Croatian, citizen of the Republic of Croatia, permanent address ...

Glina residence – ...

The conversation was connected with his knowledge of the murder of 32 Croatians in Glinsko Novo Selo in December 1991.

He states that his wife left Marin Brod on the 4th of October 1991, and he stayed so could take care of the land.

On the 6th of October 1991 the Chetniks entered the village from the direction of Glina and they started to set houses on fire. At that time I.B. was hiding in the hedge beside his house. He was hiding all the time in the next couple of days, because the Chetniks came every day and they burnt houses etc.

On the 17th of November 1991 he went to Glina, because he could not take it any more, and K. Ž. from Marin Brod went together with him.

At the end of 1991 he went to the “woman market-hall” once in Glina. He noticed a woman from Luščani that he knew by sight. She was talking to someone else, to some woman he did not know. He stood beside them, with his back turned and then he heard this woman from Luščani saying that about 34 Croatians were killed in Glinsko Novo Selo and she said “why did they do that?”. She told that they cut ...head off, and they raped his daughter (...years old), and then they killed her.

I.B. states that he does not know the names of the individuals who killed the Croatians from Glinsko Novo Selo.

In October of 1992 he was passing through Glinsko Novo Selo. The whole village was burnt, and from the few houses that were intact the tiles were taken. There are no inhabitants in the village.

He heard that the killed Glinsko Novo Selo villagers were buried near some wood, but he does not know where.

Statement taken by: SANJA KUKOR

**ANNEX 256:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF P.K.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the Sisak Police Department, Section for Economic Crimes, in connection with the interview held on 27th April 1992, with P.K. born on ... in Joševica, son of I. and A., maiden's name Š., address: ..., temporary address: ..., worked at "...", Glina, married, 3 children, without criminal record, served his military obligation in 1968-71 in Mučić, Rijeka, a Croat.

The interview was held in connection with the events in the village of Joševica, municipality of Glina.

In the interview he states that on 26th June 1991 the entrance to Glina was blockaded from the direction of the village of Maja, by civilians armed with automatic weapons. There were about 10 of them, and two were wearing dark-green uniforms and were masked. They had no symbols. Among them were:

1. MIĆO or MILAN MRĐENOVIĆ, about 45 years old, driver at "Trgopromet", Glina
2. MILAN PRODANIĆ, about 27 years old, worked at the saw-mill
3. ARBUTINA, called "BAĆO", a driver and a bodyguard of Dr Dušan Jović (a gynecologist)
4. MIĆO (or Milan) CVITKOVIĆ, born in 1949, retired, worked at the Criminal Correctional Institution as a guard
5. THE ŠKORIĆ BROTHERS, father DRAGAN or DUŠAN, one about 37 years old, the other about 25 years old, unemployed
6. MILAKOVIĆ, occupation: blacksmith

They all come from Crni Lug near Glina (except for Milaković), Milaković and Cvitković were the main organizers. On that same day around 15.00 hrs the JNA came and remained with the armed civilians. After that the workers were not allowed to go to work any more.

They were passing through Joševica all the time, and there were provocations and robberies. These were mostly younger people, born between 1970-75, and they were going in groups. Pavle thinks that they were the so-called "Šilts". From 20th July 1991. They started threatening him and forbidding him to go out of the village, and lately, while he was in the village, they forbade him to go outside the house. On 20th July 1991 they beat him.

Among the men in uniform there were some girls, aged between 20 and 23 years.

The above mentioned was in Joševica until 18th December 1991.

On Monday, 16th December 1991, between 12.00 and 13.00 hrs, a massacre took place. They came through Pogledić forest and started with the massacre from ŠTAJDOHARS' house towards K.' house. From the other side the village was blockaded by the "Martićevci" and after the massacre they all left towards Šibine. He did not see anyone, because he hid himself, but he knows that the massacre was done by the so-called ČANGEL'S GROUP in which are:

- SLJEPČEVIĆI from Šaš, workers at "Željezara", Glina, both from Roviška
- MILAN BAŽDAR and son
- NIKOLA SOLAR, agriculturist, about 60 years old from Šibin, organizer, he wore the "Chetniks' symbols before (a cockade)
- MILAN ČANGEL, Čanja, about 27-30 years old, agriculturist, with a few criminal records, was in prison.

That group consisted of 7-8 men, and most of them were from Roviška. About the massacre itself IVAN MIHALJEVIĆ, born in 1926, would know more, but the witness does not know where he is. In the village were murdered:

1. MARIJA ŠIFTAR, about 47 years old
2. ANA ŠIFTAR, about 70 years old, she might have lived because she was taken to hospital
3. LUKA ŠIFTAR, 22 years old
4. PAVAO ŠIFTAR, 16 years old
5. LJUBICA ŠIFTAR, 19 years old
6. ANA ŠKRINJAR, 78 years old
7. IVAN ŠKRINJAR, 60 years old
8. MARE ŠIFTAR, 60 years old
9. two refugees from Skela who were at Mara Šiftar's
10. SANJA KOVAČ*, 22 years old
11. ANTUN MODRONJA, 75 years old
12. MARTA MODRONJA, about 80 years old and her daughter MARIJA, about 52 years old
13. LJUBICA ŠKRINJAR, 49 years old
14. PAVLE ŠKRINJAR, 61 years old
15. BARA ŠTAJDOHAR, around 62 years old
16. MATE KREŠTALICA, 65 years old
17. MILKA KREŠTALICA, 79 years old
18. MILKA KREŠTALICA, 62 years old
19. KAJA ŠTAJDOHAR, 65 years old
20. ANA ŠTAJDOHAR, 92 years old

People were more or less in their homes, where they were killed. They were killed by a shot at their right temple from closeby, and they were all massacred, slaughtered.

After an hour following the massacre, people from Šibin, Hajtić and Crni Lug went robbing. They left murdered people unburied, and they took all the things.

People in uniform that kept replacing others in the village did not allow them to bury the people, and they did not allow them to go outside their houses. According to my opinion, the organizer of the massacre was NIKOLA SOLAR, because he was in the village immediately before the massacre, and it happened on other occasions that when he would

leave a village, something would happen. NIKOLA SOLAR is from Šibin. ČANGEL'S GROUP killed three people in Joševica on 20th or 21st October 1991:

1. ĐURO KREŠTALICA, 64 years old, burned alive in the house
2. GINA KREŠTALICA, 59 years old, burned alive in the house
3. NIKOLA KREŠTALICA, 62 years old, managed to jump out of the window, so he was killed in the backyard

He got a passing permit thanks to a Serb, so he and his wife and children D., M. and A., went on a bus to Banja Luka and through Šamac to Zagreb.

He is a refugee in Zagreb from 22nd December 1991 and in Primošten from 28th December 1991 and he has lived here since then.

Statement taken by: SAŠA REŠETAR

**ANNEX 257:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.Š.**

TESTIMONY – JOŠEVICA
8th POLICE STATION
No: 511-19-17/3-4623/93. MB/VM

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 9th November 1993, at the 8th Police Station, on the occasion of the interview with N.Š., son of P. and M., maiden's surname M.; born on ... in the village of ..., municipality of Glina, occupation: worker, worked at the municipal firm, married, father of two children, with a temporary address in Zagreb, ..., he served his military obligation with the former JNA from 1955-57 in Maribor, in the communications branch, he came out of the army without any rank or medal, nationality: Croat, citizen of the Republic of Croatia.

The interview was held concerning the circumstances contained in the telegram of Sisačko-moslavačka Police Department and in connection with his being in Joševica, that is, on the temporary occupied area, and concerning the circumstances that he is familiar with and in connection with the massacre of the Croatian people in the village of Joševica, which happened on 16th December 1991, concerning the murder of NIKOLA, ĐINA and ĐURO KREŠTALICA, which happened on 6th November 1991 and concerning the other circumstances that he is familiar with from the temporary occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia.

In the interview he states that he was born in Glina 1934, and he married A.T. in 1954, a Croat from a Croatian village near Topusko. He had two children with her, a son M. and a daughter M., her married surname V. His son M. came to Zagreb sometime around 1984 and his daughter M. came to Zagreb with her husband after the Chetnik attacks in 1991, and before that she worked with her husband at the
...in Glina.

In the middle of the '80-ies his wife A.T. died and he lived in the house together with his mother. After his mother died, and two years after his wife's death, he remarried a

woman from the village, B.R., with whom he lived in his house in the village of Joševica.

Furthermore he states that the whole of his life he has lived in the village of Joševica near Glina, and since he has worked at the municipal firm in Glina and since he cultivated his land, he did not communicate much with the other people from the other villages, and he is not familiar with the very beginnings of the rebellion in the surroundings of Glina, and there were no Serbs in his village, so he could not notice that something was going on.

During June 1991, according to his opinion, the units of the former JNA came to their village and set sentries around their village and they did not let anyone pass outside or inside the village. This kind of situation lasted for a few days and after that the representatives of the army called the local people to go to work, each to his own job, and they let him go to work at the municipal firm, where he constantly worked until December 1991.

In these days he saw mostly younger people in and around the village, with weapons, and he did not know those people, and he thinks that they were brought from outside.

From fear that something would happen to him, he did not move anywhere or communicate with anyone, and he does not know the people of Serbian nationality who were at the time armed or near his village.

At the beginning of November 1991, he thinks that it was on 5th or 6th of the month, but he is not sure, somewhere right after dusk, while he was feeding the cattle, he heard shooting and he remembers that it was three or four shots at the most. Right after these shots he went to the orchard and went towards the woods with his wife, and he saw from a hill that NIKOLA KREŠTALICA's house was on fire. Since he did not know what had happened, he stayed the whole night outside with his wife and in the morning when he was going to work he heard from I. Š. that Nikola, Gina and Đuro were killed. Then, and also today, he did not know who did it and he could not find out from anyone in the village with whom he spoke to, who did that, so he thinks that nobody in the village saw their murderers.

In connection with the massacre of the civilians in the village, when about 20 persons were killed, he stated that he worked that day in Glina and when he came into the village after 3 pm, someone told him not to go into the village, because everyone had been killed. Since his wife stayed at home, he had no other choice, but he went to his home to see what had happened to her. When he came to his house, he did not find anyone in the first room, which was the kitchen, then he went into the other room where he found his neighbor L.Š., who was lying with her head shot through the temples by the door, so that he could hardly open the door and see who was lying there. In the other room of his house he found his wife B. killed the same way as his neighbor, shot through the temples. By each one of them he found a shell, but since he does not know the weapons, he does not know the caliber of those bullets. He was shown a shell of a 9 mm bullet – LUGER at the 8th Police station, and he stated that, despite his not knowing the weapons, it might be the same shell as were those he found in his house and that it was neither smaller or different. He remembers that on that occasion MARA ŠIFTAR, about 45 years of age, MARA ŠIFTAR, about 60, her sister LJUBA ŠTAJDUHAR, about 63 years old and Ljuba's husband STEVO ŠTAJDUHAR were killed in the village.

ANA ŠIFTAR, about 73 years old and her grandchildren LUKA ŠIFTAR, about 21 years old, who was killed while he was sleeping, LJUBICA ŠIFTAR, born in 1971, PAVAO ŠIFTAR, about 16-17 years old, IVAN ŠIFTAR, born in 1929.

A. Š., about 73 years old, survived that massacre and after treatment in Glina, she went living with her granddaughter A. K., who is married to the Serb, B. K., and they all live together in Glina.

Furthermore, in the backyard of her house was killed ANA ŠKRINJAR, born in 1927, and in connection with her murder he heard that in the house were at the time her, her husband J. and son N., and that their son heard the dogs in the village barking a lot, and asked his parents to run away, but the mother, who was milking a cow, did not want to, and her husband J. hid in the manger in the stable, and N. went up in the attic. N.

was later saying that he only heard the mother's cry and that they came up to the attic looking for him, but since the attic was dark they did not see him.

In the other houses ANTUN MODRONJA, born in 1910, his wife MARTA MODRONJA, born in 1912, were killed, their daughter MARA BRKAŠIĆ, born in 1938, who was found in the street on a bicycle, was dragged to their house, and killed by a shot through the temples on her doorstep.

In the other houses SANJA KOVAČ, PAJO ŠKRINJAR, born in 1930, KATA ŠTAJDUHAR, born in 1900, her daughter-in-law KATA ŠTAJDUHAR maiden name Mihaljević, born in 1922, and MATO KREŠTALICA, born in 1931, were killed. Mato's wife, Milka Kreštalica, born in 1930, was found in front of the house, also shot through the temples, but she still showed signs of life, and she was taken to hospital, probably towards Banja Luka, however she died on the way to the hospital. Mato Kreštalica's mother, MILKA, born in 1909, was also showing signs of life, although she was also shot through the temples, but she also died on the way to the hospital.

He remembers that there was thick fog in their village that day, and since it happened between 12.00 and 13.00 hrs, that is, in the middle of the day light, the people did not even think that the Chetniks might attack, although they were hiding at night. In conversations with the people from the village, he found out that nobody heard any shooting, and that the murderers probably shot from weapons with silencers. He also states that all the dead were shot in their heads, that is they all had shot wounds at their temples.

He remembers that it was on 16th December 1991, on Monday and after they saw what had happened, one of the people from the village, P. Š., went to "Željezarija" and told their guards what had happened, and the members of the so-called "police" came and signed in all the dead and on the other day a commission, that is, "the police" and the doctors, came and they signed in and took photographs of all the dead. He notices that for three days nobody from the village touched the dead, and that he spent these three days in his house together with his late wife and his late neighbor, lighting candles for them and after that the dead people were transported to Glina and as far as he knows, most of them were buried there.

On 20th December 1991, the whole village, except for about 10 of them, moved out across Banja Luka in different directions, depending on where someone had relatives. He did not go, because he had lots of cattle, that he could not settle anywhere and he could also not sell them, until he sold them almost for nothing, but then he could not get a passing permit for leaving the village. He did not go to work any more to Glina, and he was hiding in the village, all until his departure in August 1993. In this period, and especially after the people left the village of Joševica, their neighbors of Serbian nationality came to his village from other villages, as he says, both young and old ones, and they robbed the abandoned houses and took all the valuables. After that first wave of robberies, smaller groups or individuals came into the village, and took from the houses what they needed, and when there was

nothing more to take from the houses or off the houses, the fences were broken and taken away, even the wooden ones.

Somewhere around 10th February 1993, the “police” of the so-called Krajina arrested M. K., about 61 years old, under suspicion of allegedly cooperating with the Croatian Army. He heard that they found weapons in his house and a radio station, and after M. was being interrogated and tortured, he admitted that he was hiding and feeding him in his house. After that they took him also into the station in Glina, but he did not want to admit that, and when they faced him and M. together, he said that he did not feed him in his house and so on, and as they could not prove this, they let him go home. At the police station in Glina he was interrogated and beaten by JOSO (Franjo) KOVAČEVIĆ, about 45 years old, and he knows him because he was a president of the municipality for a while. He came, together with a few members of the so-called “police of Krajina” wearing masked uniform, to his house, and beat him in his backyard and on that occasion he broke his teeth, and he still has scars on his face from the wounds. He also states that Kovačević threw him on the ground kicking him all over his body.

About ten days after the interrogation in the police station in Glina, three unknown men wearing uniforms with different symbols, burst into his house, broke the doors and made him kneel down and put his head on the bed, and beat him and one of them hit him with a gun on his head, and then he was wounded and he was threatened that they would kill him and the like. On that occasion, they robbed all the more valuable things, TV, radio, transistor, and when they were leaving, they ordered him not to raise his head for two hours. When they left, he got up, and washed his wounds, and he saw that all the things in the house were turned upside down. That continued for a few evenings that followed, but on that occasion the robbers were taking things from other houses also in which people stayed. Nobody from the people of the village knew those people, nor did they ever see them before. Later he heard in the village that the massacre that happened in December 1991 was done by the members of the Ministry of the Interior from Bosnia, and he thinks that this story was made up by the members of the Serbian paramilitary armies and “police” of the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, so that they would mislead the people of the village, and the ones who did that massacre were never found.

A few times he went to the International Red Cross in Glina asking for a possibility to pass to the territory controlled by the Croatian forces, and when this was approved, somewhere in spring 1993, he had to go to the Court in Glina, where he signed the documents voluntarily leaving all his property to them.

As to the people he knows and who participated in the formations of the Serbian paramilitary armies, he claims that he does not know anything about this, because in their village there were no Serbs, and those he knew, he did not see either in civilian clothes or in uniform, so he assumes that those that the Croats knew, avoided their village, since into their village came only persons that nobody knew.

In the beginning of the aggression on the constitutional order of the Republic of Croatia, the Serbs had infantry weapons of all kinds, and tanks and heavy armoured vehicles were seen while the JNA was legally present on that area, and after the JNA left, the weapons they had, they left to the Serbian paramilitary army.

Lately, nobody came out of the village, since he was hiding all the time, and he does not know the arrangement of the cannon or other artillery weapons in the surroundings of Glina, and when he was going to work, there were two tanks at “Željezara”. During the time of the combat actions of the Croatian Army, he remembers the grenades falling over

Glina, however, only a few of them fell on the town itself, the others fell on the cemetery and in the surrounding woods, so that Glina itself did not suffer major damage.

As far as he knows all the heavy weapons, and especially heavy artillery is in the area of Šamarica, where the most important bases and warehouses were set up. He also remembers that somewhere around Christmas 1991, when Zagreb was being shelled by a projector of "luna" type, that same rocket was fired from the area of the village Dragotina that is in the area of Šamarica. He does not know, whether this launching pad is still there, and he located its position by the fact that he was hiding there at the time and he was not in his house, so he saw when the rocket was launched, and by its orbit he judged that it came from that area.

In connection to the above stated information the witness said he had nothing more to state.

Statement taken by: Miroslav Butorajac

**ANNEX 258:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Đ.Š.**

Đ.Š.

("...") "..."

No. GLINA JOŠEVICA

JMBG: ...

SUBJECT: 16 December 1991, MASSACRE IN THE VILLAGE OF JOŠEVICA, GLINA

I cannot remember the exact date but in 1991 I was going to my sister's for lunch. In her neighborhood I noticed a Volkswagen Golf, I believe it was red. Inside it were three men in uniform and they were discussing something with Nikola Kreštalica regarding his car. Since he had come from Sweden before the Homeland War and had naturally brought his car with him. A brand new modern car, which had instantly caught the eye of the Chetnik gang. When I was returning from my sister's lunch, and that same Nikola was telling me how they had said that they would come for his car until evening. Immediately after dinner, around 9 o'clock p.m. a fire broke out in the village, and a loud cry could be heard. The following morning Nikola Kreštalica's house was only ashes and there was nothing left but smoke; Nikola Kreštalica was lying dead in front of his house and in the ashes were two burnt bodies. One was the body of "Illegible" wife of Nikola Kreštalica, and the other was of Đuro Kreštalica. The sight the people saw was terrible. Frightened by this sight the people were looking at it for four or five days. Then Dr. Stevo Trivanović came with his investigative crew, they were: Drago Jović, Bogdan K (illegible) and I do not know the name of the third.(...)

(...) even today I think about the program (illegible) told me about. I doubt that even in fifty years, fifty percent of the Serbs will recognize the Croatian Government. Now I would like to return to the massacre in the village. I. M. aka (illegible) (Ivičin) since we have two by the name I. M. in the village, actually three, said that someone can go to the municipal office and that we can get passes there so that everybody could go where they wanted to. This was of course all staged in advance. We went to the municipal office and came there at 7.30 a.m. and waited until 1 p.m., at this moment Luka Šiftar from our village, the Captain of the 1st (illegible) came and asked us what we were waiting for. We told him what we were waiting for and for how long, then he went to the president of their Sotin Serb Municipality and we got our passes. They told us that they would send us a bus that would take us to Banja Luka. At around ten o'clock the following day the bus

came. While the bus was standing in our village the Serbs came with tractors and robbed our estates. So I saw Đuro Prodanić's sons from Glina and two brothers of Maca (illegible) and Milka Poropatić in uniforms with Chetnik markings and weapons and I also noticed Matija Cvitković's son from Glina. Then we departed with the bus, on the way I noticed and I tried to see as much (...).

Statement given by: Đ.Š.

**ANNEX 259:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF P.M.***

The statement of P.M. regarding events in the village Joševica, municipality of Glina, during the period from June 26th 1991 until December 18th 1991.

P.M., daughter of..., born ..., lived with her husband and three daughters in the village Joševica; nationality: Croat, occupation: a housewife, present residence:....; number of the identity card:, gives the following:

TESTIMONY

"I lived, together with my husband and three daughters, in the village of Joševica near Glina.

On June 26th 1991, the first attack on the Police station in Glina took place. We saw people, mostly Serbs, running away from Glina by saying that members of special police forces were going to attack them. We saw women and children leaving for neighbouring Serbian villages Roviška, Glinska Poljana, towards Dvor and others, while all men were mobilised.

The Police station fell a couple of days after that. After the police retreated to Viduševac, peace lasted for a week and then Chetniks brought their forces from Banja Luka. Buses and convoys transported the army and equipment for one week. Viduševac was under attack for one month.

We were in the village, just old people, just us and the Š.family together with children. It was forbidden for us to move around, especially my husband. During that time, it used to happen that even twice a day different persons came looking for weapons and they stole possessions from houses.

Local Serbs from neighbouring villages came. I know Miroslav Malobabić (18 years old), Branko Drobnjak (25 years old), Siniša Gavranić (16 years old) and their leader Siniša Maler (19 years old) among them. All of them were armed. A group, whose members were persons between 25 and 30 years old, also came to the village. They came and they blew up a chapel, set houses on fire and robbed. They carried things away from houses where there wasn't anybody and from houses where there were people still living there. It was September and October. We went from the beginning of the village to the end of the village to the house of my uncle ... where we slept.

On November 5th 1991, at 7 p.m., I heard shooting and cars arriving. I went out from the house to see what was going on. I heard shouts coming from the house of Nikola Kreštalica and Đuro Kreštalica. I heard a quarrel; they demanded a car, gold and money. They stayed around the house until the entire house was on fire. After that they left Gina Kreštalica (50 years old) and Đuro Kreštalica (58 years old) were consumed by fire alive in the house. We heard screams and howls. Nikola, Gina's husband, jumped from a window and was shot in

the forehead. We didn't exactly see who the members of that group were, but we assume that Milan Čangel from Roviška (30 years old, worked in the Sisak Ironworks) was one member because he had threatened those people before. He said that he wanted their crowns (the man worked in Sweden) and a car. Later we saw that same Čangel driving their car.

After that group, half-an-hour later, another group of 5-6 people came. I recognised Nikola Solar – he was a leader, Milan Lazić, Delić, Mika Solar junior and senior and two neighbours from Šibin. They came to see what was going on in the village, but they knew exactly that this was going to happen because, two days before, they were saying in Glina that Joševica would be on fire.

Nikola Solar said that he would put all of us in a cement mixer and that he would embed us in concrete.

I remember that in August D. Š. and V. K. were stopped on the Glina's bridge, searched, stripped to the waist and taken to Glina's prison. They were interrogated for 3-4 days and then they were released.

Right after that, V.K. escaped to Viduševac where he joined the Croatian Army. Serbs came to the house of his father ., while he was still alive, and they looked for V. Later, they were saying all the time that he died. I remember that was imprisoned one more time and that he was battered in Glina. I remember that he was blue all over.

After that incident, since November 5th, we stopped going out from the house and we stayed inside. We saw that it was dangerous everywhere. There was no electricity and we sat by candlelight. It was cold. We heard machine-gun bursts. We saw a flame at our neighbour.... She wasn't at home then. She spent the night at... because they came to look for her son and husband all the time. We got scared – we thought that it was an attack and we ran to the basement that we had dug up under a hay-barn. We hid there several times. Because the rest of the night was peaceful, we went back to the house to sleep. In the morning, we went to the neighbour to see what had happened, but we didn't notice anything then. After 2 or 3 days, the neighbour ... came and she said that her room burned down to the ground. Days passed. All the time they were coming for the control of weapons.

Early in November, 5 or 6 policemen came to our yard. They warned my father that he wasn't allowed to go anywhere and they told us that we had to enrol children in school. I enrolled my daughter ... in the 3rd grade of a textile school. There were no Croats among the children in the school. All professors were Serbs and there were professors from Serbia and Novi Sad from where notebooks and books were received. My daughter went to school for one week and after that she didn't go any more. Women that worked in a cotton-mill in Glina, when there was electricity, were obliged to go to work without any compensation. The plant of Sisak Ironworks in Glina didn't work. It was converted into a military warehouse for tanks and cannons. Units of the army were also placed there.

We also saw, from the village, Serbs burying corpses with a bulldozer in the village of Roviška, which is in a plain. We assumed that they were burying persons, who came from Serbia and Montenegro, that fell in action.

On December 16th 1991, it was a cold morning. Ten of us helped I. Š. slaughter pigs. We noticed that a military jeep passed by. After a while, we saw P. Š. going and shouting: "Run people, a carnage in the village!" We asked him what carnage and he said: "They are going from one house to another and they are killing."

I ran to my house, I gathered my children, my husband and my mother-in-law and we went to my husband's sister in Glina.

That same night we heard that the following persons were massacred that morning in the village: Mara Šiftar and her children Luka (21 years old), Pajo (13 years old), Ljubica (19 years old), mother-in-law, another Mara and Ivan Šiftar (60 years old). Mara's sister and Mara's brother-in-law (60 years old) were killed in their house. Ana Škrinjar (60 years old), Marta and Ante Modronja and a daughter Marija from Maja, Sanja Kovač (21 years old; she was raped and, in the end, killed), Ljuba Škrinjar and a neighbour Marija Štajduhar (they were drinking coffee and they were killed like that), Pavao Škrinjar (60 years old), Kajka Štajduhar and her mother-in-law, Mate Kreštelica, his wife Milka and his mother Milka.

Two days after we received a permit and we went out through Banja Luka to Zagreb.

Villagers that stayed alive in the village got a bus and an escort to Bosanski Novi. That is how they came from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Croatia.

While we were two days in Glina, we only heard Serbs saying that members of the Ministry of the Interior came and that they had committed a massacre in Joševica. “

With her signature on every page of this testimony, her giver – P.M. – confirms its authenticity, that the testimony wasn't given under coercion and that the written testimony is analogous to the given testimony.

In Karlovac, November 16th 1994.

Statement given by: P.M.

Statement taken by: GORDANA PREDOVIĆ

**ANNEX 260:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.Š.**

I.Š., son of Pavao (a father), born on October 1st 1949 in Joševica, municipality of Glina, permanent address: ...; married, father of two, nationality: Croat, employed as a manager of a warehouse in “...” Glina; present residence: Zagreb, ...; gives the following:

TESTIMONY

“ After the beginning of shooting and combat in Glina, I continued working in the firm. I engaged in the work at the cemetery and I worked in the warehouse.

Late in October of 1991, Nikola Kreštelica was killed in his yard. He was riddled with shots near a well. His wife Gina and his cousin Đuro, together with a house, were consumed by fire. And so their bodies, that is their remains, were there for about three days. I thought that their relatives would bury them, but as they didn't, I couldn't watch that. I collected the remains of burned bodies with a shovel and I put them on a sheet. Stevo Štajduhar helped me.

I got three coffins in Glina and so we buried them in the new cemetery in Glina. It was rumoured that Siniša Martić and his “šiljaši” were the ones who did that.

On one occasion I went from the cemetery to the administration where Vujo Nikolić was. He called me to come to him and he said that he would throw a bomb at me. He held it ready in his arm. He said that an Ustasha would not be his boss any more. However, his people calmed him down and made him leave that bomb. My brother-in-law ... and me, we had to come to work every day, because they threatened us that they would come for us and then we would meet with an accident. We had to do the worst jobs.

On December 16th 1991 at around 4 a.m., I was coming back from work in Glina. I came across P. Š. on my way back home. He told me that there were killed people in the village and that there wasn't anyone alive in his house. I thought that there was something wrong with him – he seemed to be frantic. After that, I came across the K. family that confirmed what had happened. I went to my house and my mother told me that ... Sanja Kovač was murdered. My mother told me that Sanja was a short while before that at her house and that she went home to prepare lunch for her father. If she had stayed at our house one hour longer, she would still be alive, because they were going from house to house, from the direction of Pogledić, and they stopped three houses before ours.

I went to my brother-in-law's house and I found Sanja dead, lying on the door between a room and a hallway. She had a hole made by a bullet above an ear. My mother later told me that there was neither shooting nor screaming heard. N. Š. later said that he saw 6 Chetniks, whom he didn't know, going from one house to another.

I went by car to Glina to get a coffin and I went, right away, to the police in Glina to say what had happened. The same night they came by personnel carrier to the village. They took photographs as they were conducting a police investigation and, in the end, they concluded that they didn't know who would do such a thing.

On that day following persons were murdered:

- Luka Šiftar (21 years old)
- Pavao Šiftar (15 years old)
- Ljubica Šiftar (18 years old)
- Ivan Šiftar (born in 1936)
- Mara Šiftar
- Ana Škrinjar (about 70 years old)
- Sanja Kovač (21 years old)
- Antun Mudronja
- Marta Mudronja
- Mara Brkašić (daughter of Antun and Marta)
- Ljuba Škrinjar
- Pavao Škrinjar
- Bara Štajduhar
- Kata Štajduhar (mother-in-law)
- Kata Štajduhar (daughter-in-law)
- Matija Kreštalica
- Milka Kreštalica (wife of Matija)
- Milka Kreštalica (mother of Matija)

Two persons from Skela, whose names I don't know, were also murdered. A. Š. was wounded then and she was taken to a hospital in Glina.

On December 19th 1991, those of us who wanted received permits and a bus that drove us to Banja Luka. “

With my signature I confirm the authenticity of the Testimony.

In Zagreb, March 22nd 1995.
 The Testimony was given by: I.Š.
 The Testimony was taken by: NADA LIKAREVIĆ

**ANNEX 261:
 WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.M.**

I.M., born on ... in ..., municipality of Glina, present address: ..., ; UCRN:, gives the following:

TESTIMONY

JOŠEVICA – THE VICTIM OF SERBIAN GENOCIDE

I have already given information regarding the extreme nationalism of Serbian aggression on innocent civil victims of Croatian nationality in my native village Joševica, municipality of Glina, where I was living until December 16th 1991, three times and those were:

- On December 22nd 1991 to the Ministry of the Interior of the Government of the Republic of Croatia
- On April 27th 1993 to the Ministry of Health of the Government of the Republic of Croatia
- On May 5th 1993 to UNPROFOR with its headquarters in Zagreb, Ilica no. 207

With regard to that rebel Serbs in Glina make efforts to misrepresent to the world, and the world believes it, their genocide in Joševica and to transmit it to some “Croatian gang” from Velika Kladuša (Bosnia and Herzegovina) as the forester Mladen Uzelac called “Mićo” from Dragotina, among others, stated in one motion picture that was made in Topusko. That motion picture was shown (to our citizens and, maybe, to the wider public) in Canada. That is why I wish to describe, one more time, that information to the United Nations, but now, I prove it, as a *corpus delicti*, by a copy of the statement of the former general of the VJ Stevan Mirković which was published in the “Večernji list” on Sunday, September 18th 1994, because the UN, as I hear, identifies in this war Croats with Serbs.

Mr. General Stevan Mirković didn’t know Joševica until his investigation of dead bodies and that was why he called it “Jošanica”. But with his statement he approached the number of massacred and he is the first Serb who with dignity declared to the public the real truth regarding the Serbian genocide committed on civil victims of Croatian nationality.

“Večernji list”, Sunday, September 18th 1994:

MEMORIES OF A GENERAL

Belgrade – “You can not accuse just the other side and say that we, Serbs, didn’t do anything wrong” said retired general Stevan Mirković on one TV-show of the RTS in a duel with Slobodan Jarčević, a counsellor of the leader of Serbs from Knin M. Martić, adding for Serbian television something that they haven’t yet heard.

- “As Draža Mihailović in 1941 sent his emissaries to border-lands to establish Chetnik task forces, so in 1991 criminals from Serbia, even international ones, rushed to Croatia to rise the people up in arms... You can not just accuse the others. Go about Banija, all Croatian villages are burned down to

the ground... And that isn't a war. Where did you have a collision of two armies? A knife, a sniper rifle and the artillery are mainly operating and then civilians are the ones who die the most... When I saw Jošanica where Serbs had also slaughtered 19 Croatian women and Croatian children, since then I won't go there any more." (M.N.)

After they had been identified, Mr. Petković took photographs of those victims for the Municipal (Serbian) Court in Glina. Petković is well known to all of us by his nickname "Uco" and he makes an appearance in the mentioned (Serbian) motion picture.

I have to admit that, due to delicate nerves, I didn't see wounds of massacred persons because they were ones, as the judge of the Municipal Court in Glina, Mr. Radovan Jović, said, the like of which he has never seen. The most courageous and the closest watched.

Before I shall describe those victims by name, I will mention some previous events.

Just few hours after the proclamation of the Republic of Croatia as an independent country, the President of the municipality of Glina, Dr. Dušan Jović, declared a state of war on the territory of the municipality. At dawn of June 26th 1991, they captured the Police station in Glina and they took 16 captured policemen to the prison at Knin. On August 18th 1991, they, supported by the Territorial Defence and the JNA, invaded my village Joševica, as well as all surrounding Croatian villages, because of the alleged deliverance from "Ustashes", but by means of lots of battering and robberies. Then, the church of St. Elias in Maja was rocketed and demolished.

Since then, there were raids of the police of the "SAO Krajina" in the village every day, helped by Chetnik groups, arrests and the taking of young people to a prison to represent them as Ustashes and to exchange them for their captured Chetniks and what humiliations.

People were running away. December was fatal for my Joševica.

On December 4th 1991, at exactly 8.10 p.m. the chapel, with a statue of the Holy Virgin of Lourdes that was in Joševica since 1908, was blasted and demolished.

Then December 16th 1991 came. It is the notorious day of the genocide committed on 22 persons between 15 and 91 years old. The respected general Stevan Mirković mentioned that crime in his duel with Slobodan Jarčević, the counsellor of Milan Martić, and that the crime was committed with a knife and a rifle in a Serbian hand. I am convinced that, if he somehow saw or heard about their earlier crime committed in the same village on May 5th 1991, when three persons were burned alive in a house, he would probably have publicised it. But, unfortunately and to the disgrace of Serbian people, the genocide wasn't brought to an end with victims that he saw on December 16th 1991, but the exodus continued until the entire extermination of the village.

Those that stayed behind after us to bury their dead were either exiled or killed so that in my native Joševica there isn't a dead soul, a house or a future life unless the world helps us.

The genocide was committed on persons between 15 and 91 years old between 12 and 1 p.m.:

On November 5th 1991, the following persons were burned alive in a house:

1. Đuro Kreštalica (son of Ivan) – born in 1932, a brother of the person named below (item no. 2)
2. Nikola Kreštalica (son of Stjepan) – born in 1934, a husband and

3. Gina Kreštalica (wife of Nikola) – born in 1934, a wife

On December 16th 1991 – massacred ones:

4. Milka Kreštalica (daughter of Pavao) – born in 1908, mother of the person named below (item no. 5)
5. Mato Kreštalica (son of Nikola) – born in 1931, son of Milka (item no. 4)
6. Milka Kreštalica (daughter of Karlo) – born in 1930, wife of the person named above (item no. 5)
7. Mara Šiftar (wife of Šimun) – born in 1946, mother of persons named below (items no. 8, 9 and 10)
8. Luka Šiftar (son of Šimun) – born in 1970
9. Ljubica Šiftar (daughter of Šimun) – born in 1972
10. Pavao Šiftar (son of Šimun) – born in 1976 – children of Mara (item no. 7)
11. Ana Šiftar (daughter of Mato) – born in 1921 – survived and became disabled
12. Ivan Šiftar (son of Nikola) – born in 1929, a husband and
13. Mara Šiftar (wife of Ivan) – born in 1933, a wife
14. Stjepan Štajdohar – born in 1930 (Skeljanac), a husband and
15. Ljuba Štajdohar (wife of Stjepan) – born in 1930, a wife
16. Bara Štajdohar – born in 1926
17. Kata Štajdohar – born in 1900, a mother-in-law and
18. Kata Štajdohar (daughter of Nikola) – born in 1921, a daughter-in-law
19. Ana Škrinjar (daughter of Đuro) – born in 1927
20. Sanja Kovač (daughter of ...) – born in 1971
21. Ljuba Škrinjar (daughter of Dragan) – born in 1943
22. Pavao Škrinjar (son of Janko) – born in 1930
23. Antun Modronja (son of Josip) – born in 1910, a husband and
24. Marta Modronja (wife of Antun) – born in 1913, a wife
25. Marija Brkašić (daughter of Antun) – born in 1938, daughter of Antun and Marta (items no. 23 and 24)

I don't describe here persons that became victims after my (our) exile, after December 16th 1991, because I don't know the time and the way in which they became victims. I leave that to someone else. We do not cure all those wounds caused by hatred towards us as the Croatian nation by becoming a grudge-bearer but we cure them with patience in our exile, expecting the UN to enable our forthcoming return to our homes and to the graves of these victims. Criminals should search their responsibility firstly at the court of their own conscience and if they have courage, they should ask for forgiveness as sinners of the law and of Christian norms, but if they don't have it, the court of justice for genocide waits for them. However it may be, but the real truth has to be known. “

In Zagreb, November 1st 1994.
Statement given by: I.M.

**ANNEX 262:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.Š.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 5th September 1995 in Sisačko-moslavačka Police Department, Criminal police section, Section of the war crimes and terrorism, in connection with the interview held with:

A.Š. born on ... in ..., Glina, daughter of M. and M. Š.

The above mentioned is the only one who survived the massacre of the Croats in Joševica on 16th December 1991.

She states that she has lived in Joševica with her husband P. (born in 1923), her daughter-in-law M.Š. (maiden name M., from Gređani, about 40 years of age), and her grandchildren L. (born in 1970), L. (she was 19 in 1991) and P. (he was 15 in 1991). Son, M.'s husband died 18 years ago (tractor accident).

Anka has two more children:

- A.T., she lived in Petrinja with her husband P., who worked in "...", and they have lived in Belgrade since 1991
- L.Š., born in 1947, he worked as a member of the armed forces in Belgrade, and he stayed there.

On 14th December 1991 I. K., a neighbor from Joševica, came to their house and said to A.'s husband to go and get their pension on Monday, but earlier, because, according to his words, "in midday it will be hot in Joševica".

On 16th December 1991 (Monday) around 7.00 am Ilija and P. went to Glina, and A. was feeding the cattle with her grandchildren, L. and P. Her grandson L. came around 10-11.00 am from Glina where he worked in a bakery and helped them. Her daughter-in-law was at that time at their neighbor S. Š. who was not married and she often kept going to him. When they finished with their work, they entered the house and A. noticed that it was 12.00. Her cousin, I.Š. (from Joševica, about 65 years old) came to their house. L. went to bed because he had to go on a night shift again, and L. started knitting socks. Suddenly a dog started barking in the backyard, and L. looked through the window, and said that some army was passing in mottled uniforms. A. went outside the house where three men wearing masked uniform were already standing, and two came into the house, and one was left outside in front of the cellar. She states that she does not know any of them. They asked whether there were any weapons in the house, and she answered that everything had already been picked up. One of them (the taller one) stayed in the kitchen, and the other one went to the room where L. was sleeping and fired two shots from the pistol at L., after which the other one that stayed in the kitchen fired a bullet from the gun that hung around his neck at I.'s chest. Then this one from the room came into the kitchen where he fired a shot at L., and the other one at P. who was sitting on a bed.

During that time A. spread her arms wide and started shouting, and this one with a rifle fired a shot at her mouth, and the bullet passed right through her throat and came out at her neck, she fell on the bed where P. was lying, and then this one who was coming out of the room fired a shot below her left eye, and the bullet passed through her throat and came out the same place at her neck.

She states that the shots could not be heard because they used silencers. After that they went out of the house, and A. was conscious and she crawled on her knees from one grandchild to another and to her cousin and she saw that they were all dead. She remained lying by the bed until dark when her husband came, saw all that and went out somewhere. After that STEVAN ŠKRINJAR (about 55 years old, from Joševica) came with an army, and then one soldier, when they saw that she was alive, went for an ambulance. They drove her to Glina to the hospital where she was until the beginning of March 1992. Then she went to her granddaughter's A.K. who lived in Glina with her husband B. She stayed with them for a few months, and then she moved into Š.'S house in Glina, A car hit her husband in February 1993 in Crni Lug, municipality of Glina.

She states that all that were killed in Joševica were buried at the new and old cemetery in Glina. While she was lying in the hospital, cleaning women and nurses came to her telling her "this was done by your Ustashe".

She states that S.K. (from Hajtić, 59 years old, father-in-law of her granddaughter A.) told her that in Joševica "the Serbs took revenge for their people who were killed in Gračanica".

She states that she has heard about the "Šilt's" and that a Šilt's deputy (she does not know his name) killed himself in a café in Glina in summer 1994. She heard that Šilt killed a Serb on a dance because that man accidentally stepped on his foot.

Statement taken by: SANJA KUKOR

COUNTY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE
SISAK

To Mr Ivica Pleše

At your request we have inspected A.Š. from JOŠEVICA born on ... 19.... It has been found out anamnesticly that the patient on 16th December 1991 received two shot wounds, one below the left eye, and the other with an entry in the mouth and with an exit on the right of the neck.

With the inspection of the patient cikatriral(?) change was found medially below the lower edge of the left orbit where the foreign body was lodged. With the orofaringoscopic inspection we have found a smaller denivelacia(?) at the border of the soft and the hard palate. In the mouth we did not find any certain cikatrialna(?) change of "the entry of the bullet wound", but the scar change on the right of the neck next to the front edge of the lower third of the right sternokleidomastoideus is probably "the exit wound of the shot canal".

If there is interest for it, there is a possibility of making an X-ray shot of the facial bones.

Sisak, 5th September 1995

ANNEX 263:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF L.F.*

L.F., displaced person from Glina, his wife is killed, daughter in prison.

The day the Chetniks occupied the municipality of Glina, I was at home (in the village of Joševica) with my wife ... and daughter.... My daughter and myself have lived more in Zagreb than in Joševica, because ... has studied and I had worked there.

The first days of occupation the Chetniks went through the village to collect the people's weapons. At that time they also burnt GINA KREŠTALICA and her brother-in-law ĐURO in their house, while they killed her husband NIKOLA KREŠTALICA in the yard next to the water-well.

GINA was of Serbian nationality. When a group of Chetniks went to the house of the KREŠTALICA's and requested their car, she told them that she was also Serbian and that she would not give them the car, after that the Chetniks killed GINA, her husband and her brother-in-law.

After that event groups of Chetniks would often come to the village. At daytime they would come and turn everything upside down in our homes, at night they would come to plunder and set fire to our houses.

On the 16th of December, after the Serbs had great losses at Gračanica in the fights against HV (Croatian Army), a group of Chetniks came to our village and killed 21 inhabitants of Joševica, that is all the people who did not manage to flee from their knife. These were mainly old people, but also four younger ones. After that had happened I was very afraid to be in the house, so I slept outside, while my wife and daughter went to neighbours or to houses where we thought it to be safer.

This was also the time when M.K. came to the region of Glina, to my daughter, and hid in our house. One evening Chetniks came and set fire to the haystack in our yard. When my daughter saw what they had done, she took her pistol, which she kept underneath her pillow and shot in the direction of the Chetniks who at once ran away. The next morning, however, their police came, grabbed me, and asked whether it was I who had shot the evening before. I answered that it was not me who had shot and that I did not know who had done it, but unfortunately they searched the whole house, found the pistol in my daughter's bed and confirmed that it had been shot with this very pistol. Immediately they took my daughter to jail in Glina. They kept her there for some days, but after a short questioning they let her go home.

In the meanwhile the Serbs would often come to my house and every time they would beat me. Once they came and requested some fuel, but I told them that I did not have any fuel anymore. They searched everywhere, found a tank of 20 litres, and beat me. A few times they came when my wife was alone at home, once they beat her. All they did mainly because they suspected M.K. was hiding at our place.

These conditions became unbearable after some time and so my daughter decided to get M.K. somehow with the help of the UNPROFOR to Croatia. One day in January 1993. early in the morning, M.K. and my daughter left for Roviška, where the UNPROFOR have a check-point, however, the "Krajina-police" awaited them there and arrested them regardless of the presence of UNPROFOR. They took them to jail in Glina and tried them for espionage.

My daughter was sentenced to 11 years in jail and M.K. to 15 years. After that trial we were allowed to visit M. in jail. Every second Tuesday my wife went to visit her. They were only allowed to talk in the presence of a guard. M. told my wife that she was registered as a prisoner by the IRC and that she was not maltreated.

After many sleepless nights, one evening I decided to sleep in my house again. This was on the 31st of March 1993. It seemed to me that the very moment I had fallen asleep, I was wakened by the barking of dogs. I stood up and looked through the window. In the moonlight I could see a group of armed people. I dressed very quickly and called my wife to get up as well, but she slept deeply and so I left the house thinking that they would not do any harm to her. I calmly went to a forest that is near the house and hid there. After some time I heard shots coming from the direction where my house was. When there was silence again I decided to return to my house.

However, entering the yard I first had to see the dogs lying dead there. In the house, my wife was lying dead on our bed. Her head was all dashed to pieces and I also noticed that she must have been raped. I was very shocked by that sight and that very moment I realised that I could not go on living here anymore. After many difficulties I managed to get a coffin and bury my wife with dignity.

I requested the UNPROFOR's assistance to get me to Croatia and thus I was transported together with 20 others Croats from the region of Glina to Sisak. It was very hard for me to leave and know that my daughter is still there in jail, living in life-threatening conditions.

Zagreb, the 18th of June 1993.

Statement given by: L.F.

**ANNEX 264:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.Š.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 30th March 1994 at Sisačko-moslavačka Police Department in connection with the interview with N.Š. from ..., municipality of Glina.

N.Š. son of P. and M., maiden name D., born on

19... in Joševica, agriculturist, finished four grades of elementary school, married, two children, address:..., Glina, temporary address: Sisak, ...

The above mentioned has lived on the temporary occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia, municipality of Glina until 25th March 1994.

He has lived in Joševica, municipality of Glina, with his wife L. (born in 1932).

They have two daughters:

I.D. (born in 1961), works at "...” Glina as an accountant. She lives in Glina with her husband D. (born 1960) and her sons D. (fourth grade of elementary school) and L. (second grade of elementary school). D., before the war, has worked at "...”, and then he was included into the enemy formations. He wears a masked uniform and he is situated on a position somewhere around Glina.

M.Š. (born in 1953) lived in Banski Grabovac, and she worked at ... Petrinja, she is now in Sisak, ..., has a daughter S. (2.5 years old)

In August 1991 the Serbs attacked Joševica, Prijeko and Dolnjaci. At the time N. was in his house. Someone kept coming to his house, pounding at the doors, but he did not open, and they left. He saw STEVO JANDRIĆ from Šibin through the window. By the end of 1991, this Stevo was killed at Gređani.

By the end of October, about 32-34 men came into the village, wearing mottled uniforms, but they introduced themselves as the members of the Ministry of the Interior. Two men came into the backyard and called N. to come out of the house. He went out, and then they asked him whether there were any Chetniks there. However, N. states that he immediately saw what was it about, and he did not say anything to them. They went further into the village, house by house. They told N. to stay in his backyard. M. B. (from Maja, but he settled in Joševica) believed that these were the members of the Ministry of the Interior and shouted: "Long live the police! I have two sons at the Ministry of the Interior." Then the Chetniks beat him.

At the beginning of November 1991, NIKOLA, GINA and ĐURO KREŠTALICA were killed. Nikola and Đuro were making brandy at Nikola's backyard, when a few persons came to them asking from Nikola that he give them his car of Mazda make. Nikola took out the battery from the car and did not give them the car. They were arguing for a while, and then they left. After a while they came back with another battery. They drove the car away and killed Nikola, Gina and Đuro, and set Nikola's house on fire. S. Š. was there with Nikola and Đuro, but he managed to escape. Stjepan was killed in August 1993, together with KATA KREŠTALICA with whom he lived in Kata's house. Kata was found in the attic, and Stjepan outside, under the window, because he wanted to escape. They were killed at night, from firearms.

The story goes that the so-called "Šilt's" were responsible for the murder of Nikola, Gina and Đuro Kreštalica, as for the murder of Stjepan Štajdohar and Kata Kreštalica, but there are no witnesses.

In connection with the massacre of the Croats in Joševica in December 1991, he states that at the time he was in his house, but that he did not see anything. A.Š. is the only one who has survived, and who is now in Glina at her daughter's A.D. Her husband P. has settled at his daughter-in-law K. in Crni Lug. A car hit him in January 1994, and he died. The victim of the massacre was also MILKA KREŠTALICA, who died on the way to hospital.

After that, N. went to Glina with his wife, at their daughter's, where his wife spent 4-5 months, and she came back to Joševica, and he came back after 7 months.

In connection with the arrest of M. K. and he states that Joso Kovačević (wearing a masked uniform) looked for Mirko together with his group. Nikola was at the time at Milka and Draženka Velebit's house when Joso came with 5-6 persons in masked uniforms. They searched the house, but they did not beat them, although Joso said that N. should be killed. The other evening Joso's men came with two vans to Milka and Draženka's, afterwards they caught Mirko Kreštalica, and beat them.

When ... was already in prison, somebody killed her mother Lucija Farkaš*, called....

N. states that S. Š. shepherded sheep of DRAGAN LIČINA (from M. Gradac, lives in Glina) and that he allegedly told Ličina about Mirko Kreštalica. N. was in a good relationship with NIKOLA SOLAR (he had cancer and killed himself in September 1993) and this one told him on one occasion, while he was drunk, that Lucija wanted to protect Mirko, but that she has, actually, unconsciously, betrayed him. She was

constantly followed, because they suspected that she knew where Kreštalica was, and when she was once drunk (she liked to drink), she went to the Aničićs' in Roviška, and they knew where he was.

After that N. went to his daughter's in Glina, where he spent three months, and his wife was all that time in Joševica.

In connection with the referendum in June 1993, he states that three men came into his house and gave him a list on which he had to circle "YES" in front of them, and signed his name. These three men were:

- ĐURO PRODANIĆ (called Đorđe), about 50 years old, has a shop in Crni Lug, wore civilian clothes.
- IVO PAROPATIĆ from Crni Lug, 30-35 years old
- BJELAJAC (he does not know his name) Mićo's son, from M. Poljane, about 30 years old, wore mottled uniform

After the murder of Stjepan Štajdohar and Kata Kreštalica, he went with his wife to Glina to their daughter's and they did not come back any more. During the elections in December 1993, he was in Glina, but he did not vote.

The daughter still works at "... " and she sometimes gets her salary, and sometimes, groceries, and their son-in-law is getting salary in the amount of 20-30 din. Their sons attend a school in Glina. N. was getting some money in Glina for a while, some kind of veteran pension. In Glina mostly private shops do business, but also some firms of "Trgopromet" that are less equipped, and mostly with the goods from Belgrade.

The sawmill works, and the firm "Progres" whose manager is JOSO KOVAČEVIĆ.

There are no Croats in Joševica at all. STJEPAN MIHALJEVIĆ was murdered and found naked in his house.

He states that he heard from the so-called policeman Kotur and that he was robbing in Joševica, but he did not personally see him.

When he was leaving to go to Sisak, his son-in-law took care of all his documents, and MILJKO RAĐANOVIĆ came to his house and he had to sign a statement that he voluntarily left Glina and that nobody exiled him.

While he was in Glina, he did not go outside the house, only in September 1993 he went to the doctor's SPIRO KOSTIĆ, Dr TRIVANOVIĆ and Dr MILENE PODUNAVAC. He heard that Dr SPIRO KOSTIĆ was some kind of a minister, but he does not know which.

On 25th March 1994, N. came to Sisak through the mediation of the International Red Cross, and his wife stayed at their daughter's in Glina.

He does not know whether his wife wants to come to Sisak.

Statement taken by: Sanja Kukor

**ANNEX 265:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.F.**

J.F., nee R., daughter of M. (a father), born in ..., municipality of Glina, 75 years old, occupation: a farmer, UCRN: ..., gives the following:

TESTIMONY

“I can say about the accused that I have heard about some by their names, but neither do I know them nor have I ever been in contact with them. According to the story about them I can say that they were leaders of the evil that began in 1991 at Gornje Jame.

Gornje Jame is a village situated in a wood. It is about 10-20 km far from the nearest village – Hađer. When the occupation – Chetnik’s mutiny – began, I was living at Gornje Jame together with my son M., my daughter-in-law M. – nee B., born in 1958 in Graberje – and their children Ž. (15 years old) and N. (12 years old).

My daughter K. married T. lived and is living at Dumače. I live with her now, because my house at Gornje Jame was burned. My son and his family are living in Vrbovsko.

Late in September or early in October of 1991, rebel Serbs captured Viduševac. At first we didn’t know that and that’s why we were unprepared when “Šiltovi” fell in the village and when they killed a majority of villagers. Otherwise we would hide.

The village Gornje Jame was predominantly a Serbian village. There were all in all about 5 houses of Croatian families. Serbs were killing us without any reason. I remember well October 3rd 1991 when “Šiltovi” came to our village. They were the worst. They were members of some special military units – they were wearing black-and-mottled uniforms and black caps. Đuro Pavlović (born in 1941) brought them to the village. He was a Serb from Gornje Jame. I heard that he is now in Kosovo. Đuro wasn’t a member of “Šiltovi” and he wasn’t wearing their uniform. He was wearing a uniform in an olive-drab colour – reservists of the former JNA were wearing that uniform. Three persons, wearing the uniform of “Šiltovi”, came to my house. They took my son M. out from the house, peacefully, and they said that they were taking him for questioning. I recognized Vlado Roksandić (son of Božo, about 30 years old) from Glinske Poljane among those three persons. That Vlado hasn’t come back yet and he doesn’t deserve to come back. My son has never returned to me. They took him away at around 5 pm. Early in the next morning, Janko Fabac, whose sons were also taken away for questioning on October 3rd 1991, and me went looking for our sons. Janko and me found our sons killed with shots in the head. They were lying in a meadow in the near wood – it was about 1 km distance from my house. We buried them in the wood. After the liberation in the spring of 1996, my son, Ivo Fabac (about 33 years old) and Stevo Fabac (about 31 years old) – sons of Janko, were exhumed, identified and now they are buried in the cemetery at Mala Solina.

I state that on that day, I am not 100% sure, but I think that it was October 3rd 1991 when those “Šiltovi” – I call them Chetniks and the worst kind of trash – passed through the village and they committed a series of bloodthirsty deeds. The next day, when I found my son, I went together with Janko Fabac through the village and we found Gojko Pavlović killed in his house. He was a Serb, but he was on good terms with Croats. He was about 50 years old. We also found the following villagers: Stevo Dvorneković (about 50 years old), Stevo Jakovljević, Mijo Krakar (both of them about 50 years old), as well as Živko Milošić and Miko Vrbanac (60-70 years old). All of them were from Donje Jame. All of

them were probably taken to Gojko's house and they were murdered there. All five of them were killed with shots in the head and they were all in the same room of Gojko's house. It was a horrible sight. The house wasn't burned. Afterwards, we saw Mara Krakar dead on the road near the Gojko's house. She was a mother of the above mentioned – killed Mijo. She was about 70 years old. That is what I saw.

On the same day – I heard it from K.K. who now lives in Glina – Maga Rastovski was killed in her house and Milka Rožić and her deaf and dumb daughter Jaga were killed in their house.

It was a day when more than half of the Croats from the village were killed. "Šiltovi" committed those murders. No one from the village was armed. No battles were fought there. That could happen only because of the idiotic and pathological hatred of Serbs towards Croats. Unfortunately, those weren't the only shocks for me. I want to add that I don't want to hear about Serbs any more.

After my son's death, my daughter-in-law with children stayed in the house with me. Janko Fabac and his wife also stayed. The house of Mato Kireta was about 500 meters far from my house. "Šiltovi" didn't come to that house the first time – that house was spared. On December 11th 1991 my daughter-in-law with both of my granddaughters, suspecting nothing, went to Mato Kireta to arrange the sawing up of wood for us. After about half an hour as my daughter-in-law together with my granddaughters had left, I saw smoke coming from the direction of Mato's house. I climbed a hill and I saw that his house was on fire. I didn't have the courage to go there right away. I went there the next day because neither my daughter-in-law nor my granddaughters came back. The house was burned, but there was no one inside. There weren't any remains of bodies there either. I know for a fact that in that house at that moment were Mato Kireta (about 49 years old), his wife Kata Kireta (about 45 years old), their daughter Slavica Dvorneković (about 33 years old), her son Darko Dvorneković (about 11 years old) and that my daughter-in-law and both of my granddaughters went there. Besides them, Mara Kuštreba (Mato's step-sister, about 55 years old, from Gornje Jame) was in the house. Milka Rastovski (from Donje Jame, about 50 years old) came to the Mato's house because she was afraid, as well as Jaga Cestarić (from Mala Solina, about 50 years old), whose husband was murdered and she ran away to Mato, and Jela Vrbanac (from Hađer, about 50 years old) who escaped from Hađer. On that very day Janko Fabac went to feed cows at Mato Kireta's and he disappeared as well as the above-mentioned people. Jana Fabac, Janko's wife – who now lives at Jukinac, and me were the only ones left at Gornje Jame. On December 11th 1991 my daughter-in-law together with my granddaughters left the house at around 3,30 pm and I saw the smoke at around 4 pm. Jana Fabac and me went together to look for the above-mentioned. There were traces of tires that belonged to one large car that were leading all the way to the house. We assumed and I still assume that they took all of them to some place and then they killed them. There is not a trace of the above-mentioned till this day, although we looked for them everywhere. I am convinced that "Šiltovi" took them to some place and they killed them all. On that day I didn't see "Šiltovi". I just assume that they were the only ones who could commit such a cruel deed.

I was left alone and I was afraid. On January 1st 1992 at around 9 am as I was going out from a stable, I saw 5 persons, wearing camouflage uniforms, entering my yard. I recognized Vlado Paspalj o (from Glinske Poljane, about 30 years old; until the war he worked in "Gavrilović" in Petrinja) among them. He pointed his gun at me and he demanded a key for a power-saw for wood. He hit me in the head a couple of times – since then I don't hear well in my right ear – and because of those hits I fell on the ground. After

that he went into the house. Then one person from that group told me to give everything that Paspalj would demand, because my life was more important to me. Then I had to say where all tools and machines in the house and around the house were. After that they left saying that they would come back. I went to hide in the wood near the house and at around 2 pm I went to feed cows. Then I hid in the pigsty. Through a little window in the pigsty I saw a person that I didn't know coming out of my house. That person was wearing a camouflage uniform. Another man, wearing the same uniform, was pulling a power-saw for wood. The one that was coming out from the house said: "There isn't a sight of that old woman. They probably killed her. At least we won't have to kill her." When I heard that, I ran away to the opposite side. I went to Jana Fabac and I spent two days there. It was about January 3rd 1992 when soldiers of the former JNA came. They said that they were from Serbia and that it was better for us to leave. On January 4th 1992 I went to Jukinac at Ivo and Bara Kireta's. There were already 3 persons from Solina there. A couple of days after, we reported ourselves to the municipality of Glina and we received help in food from them. Jukinac is near Glina – it is connected to Glina, but I didn't move around Glina because I was afraid. There was a pretty bad atmosphere for Croats. On December 21st 1992 the international Red Cross helped me to go to my son who was in Vrbovsko.

During the year that I spent at Jukinac, I heard people saying that Svetozar Đukić was a chief of Chetniks. He was a former postman and he was killed during the war. I also heard that Siniša Martić, called "Šilt", was leading "Šiltovi" – they were named after him. The house of that Siniša Martić is the fourth one from the bridge as you go to Glina from the direction of Jukinac. That is opposite to a gas station. His father killed his mother. I don't know what he looks like. I couldn't recognize him.

I heard that Dušan Jović was a doctor and that he was among the leading ones in Glina. As for other accused persons that I was asked about, I don't know anything and I can not say anything in particular. Some names were mentioned, but I can not positively say anything else.

I have nothing further to state."

The witness requests that today's expenses to the amount of 60,00 KN be paid. It is decided that it will be so and the paying is ordered to the accounting department.

The witness is warned about Article no.77 of the Criminal Law Proceedings. The witness declared that she doesn't want to read the record, because she listened to the dictation of the same. She declares that her Testimony was in its entirety faithfully noted down and then she signs it.

Finished at 10,05 AM.

Statement taken by: Danko Kovač, Investigative judge

**ANNEX 266:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF Z.R.**

I am Z.R. (I). I was born on ... in ..., Glina. My residence address is ... Glina. My temporary residence address is ..., Sisak. I am Croat by nationality and worker by occupation. I am married. I am making the following

STATEMENT

On 26 June 1991, the police station in Glina was attacked. Since then, the inhabitants of Skela had no peace, nor did the other Croatian villages around Glina. We were surrounded from all sides. Each day, firing could be heard from the distance, and it approached closer and closer.

At first, the JNA arrived in the village, which stayed around one month.

(...)

When they left the village, the local Chetniks came.... They started robbing, threatening, and burning.

(...)

We were afraid to sleep in our houses; we were hiding in hedges and cornfields. The Chetniks did not leave the village, but started killing. Soon, they killed five inhabitants: MILAN ŽUTIĆ, JANA PAPIĆ, KATA MURETIĆ, ILIJA VRBANAC and JANA BUKOVAC. JANA PAPIĆ was killed in her house. People found her under the couch all covered in blood. We buried her in the yard.

(...)

On 28 August 1991, the entire village was set on fire. Everything burned down.

(...)

In Sisak, 6 March 1995
Statement given by: Z.R.

**ANNEX 267:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF P.M.**

P.M.

(...)

...on 2 September 1991

(...)

Only a few minutes after this explosion, they started shelling the town of Petrinja from the barracks. They were using cannons, mortars of 82 and 120mm, howitzers and multi-barreled rocket launchers. Soon after this they started their tanks and left the barracks with them.(...) The barrels of all mentioned weapons that were used in the attack had been deployed a several days earlier in that way that they were facing the town of Petrinja and had the entire town at gun point.(...) it is supposed that this was most likely a grenade that had been fired at the roof, and that the entire event was staged with only one purpose, in order for the Army to leave the barracks with the entire weaponry and attack Petrinja (...)He had heard this from the military personnel and that there were wounded and killed civilians during this attack, that the town was immensely damaged but since he had not left the barracks, he did not know anything about the size of the damages(...) The witness states that after the last two attacks many civilians had been killed and they had to be buried.

(...)The dead were buried at the graveyards "St. Benedict" and St. Nicholas", and many were buried in their courtyards and gardens where they had been found. They would be taken for the owners or tenants of these houses. Besides this, a common mass grave was dug and named "Ekonomija" which was within the area of the barracks "Vasilj Gačeša". The dead were collected for 5-6 days, and this started after the last attack on 21 September 1991. He remembers that he had buried approximately 30 people with his group while he was keeping the statistics about this. He was replaced from that duty by Lieutenant Colonel Popović who said that he had buried 25 dead civilians, after which the Civilian Security Forces took over this duty and buried approximately 60 people (...)This document does not imply the name of the person who took this statement.

Statements given by: P.M.

**ANNEX 268:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.C.**

The witness D.C. informs us that during the mobilization into the ZNG (Croatian National Guard) reserves, he was taken to support the defenders in Petrinja, members of MUP (Ministry of the Interior) and was captured with his group in the vicinity of Čičić's weekend home. They were disarmed and searched. During this they were stripped of anything that could be found on them – money, watches, golden objects, documents, shoes and boots. During this they were beaten under the threat that they would all be killed. Then they would lift up three at a time, they were lying on their stomachs until then, and make them run while being shot at from two "saracs" and automatic rifles. He heard Sanader being mentioned, but he did not know him. "Even though we all cried and begged them not to kill us, they still did so. When it was my turn they lifted two of us, because they lifted three at a time earlier. I started running and was getting shot at as well. I do not know what happened but I fell to the ground in front of a bush and others were right behind me. Then one of my fellow fighters fell on top of me. I remained motionless and stayed that way hidden. After a certain amount of time had passed, I did not feel pain on my body except for my head, which was injured by a machine gun. I remained in this position until the evening when it started to turn dark. During the time I was laying there I heard two of our members talking. One asked if anyone is alive, saying that he has been wounded in the back, after which the other answered that he was hit in the leg. Immediately after this I heard two gunshots and then silence set in. I assumed that one of the terrorists remained hidden and when the two started talking he shot them. I found out later that five of us survived this incident.

Statement given by: D.C.

**ANNEX 269:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.K.**

A. (N.) K. was born on ... in ..., Petrinja municipality. She resides in Now she lives in She is a Croat by nationality, housewife. Marital status: widow. Number of ID:.... JMBG (Unique Citizen's Registry Number):

I give the following:

STATEMENT

Our village was attacked for the first time on Saturday 13 July 1991. That day they just fired from the direction of Jabukovac, but the following day, they came into the village. It was the JNA immediately joined by the local Serbs. They fired in the village and threatened the people.

The Croatian residents fled to Dragotince where our guard and police were. On 14 July 1991, while my husband was pulling the water from the well, one soldier approached him and ordered him to immediately go to Dragotince, check the number of the Croats there, and return to let him know about it. My husband followed the order, what else could he do. He did not manage to reach Dragotince for he was shot at and wounded. The wound was serious and he was bleeding heavily. I went to Jabukovac to get first aid. One officer promised that their Red Cross would take him to a hospital in Glina. At that moment, one local Chetnik came and told that officer that the wounded person was a Croat and the

officer refused to help saying that I was on my own. I could do nothing but wait. I did my best. A member of the Croatian Guard Corps, Dubravko from Siska, was killed and when the medical vehicle came to pick him up my husband was taken to a hospital in Sisak to be treated. I stayed in the village with a few remaining residents of Croatian nationality. The Serbs from the village avoided us and refused to talk to us. There were lots of them from the surrounding villages. They threatened, robbed, and scared us. We were scared to sleep alone in the houses so we decided to stay together. All remaining Croats in the village settled in two houses. In M. T.'s* house, LJ. T., her husband N., A. Š., her husband N. and I slept in one of the two houses. They were killed one day when they went to feed the cattle.

On 7 August 1991, the Chetniks came to my house, entered all rooms, looked for weapons, and asked about my sons. That day, they did not take anything, but during the night, they came again and took everything they needed. The following day on 8 August 1991, they burned my house down. The same day, they burned MILAN TOMAC's barn. Although the house was completely destroyed, I still had my barn and cattle so every day I went to feed them.

The Chetniks were constantly passing through the village, shouting, firing, and threatening. I kept avoiding them. N. T. and MARKO KRZNAR* were once heavily beaten. One day, they came in trucks to arrest N. T.. They forced him to a truck but then one tall, blond man approached and said to leave him alone. In the same truck, our three policemen had already been arrested: Đ. L., J. I., P. R., and A.K. my husband's nephew. They allegedly took them to a prison. After some time, J. I. and P. R. managed to get out of the prison and now they live in Germany. What happened to ĐUKA LOVREKOVIĆ and A.K. has never been found out.

One night while we were sleeping in T.'s house, we heard shooting and saw fire. It was MARKO KRZNAR's barn on fire, the pigs were whining and the loose cows were strolling on the street. The next morning, LJ. T. and I went to feed the cattle when we saw two women dead, all bloody, lying in KRZNAR's* yard. They were ANA KRZNAR* and MARIJA TURKOVIĆ. A little bit further away, near the barn, only a part of the dead body was lying. The dead body without the arms, legs, head. It was Marko Krznar. We panicked, seized by fear.

We decided to run while we still could because we were the next victims of such a crime. The same day we left the village.

We arrived in Petrinja where we found ... -son of the killed- and informed him about what had happened. Ivan and his two brothers immediately went to take their parents' dead bodies. They looked in the yard for the smashed parts of the dead parents for a long time and they still could not find a head but they took what they could gather. The head was found after a couple of days.

The statement was given freely and what is written corresponds to the statement given.

Sisak, 23 November 1994

Statement taken by: Ivanka Kirin

ANNEX 270:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.T.*

M.T., son of... (a father), born on ... in Kraljevčani, municipality of Petrinja, where he lived; nationality: Croat, occupation: a farmer, residence: Zagreb, ..., gives the following:

TESTIMONY

“On July 12th 1991, at around 06,15 p.m., the shelling of Kraljevčani began. The attack lasted all day long until the evening. The next day, it was Sunday, the worst thing began at around 09,00 a.m. – people started retreating from Dragotinci in the direction of Petrinja. On Monday, a tank unit arrived and they started shelling the village. On Tuesday morning, they started attacking from the direction of Jabukovac.

On that day, Chetniks entered the village. The majority of people from the village had left Kraljevčani – only 13 of us older persons stayed behind. First, they set the Police station on fire and they started going about the village. One evening, they masked themselves, they began to shoot at our houses and at the same time, they were shooting one another so that they could accuse us. After that, they came to search a house as we allegedly had weapons. I was in the stables and my wife ... stepped up to them. I saw two young boys wearing camouflage uniforms and armed to the teeth. I heard my wife begging them and whining not to shoot at her Jesus. They examined the house and they left.

They tied up and started battering and maltreating P. V. from Dragotinci whom they found at neighbour’s house. Later I heard from Pavao, when they left him, that he recognised two of them, that they were working together with him in the “Ironworks” and that they were from Gradac.

Several days after, one of the Chetniks came to me again. I didn’t recognise him, but I heard that he was a native of Sunja. He told me: “You bear in mind the last war and you know how it was for you. You will not live to see Christmas here. You had better run – not to Petrinja, but across Kupa.”

In the evening on August 10th 1991, we were lying in the basement. I fell asleep, when my wife woke me up and told me that the stabling was on fire. I went outside and it was blazing all over. I entered the stabling and I managed to unfasten 6 cows and one bull while the other three stayed and were consumed by fire. When I was doing that I suffered burns, but, at that time, I didn’t pay any attention to that. A neighbour came and we started extinguishing the blaze so that the barn wouldn’t catch fire as well. In the morning, I went to the veterinarian Miloš Ankić to report that and to say what had happened. He asked me if I knew who did that to me and I said that I didn’t know. There I came across one Serbian journalist who expressed his wish to go and see what had happened. However, when he arrived at my place, he started turning his back by saying that he couldn’t watch that. After that, he took a car, he went to a neighbour and he took the neighbour’s tools and hams. After that, one young man from Mlinoga was coming to my house, as if he was going to buy cows that were left over, but he questioned me all the time about who set my stabling on fire.

In the night of August 14th 1991, the house of my best man ... was set on fire. Marko Krznar was killed that very evening as well as his wife Ana and Nikola Šustić with his wife Ana. Those assassins came from the direction of Dragotinac and we heard them at around 11,00 p.m. They stood in front of my house and I heard that they were talking about something. After a while, I heard fire crackling and then shooting rifles and heavy machine-

guns and mortars were heard. We took shelter in the basement and we waited. It was horrible to hear cows mooing and pigs squeaking.

In the morning, our neighbours.., who slept at our house, went home and, while passing through, they saw Ana Krznar and Marija Turković dead in a yard. Then they returned to us and they told us what they had seen. Later, we found out that another three persons were killed that evening and that they found a body of Marko Krznar, but not the head. They said that his wife Ana was cut up between her breasts and that she was, allegedly, raped. Later, their children, three sons, helped by the former JNA, came to take the bodies.

Before that, I saw Dušan Ljubičić from Jabukovac, Milan and Petar Drobnjak from Kraljevčani, as well as the others that I know from seeing them, armed in Jabukovac. I saw Kekuš, who worked in the Municipality, wearing a uniform and armed.

On August 15th 1991, after those five of our villagers had been killed, we decided to leave.

By signing every page of this statement, I confirm its authenticity and that it was given without coercion.

In Zagreb, October 25th 1994

The Testimony was given by: M.T.

The Testimony was taken by: NADA LIKAREVIĆ

**ANNEX 271:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.T.**

N.T. son of J. (a father), born on ... in Kraljevčani, municipality of Petrinja; permanent address: ...; residence: ...; nationality: Croat, occupation: a farmer, married, number of the identity card: ..., UCRN:; gives the following:

TESTIMONY

“Attacks on Kraljevčane took place from July 12th 1991. There were about 250 of our fighters in the very village – some of them were members of the Ministry of the Interior and some were members of the National Guard. When our fighters, under the invasion of the enemy that occupies a country, retreated to Dragotinici, many older civilians stayed behind in Kraljevčani. My wife L., a neighbour A. K. and me were among them.

When Chetniks entered the village, and they were mostly Martić’s policemen, they started searching house by house looking for weapons. They also came to my house and when they entered the yard, one of them said: “This house must be levelled with the ground.” My wife and me, we were on the ground floor and they started shooting at the house – mostly at the floor of the house. When they stopped shooting, I unlocked the door and I stepped outside. Then one of them said: “Who is in the house besides you?” I answered that there wasn’t anybody besides my wife and me. They entered the house and they saw for themselves that it was really like that. They looked for weapons, but they didn’t find any. At that time, a truck with many civilians came and one of those Chetniks pointed a gun at me and said to my wife and me: “Come on, move towards the truck!” I asked why and what was going on. The same asked me if I was a Serb or a Croat. I responded that I was a Croat and a human and that I didn’t do anything wrong to anybody. I also noticed that Chetniks surrounded my house. One of them – it seemed that he was a commander – said: “Leave him alone” and

that my wife and me should return to the house. I thought that they would riddle us with shots from submachine guns then, but they didn't do that. We went to the house and they went along the village. Their truck with civilians set off in the direction of Jabukovac where their headquarters was.

Later, I went to M.T. called ..., where we slept. Every day we went back to feed cattle and every day we were maltreated.

One morning, we saw Chetniks chasing P. Š. in front of them. When they came to the house of M.T., they threw him on a pile of sand, pulled out a belt from his trousers, tied up his arms on his back and then they started battering him with legs and riflebutts wherever they could. They, allegedly, found a police uniform in his house and they accused him that he and someone else shot from our village at their positions the night before. My wife and me, we watched all of that from the basement of our house and we couldn't listen his howl and crying for help. We thought that they killed him.

On the same day, they picked up us civilians, lined us up in front of the village crucifix and they threatened us that if they heard one more shot in the village, they would slaughter us in succession to the last one on that same place where we were.

The following night, several stabling and the house of Ankica Kardaš were set on fire. The next day, M.T., M. K. and me, we decided to go to the Serbian guard to ask them for protection. Their guard was at the end of the village, so we had to walk a lot. We came across killed pigs beside a road and on one killed sow one of them had carved with a knife a Serbian symbol – a Cyrillic “4c”.

When we came to the guard, we happened to find well-known neighbours Ranko Silikos and Joco Fićur there. When we told them the purpose of our visit, they replied that they didn't do anything wrong and that policemen from Veliki Gradac were the ones who committed robberies and arsons. They didn't promise any help, so things grew worse and worse from day to day.

The greatest evil happened in the night on August 14th/15th 1991. That morning, my wife and A. K. went to feed the cattle and they saw, on their way, in the yard of Marko Krznar bodies of Marko Krznar (a husband) and Ana Krznar (a wife). A bit further on, they also saw a body of Marija Turković. On that same night, a married couple – Nikola and Jana Šustić – were killed. After that incident, we had to run away.

We ran away to Petrinja and we found the sons of Krznar there. When we told them what had happened, they decided to return and to bury those bodies. My son-in-law N. went together with them. They found shattered bodies, so that they collected certain parts of their bodies in a bag and on a sheet. They concluded that the married couple Krznar had been torn to pieces with a grenade at close range.

I was in Petrinja until Petrinja fell. After that, I lived in Mala Gorica, then in Žažina and now, I am in Greda near Sisak. “

The testimony was given without coercion and what was written is analogous to the given statement.

In Greda, December 13th 1994

The Testimony was given by: N.T.

The Testimony was taken by: IVANKA KIRIN

**ANNEX 272:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF I.D.**

RECORD ON WITNESS QUESTIONING I.D.

(name and surname)

made on 18 January 2000

at the Sisak County Court

Investigative judge: Danko Kovač

Recording secretary: Gordana Hrzenjak

Criminal case against:

the accused, Dušan Jović and others

because of the criminal offense

from the article : 119 OKZRH

Beginning at 12:00 pm

I.D. is a son of J.. UCRN: He is a pensioner. His residence address is He was born in ..., the Glina municipality. He is 62 years old. He isn't related to the accused.

Until 27 October 1991 I lived in a family house with my mother L. and I had my personal farm of pigs with 280 pigs and I was only occupied with agriculture and its development, so I wasn't interested in politics at all. In the May of 1991 I was at the cattle-fair in Novi Sad and when I returned home people wondered why I had been there, even Serbs from Glina, since the armed rebellion of Serbs from our region had started. Since I had to work all the time I only went to Glina every Wednesday to be present at the cattle-fairs. After the attack on the Police station in Glina, I can't remember the exact date, people couldn't enter or leave Glina without special permits.

When it comes to the accused you ask me about, I can say that I have heard of Dušan Jović by hearsay, and I saw the accused, Mile Paspalj while I was imprisoned at the Glina jail, also I have seen one of the Martić brothers, but I can't tell whether it was Siniša Martić (11th accused) or his brother. I'm going to describe what happened while I was taken, together with other villagers of Glinska Poljana, to the Glina prison. Other accused are unknown to me, I had never heard of them, at least not before the war. Later on I heard people talking, some of them were leaders of the Serbian rebellion in Banovina or in the municipality of Glina.

I heard that Dušan Jović was the president of the municipality in Glina and that he was also a leader of that armed rebellion and cruel dealing of the Glina authorities with Croats from that area. To confirm how cruelly they dealt with us Croats I can tell you how they treated me, and I think that will be enough.

Until 4 October 1991 armed formations of rebel Serbs hadn't entered Glinska Poljana. On that day a column entered Glinska Poljana. At the head of the column there was a tank of the former JNA, behind it there were 500 soldiers in the reserve uniforms of the former JNA, behind that infantry there was a line of personal vehicles and some smaller trucks. That made me conclude that the JNA started cooperating with local Chetniks. At that time I was in the house with my mother and when the column reached my house, Gojko Smiljanić from Majske Poljane, 27 years old at the time, called me and my mother to step out of the house. He was wearing a reserve olive-drab uniform and he had a gun, so we had to step out in front of the house. Then he told my mother to stay at the house while I and 8 more villagers were forced to walk in front of the tank until we reached the village of Slana. The village of Slana is some 4-5 kilometers distance from Glinska Poljana. When we entered

Slana they took us to the crossroads, near the cross, where they guarded us until the night hours, when they ordered us to go home to change our clothes. So, accompanied by four soldiers we were taken home. After we changed our clothes B. R. drove us in his tractor and my cousin M.'s trailer back to Slana where we were kept until 2:00 a.m.. Meanwhile B. got into a weekend cottage where they stayed as commanders of the group and talked to them and after some time a certain officer came to us and told us that in the event somebody among us had weapons he had to give it to them, and moreover, that if they found out that someone was hiding weapons they would kill him. I had only a pistol in the house and because I am not a conscript soldier and I don't have a left arm I didn't mention it. But, on the day I was taken to Slana I was ordered, without any cause, to open the tank door and as I couldn't open it with one arm, one uniformed soldier, who had a blonde moustache, hit me on the head with his boot and hurt my eye so bad that I can't see in that eye anymore; I can confirm it with medical documentation. I just want to emphasize how they treated us as cattle; without saying why they were taking us away, and we were all civilians. Next day Gojko Smiljanić came to my house again, when I returned from Slana, around 10:00 a.m. He was in an olive-drab uniform and together with him were his wife and son and outside in the yard were Đuro Jovanović and his son Siniša and Čedo Kotaranin – all from Glinska Poljana. Gojko told me then that they knew I had a gun and that I had to give my gun to him. I did as he told me. Čedo Kotaranin, who used to work at my farm, knew that. From that day on until 27 October 1991 unknown persons would often come to my house and search it. These continuous searches were carried on without any search warrants. I was accused, without foundation, of having a gun, and sons, which is completely untrue.

On 27 October 1991 Chetniks I say, mostly people in olive-drab uniforms, forced out all the villagers from Glinska Poljana. I said they were Chetniks because it wasn't really an army – they were untidy, they weren't shaved, their uniforms didn't fit them, some of them had uniforms of a bigger size than the one they should wear, also I couldn't figure out who was their commander; they behaved ungovernably and almost willfully. Approximately 60 of them came by truck – 3 trucks, some villagers they put in the trucks and some of them were never seen again, and even today no one knows what happened to them. That was J. Č., a retired forester from Glinske Poljane, and S. K. was driven away a day before that, Stjepan's nickname was "Vrbanac" and he was approximately 70 years old. So when the Chetniks forced everyone out of their houses, we were all forced to walk in front of the truck, all the way to Graberje, which is approximately 1 kilometer removed from Glinske Poljane. They told us to follow them because they were going to Graberje to arrange for us to be transported to Glina. When they went ahead of us our group separated, 37 of us continued to go to Graberje and a smaller number of villagers returned to their homes in Glinske Poljane. Later on I heard that they were all killed and that only three of them managed to stay alive. While we were walking a red car was passing by us, at least ten times. There were two people in the car, one of them was one of the Martić brothers, but I couldn't tell whether it was the 11th accused Siniša Martić called "Šilt" or his brother. That car would outdistance us and would probably start driving in our direction at the point when it reached the crossroads near Graberje. Then he would drive behind us for a while, then would outdistance us again. He repeated it for ten times. I suppose the people in the car watched those who were separating so they could kill them later.

When we came to Graberje we were all put on the bus and driven to the Glina prison. We were put into the accommodation of the Educational correctional institution for young people. We were all locked up in one room for four days. We were lying on blankets which were put on a cold concrete floor. We stayed there until 31 October 1991 when we were

taken to the exchange in Mošćenica. During that 4 day period I found out that the commander of the prison was Mile Paspalj (the 5th accused); I saw him. But it wasn't really an organized prison, because any one of the younger Serbs could come into the room. They would say that they were going to see Ustashas. They could also beat whoever they want. I was also beaten by one of them. He slapped me on the face demanding from me to tell him that I had two sons, which is not true. My mother was also imprisoned as well as some other old women, but at least they didn't beat them. When on the first day we became aware of the fact that they didn't intend to free us, and since nobody explained to us why we were locked up and what we were waiting for, we started asking the guards to at least let us go to feed the cattle. So, I'm not quite sure was it on the first day or a few days later, Mile Paspalj came into the room in which we were locked up and told us that he was a commander of the prison and that he would take care of the cattle. He said that we didn't have to worry about that. But he didn't tell us why we were imprisoned and what we were waiting for. I don't know what happened in my village after the exchange, but I have heard villagers talking about it. Since the "Oluja" action was completed I have visited the village where my burnt house is. I still can't rebuild it because I moved away. I heard people talking, during my visits to the village, where I go every now and then, that many villagers were murdered during the occupation. My cousin M.D., born in 1952, returned on that same day, 27 October 1991, while we were heading towards Graberje, to Glinske Poljane and was murdered afterwards. We don't even know where he was buried. A few days after the 27th allegedly some people were taken away in an unknown direction, the bodies of some of them were found; also murdered after being taken away from their houses were the following villagers: Mara Dobrinić, approximately 65 years old at the time, Jana Hodalj, approximately 65 years old at the time, Franjo Kovačević, approximately 90 years old at the time, his wife Kata, and their son Ivo Kovačević and Stjepan Kovačević junior, Nikola Starčević, approximately 83 years old at the time, the wife of his brother, Jana Starčević, approximately 75 years old at the time, Josip Dvorneković, approximately 55 years old at the time, Nikola Mileković and his wife whose name I can't remember now – maybe Mara. Among all of them the following persons were found, exhumed, and identified after the liberation: Jana Hodalj, found buried in her yard, Nikola Mileković and his wife Mara (Maca). Also Mara Dobrinić was found buried in her yard, Franjo and Kata Kovačević were found buried in their yard, and Josip Dvorneković was found buried in his garden. I'm sure about this because I saw the places wher they were exhumed. I forgot to mention but I also remember that Maca Starčević, not the one married to Nikola Starčević, but the one married to Stevo Starčević (called "Svirac") was murdered in the same way. Allegedly she was found in her yard, and was buried at the Slana cemetery.

Asked by the judge if I could recognize today one of the Martić brothers who drove the red car while we were walking from Glinske Poljane towards Graberje, I state that, because of my age and the time passed, I'm not sure but it would be worth trying. Anyway I think that that man was one of those responsible for the killings, since he watched carefully who was separating and returning back to Glinske Poljane.

I have nothing else to say.

Statement taken by: Danko Kovač, Investigative judge

**ANNEX 273:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.V.**

SURNAME: V.
NAME, FATHER'S NAME: M., I.
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: 1925, ..., ..., Republic of Croatia
RESIDENCE: ...
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE: ...
EDUCATION: high school
OCCUPATION: construction technologist
EMPLOYMENT: unemployed
MARITAL STATUS: married
CITIZENSHIP: Republic of Croatia
NATIONALITY: Croatian

I am giving the following

STATEMENT

There were no ethnic clashes between Croatian and Serbian residents in the village of Unčani and other villages in the Pounje area, presumably because we Croats carefully avoided such misunderstandings. We lived in peace and did not even dream that Serbs from the Banovina region would actually attack the Croatian indigenous population. There were many mixed marriages, kinships, and blood brothers among us.

Everything started on June 24, 1991, when the local Martić police (irregulars) built a barricade in front of Mihajlo Pašić's house to block the traffic on the Zamlača-Dvor na Uni road and refused to allow Croats to leave the village. Since many villagers worked in the nearby town, they were unable to go to work. Because I did not show up at work in the construction company "...", I was fired that same day. We Croats were appalled at the events and we immediately suspected that something dreadful was going to happen. And it did. Continued attacks by howitzer and light artillery fire followed and lasted until the "insurgent army" general attack on July 26, 1991. On that occasion, the JNA armored division from the Petrinja garrison, the so-called Martić special militia, and the members of the local Territorial Defence (both formations are paramilitary), and local police reservists from the Dvor na Uni police station attacked the Croat-populated villages.

We forcibly abandoned our homes after a series of murders of Croatian civilians which had happened earlier that day in the town of Dvor na Uni and villages of Struga and Zamlača, and caused all residents of Pounje to panic. Many of us were irresolute whether to leave or not until the last moment and therefore we were totally unprepared when we started our exodus towards Hrvatska Kostajnica.

Later on we found out that Serbian paramilitary formations interned all the Croats who did not "get away" to many concentration camps in the Banovina region. The closest to us was a motel turned into a camp on the Čavić hill, where many civilians were held hostage and ultimately killed. In the period between the years 1945 and 1991, we Croats did not participate in the local municipal government proportionately to our number and parity, and it was far more difficult for us to obtain working positions, credits, rooms at a dormitory, etc. Many of us went abroad because it was the only way to earn a living.

It annoyed me that Serbs prevented us the right to our own national emblems such as the coat of arms, flag and anthem. Most of all, I was shaken by the murders of civilians and wounded people in the Dvor na Uni hospital, wounded civilians under the Žirovac bridge.

My brother was there, and he escaped by some miracle. He is the only wounded person who survived the massacre under the Žirovac Bridge. The wounded civilians were only guilty of being Croats.

I was deeply shaken by the subsequent destruction and ravaging of our homes. It was done with the intention to prevent us from coming back home. I was even more affected by the brutal destruction of our churches in the villages of Struga and Divuša and in the towns of Dubica and Hrvatska Kostajnica. This destruction proves the pathological hatred that Serbs harbor for everything Croatian and Catholic. In my opinion the main instigators of this horrible crime are the political leaders of the Republic of Serbia, heartily advocated by the Serbian media.

Zagreb, October 17, 1992

Statement given by: M.V.

Statement taken by: Ante Milinović

Zagreb, Badelova 8/b

**ANNEX 274:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.K.**

SURNAME: K.

NAME, FATHER'S NAME: A., F.

YEAR OF BIRTH: ... 19...

PLACE OF BIRTH: Struga

ADDRESS: ...

TEMPORARY ADDRESS: Kutina

QUALIFICATIONS:

OCCUPATION: housewife

MARITAL STATUS: single

CITIZENSHIP: Republic of Croatia

NATIONALITY: Croat

I give the following

STATEMENT

On 26th July 1991, on St Anne's Day, around 11.00 hrs, a grenade attack on our village Struga started from the direction of Dvor na Uni. I was in P.K.'s cellar with his wife A., B.K. and P.'s daughter-in-law K. Around 12.00 hrs armed civilians came from the surrounding Serbian villages and chased us out. When we went outside, we saw a great number of armed men. They chased us to the front of themselves and made us wave our hands and chased us towards the village. Passing by the houses towards the centre of the village they were shooting from a tractor on which a machine-gun was installed. They kept pushing us ahead as a human barrier. At a place called Osov a grenade fell from the direction of Dvor and on that occasion Mile Blažević, about 35 years old; Pajo Knežević, about 70 years old; Manda Begić from Zamlača, about 80 years old, were killed. Ana Knežević, about 60 years old; Bara Knežević, about 80 years old; Ljuba Knežević, about 40 years old; Kata Barić, about 50 years old and I, A.K. were wounded.

Before that event in Mate Sigur's house 3 members of the Croatian police (Ministry of the Interior) were captured. They were captured because we served as a human barrier between them and the Chetniks. They were taken out of Mate Sigur's house and they were forced to crawl in the backyard, where they beat them and jumped on them. After that, they took their clothes off, took them to Mate Sigur's pond and shot them. The next day the bodies were transported to Kostajnica. Petar Filipović drove them on a tractor to the village hall in Struga. Around 14.00 hrs the JNA came with tanks and prevented the Chetniks from the surrounding villages killing us all.

On 29th July 1991 the JNA ordered us to leave the village . They followed us to Kostajnica. In Kostajnica the members of the Croatian police took charge of us. The wounded were not given any medical help from 26th until 29th July 1991, that is, while we were under the "protection" of the JNA. On that same day, 27th July 1991, the people from the Croatian villages of Zamlača, Unčani, Golubovci, Divuša, Kozibrod and Kuljani were also exiled.

Kutina, 15th December 1993

Statement given by: A.K.

**ANNEX 275:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF T.B.**

Witness T.B. has stated that on the critical day he was in Zamlača as a reserve policeman of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia. Around 9.30 hrs grenades started falling on Struga. The witness hid in M. P.'s house. From the attic of the house he saw civilians serving as a human barrier. Then the defendant came into P. house with a gun at his belt, and he was holding a machine-gun with two charges, and he had a list of persons that were to be killed on the spot. The defendant had a mobile phone (motorola). The witness was taken down from the attic and disarmed, and in the backyard the defendant took him by his head and banged it against the wall. He ordered Orlović, Korizma and others to beat him well, which they did. After that, the witness was pushed into the human barrier. When the defendant again saw him, he ordered to take him back and beat him to death because he knew where the Ustashe were hiding. Then Orlović, Korizma and the others threw him on the ground in P.'s backyard, tied his arms and legs to the ground and beat him asking for the information about the reserve policemen. Predrag Korizma wanted to cut his tongue, and Orlović hit him with a grenade launcher on his head, so that he lost consciousness. Then they poured water over the witness and returned him to the human barrier. Behind the barrier a truck was moving with the anti-aircraft cannon. The witness found his mother in the barrier and his sister who were moaning because they were beaten. The attackers wore various uniforms. The defendant was shouting. "Who puts down his arm – a bullet in his head, who falls – a bullet in his head, and who runs – a machine-gun." The barrier moved inch by inch towards Struga. The people in the barrier had to hold their arms up high, watch down on the ground, and the attackers were pulling people outside their houses beating them. They moved very slow, so that they passed a kilometre and a half in six hours. The same procedure was continued in Struga. At the cemetery the witness heard the defendant saying over the mobile phone to kill us there at the cemetery. The defendant spoke: "We are near Struga, and in two or three days in Zagreb." All that the defendant was saying over the mobile phone. Then the attackers destroyed a church tower with a cannon. On that place one of the attackers came to the witness, and said that he was from Knin and that the defendant himself called them to come from Knin. At that place the defendant shot at a man who was passing the road, saying: "That's the way to kill the Ustashe." The witness does not know whether the defendant hit that man, but that man was later found dead with a wound at the back of his head. The barrier kept going towards Struga. Three Croatian policemen were captured in Struga, and they were fiercely beaten by the attackers and stabbed with knives. The defendant ordered them to run into the field, to freedom, and then he was the first to shoot at them from a gun, and then 10 or 15 of them started firing at them. Mišo Eror was also there. The defendant ordered one of the attackers to fire a shot at the head of each of those murdered policemen, which this man did. Then the defendant spoke to the witness: "That's how I'll handle with you and with all in the barrier, I'm taking you all to the Una, you'll bleed all the way to Jasenovac." Soon after that a strong detonation was heard, and the witness, his sister and M. P. were wounded. Soon the former JNA came with the armoured vehicles. The defendant wore a masked uniform with the sign "Police of the Serbian Autonomous Region (SAO) Krajina". After he faced the defendant, the witness and the defendant stuck to their statements.

Statement given by: T.B.

**ANNEX 276:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.B.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 19th of February 1999 in the offices of the VIII Dvor Police Station, by the official Stjepan Kušan and in connection with the conducted conversation with M. B., connected with the incidents in the period between 1991 and 1995.

M.B., father N., born on the ... in ..., Dvor municipality, permanent address –..., occupation – plumber, returned emigrant to the Republic of Croatia.

For the incidents that happened in 1991 he states that the Serbs, with the help of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS), organized themselves back in 1990 and they joined Knin and the other Serbian municipalities and the “SAO Krajina” later. The guards and the armament of the people started at the beginning of 1991 and all the organization passed through the SDP and the Dvor Territorial Defence quarters of that time. The volunteer units were formed then (they were not under the JNA command at that time).

Concerning the attack on Zamlača and Struga he states: the attack and the command were led by the leaders of the Territorial Defence and of the then formed 1st Dvor brigade, he thinks that Rade Cvetojević was its commander. The police from Dvor took part in the action itself, with half of its men, about 20 to 25 people. He knows that the village was supposed to have been attacked from all sides and to push the members of the Croatian Ministry of the Interior all the way to Hrvatska Kostajnica.

He points out the case in Zamlača where Mile Begić, whom he knew, died. The police were guarding the mentioned houses, that is, the whole village from robbing, being set on fire and the people who stayed from being molested. There was no coordination between the army and the police. The members of the army often verbally attacked the police, so the police could not control the army. That day a couple of groups of soldiers came into the village and a few houses and the school were put on fire. He states that Milan Begić was in the police and he asked if he could let the cattle out of one cowshed that was on fire. The policemen that were in the village at that time allowed him to do that. Begić was killed when he reached the entrance of the yard of the house where the cowshed was on fire. He states that Beko from Majur killed Begić and the policeman, Branko Meničanin took away his gun then (he thinks it was a THOMPSON gun) and he beat Beko with that same gun.

Statement taken by: Stjepan Kušan

**ANNEX 277:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.Š.**

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made on 15th April 1991 at Sisačko-moslavačka Police Department at the Section for preventing terrorism and in connection with the interview held with:

A.Š., daughter of J., maiden name S., born on ...
19.. in D. Javoranj, address:..., Serb, citizenship of the Republic of Croatia, housewife, married, 2 children, UCRN:

(...)

She, together with her mother-in-law went to hospital while her husband stayed in the vehicle they were brought in. In the hospital they talked to Doctor Vlastimir Kladar. She does not know how much time had passed, and the nurse Katica spoke to her who sent her to go outside the hospital, which she did. When she went outside, she saw many people in front of the entrance, and among them her husband who was pushed and beaten all over his body by some unknown men.

She tried to defend her husband, but one of those men pushed her aside and she fell down. She did not know any of these persons, and according to her memory, there were three men in police uniform that did not intervene, nor did they try to protect the civilians.

Then Mile Pušić went out of the hospital, and those three men in military uniforms moved towards him, and he told them not to beat him because he was wounded and that he surrendered. Two of them took him under his arms and pulled him behind a van, and the third went with them and he took out a knife or a bayonet with which he cut Mile's throat and he fell on the ground. I heard his moan and I saw blood. After the described event, Dr Kledar went out of the hospital and started yelling at them disapproving because of the mentioned event, and told them to move away from the hospital.

She remembers that in front of the hospital with her were M. M., M.J. and D. T. from Zamlača. One of the persons in military uniform told Marija to go home, after which he also approached her and told her to go with Marija and the two of them went to Bosiljka Kijuk's house where they spent the night.

On the next day her mother M. came to B.'s house, who said that she was looking for her, and that she was asking about her at the police station and there they told her that they did not know where she was, and to look for her son-in-law in Žirovac. After that, she went, together with her mother, to Javoranj, where she stayed for 10 days, and then she returned to Zamlača. In the meantime she heard rumours from the other people that her husband and her younger son were killed.

Statement taken by: Stjepan Šoštarec

ANNEX 278:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.M.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Made on 13th April 1999 at Sisačko-moslavačka Police Department at the Section for preventing terrorism and in connection with the interview held with:

M.M., son of L., born on ... in Dvor, address:..., Croat, citizenship of the Republic of Croatia, occupation – economist, married, 2 children, UCRN... he now lives in Zamlača with his wife and two children. He works at the ... in Dvor as a secretary.

The interview was held about the circumstances of the events and capturing from 26th July 1991 in connection with which he states:

On 26th July 1991 he was wounded in the clashes with the paramilitary Serbian formations, when he was included into the human barrier in Zamlača. Since he was wounded, persuaded by the other civilians, he talked to a Colonel of the JNA named Simić, who promised him that he would be transported by a military personnel carrier to a hospital in Dvor. From the persons that were pushing the civilians in the human barrier he remembers Mile Dodoš from Cvjetojevići, who was on a truck.

During the conversation with the mentioned Colonel Simić, a police van came to the convoy, and the persons in the “police” uniforms (he does not know their identity) took him and put him into the back of the police van, and took him to a hospital in Dvor. When they came to the clinic there was a doctor there, he does not know his name, and two nurses, DRAGA IVČIĆ, daughter of Stojan, maiden name Tomašević; and MILKA JAJIĆ, maiden name Ognjenović. After the check up he was taken to a room in the hospital and given an infusion.

In the evening hours two persons in military uniforms came to his room and told him that they had a hospital for him and ripped off the infusion from his arm, took him under the arms and carried him out of the hospital.

When he was leaving the premises he noticed the waiting room was empty. At the entrance of the hospital, a van of olive-drab colour was parked, and the soldiers put him in the back where Mile Bartolović and Petar Špančić already were. After that they started the vehicle, and set off towards the rotary. During the ride, he tried to speak to the soldiers, that is, he asked them where they were taking him, and where they were from, and they answered that they were from Knin. After that they turned to the left coast at Žirovac, and then they turned off the vehicle and asked them to come out. After all three of them got out, he and Petar started walking in front of one of the persons in military uniform, and M. was accompanied by the other. Since M. moved with difficulty, he fell behind with the other soldier a bit.

At one moment he used the carelessness of the person who led them, and jumped into the water and dived trying to move far from the shore. After he rose to the surface he heard a few shots, and noticed torch lights, and concluded that they were searching for him. After about 20 minutes, he came close to the shore and managed to come close to nearby buildings, where he hid in a bush, from where he escaped to a building, at Čedo Kesić's apartment. He told him what happened, and Kesić promised to help him.

He contacted the JNA which was stationed near his building, and after that he was taken to a hospital to Bosanski Novi where he was kept on medical treatment for 3 days, and after

that he was transported, with the help of his friends, to the territory of the Republic of Croatia, that is, to Sisak, where he met his wife and children, and then he went to Germany.

Later he heard that Bartolović and Špančić were killed at the spot where he ran away. He does not know who ordered that, nor did he find out the names of the persons who took him from the hospital in Dvor, but he thinks that there was an arrangement between the doctor, that is medical staff, and someone who ordered that they should be taken and liquidated.

Furthermore he states that he made notes in connection with these events and that he is willing to give them to the police, while in connection with the other events, he thinks that they should talk to the persons that were in the human barrier.

He knows that at that time the commander of the police in Dvor was Dragan Vranešević, but he does not know what kind of authority and influence he had in connection with those events.

Statement taken by: Stjepan Šoštarec

**ANNEX 279:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.S.**

J.S., son of I., I was born on ... in ..., municipality of Dvor na Uni, where I have lived, address:.... My nationality is Croat, my occupation-carpen-ter, now retired. My temporary address is:....

I give the following:

STATEMENT

When on 29th July 1991 Kozibrod fell into Chetnik hands, my wife J. and I were at home. The Chetniks came into the village singing and shooting, and on that day they set 6 houses on fire. On that day they searched all houses, including mine. They started turning everything upside down, opening wardrobes and throwing the clothes out, and when I reproached them, one of them pushed me aside and said: "Old man, be still, otherwise it might come out badly for you".

They were all younger men wearing military uniforms and mostly all of them had beards. In the next two months that I spent in Kozibrod I watched every day Chetniks come into the village taking Croatian property and driving it in cars and on tractors, and then burning what they could not take with them. They set the village hall on fire, and the wall on which stood a sign on which was written: "Trust in God and unity of countrymen" they destroyed it in such a way that firstly they brought an undertaker's car in front of the hall and then pulled the wall on it. The important thing for them was only to destroy everything that was Croatian.

On 5th August 1991 they mined and destroyed the 350-year-old St Chatarine church in Divuša. On 10th August 1991 ŽELJKO IVANKOVIĆ and his mother JELKA were killed. Željko allegedly saw who set mines on the church and told that he would say who did that, so the Chetniks came to his house and killed him and his mother. JURE JUGOVIĆ and his wife were also murdered in Divuša.

On 14th September 1991 my wife and I went to the village of Matijevići near Dvor na Uni, where our daughter lived, and she is married to a Serb. We thought that there it would be better for us, that nobody would come and touch us. And that is how it was.

On 20th September 1991 I heard that some houses were set on fire in Kozibrod. I went there and I saw that my son's house was burning, so were my two houses, the old, wooden one and the new one. After that there was nothing there for me to go to Kozibrod, and I heard that those old people that stayed after we left, also left the village so that there is nothing left alive in Kozibrod.

All until the 1st June 1992, there was a connection with Bosnia and Herzegovina and we could go shopping to Bosanski Novi, but when the war started in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Serbs started destroying the mosques, we could not go over the bridge to Bosnia and Herzegovina until UNPROFOR came. Now they are together with the Serbian police on the bridge controlling the people passing there.

Since my wife and I wanted to go to Zagreb, to my son's, he took care of everything and arranged it and so we were brought to Sisak on 15th January 1993 through the mediation of the Red Cross, together with ten more Croats from that region.

With my signature I confirm the authenticity of this statement, and that it was given without any force.

Zagreb, 27th November 1993.

The statement was given by: J.S.

The statement was taken by: Nada Likarević

**ANNEX 280:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF V.B.**

V.B., born on 1971, student, witness of the mass killing when she was one of the persons used as a "living wall".

When Chetniks entered Struga on July 26 1991, I was alone at home. Before they attacked the village we heard shooting and mortar shells were falling on the village and on my house too, and I did not dare leave the house. When the shooting became a little bit calmer, from the direction of Zamlača I heard howling and singing. Soon after that I heard somebody shooting at my door and entering my house. I was very afraid, I was sitting in my brother's room and waiting. They were opening doors in the house and they found me. BORISLAV LJUBIŠIĆ, I knew him well – was my friend, entered the room and said (he was surprised): "This is you. Get out, we will not do anything to you."

At the same time the other two men who were with him were searching the house and when they could not open wardrobes, they would shoot at them.

I got out on the stairs and then I saw a group of people from Zamlača, women were distracted, men were covered with blood and beaten, with their hands up. Chetniks pushed me on the road and they were standing all around us with their guns prepared to fire, some of them were laying on the road with machine guns. As soon as I approached the road, one of them shouted: "Look, she has a cross, throw it now!" These who were standing around me, I knew almost all of them: DEJAN LJUBIŠIĆ, NENAD KORIZMA – called "PICI", PREDRAG KORIZMA, PREDRAG ORLOVIĆ, LEONARDO JANKOVIĆ, DRAGAN PAŠIĆ, ALEKSANDAR BODLOVIĆ and a man called "VILA" told me (ie some of them told me) to take off my cross, to throw it on the ground and to tread on it. I did not do it because at the moment somebody ran out of my house with my brother's walkie-talkie (he had this as a toy when he was little boy).

However, they accused me that I was connected with Ustashe over the walkie – talkie. They were forcing me to confess that I had given information about their strongholds to Ustashe. At the same time one of them was hitting me with a rifle so hard that I was tottering.

My grandmother was standing on the road and shouting at them to leave me alone, that I had nothing to do with this. Then they pushed me towards the column on the road. I joined the column and we all moved. All this time they were shooting over our heads. They followed us with an anti-aircraft canon which was situated on a truck and they were opening fire at the houses and our church. When they hit the church there was real celebration.

In the meantime, some people in the group were wounded but due to shock and fear they did not notice it. Only when somebody told them that they were bleeding, would they register it.

As all the time they were shooting over our heads, we tried to gather ourselves into a group but they were ordering us to go left or right in order to protect them better. When we reached my cousin's house there they found her and her mother and also chased them out but M. cursed their Chetnik mother and she paid for it later. They broke her teeth, put a bomb into her mouth and beat her. All the time they were asking her about her brother. We kept on walking and we arrived at the house where they found three of our policemen who had to surrender or the Chetniks would kill someone among us. They were forced to crawl through a courtyard to the road where the Chetniks stripped them, beat them with helmets over their heads, with rifles, legs. When they beat them, they ordered them to run toward a field and then all the Chetniks who were there shot at them and they killed them.

After that we moved again toward the centre of Struga and the whole time the Chetniks were shouting: "Hands up, your people would not shoot at you, they are yours, Tuđman's people!" Three Chetniks dressed in the uniforms of killed policemen and after that one of the Chetniks entered a house and got out to the balcony. Other Chetniks started to shoot at him by shouting: "Look, there is one more Ustasha!" Then he said: "Do not shoot, you fool, that is me!"

All the time they were drinking "rakija" which they had with them. When we arrived at the centre of the village I saw my brother behind one house. He wanted to join us, he probably did not see the Chetniks behind us but T. gave him a sign to run away. When he started to run Chetniks notice him and started to shoot but he managed to escape. At this moment we started to run away in all directions from the column. Me and four other people jumped in a trench and we were waiting for what would happen.

A lot of people were laying on the road and asking for help but nobody could approach them because they were shooting all the time. Half an hour later we got out of the trench and we hid ourselves in a shed. In the meantime Chetniks ran away because some of them were killed due to a bomb thrown by M.B. I heard later that my grandmother was killed due to this bomb too.

I give the statement without coercion and by signing each page of the statement I confirm the authenticity of the above written.

In Zagreb, May 5, 1993
Statement given by: V.B.

**ANNEX 281:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.L.**

SURNAME: L.
NAME, FATHER'S NAME: D.,
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: 1936, the village of Zamlača, Croatia
RESIDENCE: ..., Germany (permanently employed)
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE:
EDUCATION: elementary school
OCCUPATION: housekeeper
EMPLOYMENT:
MARITAL STATUS: married (no children)
CITIZENSHIP: Republic of Croatia
NATIONALITY: Croatian

I am giving the following

STATEMENT

In the period between 1945 and 1991, life in the Pounje region went on without conflicts, but Croatians in the area had a much harder time finding employment so among others I also had to go to Germany in 1968 to find work. Five years ago, I was able to get my parents a new house in my home town Zamlača from my savings, and I set it up with all the best furniture, tools and appliances. All of my free time, weekends, holidays, and vacations were spent with my husband in Zamlača, so that I was there during the Chetnik blockade on June 24, 1991. On July 27, 1991, the Chetniks suddenly showed up in Zamlača around 11:30 a.m. and with threats and gun shots began to force all the Croatians out of their houses. They formed a column on the road which was a "living shield" for the "Martićevci", who were forcing us along in front of them towards the village of Struga, where our policemen had two control points set up. After three hours of fighting the Chetniks broke through the first point with the help of a cannon mounted on a truck, but they were soundly defeated at the second control point in the middle of the village. On that occasion, nine civilians, three policemen and six Chetniks were killed.

The attack on Zamlača was led by Predrag Orlović and Tošo Burac. About 30 "Martićevci" participated in the attack, and later a few hundred members of the Serbian territorial defence came to help them.

We left Zamlača on July 27, 1991, and moved to Struga for personal safety, and from there, with about 1500 other Croats in the Pounje region, we were organized in a convoy and went to Kutina. The main reason for leaving Pounje was the constant Chetnik threats that they would kill us all and throw us in the Una, as well as the pro-Chetnik behavior of the JNA and its commander Simić.

I was especially struck by the news of the death of a neighbor, Nikola Barišić. The Chetniks took him to a camp in the hotel on Čavić hill, where he was mistreated. Later on, he was taken to the village of Unčani, where they mutilated and butchered him.

Those who committed the crimes in Pounje were mainly younger men who were easily incited to hound their neighbors. Those most guilty for spreading the seeds of hatred are the journalists from Serbian T.V., Slobodan Milošević, as well as the journalists from the Belgrade press. They continuously spread hatred for everything that is Croatian and Muslim.

Zagreb, October 4, 1992

Statement given by:

D.L.

Statement taken by:

Ante Milinović

Zagreb, Badelova 8/b

**ANNEX 282:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF L.V.**

L. (J.) V.. I was born on ... in ..., municipality of Dvor. I have lived in ..., municipality of Dvor. My nationality is Croat, occupation – housewife. I now live in

UCRN: I give the following

STATEMENT

Eight days before the Assumption Day in 1991, the Chetniks came into the village from Knin. I did not know anyone, but they were all wearing mottled uniforms. Then they came and they were coming into the houses successively.

A day before my sister-in-law L.V. was killed. I went shopping, and she remained sitting in front of my house. When I came back in about ten minutes, I found her dead under a chair. I first thought that she fell and hit her head against something, but later, the women that took care of her, said that she had two little holes on both temples, a smaller and a bigger one, which MILKA DRNDELIĆ saw.

When I found my sister-in-law dead, I went to get my neighbour, the only man that remained in the village, I. B., and he came with me. The next day we buried my sister-in-law in the garden.

The next day the Chetniks came into the village in mottled uniforms and red caps. They came into the backyard and one of them pointed a gun at my throat and said: "You old woman, tell me your religion!" I could not speak from fear, but I answered: "We cannot be anything else but Croats". Then they made me and my two cousins sit in the kitchen on a couch. They went to my son's room and turned everything upside down, and took the pictures from the wall and rode roughshod over them. When they did that, one of them took a knife from a drawer in the kitchen and put it under my throat and said: "Where are your son's weapons?" I answered that he never had any weapons. After that, the knife that he held under my throat he stabbed into a table. After that they were going round the house breaking and banging. When they went away from my house they did that to all the other houses.

After that, when they left, the local Serbs from the surrounding villages were coming and robbing and burning down. That was how ANKICA and JURA JUGOVIĆ'S house was set on fire and the two of them inside it.

Since in Divuša lived both the Croats and the Serbs, only Croatian houses were robbed and set on fire. Our neighbours, the Serbs, were telling us that it was bad for them also, but that there was nothing they could do because, otherwise, their houses would be set on fire, too.

The Serbs from the surrounding villages: Šegestin, Draškovac, Rječani and others kept coming and robbing. Me and my sister M.D. were afraid to stay in our house, so we went to spend the night at JELKA JARIĆ'S whose daughters were married to Serbs, and we thought that nothing could happen to us. Whenever they would come, we would hide.

On 01st November 1991, my house and my sister's house were set on fire in the night, after that we saw that we could not stay there any more.

In the morning we set off towards Dvor with bags in our hands, crying. We came to their sentry, where they stopped us asking us where we were going. We said that we were going around the world, and an officer asked us why. He signed us down, went away and told a guard to take us to Dvor to the police where they told us that we could go to Bosnia and Herzegovina without any passing permit, to Bosanski Novi.

With my signature I confirm the authenticity of the statement.

Zagreb, 09th December 1994.

The statement was given by:
L.V.

The statement was taken by:
Nada Likarević

**ANNEX 282B:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF E.M.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

ON THE INTERROGATION, FROM 13 November 1991 with E.M., son of D., born on ... in Sisak, with residence ..., a police officer of the Police station in Hrvatska Kostajnica, a Croat by nationality, a citizen of the Republic of Croatia, single.

M. was in the large group of the Ministry of the Interior (MUP) and the National Guard Corp (ZNG) members, who defended Hrvatska Kostajnica. This group surrendered and was detained in the military camp Manjača near Banja Luka in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was liberated during an exchange after this.

(...)

In connection to the events that preceded the fall of Hrvatska Kostajnica and the surrender of one part of the MUP and ZNG forces, which happened on 12 September 1991.

(...)

... and Hrvatska Kostajnica was completely surrounded.

On the day of the surrender of the defender forces, on 12 September 1991, the occupation of the hill Djed became known. Approximately 60 members of the reserve forces of the MUP were captured who according to M. objectively could not hold their positions.

(...)

... according to that agreement with the representatives of the so-called JNA, the surrender conditions were a cease fire and an end of the destruction of Hrvatska Kostajnica by the army-terrorist forces, the surrender of the town and the weapons of the Croatian defence forces which will transfer to the Croatian side to Hrvatska Dubica under the protection of the JNA units. But, as later events showed, that was a clear deception because all of those who surrendered ended up imprisoned in Manjača. One part of the Croatian defence forces and a part of the civilians decided to breakthrough, but M. does not know anything about this.

(...)

...they were placed in the cinema "Kozara" where they spent the entire night. During the surrender the individuals in civilian clothing as well as members of the MUP and the ZNG were singled out...

(...)

Later we found out that Kostrić was murdered and that his body was burnt in Hrvatska Kostajnica.

(...)

After they spent a night in the cinema "Kozara" in Bosanska Kostajnica (BH), the following morning on 13 September 1991, one active officer of the JNA dressed in a camouflage uniform, a Captain 1st Class by rank, that they have to be transferred to another place allegedly for their safety. After that they made a list, which included 280 people. They were then transferred to the military practice ground Manjača in a convoy.

(...)

Statement given by: E.M.

**ANNEX 283:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF V.J.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 5th of April 1996 in the offices of the IX Hrvatska Kostajnica Police Station and connected with the informative conversation with V.J., son of Đ. and L. (born Č.), born on the ... in ..., Hrvatska Kostajnica municipality, occupation – locksmith – mechanist, unmarried, no children, permanent address – ...i, finished high-school, served his time in the JNA in 1974 on Brioni, navy. The record is also connected with his stay on the occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia.

He stated that in the period between 1991 and 1995 he was almost all the time on the occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia in the village of Cerovljani, Hrvatska Dubica. He was not there only in the period from the 3rd till the 17th of October 1991 when he was in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

He states that already during the July of 1991 Ilija Ratković and Rajko Pauković brought 6 machine guns and two carbines to Cerovljani. They took the weapons and Milislav and Milivoj Runjić, Milislav Tepić, Dubravko Pauković, Rajko, Vaso and Mićo Tepić and Ilija Ratković also got the weapons.

These people used to keep watch in the village, and later the following persons joined them: Milenko Derikuća, Đurica Derikuća, Stevo Velemir, Nikola Stančević, Rajko Stančević, Željko Tulek, Mile Velemir, Ilija Popović, Dušan Vujčić, Zoran Vujčić, Svetozar Vujčić, Nikola Kotur, Branko Kotur, Božidar Čokrić, Željko Vukas, Đuro Ličanin, Veljo Konjević, Milivoj Bibić, Glibo Grubor, Milislav Tepić, Slobodan Tepić, Milivoj and Srđo Runjić, Milan Nenadić, Đorđe Tomašević and Stevo Derikuća. In the beginning this formation belonged to the territorial defence and it was a formation based on volunteers, but later on it became an autonomous platoon of the 3rd battalion of the 26th Kostajnica brigade, and Dubravko Pauković, Lieutenant by rank was their commander.

When he came back from Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 17th of October 1991 he was mobilized immediately and, wearing civil clothes (in the beginning) and later an olive-drab colored uniform and armed with a hunting rifle, shotgun, he kept watch and according to his personal statement he worked in the kitchen in Hrvatska Kostajnica. In a period around the 20th of October 1991, between 6 and 8 a.m. he kept watch near the Community Center in Cerovljani. After his shift he went home, and at that time they already started to bring in the people of Croatian nationality to the Center in Cerovljani under the excuse that they were holding a kind of meeting there.

He personally found his father Đ. at home, under the espalier in the company of Antun Lončarević and Nikica Zaočević and his father told them that they had to go to the Center in Cerovljani because there was a meeting there.

In the process of bringing in the villagers among 15 to 20 people were the other members of the group that he already mentioned. The same day, in a period between 4 and 6 p.m. he kept watch near the Center at Cerovljani again and then he saw the following individuals: Antun Lončar, Marija Antolović, Kata and Anka Lončar, Jozo Blinja, Nikola Blinja, Kata Blinja, Ljubo Blinja, Nikica Zaočević, Andrija Antić and his wife, Katica Zaočević, Antun and Katica Jandrić, Ivo and Dragica Zaočević, Pajo Krizmanić, Matija Prazina and Antun Blažević.

In the morning of the next day, between 6 and 8 a.m. he was on his guard position at the Center again. That same day, between 1 and 2 p.m. the people that were brought in the Center were taken in a Slavijatrans bus from Petrinja in the direction of Hrvatska Dubica, and the people were told that they were going to be exchanged in Glina. However, according to what he knows, 42 people of Croatian nationality entered the bus in Hrvatska Dubica, and then they were taken to the place called Baćin, so-called "Skelišće" (ferry) where they were all deprived of their lives with shots from the fire arms, and their bodies were buried with an excavator. According to his knowledge the bodies are still there, at the same place, that is, there were no excavations of their bodies.

Statement taken by: Zvonko Smernić

**ANNEX 284:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.J.**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
SISAK – MOSLAVINA POLICE ADMINISTRATION
(organizational unit of the Ministry)
Number: 511-10-04/04-/95/VS/VD
Date: the 6th of August 1995

OFFICIAL RECORD

Citizen J.J., occupation AGRICULTURIST, born on the ..., residence – permanent address ..., on the 6th of August 1995, in THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SISAK -MOSLAVINA REGION (place where the information was given) gave to the authorized person from THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SISAK – MOSLAVINA REGION (name of the department of the Interior) the following information:

J.J., father M. and mother A. (born Đ.), born on the ... 19... in Hrvatska Dubica, permanent address ..., occupation – agriculturist, married, one child, served his time in the army in 1966 (as a Corporal), Serbian nationality.

He states that he lived in Hrvatska Dubica with his wife (born Z.) and his son M., who was born on the ..., and he also lived with his mother A.

In 1991 in Hrvatska Dubica, DMITAR KRIVOŠIĆ from Hrvatska Dubica formed the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) and MITAR RUNIĆ, BOŽO MIŠLJENVIĆ and JOVO MIŠLJENVIĆ were supporting him.

In August 1991 in Hrvatska Dubica Dmtar Krivošić and Jovo Mišljenović supplied weapons to the citizens of Serbian nationality.

When Hrvatska Dubica fell in action the so-called “Territorial Defence” DUBICA was formed, and STEVO RADUNOVIĆ was its commander, and the so-called “Militia” station was formed and Momčilo Kovačević was its commander. The so-called “Territorial Defence” and “Militia” were located in the agricultural community in Hrvatska Dubica and the jail was also there.

The persons who were members of the illegal formations of that period in Hrvatska Dubica and the informant saw them and knows they are the following:

1. BOŽO KRIVOŠIJA, from Hrvatska Dubica, he wore a dappled uniform and he had a machine gun
2. VELJKO RADUNOVIĆ, from Hrvatska Dubica, he wore a dappled uniform and he had a machine gun, he was the head person for the interrogation of the captured Croats who did not leave their houses in Hrvatska Dubica and in surroundings.
3. ĐURO JERENIĆ, from Hrvatska Dubica, he wore a dappled uniform and he had a machine gun, he was in the group that interrogated the prisoners under the command of Veljko Radunović.

As far as the murders of the Croats in that area in 1991 are concerned, the informant stated the following:

- ANTUN BATINOVIĆ, killed in his own house in the October of 1991, and he heard from Milan Petrović from Bosanska Dubica (BH), who questioned Antun Batinović, that he fell from the stairs and died during the interrogation.
- FRANJO FLEKAČ, killed in the October of 1991 in the wood called “Rastova Greda”, Mladen Tomić together with a few other soldiers that were members of the 3rd battalion of the “Territorial Defence” Dubica took him out of his house in that wood. The informant does not know who killed him. Also, together with Franjo Flekač, two sons were taken and he heard that they were killed too and burnt.
- He also knows that Ivica Dragičević and Rade Gajić were killed in front of Dragičević’s house in Hrvatska Dubica and then they were burnt, and some time later Idriz Čaušević, Ivan Krivajić and Ivan Matijević were also killed in Hrvatska Dubica, and he heard that Milan Petrović, Šarac – name unknown and Đorđe Uzelac from Hrvatska Dubica were mentioned as persons connected with these murders.
- He heard that in November of 1991 Stevo Borojević and Veljko Radunović ordered that all the Croatians from the area of Hrvatska Dubica (about 50) must go away, and it was said that they would be taken for exchange in Glina, but however they were not taken to Glina, they were killed in the Baćin area instead. Veljko Radunović and his group took and drove the Croatians to the Fire center in Hrvatska Dubica, and after they all gathered they were taken to the Baćin area and killed. The Kostajnica forester’s office supplied them with the excavator so that the killed people could be buried in the Baćin area.
- As far as the demolition of the Catholic Church in Hrvatska Dubica is concerned, this church was first hit with a shell, and then it was mined in the September of 1991, and it was ordered by a person called Hanc from the Kostajnica area, and Stevo Borojević was with him then. When the UNPROFOR came in 1992, those persons placed themselves in the yard of the demolished Catholic Church.
- Milutin called “Cumi” burnt the Croatian houses in Hrvatska Dubica for a drink, the informant does not remember his last name, but he knows that he is an immigrant from Serbia, and that he immigrated with his father and that he limps a little.

Statement taken by: Vladimir Šimunović

An official record about the information received from the citizen on the basis of the act 142, 2nd subsection of the Criminal Proceedings Law

**ANNEX 285:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.V.**

M.V., nee Š., daughter of M. (a father), born on ... in Samobor, domicile: ..., Hrvatska Kostajnica; residence: ...; nationality: Croat, occupation: a pensioner, a widow, mother of one child (murdered), UCRN:, gives the following:

TESTIMONY

“ When Kostajnica fell, that is when our neighbours – Serbs, supported by the JNA, captured it, they also captured surrounding the Croatian villages – Kostrići and Stubalj.

They started murdering. First they murdered and then they burned down everything successively. In that way my son P.B. (born in 1940) and my daughter-in-law A-J. B. were killed in Kostrići village.

Lots of people, besides them, were also killed. All of them were killed on the same day – September 15th 1991. Those that were murdered were: Jure Kozić (60 years old), Anka Kozić (52 years old), Milka Jurić (62 years old), Pero Bašić (born in 1986), Marija Bašić (68 years old), Marija Kostrić (born in 1926), Ferdinand Krizman (born in 1927), Mara Krizman (born in 1927), Marija Kostrić – she was murdered in the yard, Vera Jurić (23 years old), Dario Jurić – a 3 years old child, Tomislav Jurić – 5 years old, Kata Bunjevac (born in 1911) – she was ill and she was murdered in her bed.

I found transportation together with people that I knew. My son didn't want to go. He said that he didn't do anything to anybody. We spent the night in Novska. The Red Cross took us in charge and transported us to Zagreb. I have been in this Centre since then.

Ljuban Poznanović and his son are most likely the ones who killed my son.

With my signature I confirm the authenticity of the Testimony.”

In Zagreb, April 8th 1995

Statement given by: M.V.

Statemnt taken by: DUBRAVKA MEGAN-RUŽIČKA

**ANNEX 286:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF N.B.**

N.B., son of A., born on ... in ..., municipality of Majur, permanent address:..., nationality: Croat, UCRN: ..., gives the following:

TESTIMONY

(The subject of the interview – “sufferings of inhabitants of Kostrići during the aggression in the Republic of Croatia in 1991”)

N.B. states that he was living in Kostrići when, in July 1991, Nikola Mateković and his brother Dragan Mateković arrived in Kostrići. Those two said to the inhabitants to be in front of the club in Majur at around 1 p.m. because they had to run away. N. B. was then in the house of Marija Kostrić and they decided that they wouldn't leave Kostrići because they thought that no one would come to the village because it is far from Majur.

Then, one unknown male person came to Kostrići, it is known that this person is from Drljača, and he made inquiries if someone was selling cattle and if there were young male persons in Kostrići. N.'s mother responded that she wasn't familiar that anyone was selling cattle and she didn't say that N.B. was hiding.

N.B. lived in the mentioned circumstances until November 19th 1991, when, in the morning between 7 and 8 a.m., he heard shooting coming from the direction of Majur and he said to his mother that there was something suspicious about that shooting and that he had to run away. He also said that if someone should ask, she didn't hear from him for several months. He started for the orchard behind the house of Petar Bašić in Kostrići, where he hid. After a while, he noticed two male persons – one of them was wearing a camouflage uniform and the other was wearing a uniform in olive-drab colour. N. B. states concerning those two that they were about 30 years old and that he didn't know them. He also didn't see any emblems or the kind of weapons they had on them.

During the time from November 19th 1991 till November 27th 1991, N.B. was hiding in woods near to Kostrići. On November 27th 1991, he went to his house, that is in the room where they cooked in summer. At around 9.00 a.m., Rajko Pašić from Panjani, municipality of Hrvatska Kostajnica, at that time a commander of the Police station in Hrvatska Kostajnica, and another male person unknown to him, both wearing civilian clothes, came to that room. They moved around in a blue car that had a sign “Police of the SAO Krajina”. Rajko Pašić ordered him to put his hands on his back, to lower down his head and to take three steps out from the house.

After N.B. behaved as he was told, Rajko Pašić asked him if there were any weapon in the house. N. responded that there was none. Then Rajko asked him if he had any brothers and N. responded that he had a brother P. who married a member of the Serbian Orthodox Church from Bosanske Kuljane and that they were living in Switzerland. Rajko Pašić asked him why he married a member of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Nikola responded that they were also humans and good ones as well. When he said that, Rajko Pašić ordered N.B. “About face” and “At ease”. Then Rajko Pašić told N. that his task was to pass through Kostrići village and to bury, throw into the well or put away in another way everything dead that he would come across. After that, Rajko Pašić sat in the vehicle and drove away together with the mentioned male person.

Then N.B. proceeded through Kostrići and he found murdered Marija Jurić, 64 years old, lying on her back with her hands by her body, in front of the club. He buried her

in her yard (exhumed). After he had buried Marija Jurić, he further proceeded through Kostrići and he found murdered Marija Kostrić, about 67 years old, lying on her stomach. He buried Marija Kostrić in a trench that had been earlier dug by members of the army of the so-called "SAO Krajina" (mentioned Marija Kostrić is exhumed).

N.B. further states that the village Kostrići was set on fire several times. On one occasion, he noticed two male persons unknown to him – one person's nickname was Arkan – walking through the village and shooting grenade launchers at houses and stabling.

Besides the above mentioned, N.B. states that he didn't personally witness any murder and that he doesn't know those persons wearing uniforms who moved around Kostrići during the time when he was hiding, except the above mentioned Rajko Pašić.

On January 16th 1992, N.B. managed to come to his relatives in Bosanska Kostajnica. They connected him with a person whose name is Ibro Agarević. They knew that Ibro Agarević drove by van people that were running away from the occupied territory. On January 20th 1992, the above mentioned Ibro Agarević drove N.B. and another 9 persons to Bosanski Šamac. From there, N.B. went to Zagreb.

Statement taken by: DRAŽEN GRGURIĆ

**ANNEX 287:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.G.**

M. (N.) G., born ... in Kostajnički Majur; residence ..., Kostajnica; Address ...

Croat by nationality, retiree, married

I am making the following

STATEMENT

Around the middle of June 1991, barricades appeared on the roads, and by the end of June 1991, there was the first attack on Kostajnica. Immediately after that, there was the first attack on Majur. Since that time, they shelled the village every day; one day around 100 missiles hit the village. Planes flew over the village and over Kostajnica; one day, they bombed Kostajnica. They hit the medical clinic, the school and one house, where two persons were killed.

Buses transported workers and pupils to work and school, and when the riots started, the driver of a bus said that he would rather run over an Ustasha child than transport it.

Later, they attacked Stubalj, Graboštane, and the villages inhabited mostly by Croats. In Mračje many Serbs lived, so they did not attack it. The inhabitants stayed there, because they were not tortured.

There was very little Croatian army in the area, and so inhabitants with a few hunting guns kept watch. When they realized that they could not defend the village, they left. Many inhabitants of Majur left the village. Among them were my son, my daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren. The son returned to the village and stayed there until October.

Chetniks came every day to my house. They took my son away. He was supposed to be killed. That time, they brought him back, but he was taken away twice after that. Thanks to good people, he was not killed.

One day, the Chetniks came to the village and took us all to Kukuruzište to the prison. We walked and were forced to shout through the village: "This is Serbia!" When we came to Panjane, we had to lie down on the ground until it was dark. Then we took off again. MILAN LAZIĆ separated from the group in order to escape, but he was killed.

In Kukuruzište, we were accommodated in a centre, they separated us from the young persons and gave us food. The next day they returned us home.

In the prison, I recognized STEVO KURUZAR, UROŠ MALTIC and ROGULJA. Everybody treated us correctly and told us that nothing would happen to us. My son was with the young people and he stayed there for three more days; later, they returned them to the village. They said to them that they would bring them to Šamarica, and then to Kostajnica, where our people would kill them. But, thank God, they let them go. While they were passing the forest, they occasionally stopped the car and threatened them. When he returned home, the Chetniks often visited him. One time, they came to take the hunting gun. Dujo Durman, a Serb from Majur, told them that he had one. They did not beat either my wife or me.

One time, a certain STEVO and NIKOLA from Dvor came, and they captured my son and said that they would take him away and kill him. My wife cried and begged them to let him go. Since they knew my son, because they had worked together, they took pity on him and let him go. They beat my brother, and also my neighbors. Every day, they robbed and burned down houses. They killed a lot of our people. They came to the houses, took the people out of them and killed them. In that way, they killed around 15 people from our village. I realized that I had nothing to wait for, because the same thing would happen to me. My son left in October, and my wife and me in November. One good man from Panjane helped me to get out of the village.

In Sisak, 25 April 1995

Statement taken by: Ivanka Kirin

**ANNEX 288:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF D.M.**

D. (F.) M., born on in Kozibrod, residence ... By nationality Croat. Widow, mother of one child, who is missing, most probably killed in Majur.

I am making the following

STATEMENT

When Hrvatska Kostajnica capitulated, our neighbors, the Serbs, supported by the JNA, attacked our village of Majur. Before they entered the village, they shelled it for several days. They robbed everything, from wallpaper to windows and doors, and then set it on fire. They leveled the church to the ground and burned it down.

My son is registered as missing, but he was most probably killed, because I have no information whatsoever about him.

In my village, the Serbs, our neighbors, killed the following persons: NIKOLA DELIĆ (killed on the bridge), MATEJ JAMIĆ (killed 14. November 1991), IVAN ŠVAGA,

DRAGICA ŠVAGA, NIKOLA ŠVAGA, ANTUN MATEKOVIĆ, NIKOLA KOSTRIĆ (killed 17 November 1991), ANKICA KOSTRIĆ (killed 17 Nov. 1991).

The Serbs, who attacked and killed, were mostly from the villages: Hrastovac, Krčevo, Svinjac, Bijelovac, Kukuruzari, Velešanj.

I came to Zagreb over Novska with my son and my daughter-in-law. My son returned to the village, but he was taken away and he disappeared without trace.

My signature verifies the authenticity of the statement.

In Zagreb on 14 April 1995

Statement taken by: Dubravka Megan-Ružička

**ANNEX 289:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M. M.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 1 December 1993 at the Police authorities of Sisak-Moslavina municipality, in connection with the conversation with M.M., born in Staza, the daughter of M. and R., born S., Croatian woman, widow, mother of four children; permanent address ...stayed on the temporarily occupied territory of the municipality of Hrvatska Kostajnica until 14 January 1993.

She states that the attacks of the JNA and the so called Republic of the Serbian Krajina illegal armed formations started in July of 1991. They attacked the village of Kostajnički Majur from the direction of Kukuruzari. During one of these attacks the village church was knocked down.

After the so called JNA and the illegal formations of so called "RSK" occupied the village they started to plunder cars, tractors, all valuable things from houses, and the captured villagers, together with inhabitants of the villages of Graboštani and Stubalj (approximately 150-200 of them) were forced to go towards H. Kostajnica, that is, they were taken to Kukuruzari. On that occasion they were molested and forced to lie on the road.

After some time passed all the captured were allowed to go home. On that occasion no Croat was murdered.

She states that in September and October of 1991, in the village of Kostajnički Majur, ANTUN MATEKOVIĆ, IVO ŠVAGA, DRAGICA ŠVAGA, MATIJA JAMIĆ, and NIKOLA DELIĆ were murdered.

ANTUN MATEKOVIĆ (55-60 years old) was captured by three unknown persons in the yard of his house. During that event IVO and DRAGICA ŠVAGA were captured. After they had dug a hole near their house they were murdered.

NIKOLA DELIĆ (approximately 45 years old) was killed in his garden by some unknown armed persons.

MATIJA JAMIĆ (approximately 70 years old) was killed with fire arms in his house yard, in the evening, by three unknown armed people. Also on that occasion a bomb was thrown into his house. After that his wife went to Zagreb.

NIKOLA and ANKICA KOSTRIĆ were murdered in Kostajnički Majur either in November or December of 1991. Three unknown armed persons murdered them. They were murdered in their house in a very brutal way- they were massacred.

Unknown armed persons killed MILAN LAZIĆ in Stubalj either in July or August of 1991, and in September or October of 1991 VLADO LETIĆ, PERO VUJČIĆ, and MILAN SOLOMUN were murdered.

She states that Majur is almost completely destroyed and plundered.

Statement taken by:

Sanja Kukor

Robert Mikšić

ANNEX 290:

WITNESS STATEMENT OF P.L.

P.L. (son of I.). I was born on ... in ..., Municipality Hrvatska Kostajnica. I was living with my wife in ..., Kostajnica. I am a Croat by nationality, and by occupation a retiree. I am currently living in Zagreb, at

UCRN: I am giving the following

STATEMENT

They had already killed VLADO LETICA, whom they had captured and tied up and accused him of having had weapons, and that is why they killed him.

Afterwards ZVONKO ŽIVKOVIĆ and his son STEVO were killed. Later MARIJAN MEDIĆ was killed, as I heard people talking they stabbed his head with a knife. MARIJA LETIĆ and ANA MEDIĆ, mother of MARIJAN MEDIĆ, were killed there as well. I heard that they all were murdered by Chetniks from Velešnja and Kukuruzara.

I saw that nothing good would come out of this so that I decided to go to Bosnia and Herzegovina via Una, since it was the closest way.

(...)

Zagreb, 24 November 1994

Statement given by:

P.L.

Statement taken by:

Nada Likarević

**ANNEX 291:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF F.K.**

F.K. (daughter of J.), born on ... in ...,
Hrvatska Kostajnica. Residence:... Temporary residence: I am a Croat by nationality,
and a housewife by occupation. Marital status: widow. I am giving the following

STATEMENT

(...)

On the way they would stop frequently and search the women, especially the younger ones.

(...)

They took off rings, earrings and any gold from the women.

(...)

They released us to go home the following day, and they constantly patrolled our village and took whatever they liked. First they took a truck and collected pigs and took them to their headquarters. At that time the house of STEVO KARANOVIC was on fire in our village. His wife ROZA could be heard screaming from the house, but we do not know if they killed them first or they were burnt alive. In any case, nobody knows anything about them since that time.

(...)

Statement given by: F.K.

**ANNEX 292:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF M.I.**

The witness M.I. (...)

The Bišćan family was tortured in the yard and later massacred in the way that they took out Mladen Bišćan's eyes with a knife, cut off his nose and then slaughtered him. After that they slaughtered Anđelka and her mother and the little boy Danijel was saved by a physician. After that they put the Bišćan family on a pile, poured petrol over them and set them on fire. They came back several days later and collected the bones and buried them in a hole in the yard together with the killed cats and dogs. The witness does not have any direct knowledge about other crimes.

(...)

Statement given by: M.I.

**ANNEX 293:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF G.B.***

ČRNOMEREC – SUSEDGRAD
POLICE STATION
Zagreb, the 26th of June 1992 HLJ

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made in the Črnomerec-Susedgrad Police Station as a result of the conducted informative conversation with G.B. from Hrvatska Dubica, residence ... and connected with the circumstances of the information about the war crimes.

On the 26th of June 1992 at 11 a.m. G.B., son of ..., born on ... in Cerovljani, Hrvatska Kostajnica came to this police station. Occupation-pensioned carpenter, permanent address-...

G.B. states the following:

During the September of 1991 his village Cerovljani, as well as Hrvatska Dubica and the village of Baćin, were attacked with artillery by the enemy army that was located on the Bosnian side of the river Una. After the villagers heard that Hrvatska Kostajnica had fallen in action they decided to leave their village. They ran without their belongings across the wood, and only about 20 older people stayed in the village and among them were the following people: Andrija Likić, Đuro Petrović, Antun Lončar, Anka Lončar, Kata Lončar, Ivo Nauković, Antun Blažević, Pero Krizmanić, Matija Prazina, Pavle Lucić, Bara, Jozo, Nikola, Kata and Ana Blinja, Nikola Likić and a few other older women whose names he can not remember.

The informant ran over the river Sava to Jasenovac, together with the rest of the villagers, and they all went away in different directions, he came to Zagreb to his son's place.

After he moved to Zagreb, that is three weeks later, he met with Pero Krizmanić, Ivo Nauković, Antun Blažević, Pavao Lucić and Matija Prazina who all stayed in the village and only later managed to escape. He states that they had negotiated with the Chetniks from the village, and that the Chetniks tried to persuade them to bring back their relatives that had run away from the village and that nothing would happen to them. But however all five of them, after they saw that the villagers Đuro Petrović, Nikola Likić and Bara Blinja were killed, decided to run away, and so they did and they went through the wood, over the river Sava, so Pero Krizmanić went to Pregrada, Antun Blažević and Ivo Nauković went to Sisak, while Pavle Lucić is in Zagreb now. The informant states that he does not know the addresses of the above mentioned persons, but he states that he meets with ... every Sunday when they go to church together.

He also states that he heard from the mentioned villagers that they had seen how the Croatians houses were set on fire, especially the houses owned by the individuals who were members of the reserve guard. He also states that it was not clearly seen who had committed the murders and who set the houses on fire, but he knows that those were mostly the local Serbs and the following people were among them: the president of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) of Hrvatska Dubica, ILIJA RATKOVIĆ (father Ilija), RAJKO PAUKOVIĆ (father Vaso), VASO PAUKOVIĆ (father Vaso), DUBO PAUKOVIĆ (father Rajko), MILO RUNIĆ (father Mitro), STEVO KOTUR and his two sons whose names he does not know, SVETO VUJČIĆ (father Petar), ĐURO VELIMIR (father Đuro), STEVO VELIMIR (father Đuro), JAKOV VELIMIR (father Đuro), BOŽO ČOKRLIĆ (father Glišo), STEVO DERIKUĆA (father Dmitar) and ĐUKA DERIKUĆA (father Đuro).

He also states that before the war the JNA brought by helicopter large quantities of armaments 2 times to the part of Cerovljani village where villagers of Serbian nationality lived, among whom were the above mentioned individuals. Furthermore he states that he found out that the villagers that stayed in the village and did not manage to get away, a question of about 70 people, were taken in a truck from Hrvatska Dubica, Cerovljani and Baćin to the collective center in Hrvatska Dubica in the Fire Center building. They were supposed to be killed there but GOJKO MILEŠEVIĆ “the first fighter from the Second World War” from Hrvatska Dubica said: “We won’t kill them here because they are fascists, we will kill them in some other place”. After that they took them in a truck to the field situated between the lime-kiln and Baćin village, and they killed them there and the mass grave exists at that place.

The informant wishes and asks us not to mention his name anywhere, since he is afraid of the revenge upon himself and his family, and he is willing to cooperate in the future.

Statement taken by: Ante Budimir

**ANNEX 294:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF A.B.**

Informatively questioned A.B. stated in front of the Sisak Police Administration employees that he lived in Cerovljani till the 25th of September 1991 and then he left the village since he was forced onto that action by the Serbian extremists. The village of Cerovljani was mostly populated with people of Croatian nationality.

He points out that on the 13th of September 1991 the unit of the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region (SAO) Krajina entered Cerovljani village and they burnt a large number of houses and farm-buildings. He remembers that those same units did not enter the village until the 21st of September 1991. That day, around 2 p.m. the unit from Živaja entered the village with the first accused Nikola Begović, a police commander in Kostajnica, at its head. Nikola Begović told the villager Vranešić called “Slado” to tell all the other villagers to go to the village center, because if they did not come they would be all killed and their family houses would be destroyed. They all went, except Pavle Lucić, towards the unit of the “SAO Krajina” that came into the village. Just after he came, Nikola Begović asked if there were any weapons. The witness states that he gave him the pistol then and Nikola Begović knew that he owned a hunting rifle that he gave him later. The accused then showed him the list of all the people from Cerovljani that owned a weapon. After that they all went together through the village. The accused told he him then that if he heard a single shot in the village that he would kill them all. The witness remembers all the accused persons that were in the village at that time, he remembers that they wore “SAO Krajina” uniforms and that they were armed with machine-guns and other various weapons. He states that they burnt a few houses at that time.

Further on he mentions that on the 24th of September 1991 an illegal armed formation of the so-called “SAO Krajina” came into the village again and all the accused were in this formation. As he saw the extremists entering the village he hid himself behind a house. He states that they broke into all the houses in the Croatian part of the village and broke all the window panes and then they set on fire a large number of houses and farm-buildings. The attack lasted from 2:30 p.m. till 8 p.m. After the outlaws left the village, the witness states that he got out of his hiding-place and he checked the houses that were burnt down and then he found the dead bodies of Nikola Likića and his mother-in-law Barica Blinja. They were

both killed with firearms and they were shot in the back. He remembers that that same day during the attack, the members of the illegal formations tied a rope around Asim Prazina's neck and they took him through the village. The witness states that after these incidents he felt imperilled so he left the village, while a part of the population of Croatian nationality stayed in the village.

Statement given by: A.B.

**ANNEX 295:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF T.K.**

OFFICIAL RECORD

The official record was composed on 17 August 1994 at the offices of the police station in connection to the interview with T.K., son of N. and M., maiden name Č., born on ... in Hrvatska Dubica, resides in He lives now as a refugee in ..., phone number ..., Croat by nationality, worker, unemployed.

The interview is in connection with the information he has about the murders and crimes committed by the rebel Serbs when around 60 Croats, mostly the elderly persons, were killed in Hrvatska Dubica. He stated the following:

That he has lived in Hrvatska Dubica since he was born. Since 1975, after his wife passed away, he has lived in his family house on his own.

When the war broke out in the Republic of Croatia, the residents of Hrvatska Dubica began to organize spontaneously and when the circumstances allowed it, they got some light weapons from the Croatian authorities or more precisely from the Croatian army.

After the rebel Serbs occupied Hrvatska Kostajnica, the Croatian army retreated from Dubica warning the locals to run away to a safer area. However, most of the elderly persons decided to stay in Hrvatska Dubica to save their houses from being robbed and burned. Around 10 days after the Croatian army retreated from Dubica, a larger number of the armed Serbs entered the village and started terrorizing the remaining residents of Croatian nationality.

In the period before the village was occupied by the rebel Serbs, the residents hid in the basements because of the constant shelling from the directions of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Hrvatska Kostajnica.

T. and the other 10 locals hid in the basement of Đ. P.'s house and surrounding woods.

One day in October 1991, in the morning hours he went out of the basement and decided to go to his house, which was around 300 meters away, to feed his cattle. As far as he remembers I.K., A. Đ., J. V., M. D., K. V., M. P., M. S. stayed in the basement. When he came to his house the rebel Serbs had already entered the village. Branko Majstorović (around the age of 40) wearing a JNA uniform and carrying an automatic rifle came to him and said that he should immediately go to the fire station and if he failed to do that he would suffer serious consequences. When he came to the fire station there were already around 60 persons. It was around 10.00 am. The people panicked in the station begging to be left alive.

He further states that he was familiar with the rooms of the fire station and that he at the very moment he entered it began to think of how to escape. He felt that something bad was going to happen. He also states that the armed Serbs in the uniforms of the former JNA watched the fire station and as far as he can remember there were the following persons:

KAĆA PEKIĆ, around the age of 35, armed with a carbine rifle and among the others also STEVO RAĐUN, son of Veljo, around the age of 35-40 armed with an automatic rifle.

After around an hour spent in the station he got out through the side exit and ran to his house. He took some things, a blanket and some foodstuffs, and ran to the woods where he spent around 10 days. When he ran out of food he decided to go back home. On his way back, he came across a local, BORO NARANČIĆ, who carried an automatic rifle and wore a JNA uniform with a five-pointed star on his cap and he told him that he was going to kill him for running away. However, he paid no attention to it and after reaching his house he was approached by ĐURO MAJSTOROVIĆ and another two men about whom he knows only that their surname was also MAJSTOROVIĆ, all wearing JNA uniforms and carrying automatic weapons. They immediately began to beat him. After he was beaten for an hour, ĐURO MAJSTOROVIĆ put him into handcuffs and the other two put a blindfold on him. They took him by car about a kilometer on the other side of Dubica, near the conglomerate and continued to beat him demanding of him to say who were the leading Ustashas and organizers in the village and to say where he hid his money.

At one point, they released him from his handcuffs but he was still blindfolded, they continued to beat him, and told him to defend himself. Soon after, he lost consciousness. When he woke up, he realized that he was alone and that the armed Serbs had left probably thinking that he had succumbed to the beating. With a great effort he managed to come to his house and soon after that, the Red Cross came and said that from that point on he was under their protection and that nothing bad was going to happen to him. So, he stayed in Hrvatska Dubica until March 1993, when he was transferred to Zagreb with the help of the International Red Cross.

At the end of interview, he states that he knows nothing about what happened to the persons who stayed in the fire station but that he is sure that the local Serbs committed all crimes in the area of Hrvatska Dubica.

He personally has not witnessed any murder nor has he heard anything about it, but he did see the houses on fire every day, which made him conclude that it was all done by the local Serbs. He did not see a single person in the village whom he did not know before.

Among the armed Serbs in the uniforms of the former JNA, the five-pointed stars and cockades on their caps whom he used to see in the village at the end of 1992 and beginning of 1993 he lists the following:

- JOVO JERENČIĆ, son of Mile, and his wife
- ANKA MIŠLJENOVIĆ, daughter of Jovo, around the age of 40
- BAJA BUZANČIĆ, around the age of 50-60
- MILOŠ PEKIĆ, around the age of 60
- ĐORĐE UZELAC, son of Milan, around the age of 40
- STEVO KOVAČEVIĆ, son of Stevo
- MILE POPOVIĆ, around the age of 40
- ĐORĐE JERINIĆ, and his sons
- ĐURICA MIŠLJENOVIĆ, around the age of 70 – he threatened to kill him as a dog. He has a son in Zagreb but he does not know his name or address.
- BOŽO MIŠLJENOVIĆ, around the age of 35-40

- BRANKO KOVAČEVIĆ, around the age of 40
- MOMČILO KOVAČEVIĆ, around the age of 40
- DUŠAN MIŠLJENOVIC, around the age of 40
- STEVO RAĐUN, around the age of 30

Statement taken by: Tihomir Raič

**ANNEX 296:
WITNESS STATEMENT OF J.J.**

J.J., son of A. (a father) and A. (a mother, nee K.), born on ... in Dubica, occupation: a worker, education: elementary school, married, served in the army in 1989/1990 in Strumica, residence: ..., gives the following:

TESTIMONY

During the interview J.J. stated that he worked in the Croatian Railway Traffic at the railway-station in Sisak as a switchman. After May 18th 1991 he stopped coming to Sisak because the traffic was interrupted. In July of 1991 he was a member of the National Guard (for about a month). After members of the Croatian Army had withdrawn from Dubica, he went back to the village of Predore where he had a house. Croats populated Predore almost exclusively.

On September 15th 1991 Chetniks from Živaja came and they took people from Predore to Dubica. On that day they killed Marko Flekač, Josip Flekač and Franjo Flekač. Franjo Flekač was killed on the spot and his sons Marko and Josip were wounded and taken to a hospital in Dubica. Mirko Šarac (from Bosanska Dubica, 45 years old, short, blond) took them out of the hospital. He was accompanied by several Chetnik volunteers from Bosnia. They put Marko and Josip in some tires, tied them up and then set them on fire. They took J.J., Mara Čorić, Mićo Čorić, A.J. (J.'s mother) and J.'s wife Gordana Dreljić to an old school in Dubica where they locked them up. They released everyone else earlier, but J. stayed there until the end of January of 1992. Then the military police took him to Prijedor where they interrogated him for about 10 days and then they released him. He went to Zagreb together with his wife Gordana who was until then in Banja Luka.

On September 15th 1991, he recognized the following persons among Chetniks who fell in Predore:

- Pero Gvozden, born in 1965, from Živaja, wearing a uniform in olive-drab colour with a cockade. (He died late in September of 1991 in Predore where he stepped on a mine. Josip was battered because of that while he was in captivity.)
- Mladen, born in 1965, from Živaja, blond, tall – he was wounded at the same time as Pero Gvozden and he died in a hospital.
- Rajko Kordić, 50 years old, from Cerovljani
- Mićo Tepić, 45 years old, son of Miloš (a father), worked at a railway in Sisak, from Cerovljani

They all had automatic rifles.

J.J. stated that he was in prison in Dubica together with Željko Abaza (19 years old, from Baćin; he was slaughtered by Milan Petrović – a 50 years old man from Bosanska Dubica) and Ante Knežević (a professor who worked in Bosanska Dubica and lived in Hrvatska Dubica, 55 years old; he was killed by Petrović and Šarac).

Mičo Čorić was in prison together with them. Late in October of 1991, four of them were chased away to the prison yard. They forced them to run in a circle and to sing Chetnik songs (“Spremite se spremte četnici i Marš na Drinu”). They were running for about 4 hours. They battered them a lot all the time, and then they poured water on them and forced them to lie on concrete while Chetniks marched over them. Željko Abaza and Ante Knežević forgot the words of one Chetnik song and they sang “Lijepa naša” (the Croatian anthem). Then Petrović and Šarac slaughtered them. After that they put them on a tractor trailer and they forced J.J. and Mičo Čorić to lie on top of them. Then they drove them to a bridge and they forced J. and Mičo to throw the bodies of those that were killed into the Una. Both of them refused to do so. Then a commander of a guard on the bridge came and ordered the Chetniks to throw the corpses by themselves. The commander’s name is Želja, he is from Cerovljani, 36 years old, unemployed, tall, blond, had a beard and his father is known by a nickname “Lula”.

- J.J. stated that the following persons battered him while he was in prison:
- Đorđe Ratković from Brdo near Dubica, 20 years old
- Đuro Jerinić from Dubica, Široka cesta, 21 years old
- Stevo Rađun, 35 years old, from Dubica, son of Veljko (a father)
- Momčilo Kovačević from Dubica, 40 years old, a driver

Momčilo Kovačević is a commanding officer and Stevo Rađun is his deputy. This territory is controlled by local Chetniks who are in conflict with members of Martić’s units. Local Chetniks are responsible for crimes committed on civilians, for robberies, for arson and the like. In the meantime, a military police is trying to establish order and discipline.

When in November of 1991 Mile Martić came to visit this territory, he was in Živaja, but he wasn’t allowed to come to Dubica. Later on, the military police took over control. In the meantime, there were several shifts of authorities.

In January of 1992 J.J. was taken to Prijedor by a military police. There they interrogated him for about 10 days and after that they released him. Stojan Bekić (62 years old, from Dubica, has many influential friends) helped him to be released.

The following persons were collaborating with terrorists:

- Dušan Petrović, 63 years old, from Predore, he kept guard together with Croats (while the Ministry of the Interior was in Dubica), but now he moved in the house of Nikola Ribarić from Dubica and he is collaborating with the enemy
- Milka Jerinić, 40 years old, from Dubica. On one night in December of 1991 she fell in a house where Josip’s wife Gordana Dreljić lived; she threatened to slaughter her, she insulted her and she battered her.

- Katica Pekić, from Dubica, and Milan Petrović, they both were together with Milka Jerinić when they battered Gordana. Gordana was also maltreated by a terrorist whose nickname is “Šoša” and Stevo Dodoš (40 years old, from Bosanska Dubica, born in Petrinja, employed in the “Auto-promet” in Bosanska Dubica). The same threatened Serbs also.
- Gordana Juratović, 21 years old, from Predore, a girlfriend of a criminal Mirko Šarac. She was very extreme.
- Dušan Petrović from Predore, fought on the side of terrorists
- Mišo Požar, 26 years old, from Petrinja, has an apartment in Dubica, worked in “Šumarija”; he interrogated Josip Josipović in a prison while the others battered him when he wouldn't know the answer.
- Pero Zec from Timarci, 26 years old, worked in “Šumarija”, has an apartment in Dubica. He was working on a mortar. He would come to the prison in which they placed Josipović.
- Pelka Juratović, 46 years old, from Predore. She chased away Croats who tried to take shelter from Chetniks in her house. Those Croats were killed at a limekiln later on.
- Milutin Juratović, 50 years old, from Predore. He informed Chetniks against Croats.
- Ibrahim Elkazović, from Predore; he fought on the side of terrorists.
- Veljko Konjević, 40 years old, from Cerovljani. He had a cockade on his cap. He fought on the side of terrorists. His father's name is Rajko.
- Božo Krivošija, 38 years old, from Kula in Dubica. He fought on the side of Chetniks.
- Milan Nožinić, 50 years old, from Dubica. He drove J. by car from Brdo to a concentration camp in Dubica together with Božo Krivošija.
- Veljko Rađun, from Dubica, 50 years old. He was the organizer.
- Miljenko Janjetović called “Janjeta, from Brdo in Dubica, 47 years old. He fought on the side of terrorists.
- Dubravko Kordić, son of Rajko (a father), 27 years old, from Cerovljani, a lieutenant in the enemy's army
- Milenko Sekula, 38 years old, from Bosnia. He had an inn in Hrvatska Dubica. He fought on the side of terrorists.
- Rada Karan, 40 years old, from Predore, now in Dubica, on the side of terrorists.
- Branko Kovačević a brother of Momčilo, from Hrvatska Dubica. He is with terrorists.

- Mile Bibić, 50 years old, worked in “Šumarija”, lived in Cerovljani, robbed Predore.
- Goran Bibić, son of Mile, 19 years old, from Cerovljani, robbed Predore.
- Božo Čokrić, 40 years old, son of Glišo (a father), from Cerovljani, a Chetnik.
- Stevo Kotur, 56 years old, from Cerovljani, a Chetnik.
- Branko Kotur, son of Stevo (a father), from Cerovljani, a Chetnik, 26 years old.
- Radmila Šurlan, 28 years old, from Jelas in Dubica, a veterinarian. She organized a wringing of cattle from Croats.
- Duško Dodoš, from Bosanska Dubica, and Predrag Dodoš, from Bosanska Dubica. Both of them are terrorists.
- Brother-in-law of Miro Sokolović (28 years old, from Hrvatska Dubica, lived in Bosanska Dubica . He tortured people together with Šarac and Petrović.
- Nebojša Jovičić, from Bosanska Dubica, worked in the police in Zagreb, presently a member of Martić’s units. He tortured people.
- Velimir Jakov, from Cerovljani, 38 years old, a cook in Chetnik’s units.
- Jovo Zmijanac, 42 years old, from Dubica, on the side of terrorists.
- Blagoje Bibić, from Dubica, on the side of terrorists, 28 years old.
- Aleksandar Jerinić, 26 years old, from Dubica.
- Ilija Ratković, a fortune-teller from Cerovljani, on the side of terrorists

MILITARY DOCUMENTS

ANNEX 297:**OFFICIAL NOTE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF SISAK – 26 NOVEMBER 1991**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Composed on 26 November 1991 in the Police department Sisak, Section for the Prevention of economic crime, in connection with information about BRANISLAV BADRIĆ, born on 14 June 1959 in Dvor, son of Dušan and Milka, address ...

The information exists that BRANISLAV BADRIĆ, who worked in the Municipal Assembly Petrinja, together with the priest DRAGAN GLUMAC, sold weapons and participated in the preparations for the armed rebellion in that area.

In the period between September 1990 and March 1991, STEVO RADIŠEVIĆ from Jošavica (known as Rapin Junior) came to the Municipal Assembly Petrinja every day. On 23 June 1990, when Dr. Jovan Rašković was coming to Petrinja, BADRIĆ was among those who awaited him, after which he held a speech.

There is information that a month ago, BADRIĆ went to Serbia, because his child was very ill. His wife SNJEŽANA BADRIĆ was employed as an economist at the INA OIL REFINERY in Sisak.

ANNEX 298:**OFFICIAL LETTER OF THE MUP RH OF 27 SEPTEMBER 1990**

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
ZAGREB, 27 September 1990

SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERIOR – T O A L L
SUBJECT: WEAPONS, AMMUNITION OF THE 1st "MES" RESERVE POLICE
COMPOSITION

In connection with our message, subject and number from 24 September 1990, immediately give us notice about the following:

- whether the 60% of the weaponry and ammunition of the reserve composition were excluded from the station of the official security and whether it was stored in the headquarters of the secretariat
- whether there are any problems in taking over the weaponry "I MES" from the military supply dumps.

In the event that the authorized military units that guard the weaponry of the body of the Secretariat of the Interior are not informed about the document delivered to this Ministry by the federal Secretariat for the National Defence, Headquarters of the Armed Forces of SFRY, and by the Administration No. 2617-2 00, on 17 September 1990, signed by Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of SFRY, Lieutenant General Milan Ružinovski, it is necessary that their superior commands inform them about it.

In view of the conditions for the storage of the mines and explosive devices, all secretariats are obliged to find a solution, or even make a proposal on a solution, which has to be realized within one month, and until then, they can be stored temporarily in the warehouses of the Ministry in Zagreb. In order to avoid transport expenses wherever possible, the Secretariats for the Interior are obliged to engage maximally in finding a solution for the storage of the "MES" in their area, and exceptional material and financial expenses will be taken into account for necessary adaptations and for other matters in connection with storage premises, as well as the necessary number of police staff for keeping watch.

ASSISTANT OF THE MINISTER

Željko Tomljenović

ANNEX 299:

OFFICIAL NOTE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF SISAK-MOSLAVINA

On 1 October 1990, in the Sisak County Attorney's Office and Sisak County Court criminal charges were filed against the following individuals:

1. ADAM KALAMBURA
2. LJUBAN LONČAREVIĆ
3. DUŠAN PREČANICA

...During the criminal analysis the figures have been collected, which indicate the presence of...

(...)

During the police investigation and the undertaking all measures and actions, information, which points out that there is a reasonable doubt that all accused persons committed the criminal offence of the armed mutiny described in the Article 124 Subsection 2 of the Criminal Law of Yugoslavia, has been gathered.

The essential elements of the incrimination are:

That the accused persons considered the possible reason for provoking broader riots on the territory of Petrinja and beyond, which should develop into the broader discontent and arming of people until the realised armed conflict.

They estimated that they could use the current democratic changes and especially changes connected to this one, changes of symbols, uniforms, etc. as the possible cause for that. To realise that, Ljuban Lončarević was assigned a task to regularly inform Kalambura on the situation in the "OUP".

During the realisation of that, Lončarević informed Kalambura on 7 September 1990 that he has the information, which he was going to check in the Secretariat of the Interior (SUP) Sisak, that the taking out of one part of the weapons of the reserve forces will soon occur in the SUP Sisak. Lončarević also committed himself that he would regularly inform Kalambura on all gathered information.

Lončarević talked with employees of the SUP about gathering the information on the armaments in the "OUP".

On 27 September 1990, Prečanica, Kalambura and Lončarević together with some other persons met in the office of Kalambura where it was talked about, besides other everyday topics, the situation in the SUP – Public Security Service (SJS) Petrinja.

That same day at around 05,00 p.m., Lončarević's superiors ordered him to prepare the loading and the transport of 60% of the weapons of the reserve forces of the SJS Petrinja and to transport it to the SUP Sisak.

He forwarded that order at around 08,00 p.m. to the subordinated employees for the realisation and they prepared the transport of the weapons until 10,00 p.m. At around 10,00 p.m., they headed off with loaded weapons from Petrinja to Sisak where at around 10,15 p.m. near the "RO" Finel, a group of citizens stopped them, escorting them with about 15 vehicles. The group was headed by Branko Polimac and Aleksandar Cvetojević who put the ultimatum, with threats that they would on the spot take the weapons by force, demanding that the loaded weapons is returned to the SJS Petrinja. The authorised employees acted according to demands and they returned to the SJS Petrinja together with the column of citizens.

After that, citizens started gathering in front of the Station and it intensified early in the morning. "Modulator" of the assembling, especially Polimac, Cvetojević and others demanded that the weapons are transported from the SJS to the JNA or that the possible transport in some other way is prevented. At around 11,00 p.m., Ljuban Lončarević arrived in the SJS, but he, however, did not take any adequate measures on securing the building, that is the weapons. At around 09,00 p.m., he addressed the present citizens with a megaphone, but in a very unpersuasive way.

On 28 September 1990 at around 12,00 p.m., he informed Kalambura on the situation in the SJS Petrinja and in the meantime, Prečanica consulted Polimac, Cvetojević and other persons in the morning.

In the afternoon, citizens broke into the offices and the warehouse of the SJS Petrinja, and 54 pieces of firearms, 9 pieces of long-barrelled and 45 pieces of short-barrelled weapons, were taken by force. Since the beginning of the assembling of the citizens, Lončarević did not ask for back-up in order to secure the building and the weapons.

(...)

ANNEX 300:

OFFICIAL NOTE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF ZAGREB – 16 APRIL 1992

OFFICIAL RECORD

The official record was composed on 16 April 1992 at the police department in Zagreb, at the police station Medveščak. The record is in connection with the hostile behavior of the residents from Petrinja toward the Republic of Croatia.

On 16 April 1992, ĐORĐE JOVIČIĆ, son of Šimo and Milica, maiden name Babić, born on 8 July 1945 in the village of Drenovac, was arrested on the basis of the APB declared in the Bulletin of the Croatian Ministry of the Interior, no: 106, sequence: 106-930-19 from 15 April 1992...

...He remembers the events that took place in Petrinja before he escaped and states that the following persons stood out as the leaders of the Great Serbian oriented members of the SDS (the Serbian Democratic Party):

1. Dr. RADE MALJKOVIĆ
2. ALEKSA VOJNOVIĆ
3. GLIGO ALUGA

4. BOGDAN ERCEGOVAC
5. MARKO ERCEGOVAC
6. DRAGAN GLUMAC
7. SLAVKO MALOBABIĆ
8. Dr. RAJKO JAŠIĆ
9. BRANKO PUZIĆ
10. BRANKO BADRIĆ

The listed persons joined the SDS immediately after it was formed and took part in the capture of the weapons from the police station at Petrinja. The same night, they formed the SDS Crisis Board and he thinks that they also took part in distributing the weapons to the residents of Serbian nationality aiming at an armed rebellion against the Croatian constitutional system. Through public interviews with the refugees from Petrinja, he came to know that Dr. Rade Maljković's wife lives in Sisak and passes on information to the SDS Crisis Board in Petrinja.

At the end of the interview, he states that the person called PERO MUSLIN, who has a house somewhere in Zagreb, could be a potential cooperator of the illegal Great Serbian armed formations but he has not been in touch with him.

ANNEX 301:

DECISION ON ESTABLISHING THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE (ŠTO) OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DVOR – 20 AUGUST 1991

On the 12th common assembly of the Common Work Council, the Local Committee Council and the Social Political Council, the Municipality Council in Dvor, on 20 August 1991, has made the following:

DECISION

On appointing Headquarters of the Territorial Defence of the Municipality Dvor

(follows a list of 15 people who are appointed)

Dvor, 20 August 1991

Vicepresident of the Assembly of the Municipality:

Milan Žunić

ANNEX 302:

OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN THE TRAINING CENTRE "ŠAMARICA" – 10 AUGUST 1991

THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

THE SAO KRAJINA

THE CENTRE FOR THE MILITARY TRAINING "ŠAMARICA"

Šamarica, August 10th 1991

THE REVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN THE CENTRE FOR THE MILITARY TRAINING "ŠAMARICA"

The Centre for the military training "Šamarica" was established by the Decision of the IV Municipal Assembly of Dvor on June 18th 1991. Its headquarters were firstly in Šamarički Brđani and after that, from June 27th 1991, in the memorial hall "Šamarica" because of the more convenient life and work conditions and geo-strategic position.

The tasks of the Centre for the military training were a military training of units for special assignment of the police of the SAO Krajina and volunteer detachments of the Territorial Defence for the protection and defence of the population on the territory of Banovina from the pro-fascist Croatian authorities.

About 200 people passed the military training of the Centaur. It was conditioned by aggravating circumstances on the crisis territory.

During the military training, the Centre provided arms to people that came for military training. Those same people carried weapons with them to their local staffs where they were disposed as circumstances at staffs required.

The following objective of this Centre was to create one unit for special assignment that wouldn't be larger than a battalion. That unit would operate, as circumstances required, on all imperiled territories and the rest of the armed people would make a rear unit. The unit would have a task, among other things, to contact with local staffs of the Territorial Defence. Those local staffs would organise a reconnaissance and a watching of the conterminous territory and informing and alarming.

Members of the Centre participated in the defence of villages in Banovina from the breakthrough of forces of the Ministry of the Interior and the Croatian National Guard Corps.

The Centre had in his work the great support of the people of Banovina that consisted of help in food and securing of access roads.

THE CENTRE FOR MILITARY TRAINING
"ŠAMARICA"

**ANNEX 303:
REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE 3RD BATTALION TO THE WAR HEADQUARTERS
ON THE OPERATION "ŽAOKA"- 26/27 JULY 1991**

THE COMMAND OF THE 3RD BATTALION OF THE 1ST BRIGADE

Dvor, July 26th/27th 1991

THE REPORT TO THE WAR STAFF

Regarding the execution of the task "ŽAOKA"

On the basis of the order of the War staff regarding the execution of the task "Žaoka", I engaged the Battalion that has a strength of three platoons as a reinforcement to the Battalions that operated on the major directions as reinforcements and help.

PLATOONS' TASK:

- The 1st Platoon of the 3rd Troop – the entry in S. Zamlača with a commencement at 11,00 a.m. on July 26th from covered direction led by Kačar. The Platoon was given as help to the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Brigade.
- The 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Troop – a reserve for the 1st Battalion of the 1st Brigade in the direction of Struge with readiness for use on the Đurić's cemetery at 9,00 a.m. according to the needs of the commanding officer of the Battalion Stevo Orlović.
- One Platoon from the 1st and 2nd Troop to help in S. Kuljani led by Senader for the needs of the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Brigade with readiness at 8,00 a.m. on July 26th.

THE EXECUTION OF THE TASK:

1. The 1st Platoon of the 3rd Troop accomplished the task without any wounded. The 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Brigade together with its officers and NCOs, to whom I subordinated this Platoon, can give details regarding the execution of this task.
2. The 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Troop also accomplished its task as a reserve. The commanding officer of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Brigade S. Orlović can give details about this reserve.
3. The Platoon from 1st and 2nd Troop also accomplished its task. I point out that, during the carrying out of the task, this Platoon is divided in two parts according to the schedule of the commander of the Troop of the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Brigade:
 - a) 17 people from the 1st Troop, together with the commander of the Troop, Nikola Resanović organised on his territory in (ILLEGIBLE WORD) Crnobrnja.
 - b) 19 people from the 2nd Troop Nikola Resanović organised on the territory of Kuljan and connected them with Senader because of the execution of the previously set task.

According to the report received from Nikola Resanović, platoons, organised in this way, with their own tasks, accomplished those tasks.

REMARKS:

As a commanding officer of the Battalion, I personally followed parts of my Battalion, organised in this way, through the execution of the set task together with parts of my Staff of the Battalion.

I managed to visit some parts of Platoons several times, organised in this way, on their positions, although I didn't personally command them.

During the action, I had neither wounded nor losses.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Rade Cvetojević

ANNEX 304:

**OFFICIAL RECORD OF POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE SISAK-MOSLAVINA COUNTY, 31
MAY 1994**

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on 31 May 1994 in the Police Department of the Sisak-Moslavina County, Section for war Crimes and Terrorism, in connection with pieces of information give by Dr. Dušan Jović from Glina.

On 31 March 1991, in the Memorial House in Glina, the then Chief of the municipality Glina, DUŠAN JOVIĆ, held a conference of the Assembly of the municipality Glina, at which only 45-50 Serbian members of the board participated.

At the proposal of the President of the Assembly Dr. Dušan Jović, all candidates by unanimous vote accepted the separation of the municipality Glina from the Republic of Croatia and declared themselves as belonging to the so-called Serbian Krajina Knin. The decision was also made that the Police Station Glina should be separated from the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia and the merged to the Secretary of the Interior Knin. Also, decisions were made on establishing the so-called defense and civil protection for the municipality Glina.

The conference ended at 11.40pm. The conference had previously not been announced, so that members of the board arrived in different ways in order to have quorum for the conference.

ANNEX 305:
STATUTORY DECISION
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMUNITY OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEES WITH THE
MAJORITY OF SERBIAN RESIDENTS OF THE PETRINJA MUNICIPALITY

STATUTORY DECISION

on the establishment of the Community of the local committees with the majority of
Serbian residents of the Petrinja municipality

Article 1:

The establishment of the Community of the local committees with the Serbian residents in majority was initiated by the following local committees: Jošavica, Bjelnik, Moštanica, Stražbenica, Donja Mlinoga, Donja Pastuša, and Dodoši.

The Community is composed of all local committees from the area of Petrinja municipality where the Serbs are in majority, which join the Community and it is verified by the signature of an authorized representative of a local committee or by a local committee seal. The local committees with the Croats in majority and the others can also join the Community.

Article 2:

The headquarters of the Community of the local committees from Article 1 of this decision is in Petrinja. In the official correspondence the Community will use the seal of the Jošavica Local Committee.

Article 3:

The Community of the local committees elects its bodies:

- The Community assembly
- The chairmanship of the Community assembly
- The head and deputy head of the Community assembly
- The secretary of the Community
- The assistant bodies and commissions

Article 4:

The Community assembly is to be composed of the heads of the local committees, the heads of the local committee councils and the committeemen from the Petrinja municipal assembly.

Article 5:

The Community assembly elects: the assembly chairmanship as the executive body composed of five members.

The assembly selects the head, deputy head and secretary of the assembly who are the members of the chairmanship.

The assembly, assembly bodies, and assistant bodies are elected for a four-year term.

Article 6:

The Community assembly elects five representatives to the SAO Krajina assembly.

Article 7:

The Community assembly chooses the assistant bodies and commissions as necessary and according to the proposal of the Community assembly chairmanship

Article 8:

The Community assembly makes all decisions with the majority votes of the present members by public voting, unless some decisions are made by secret voting or by qualified majority of the assembly members.

Article 9:

The Community will control the work of the Petrinja municipal assembly. In the case that the work of the Petrinja municipal assembly and of its bodies is evaluated as being against the interests of the Serbian people, the Community is authorised to decide about the further actions of the committeemen of Serbian nationality in the Petrinja municipal assembly.

Article 10:

Until the Community Statute is made, this Statutory Decision is in force.

Article 11:

The Decision comes into force on the day it is passed. The Decision will be presented on all bulletin boards of all local committees. The list of the local committees that are the members of the Community with the signature of the authorized representatives is a part of the Decision.

THE CHAIRMAN OF ASSEMBLY OF THE
COMMUNITY OF THE
LOCAL COMMITTEES

Dragan Vojnović

ANNEX 306:

**NOTIFICATION ON THE JOINING OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEES WITH A SERBIAN MAJORITY
IN THE PETRINJA MUNICIPALITY, THE "SAO KRAJINA"... 5 MAY 1991**

SAO KRAJINA ASSEMBLY

KNIN

Bačuga, 5 May 1991

Subject: The notification on the joining of the local committees with a Serbian majority in the Petrinja municipality, the SAO Krajina...

D E C I S I O N

was reached that all local committees with a Serbian majority join the SAO Krajina...

THE CHAIRMAN OF ASSEMBLY
OF THE COMMUNITY OF THE
LOCAL COMMITTEES WITH A
SERBIAN MAJORITY OF
THE PETRINJA MUNICIPALITY

Dragan Vojnović

ANNEX 307:

DECISION ON ANNOUNCING A REFERENDUM, 5 MAY 1991

(...)

D E C I S I O N

On announcing a referendum

(...)

3. It will be decided on the referendum if the Local Committees will be joined with the Serbian majority in the Municipality and town of Petrinja of SAO Krajina.

(...)

In Petrinja, 05 May 1991.

THE CHAIRMAN OF ASSEMBLY
OF THE COMMUNITY OF THE
LOCAL COMMITTEES

Dragan Vojnović

**ANNEX 308:
CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR HOLDING REFERENDUMS IN THE
REGION OF THE "SAO KRAJINA" KNIN, 14 MAY 1991**

SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC YUGOSLAVIA
SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE (SAO) KRAJINA
ASSEMBLY OF THE SAO KRAJINA

Central Commission for holding referendums in the
Region of the SAO Krajina
No. 27/94
Knin, 14 May 1991

At the conference on 14 May 1991, The Central Commission for holding referendums in the region of the SAO Krajina, on the basis of the analyzed materials delivered by the municipality commissions from the area of the SAO Krajina, drew up a report and submitted it to the Assembly of the SAO Krajina.

REPORT

On the held referendum in the region of the

SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE KRAJINA

The Commission concluded on the basis of the delivered materials that on 12 May 1991 between 8.00am and 8.00pm a referendum was held in the following municipalities of the SAO Krajina:

1. Benkovac
2. Vojnić
3. Vrginmost
4. Donji Lapac
5. Dvor na Uni
6. Glina
7. Gračac
8. Korenica
9. Kostajnica
10. Knin
11. Obrovac

The referendum was held on the question "Do you think that SAO Krajina should join with the Republic of Serbia and in that way stay within Yugoslavia together with Serbia, Montenegro and other republics that plead for the maintenance of Yugoslavia?"

On the basis of the analyzed materials and the records on the work of the municipality commissions, the Central Commission for holding referendums in the region of the SAO Krajina stated the following results in the municipalities.....

On the basis of the stated results, the Central Commission concluded that the conditions were satisfied for the Assembly of the SAO Krajina, in terms of Article 5 of the Resolution on calling a referendum, to bring a decision for the joining of the SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE of KRAJINA with the REPUBLIC of SERBIA and on the stay of Krajina within Yugoslavia.

ANNEX 309:

**DECISION FOR THE JOINING OF THE “SAO KRAJINA” WITH THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
AND ON ITS STAY IN YUGOSLAVIA TOGETHER WITH SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND OTHER
REPUBLICS WILLING TO PRESERVE THE YUGOSLAV STATE.**

On the basis of Article 9 of the Statute of the Serbian Autonomous Province (SAO) Krajina (Official Bulletin of the municipality Knin, No. 1/91) and on the basis of the referendum held on 12 May 1991, the Assembly of the SAO Krajina, at the 2nd conference on 16 May 1991, came to the following

DECISION

For the joining of the SAO Krajina with the Republic of Serbia and on its stay in Yugoslavia together with Serbia, Montenegro and other republics willing to preserve the Yugoslav state.

Article 1.

It has been found that at the referendum held on 12 May 1991 the citizens from the territory of the SAO Krajina declared themselves for the joining of the SAO Krajina with the Republic of Serbia and for its stay in Yugoslavia together with Serbia, Montenegro and other republics who are willing to preserve the Yugoslav state.

Article 2.

The territory of the SAO Krajina consists of the following municipalities: Knin, Benkovac, Obrovac, Gračac, Donji Lapac, Korenica, Vojnić, Vrginmost, Glina, Dvor na Uni, Petrinja, and all Serbian villages that merged with the aforesaid municipalities, but also all other villages that later agree to merge.

Article 3.

The territory of the SAO Krajina is a constitutive part of the unified state territory of the Republic of Serbia.

Article 4.

The Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Serbia will be applied in the territory of the SAO Krajina.)

(...)

President of the Assembly

Velibor Matijašević

ANNEX 310:

THE COMMAND OF THE 5TH MILITARY REGION FROM 12 MAY 1991, THE REPORT OF THE TOUR AND CONTROL OF THE 622ND MOTORISED BRIGADE AND THE 4TH ARMoured BRIGADE

COMMAND OF THE 5TH MILITARY REGION

12 May 1991

Report on the visit and control of
The 622nd Motorized Brigade and the
4th Armored Brigade

The condition in the 4th Armored Brigade as found:

- the “mb” of the composition, the Command, the Communication section, two mechanized companies with each 10 “OT-m-60” and 10 tanks T-55 are located at the Plitvice Lakes

COMMANDER

Lieutenant General

Konrad Kolšek

COMMAND OF THE 5TH MILITARY REGION

12 May 1991

Report on the visit and control of the 622nd Motorized Brigade
and the 4th Armored Brigade

On 12 May 1991, the team of the 5th Military Region, lead by the Commander of the 5th MR, Lieutenant General Konrad Kolšek, Colonel Predarski, Colonel Kosanović and Šego Nikola, in the presence of Commander of the 10th Corps, Lieutenant General Dušan Uzelac, conducted a control visit in the 622nd Motorized Brigade and the 4th Armored Brigade.

Aim: examination of the life and working conditions in the unit, its reinforcement and combat readiness.

The condition in the 622nd Motorized Brigade as found:

- 1/51 Armored Brigade is very well accepted and all conditions for life and work as central unit are secured. It is assigned because of tasks in two barracks, but this does not influence negatively the commanding competence of it.
- The battalion is trained for independent life and work in terms of performing tasks on terrain. Its rear bodies are operating together with the bodies of the brigade, which has been successfully arranged. The soldiers and the officers have all the necessary equipment, and the motorized means are all intact and fueled, lubricated and filled with ammunition.

ANNEX 311:
THE ORDER FOR MARCH AND THE ORDER FOR DEFENCE OF THE COMMAND OF THE
592ND MOTORISED BRIGADE – OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1991

COMMAND OF THE 592ND MOTORIZED BRIGADE

Command of the barracks "HD" Karpoš

No. 11-512

19 October 1991

MARCH ORDER to the Operative Brigade No.1

(...)

Task of the brigade: carry out a march in two marching rows:

- a) the main row of the composition, consisting of the Command of the brigade, the Command of the Headquarters, Reconnaissance Company, Signal Company, Company of the Military Police, Engineer Brigade, Rear Base, 1st Motorized Battalion, Light Artillery Division, Combined Anti-armored Artillery Division, Armored Battalion, will march at the stretch Kumanovo-Niš-Batočina-Belgrade-Šabac.

(...)

COMMANDER

Colonel Boško Džombić

COMMAND OF THE 592ND MOTORIZED BRIGADE

Command of the barracks "Mika Mitrović"-Šabac

No. 15-1

21 October 1991, 12.00

MARCH ORDER to the Operative Brigade No. 2

(...)

Task of the brigade:

Organize the arrival of the units of the 2nd Motorized Brigade and the Howitzer Division to the composition of the brigade, and then carry out a march with all units along the stretch: Šabac-Zvornik-Tuzla-Doboj-Prnjavor-village Klasnice-Zalužani (near Banja Luka). The Command of the Corps from Banja Luka will carry out the operation of acceptance of the units.

COMMANDER
Colonel Boško Džombić

COMMAND OF THE 592nd MOTORIZED BRIGADE
No. 15-172
10 November 1991

DEFENCE ORDER to the 1st Brigade

(...)

2. The brigade has to organize the defence in the second combat echelon of the operative group in the zone vill. Jabukovac, Zorić Brdo, vill. Prijeka, vill. G. Klasnić with the following task: keeping readiness for the acceptance of the forces of the first combat echelon, suppression of the enemy resistance in the defence zone, causing as many casualties as possible in the Ustasha lines in "z/s" and "TMS", and carrying out counter attacks along the stretches vill. Maja-Glina-vill. Viduševac; vill. Maja-Glina-vill. Marin brod-vill. Glinska Poljana; vill. Jabukovac-vill. Hrastovica-Petrinja.

(...)

COMMANDER
Colonel Boško Džombić

ANNEX 312:

"SAO KRAJINA", GOVERNMENT NO. 157/91 OF 26 JULY 1991, ORDER

THE SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
THE SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION OF KRAJINA
THE SAO KRAJINA GOVERNMENT
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

No: 157/91-1
Knin, 26 July 1991

According to the Constitutional Law for the ministries and Article 32 of the Standing Orders of the SAO Krajina Government, the Minister of Defence issues the following:

O R D E R

On forming the Region headquarters of the Territorial Defence for Kordun and Banovina...

MINISTER OF DEFENCE
Dr. Milan Babić

ANNEX 313:
“SAO KRAJINA”, COMMANDER OF THE TO “SAO KRAJINA”, No. 2/1 OF 9 OCTOBER, ORDER

SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION KRAJINA
GOVERNMENT OF SAO KRAJINA
PRESIDENT

Number: 2/1-91
Knin, 9 October 1991

Based on Article 104, National Defence Law (“Službeni List SFRJ” (Official Paper SFRY), no. 21/82, 33/91), the President of the Government of the SAO Krajina issues an

ORDER

On the appointment of the Commandant of the Territorial Defence of the Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina

1. All police units on the territory of the Serbian Autonomous Region (SAO) Krajina are subordinated to the authorized senior officers of the Territorial Defence in their planning and execution of combat tasks.
2. This Order is effective with the date of its decision.

(...)

PRESIDENT
Dr. Milan Babić
(signature)

Seal: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina
Government of Krajina

ANNEX 314:
“SAO KRAJINA”, GOVERNMENT, PRESIDENT. NO. 1/1 FROM 5 OCTOBER 1991, NOTE

THE SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
THE SERBIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION (SAO) KRAJINA
THE SAO KRAJINA GOVERNMENT
THE PRESIDENT

No: 1/1-91
Knin, 5 October 1991

NATIONAL DEFENCE
CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT
CONFIDENTAL

TO THE MUNICIPAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE AND
SECRETARIATS OF THE MUNICIPAL NATIONAL DEFENCE OF GRAČAC, DONJI
LAPAC, AND KORENICA

According to some figures, in the areas of your three municipalities some initiations exist for the formation of a special operative zone of the territorial defence. In regard to this, we are obliged to warn you that according to the order of the Prime Minister of the SAO Krajina Government, no: 189/91-1 from 10 August 1991, the operative zones of the territorial defence were formed in the following areas: the first (Dalmatia-Lika) in the municipalities of Knin, Benkovac, Obrovac, Gračac, Donji Lapac, and Korenica, the second (Kordun) in the municipalities of Vojnić, Vrgin Most, and Slunj, and the third (Banovina) in the municipalities of Dvor na Uni, Glina, Kostajnica, Petrinja, and Sisak.

The first operative zone was placed under the direct command of the Territorial Defence headquarters of the SAO Krajina, while for the second and third operative zones a common headquarters was formed. In that sense, all municipal headquarters of the territorial defence are subordinated to the Territorial Defence headquarters of the SAO Krajina.

By the decision of the SAO Krajina Prime Minister from 30 September 1991, Ilija Đujić, the retired Lieutenant Colonel General was appointed the Commander of the SAO Krajina Territorial Defence. The organization of personnel is currently going on, about which you had already been informed a few days ago.

This letter is aimed at informing you that as the expert services you will warn the responsible individuals that all actions on the formations of units, headquarters, and territorial defence zones must be executed according to the SAO Krajina regulations and that all your proposals concerning this issue submit to the Commander of the SAO Krajina Territorial Defence, Lieutenant Colonel General Ilija Đujić.

THE PRESIDENT
Dr. Milan Babić

ANNEX 315:

COMMAND OF THE 1ST OPERATIVE GROUP, NO. 100-233 OF 19 OCTOBER 1991

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC CROATIA
MUNICIPALITY VOJNIĆ
HEADQUARTERS OF THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE
Vojnić, 20 October 1991

COMMAND OF THE 1ST OPERATIVE GROUP

19 October 1991

Subordination of the Units of the Territorial Defence

To the units of the JNA – Command of the 1st Operative Group

I AM ISSUING THE ORDER:

17th Partisan Brigade, 622nd Motorized Brigade, 544th Motorized Brigade, "TG-1", 9th Motorized Brigade, 6th Combined Anti-Armored Artillery Regiment, 6th Combined Artillery Regiment, 58th Combined Artillery Brigade, 389th "rabr", Zone Headquarters of the Territorial Defence (TO) of Banovina and Kordun, Municipality Headquarters of the

TO of Dvor na Uni, Municipality Headquarters of the TO Kostajnica, Municipality Headquarters of the TO Sisak, Municipality Headquarters of the TO Petrinja, Municipality Headquarters of the TO Glina, Municipality Headquarters of the TO Vrginmost and the Municipality Headquarters of the TO Vojnić.

All units of the TO and the Zone Headquarters of Banovina and Kordun and (illegible) mentioned above, will be subordinated to the Command of the 1st Operative Group on 19 October 1991, and in further operations will be engaged as composition of JNA units in the combat operation zones where the JNA units are located.

COMMANDER

Major General Špiro Niković

ANNEX 316:

**SSNO; GŠ OS SFRJ; OPERATIVE CENTRE NO. 53-3 FROM 11 MAY 1992, TO THE
COMMAND OF THE 5TH, 10TH, 13TH, 17TH CORPS AND THE 4TH VO, ORDER**

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SFRY ARMED FORCES
THE 1ST ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIVE CENTER

No: 53-3

11 May 1992

TO THE COMMANDS OF THE 5TH, 13TH, AND 17TH CORPS
AND THE 4TH MILITARY REGION
(INFORM THE 2ND MILITARY REGION)

In view of the entire situation on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and according to the Decision by the SFRJ Presidium on reassignment of the JNA members-citizens of SRJ from the territory of (BH) to the territory of SFRJ and vice versa, I issue the following

ORDER

1. to carry out all necessary preparations and transfer of:
 - the 9th Motorized Brigade from Vojnić to the Zaječar garrison
 - the 592nd Motorized Brigade from Glina to the Vranje garrison
 - the 19th Motorized Brigade from Višegrad to the Požega garrison
 - the 46th Partisan Brigade of the 51st Partizan Division from Okučani to the Čačak garrison
 - the armored brigade of the 5th Motorized Brigade from Hutovo to the Podgorica garrison
 - the armored brigade of the 453rd Motorized Brigade from Živnice to the Sremska Mitrovica garrison
 - the 2nd Armored Brigade of the 243rd Armored Brigade from Bosanski Brod to the Uroševac garrison

- the 1st Armored Brigade of the 51st Motorized Brigade from Topusko to the Novi Sad garrison
- the motorized brigade of the 4th Motorized Brigade from Tuzla to the Piron garrison
- the motorized brigade of the 39th Motorized Brigade from Bosanski Brod to the Vranje garrison
- the motorized brigade of the 84th Motorized Brigade from Okučani to the Zaječar Brigade
- the motorized brigade of the 549th Motorized Brigade from Bosanski Novi to the Prizren garrison
- the motorized brigade of the 592nd Motorized Brigade from Knin to the Vranje garrison
- the howitzer battery of the 208th Combined Artillery Regiment from Mostar to the Valjevo garrison
- the howitzer battery of the 102nd Combined Anti-armored Artillery Battery from Plitvice to the Gnjilane garrison
- the howitzer battery of the 164th Motorized Brigade from Okučani to the Negotin garrison
- the multi-barreled rocket launcher division of the 150th Combined Artillery Brigade from Okučani to the Vranje garrison
- the 485th "pontb" from Podunavlje to the Smederevo garrison

The units have to be transferred with the entire manpower, equipment and combat technique means prior to 19 May 1992 at the latest.

In the event that for whatever reason the entire combat technique means cannot be transferred then the manpower with personal weapons and equipment are to be transferred and the remaining combat technique means are to be recorded in the minutes and given over to a unit specified by a military region command.

In that case, the manpower is to be transferred by air from the Mahovljani Airport (Banja Luka) and Bihać Airport to the Niš, Priština, Lađevci, and Belgrade airports.

2. The commanding officers, soldiers and "GL" from these units born on the territory of "SRK", or to say, Bosnia and Herzegovina or according to the plan of the Personal Administration of the National Defence Federal Department are assigned for the reinforcement of the Territorial Defence and "SRK police" or the Serbian Republic of BH police remain on that territory.

3. After the plan on transfer is drawn, one copy is to be sent to the armed forces headquarters by telegram, at the latest two days before the planned transfer takes place

The deadline for the execution of the task is 15 May 1992 at the latest.

Chief of the General Staff of the armed forces
Lieutenant General Života Panić

**ANNEX 317:
RECORD OF THE COMMANDER OF THE 1ST BRIGADE TO GLINA COLONEL MARKO
VRCELJ ON TAKING OVER THE WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT OF THE 592ND
MOTORISED BRIGADE – 19 MAY 1992**

ARMED FORCES OF THE SFRY, SAO KRAJINA
COMMAND OF THE 1ST BRIGADE OF THE TERRITORIAL DEFENCE
19 May 1992

To the Command of the "Zone Staff" of the Territorial Defence Banovina

When the units of the JNA left the area of Baranja, a large amount of weaponry and military equipment was taken over from 592nd Motorized Battalion.

COMMANDER
Colonel Marko Vrcelj

**ANNEX 318:
DECISION WITH WHICH COLONEL STANKO LETIĆ (CO OF THE 39TH CORPS)
ACKNOWLEDGES THE RIGHT TO AN EXPENSES REFUND DUE TO SEPARATION FROM
FAMILY**

DECISION

1. Colonel STANKO LETIĆ will be given compensation of expenses, because of his separate life from his family. His family are: – Ranka Letić, wife, Ljiljana Letić, daughter, Jelena Letić, daughter.

(...)

According to the order of the Headquarters of the Army of Yugoslavia, no. 5-76 from 15 February 1994, on the basis of Article 271 of the Law, the mentioned Letić is transferred from his duty in the Garrison at Belgrade to the Republic of Serbian Krajina – the Garrison of Petrinja. He has reported for duty on 4 September 1993.

(...)

This order can be appealed at the Military Post 4001 Belgrade within 15 days of the delivery of the order.

Delivered to: RC SMO – Archives
COMMANDER: Colonel Ilija Isak

ANNEX 319:
ORDER OF THE GŠVJ ON TRANSFER FROM 5 NOVEMBER 1993

HEADQUARTERS OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY
Personnel Department
No. 11/2615
5 November 1993

45 civilians, at duty in the Army of the Republic of the Serbian Krajina and the Serbian Republic have been transferred, for an indefinite period, from their units-institutions to the territory of the former Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CHIEF
Major General Risto Matović

OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

ANNEX 320:
MASS GRAVE LISTING, DATA OF THE OFFICE FOR THE DETAINED AND MISSING PERSONS
STRUCTURE OF EXHUMED AND IDENTIFIED VICTIMS OF MASS GRAVES
ACCORDING TO AGE AND GENDER
BANOVINA

Location Of Mass Grave	Date Of Exhumation	Number Exhumed	Number Identified	Age Range (Identified)				Gender	
				> 18	18-55	55 <	Unknown	M	F
Vila Gavrilović	15 September 1995	17	13	0	13	0	0	17	0
Petrinja Bolnica-Polje	5 October 1995	3	3	0	1	2	0	3	0
Vojarna "P. Matanović"	12 October 1995	22	15	0	9	5	1	17	5
Petrinja Bolnica	14 November 1995	3	2	0	2	0	0	3	0
Petrinja Groblje	5 December 1995	4	4	0	1	3	0	4	0
Glinsko Novo Selo	13 March 1996	6	3	0	0	3	0	6	0
Sibić, Petrinja	29 March 1996	3	3	0	0	3	0	2	1
Donje Jame	22 April 1996	4	4	0	0	3	1	4	0
Gornje Jame	22 April 1996	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
H. Kostajnica	23 April 1996	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Gredani	16 May 1996	3	3	0	0	3	0	1	2
Velika Solina	11 July 1996	3	3	0	0	3	0	2	1
Glinska Poljana	12 July 1996	3	3	0	0	3	0	1	2
Kostriči	18 July 1996	3	3	0	1	1	1	1	2
G. Taborište, Glina	25 July 1996	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
Glina Groblje, Lok. 2	8 August 1996	4	4	1	3	0	0	2	2
Glina Groblje, Lok. 1	8 August 1996	3	3	0	0	3	0	2	1
Glina Groblje, Lok. 3	9 August 1996	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	2
Glina Groblje, Lok.4	9 August 1996	4	4	0	1	3	0	2	2
Petrinja Groblje	30 August 1996	3	3	0	0	3	0	1	2
G. Viduševac	5 September 1996	5	1	0	0	1	0	3	2

**ANNEX 321:
SPECIFICATION OF THE BANISHED, KILLED AND MISSING PERSONS FROM THE AREA OF
MUNICIPALITY OF GLINA, REFERENCE NO. 511-10-02/02-9545/93 KS FROM 24 JUNE
1993**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
FOR THE GLINA MUNICIPALITY
Number: 2124-04-151/93-02

Sisak, on the 24th of June 1993

SISAK POLICE ADMINISTRATION

SISAK

to the number: 511-10-02/02-9545/93 KS

Connected with your official record, number mentioned above, made on the 15th of June 1993 we deliver you the information you asked for.

From the copy of the list of the State institution for the statistics you can see the composition of the nationality in the villages of the former Glina municipality. The information refers to the census of the population from 1991. The list includes all the required information.

As far as the refugees are concerned, we point out that the exiled population comes only from the Glina municipality area. In addition we deliver to you the specification from the 17th of May 1991 that includes the information only about the Croatian population because only the Croatians were exiled. The information from the specification do not completely correspond to the data given by the State institution for statistics because we consider that while the census was made in 1991, not all the population was listed.

In case of any necessary additional explanations feel free to refer to the phone number 47 – 059.

Assistant commissioner
Željko Balder

SPECIFICATION (17 May 1993)

TOWN/VILLAGE	TOTAL IN 1991	EXILED	LEFT	KILLED (MISSING)
Glina	1 418	about 1000	205	18
Šatornja	434	428	6	3
Gornji Viduševac	634	636	7	4
Donji Viduševac	329	312	17	8
Donji Selkovac	109	108	1	1
Gornji Selkovac	77	72	5	5
Boturi	24	20	4	2
Turčenica	29	28	1	1
Bišćanovo	54	52	2	2
Donja Trstenica	26	25	1	1
Dvorište	185	176	9	9
Hađer	132	118	14	14
Prekopa	209	206	3	3
Kihalac	76	76	-	-
Glinsko Novo Selo	238	206	32	32
Marinbrod	170	161	9	9
Mala Solina	357	318	39	28
Velika Solina	275	263	12	12
Donje Jame	133	114	19	18
Gornje Jame	17	3	14	12
Stankovac	99	86	13	13
Gornje Taborište	221	205	16	-
Donje Taborište	120	116	4	-
Donja Bučica	174	167	7	-
Gornja Bučica	404	383	21	-
Desni Dejoj	224	216	8	1
Gračanica	146	145	1	1
Zalaj	92	90	2	2
Slatinska Pokupska	254	241	13	4
Ilovačk	350	340	10	4
Dolnjaki	228	141	87	2
Joševica	133	95	38	21
Skela	110	101	9	7
Svračica	137	83	54	1
Maja	274	222	52	7
Prijeka	163	94	69	-
Ravno Rašće	105	70	35	7
Roviška	6	-	6	-
TOTAL:	8 175	7 117	845	249

NOTE: In the total sum the information about 200 Croatians is missing, and that is hard to establish now if we take into consideration that we do not know the names of these people but they were listed in the population census. It is supposed that most of them are still in Glina town.

The information about other villages is to a good level of accuracy.

The commissioner of the Government of the Republic of Croatia for the Glina Municipality

**ANNEX 322:
RECORD OF THE COUNTY COURT IN SISAK OF 13 MARCH 1996**

Kir-100/96
Kir-101/96
Kir-102/96
Kir-103/96

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA THE COUNTY COURT IN SISAK

Investigation Department

RECORD

Made by the Investigation Department of the County Court in Sisak, in the offices of the Police Station in Glina, on the 13th of March 1996, connected with the conduction of the investigative activities of exhumation of the mortal remains of the civil war casualties in Glinsko Novo Selo.

Started at 2:30 p.m.

THE FOLLOWING COURT OFFICIALS WERE PRESENT:

Josip Budinski, the court president, as an investigative judge

Željka Matijević, recording secretary

THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE FROM THE WORK GROUP FOR THE LOCATION, EXHUMATION AND IDENTIFICATION FROM MASS GRAVES WERE PRESENT:

Ivan Grujić, the commission president

Mladen Pezelj, the head of the Department for killed Croatian soldiers MO

Marko Miloš, person in charge of the commission for the captured and missing persons from the Government of the Republic of Croatia

Mister Kralj, the head of the Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia for war crimes and terrorism

Karmen Skube, incumbent of the Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia for war crimes and terrorism

Zvonko Smernić, operative employee of the Police Administration of the Sisak-Moslavina Region

Alojzije Đurečić, criminal technician

Dr. Davor Strinović, from the institution for forensic medicine

On the 12th of March 1996, I was notified by the office for the killed and missing persons from the Government of the Republic of Croatia, that on the 13th of March 1993 the exhumation of the mortal remains of the civil war casualties will be conducted in the area of Glinsko Novo Selo.

I was informed that the three locations were in question, and that the mortal remains of Stjepan Horvatić were under his house in the yard, then that Pavao Škrinjarić and Bara Šoštarić are in some other place, and that the third location exists where there are mortal remains of at least five people.

As a consequence of this notification, the orders for the performance of the exhumation were issued, and those were the orders under numbers Kir-100/96 for Pavao Škrinjarić, Kir-101/96 for Stjepan Horvatić, Kir-102/96 for Bara Šoštarić and Kir-103/96 for the exhumation of the remains of the five unknown persons.

All the people present met on the 13th of March 1996 in the offices of the Glina Police Station at 9 a.m., and then they came to the place where the exhumation was supposed to be executed. The exhumation and the excavation of the remains of the late Stjepan Horvatić, from 19 Glinsko Novo Selo, born on the 5th of April 1919 were executed. He was buried in an orchard behind his house. According to the statement his son Ivan Horvatić gave, Stjepan Horvatić was killed during the first shelling of Glinsko Novo Selo in 1991.

The villagers buried Stjepan Horvatić in the orchard, because the burial could not be performed in the cemetery due to the shelling.

After the excavation the body was placed in a regular PVC sheet, and it was marked according to the regulations and put in a vehicle after that, so it could be transported to the Zagreb Institution for forensic medicine. The excavation of the remains and the placement of them in the bag with regular marking were performed under the direction of the pathologist Dr. Davor Strinović.

After the first exhumation, the procedure of exhumation and excavation of the grave in the orchard under the house number 93 began. The grave was marked with the type of gravestone of regular shape, on which it was written with oil paint "Pajo Škrinjarić and wife", and the date the 20th of November 1991 was written underneath it, and at the end it was written "The monument was erected by JNA". Two more bodies were exhumed at that place, and it was the body of a man, who was thought to be Pajo Škrinjarić, but this can never be definitely substantiated, because his documents and ID card were found in the third location where there were mortal remains of several persons. Besides the body of the man, a body of a woman was found, but it was not Pajo Škrinjarić's wife, because her son stated that he personally buried his mother in the cemetery in Glinsko Novo Selo, in the beginning of 1991.

It is supposed that this woman is in fact Barica Šoštarić, the daughter of Ivan, from 93 Glinsko Novo Selo, born on the 13th of January 1924.

The mortal remains of the bodies were placed separately, every body in its own PVC sheet, they were regularly marked so they could be transported to the Zagreb Institution for forensic medicine and all this was done under the direction of the pathologist Dr. Davor Strinović.

The third location was behind a small house, house-number 95 owned by Milan Vidnić. At the end of this small house, where the ground declines naturally and where a natural trench could be seen, a great number of bones as well as the remains of the bodies were found on the surface itself.

You could see the skull, the rib bones, as well as the lower leg and upper leg bones on the surface. A snapshot of the place was taken before the excavation.

After that the bones were picked from the ground surface and together with the parts of clothes and rubber boots, they were placed in two PVC sheets. After that the excavation started, and it was done in such a way that the layer of ground that was as thick as one shovel, was dug and then the remains of the bodies, that is the bones of the several individuals were found. Since these were the bones and the remains of clothes, they could not have been put in the separate bags as specific mortal remains of the particular person, so these bones were put in the same PVC sheet in the same order as they were excavated. The bags were marked and packed under the direction of the pathologist Dr. Davor Strinović in order to be transported to the Zagreb Institution for forensic medicine.

It is supposed that at least the remains of five persons were here. During the excavation on this location Nikola Šoštarić's ID card was found, he was born on the 25th of August 1930 and he lived in 68 Glinsko Novo Selo. Besides that a document, another document, that is the ID card of Pavao Škrinjarić (Stjepan's son), from 47 Glinsko Novo Selo, born on the 27th of March 1913, was found.

The documents were also placed separately and put in the corresponding PVC sheets.

The judge issued an order that the mortal remains of all the exhumed persons must be transported to the Zagreb Institution for forensic medicine, where the necessary analysis will be made and an expert opinion will be given in order to establish the identity of the persons.

According to the act 77, 1st subsection of the Criminal Proceedings Law, the persons that are present are informed of the contents of the record and they sign the record afterwards.

Finished at 3:30 p.m.

**ANNEX 323:
JUDICIAL DOCUMENT – 24 APRIL 1995**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SISAK – MOSLAVINA REGION
(organizational unit of the Ministry)
Number: 511-10-04/04-K-217/95
Date: the 24th of April 1995

to the COUNTY public attorney

SISAK

On the basis of the act 151, 6th subsection of the Criminal Proceedings Law

CRIMINAL CHARGE

is brought against the unknown perpetrator of the criminal offence THE WAR CRIME AGAINST THE CIVIL POPULATION from Act 120, 2nd subsection of the OKZ of the Republic of Croatia (the criminal or legal term of the criminal offence, with the mark of the act, subsection and the point of the Criminal Proceedings Law)at the damage of MATO

ŠIMANOVIĆ and other (the last name and name, that is the name of the damaged party)
residence – permanent address – ...

Acting upon the Act 151, 1st and 2nd subsection of the Criminal Proceedings Law, the following facts are reported:

In the period before the New Year of 1991/1992, the criminal offence of War Crime against the civil population was committed by the unknown perpetrators, the members of the enemy formations who were acting from the temporarily occupied area of the Republic of Croatia. The criminal offence, the characteristics of which are described in Act 120, 1st subsection of the OKZ of the Republic of Croatia, was committed in Glinsko Novo Selo, at the damage of the 32 villagers of Glinsko Novo Selo, of Croatian nationality.

The offence was committed in such a way that the unknown members of the enemy formations forcibly took 32 villagers of Glinsko Novo Selo out of their houses, and they took away their lives in a valley near Glinsko Novo Selo (in the direction of Graberje village).

The following persons were killed at that time: (Addresses given)

1. MATO ŠIMANOVIĆ, the son of Marta, born on the 6th of September 1936,
2. IVAN HORVATIĆ, the son of Mijo, born on the 28th of October 1933,
3. STJEPAN HORVATIĆ, the son of ____, born on the 5th of April 1919,
4. MILAN VALENT, the son of Ivan, born on the 14th of October 1951,
5. IVAN BRADARIĆ, the son of ____, born on the 4th of June 1914, permanent
6. KATA HORVATIĆ, the daughter of ____, born on the 13th of June 1933,
7. KATA ŠIMANOVIĆ, the daughter of Ivan, born on the 2nd of May 1942,
8. MARTA ŠIMANOVIĆ, the daughter of ____, born on the 7th of September 1918,
9. KATA BRADARIĆ, the daughter of ____, born on the 14th of October 1911,
10. STJEPAN KUŠAN, the son of Pavao, born on the 19th of May 1936,
11. JELA MILOŠIĆ, born on the 15th of February 1910
12. JANA OLIJA, born on the 10th of April 1906,
13. PAVAO ŠKRINJARIĆ, the son of Stjepan, born on the 27th of May 1913,
14. NIKOLA ROKSANDIĆ, born on the 16th of October 1931,
15. KATA TOVUNAC, born on the 13th of December 1923,
16. JOSIP ŠKRINJARIĆ, the son of Stjepan, born on the 14th of August 1925,
17. JOSIP ŠOŠTARIĆ, the son of martin, born on the 18th of May 1927,
18. MILKA ŠOŠTARIĆ, born on the 2nd of March 1926,
19. IVAN ŠIMANOVIĆ, the son of Pavao, born on the 21st of January 1939,
20. PAVAO ŠIMANOVIĆ, the son of Josip, born on the 14th of April 1909,
21. MARA ŠIMANOVIĆ, the daughter of Marija Cestarić, born on the 18th of January 1949,
22. KATICA ŠIMANOVIĆ, born on the 3rd of February 1976,
23. JELA VIDNIĆ, born on the 27th of July 1924,
24. JELA VIDNIĆ, born on the 29th of September 1935,
25. JOSO VIDNIĆ, the son of Nikola, born on the 15th of May 1931
26. KATARINA VIDNIĆ, born on the 20th of February 1937,
27. IVAN VIDNIĆ, the son of Antun, born on the 8th of January 1928,

28. BARICA VIDNIĆ, the daughter of Ivan Babić, born on the 4th of July 1927,
29. BARICA ŠOŠTARIĆ, the daughter of Ivan, born on the 13th of January 1924,
30. NIKOLA ŠOŠTARIĆ, the son of Ivan, born on the 25th of August 1930,
31. JANA ŠOŠTARIĆ, the daughter of Ivan Kovačević, born on the 24th of April 1928,
32. MARA MARINOVIĆ, born on the 21st of January 1911,

After that the perpetrators of this offence buried the mentioned persons not far away from the village, and they returned to Glinsko Novo Selo and they set houses on fire.

The offence was committed on the temporarily occupied part of the Republic of Croatia, which is under control of the illegal armed formations of the rebelled Serbs, so the inspection was not performed.

According to Act 142 of the Criminal Proceedings Law this Police Administration will continue to collect the information about the perpetrators of this crime, and therefore we will inform you in special reports about any useful insights.

In an attachment to the criminal charge we deliver the official notes of the conversation with IVAN KUŠAN and IVAN BRKIĆ, and also the official note regarding Glinsko Novo Selo.

Attachment: as in the text.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT:

VLADIMIR MILANKOVIĆ

Criminal charge against the unknown perpetrator

In the described part of the criminal charge, the evidence of the criminal offence and against the perpetrator should be stated, and the attachments that are delivered with the special report should be stated at the end.

OFFICIAL RECORD

Made on the 9th of November 1994 in the Police Administration of the Sisak – Moslavina Region, War Crime and Terrorism Department, referring to the knowledge about the war crime committed against the population of Croatian nationality from Glinsko Novo Selo.

In the period before the New Year of 1991/1992 32 villagers of Croatian nationality were killed in Glinsko Novo Selo by the members of the enemy formations of the so-called Krajina and those were the following villagers:

1. MATO ŠIMANOVIĆ	0609938370405	G. N. Selo 13
2. IVAN HORVATIĆ	2810933370428	G. N. Selo 9
3. STJEPAN HORVATIĆ	0504919000000	G. N. Selo 19
4. MILAN VALENT	1410951370409	G. N. Selo 64
5. IVAN BRADARIĆ	0406914370003	G. N. Selo 4
6. KATA HORVATIĆ	1306933000000	G. N. Selo 9
7. KATA ŠIMANOVIĆ	0205942375418	G. N. Selo 13
8. MARTA ŠIMANOVIĆ	0709918000000	G. N. Selo 13
9. KATA BRADARIĆ	1410911000000	G. N. Selo 16
10. JOSIP ŠKRINJARIĆ	1408925370404	G. N. Selo 21
11. STJEPAN KUŠAN	1905936370418	G. N. Selo 56
12. JELA MILOŠIĆ	1502910000000	G. N. Selo 39

13. JANA OLIJA	1004908000000	G. N. Selo 34
14. PAVAO ŠKRINJARIĆ	2703913370404	G. N. Selo 47
15. NIKOLA ROKSANDIĆ	1810931000000	G. N. Selo 59
16. KATA TOVUNAC	1312923000000	G. N. Selo 58
17. JOSIP ŠOŠTARIĆ	1805927370419	G. N. Selo 69
18. MILKA ŠOŠTARIĆ	0203926000000	G. N. Selo 69
19. IVAN ŠIMANOVIĆ	2101939370402	G. N. Selo 52
20. PAVAO ŠIMANOVIĆ	1404909370407	G. N. Selo 52
21. MARTA ŠIMANOVIĆ	1801949375419	G. N. Selo 52
22. KATICA ŠIMANOVIĆ	0302976000000	G. N. Selo 52
23. JELA VIDNIĆ	2707924000000	G. N. Selo 84
24. JELA VIDNIĆ	2909935000000	G. N. Selo no number
25. JOSA VIDNIĆ	1505931370438	G. N. Selo 86
26. KATARINA VIDNIĆ	2002937000000	G. N. Selo 86
27. IVAN VIDNIĆ	0801928370405	G. N. Selo 96
28. BARICA VIDNIĆ	0407927375403	G. N. Selo 96
29. BARICA ŠOŠTARIĆ	1301924375403	G. N. Selo 93
30. NIKOLA ŠOŠTARIĆ	2508930370402	G. N. Selo 68
31. JANA ŠOŠTARIĆ	2404928375405	G. N. Selo 68
32. MARA MARINOVIĆ	2107911000000	G. N. Selo 45

All the houses in the village were pulled down, and the only one that was undamaged to a certain degree is the house of MARA MARINOVIĆ (house number 45).

Only one woman lives in the village, she is a Serbian woman.

RECORD MADE BY: SANJA KUKOR

ANNEX 324:

RECORD OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT IN SISAK ON THE INVESTIGATIVE EXHUMATION OF THE MORTAL REMAINS IN JOŠEVICA FROM 9 AUGUST 1996

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
 THE COUNTY COURT IN SISAK
 INVESTIGATIVE DEPARTMENT
 THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
 THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
 SISAK POLICE ADMINISTRATION

RECORD

Made by the Investigative Department of the County Court in Sisak on the 9th of August 1996 in connection with the execution of the investigative procedures of exhumation of the mortal remains of the civil and military victims of the war on the area of the Glina municipality, in the cemetery in Glina,

started at 8:30 a.m.

PRESENT COURT OFFICIALS:

JOSIP BUDINSKI – Court president

LJERKA KOLARIĆ – recording secretary

It is established that the following persons are present at the exhumations:

THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP FOR THE LOCATION, EXHUMATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY VICTIMS OF THE WAR:

1. Major IVAN GRUJIĆ, the Commission for the captured and missing at the Government of the Republic of Croatia
2. MLADEN NERALIĆ, the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia
3. Dr. JOSIP ČADEŽ, the Institution for the forensic medicine, Zagreb
4. Dr. DRINKO BALIČEVIĆ, the Institution for the clinical pathology of the “Sestre milosrdnice” (Sisters of Charity) hospital, Zagreb
5. ZVONKO SMERNIĆ, the official of the Police Administration of the Sisak – Moslavina County
6. ALOJZIJE ĐURAČIĆ, criminal technician of the Police Administration of the Sisak – Moslavina County
7. ELVIR ŠEHIĆ, criminal technician of the Police Administration of the Sisak – Moslavina County
8. IVICA FILETIĆ, Glina Police Station
9. DAMIR ŠESTEK, Glina Police Station

ALESSIO PARZIALE is the present representatives of the observers of the European Union, together with the Katja Džepina, translator.

According to the plan for the 9th of August 1996 the exhumations in the cemetery in Glina are performed:

LOCATION number 5 – the old Catholic cemetery – N.N. 001, N.N. 002 and N.N. 003

001 – MARICA BRKAŠIĆ

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

The examination of the bones shows that there is a defect, 1 cm in diameter, in the right part of the back of the head, 4 cm in diameter defect behind the left ear, and 5 cm -diameter defect on the right side of the vertex. The defect on the right part of the back of the head is funnel-shaped and its wider end is tuned towards the interior of the skull and the defects behind the left ear and on the vertex are also funnel-shaped but their wider ends are turned on the opposite side, outside the skull.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of the missile fired from the hand firearm in the area of the head.

002 – ANTUN MODRONJA

DESCRIPTON OF THE BODY:

In the area of the separated skull there is a defect, 1 – 2 cm in diameter, funnel-shaped, its wider end is turned towards the interior of the skull, and on the left temporal side the defect is 2.5 cm in diameter, funnel-shaped and its wider end is turned towards the surface of the skull.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of the missile fired from the hand firearm in the area of the head and the consequence was the brain damage.

003 – MARTA MODRONJA

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

There is the defect 4 X 2 cm in diameter on the head area, on the right temporal part, and on the left temporal part the defect 8 cm in diameter. The defect on the right side is funnel-shaped, its wider end is turned towards the interior of the skull, and the defect on the left side is also funnel-shaped but turned towards the opposite side of the skull.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of the missile fired from the hand firearm in the head area and the consequence was the possible brain tissue damage.

LOCATION number 3 – the old Catholic cemetery

NN 001 – MATO KREŠTELICA, born on the 11th of January 1931

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

Skull fracture, perforated defect beneath the right, copulative, facial bone, 1.5 cm in diameter, and on the left side on the back of the head there is the 4cm – diameter defect, funnel-shaped, its wider end is turned towards the surface of the skull.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of the missile fired from the hand firearm in the head area and the consequence was the brain damage.

LOCATION number 1 – the new Glina cemetery

N.N. 002 – MARIJA ŠIFTAR

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

The examination of the head shows that there are three defects in line on the left temporal side of the back of the head, each of them is 1 to 3 cm in diameter, on the right side of the back of the head the bones of the skull are twisted on the outside and they make a defect, 4 cm in diameter. All the mentioned defects are linked with fracture splits.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of the missile fire form the firearm in the head are and the consequence was the brain damage.

N.N. 004 – IVAN ŠIFTAR

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of some mechanical device that injured the front side of the head, that is, the upper jaw that was split into several parts and that can be the activity of the missile fired from the firearm.

N.N. 001 – STJEPAN ŠTAJDOHAR

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

There is the perforated defect, 4 cm in diameter, on the lower, right side of the back of the head, and on the right temporal side there is the defect, 7 cm in diameter. The fracture splits stretch from the area of the defect.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of the missile fired from the firearm in the head area and the consequence was the brain damage.

N.N. 003 – LJUBA ŠTAJDOHAR

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

The female body, about 160 cm long, soaped, bared head with the defect i the right temporal area, 1 cm in diameter and the defect in the left temporal part of the back of the head, 2 cm in diameter.

The defects are funnel-shaped, their wider ends are turned right, towards the interior of the skull and in the left part of the head the wider end is turned towards the opposite side of the head.

CAUSE OF DEATH: Most probably the activity of the missile fired from the firearm in the are of the head.

LOCATION number 2 – the old Catholic cemetery

On this location SANJA KOVAČ was buried, she was born on the 7th of July 1971. Her father, buried her on this location.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

On the right, lower temporal part there is the defect, 0.7 cm in diameter, and behind the palate there is the 3 cm – diameter defect.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of the missile fired from the firearm in the area of the head.

LOCATION number 1 – the old Catholic cemetery

N.N. 001 – On this location LJUBICA ŠKRINJAR was buried, she was born on the 21st of March 1943. The place of the grave is marked with the cross, with name and surname noted. Her son, Damir Škrinjar, gave the information and he knows that her parents buried her and they remained to live in Glina.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

The examination of the head shows that there is the circular defect on the left, lower part of the back of the head, 0.8 cm in diameter and on the right vertex part there is the defect in the bone, 2 X 4 cm in diameter. The defects are funnel-shaped, the wider end of the defect on the left part of the back of the head is turned towards the interior of the skull and the one on the right vertex part the wider end is turned on the opposite side of the skull.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of the missile fired from the firearm in the area of the head.

LOCATION number 6 – N.N. 001 the old Catholic cemetery

N.N. 002

N.N. 001 – KATA ŠTAJDOHAR, born in 1921

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

The examination of the bone system does not show any fractures or defects, except in the area of the skull where the two defects on the left side of the back of the head were found. One of the defects is 0.8 cm in diameter, funnel-shaped, its wider end is turned towards the interior of the skull, and the other defect is 1 cm in diameter, also funnel-shaped but its broader end is turned towards the surface of the skull. Further own, it was established that the defect behind the right ear is 2 cm in diameter, funnel-shaped, its broader end is turned towards the surface of the skull and the defect in the area of right copulative bone is linked with the defect on the right eye socket.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of the two missiles shot from the firearm in the head area.

N.N. 002 – KATA ŠTAJDOHAR, born in 1900

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

The examination of the bone system does not show any signs of the mechanical injuries, except in the head area where there is the 0.7 – diameter circular defect in the middle of the forehead, funnel-shaped, its broader end is turned towards the interior of the skull and there is the defect, 2.5 cm in diameter, on the right side of the back of the head, turned towards the opposite side of the interior of the skull. The fracture splits stretch from the defects' area.

LOCATION number 4 – N.N. 001 – the old Catholic cemetery

On this location ANA ŠKRINJAR was buried, she was born on the 12th of November 1927.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY:

In the remains of the bones, in the area of the middle of the forehead, the 0.7 – diameter circular defect was found, it was funnel-shaped, its wider end was turned towards the interior of the skull and there is the big defect on the back side of the vertex, 10 cm in diameter and the bones of the arcade are separated from the base.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Most probably the activity of the missile shot from the firearm in the are of the head.

The order was issued under number – Kir-569/1996.

All the locations were filmed and photographed.

ANNEX 325:**RECORD OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT IN SISAK ON THE INVESTIGATIVE EXHUMATION OF THE MORTAL REMAINS IN JOŠEVICA FROM 8 AUGUST 1996**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
 THE COUNTY COURT IN SISAK
 INVESTIGATIVE DEPARTMENT
 THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
 THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
 SISAK POLICE ADMINISTRATION

RECORD

Made by the Investigative Department of the County Court in Sisak on the 8th of August 1996 in connection with the execution of the investigative procedures of exhumation of the mortal remains of the civil and military victims of the war on the area of the Glina municipality.

started at 9:00 a.m.

THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP FOR THE LOCATION, EXHUMATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY VICTIMS OF THE WAR:

1. IVAN GRUJIĆ, Major, the Commission for the captured and missing at the Government of the Republic of Croatia
2. MLADEN NERALIĆ, the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia
3. Dr. STJEPAN GUSIĆ, the Institution for the forensic medicine, Zagreb
4. Dr. DRINKO BALIČEVIĆ, the Institution for the clinical pathology of the “Sestre milosrdnice” (Sisters of Charity) hospital, Zagreb
5. NIKOLA VIDOVIĆ, the Police Administration of the Sisak – Moslavina County
6. ALOJZIJE ĐURAČIĆ, criminal technician of the Police Administration of the Sisak – Moslavina County
7. ELVIR ŠEHIĆ, criminal technician of the Police Administration of the Sisak – Moslavina County
8. IVICA FILETIĆ, Glina Police Station

ALESSIO PARZIALE and JOSE MOUTINHO are present representatives of the observers of the European Union, together with KATJA DŽEPINA, translator. ZOFAL WARNER is also present, with Branimira Kovačević as translator.

According to the Plan for the 8th of August 1996 the exhumations in the Glina cemetery (Orthodox cemetery) are performed:

LOCATION number 4 – NN1 – the new Glina cemetery (Orthodox cemetery)

On this location the male body of PAVAO ŠKRINJAR was buried, he was born on the 15th of June 1930 in Joševica where he lived on the house number 59.

On the basis of the injuries on the skull most probably the shot injury of the skull is the cause of death.

LOCATION number 2 – NN! – the new Glina cemetery (Orthodox cemetery)

On this location the body of MARIJA ŠIFTAR was buried, she was born on the 1st of July 1946, she lived in Joševica, house number 71.

The defect can be seen in the skull, on the back of the head, it is 1 cm in diameter and it corresponds to the entrance shot wound and on the left temporal side there is the defect, 3 cm in diameter which corresponds to the exit shot wound.

On the basis of the examination of the skull most probably the shot injury of the head was the cause of death.

LOCATION number 2 – NN2 – the new Glina cemetery (Orthodox cemetery)

On this location there is the buried body of PAVAO ŠIFTAR, born in 1976.

There is the 1 cm – diameter defect on the skull, under the left eye and it corresponds to the entrance shot wound and on the left side of the back of the head there is the defect, 1 cm in diameter and it corresponds to the exit shot wound.

On the basis of the examination of the skull it is evident that the shot injury of the head was the cause of death.

LOCATION number 2 – NN3 – the new Glina cemetery (Orthodox cemetery)

On this location the body of LJUBICA ŠIFTAR was found, she was born in 1972.

There is the 1 cm –diameter defect on the skull and it corresponds to the entrance shot injury and on the left temporal side there is the defect, 3 cm in diameter which corresponds to the exit shot injury.

On the basis of the examination of the skull it is evident that the death was a violent one and that most probably the shot injury of the head was the cause of death.

LOCATION number 1 – NN3 – the new Glina cemetery (Orthodox cemetery)

On this location the body of NIKOLA KREŠTALICA was buried, he was born on the 16th of May 1936, he lived in Joševica.

On the basis of the examination it could be supposed that it was a violent death and the numerous injuries of the head, probably caused by the activity of the missile or missiles shot from firearms, were the cause of death.

LOCATION number 1 – NN1 – the new Glina cemetery (Orthodox cemetery)

On this location the remains of the body of GINA KREŠTALICA were found, she was born on the 10th of June 1935, she lived in Joševica, house number 69.

On the basis of the examination that had weak results, the cause death can not be established with certainty but the mentioned defect on the found remain of the skull might be the result of firearms.

LOCATION number 9 – NN1 – the new Glina cemetery (Orthodox cemetery)

On this location the body of MILKA ŠKRINJAR was buried, she was born in 1908, she lived in Joševica, house number 50.

On the right side of the back of the head there is the circular defect, 1.5 cm in diameter which characteristics pointed to the entrance shot wound.

On the basis of the mentioned examination it is evident that the death was a violent one and the death was caused by the shot injury of the head.

LOCATION number 9 – NN2 – the new Glina cemetery (Orthodox cemetery)

On the right side of the vertex the circular defect can be seen, it is 1.5 cm in diameter, and its characteristics correspond to the exit wound caused by the firearm missile. On the left, lower part of the back of the head there is also one defect, about 1 cm in diameter and with its characteristics it corresponds to the entrance wound caused by the firearms.

On the basis of the examination it is evident that the death was violent and that it was caused by the shot injury of the head.

The examination, the autopsy and the identification were performed by Dr. Stjepan Gusić.

The order was issued under number – Kir-554/96.

All the locations were filmed and photographed.

ANNEX 326:

RECORD OF THE COUNTY COURT IN SISAK ON THE EXHUMATION OF THE MORTAL REMAINS – 22 APRIL 1996

IDENTIFICATION RECORD
THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
THE COUNTY COURT IN SISAK
Investigative department

THE RECORD

Was drawn up at the Investigative department of the County Court in Sisak on April 23rd 1996 in connection with a subject regarding the conducting of the investigation during the exhumation of mortal remains of civilian victims of the war at a village Donje and Gornje Jame on the territory of the municipality of Glina. The exhumation was conducted on April 22nd 1996 during the period from 9,00 am till 8,30 pm.

The Record was started at 8,30 am.

PRESENT:

JOSIP BUDINSKI – the chairman of the Court

LJERKA KOLARIĆ – a recording secretary

It is established that following persons were present during the exhumation:

Representatives of the working group that were in charge of locating, exhumation and identification of victims of war from the grave.

1. Ivan Grujić – a chairman of the commission
2. Mladen Pezelj – a head of the Department for killed Croatian soldiers at the Ministry of Defence of the RH
3. Marko Miloš – a commissioner of the Commission for the confined and missing persons at the Government of the RH
4. Višnja Bilić – an officer of the Commission
5. Dr. Davor Strinović – the Institute for the Forensic Medicine in Zagreb

6. Dr. Drinko Baličević – a pathologist at the Institute for the Clinical Pathology of the Hospital “Sestre milosrdnice” in Zagreb
7. Marijan Šlaus – an anthropologist
8. Nikola Vidović – the PU Sisačko-moslavačka
9. Zvonko Smernić – the PU Sisačko-moslavačka
10. Alojzije Đuračić – a criminal technician of the PU

It is established that exhumations were conducted in the presence and active co-operation of experts from the USA – Dr. Daglas and Dr. Richardson and in the presence of observers of the European Community – Jan Gallus and a translator Ida Mahečić.

The Commission for confined and missing persons notified the Court with a memorandum, dated April 19th 1996, that on April 22nd 1996 the exhumation of mortal remains of civilian victims of the war would be conducted on the territory of the municipality of Glina. In this connection, it was ordered that following exhumations had to be conducted:

- Kir-153/96 for Nikola Vrbanac from Donje Jame
- Kir-154/96 for Stjepan Jakovljević
- Kir-155/96 for Stjepan Dvorneković
- Kir-156/96 for Mijo Krakar
- Kir-157/96 for Živko Milošič
- Kir-160/96 for Katica Rastovski from ...
- Kir-161/96 for Nikola Fabac
- Kir-162/96 for Stevo Fabac
- Kir-163/96 for Ivan Fabac
- Kir-164/96 for Draga Rastovski

Above mentioned orders were brought on April 2nd 1996 because exhumations of the above-mentioned persons were ordered for April 3rd 1996, but due to weather conditions they couldn't be conducted. Exhumations were conducted on April 22nd 1996.

Four locations were determined for the exhumation.

The first location is to be found in front of the house at the village Donje Jame bb, which is a property of Kata and Gojko Pavlović. According to gathered information, it is presumed that on that location there is a mass grave with 5 persons in it – Nikola Vrbanac, Stjepan Jakovljević, Stjepan Dvorneković, Mijo Krakar and Živko Milošič. After preliminary shooting with a camera and taking of photographs of the position, the excavation began. At a depth of about 120 cm, human bodies were found. Four corpses were pulled out one after another. Documents were found on the two of them. One of them had a check-book, that was made out to Nikola Vrbanac, and 960 DM (9 x 100 DM) in the wallet. Documents were also found on the second corpse and they were made out to the name of Stjepan Jakovljević. All four corpses were labelled, filmed separately and photographed with a label of the location and the ordinal number of a pulling out. Then they were put in PVC bags for transport to the Institute for Forensic Medicine.

Location number two is to be found in the wood “Bukvik” on the territory of the village Gornje Jame, even though the location is marked as a location Donje Jame. There, on the surface, bones showed through. It was presumed that the remains of the bodies of three men – Nikola Fabac, Ivan Fabac and Stevo Fabac – were to be found there. After filming and

taking of photographs, earth was removed. After that remains – three bodies, mostly bones with parts of clothes, were pulled out one by one. There were no skulls found that belonged to bodies. However, one skull was found later on at the very village Donje Jame, at the house of Iva Rastovski no. 31. However, it can not be said whom that skull belongs to. For now, it can not be determined if it is connected to those three men that had been exhumed.

Location number three is to be found at the village Donje Jame, at house no. 32. According to information that was given by Vlado Rastovski, his mother Katica Rastovski, born in 1939, was buried in front of the house. After the location had been established, the filming and taking of photographs was performed. Then the excavation began and at a depth of about 180 cm a corpse of a female was found. A skull of that woman was damaged in the area of the right temple and her legs were chained. The corpse was labelled according to regulations. It was then filmed and photographed. After that it was put in a PVC bag for transport to the Institute for Forensic Medicine.

Location number three is to be found at the village Donje Jame, in the yard of the house no. 46, in front of the stabling. According to gathered information, Draga Rastovski, from Donje Jame no. 46, should be buried there. After removing earth, at a depth of 1,80 m, were found the remains of bones that belong to an animal (a cow).

Exhumations were concluded at 8,00 pm.

The judge gives

THE ORDER

All exhumed bodies will be transported to the Institute for Forensic Medicine in Zagreb because of performing the necessary expertise with a view to establishing the identity.

Finished at 9,15 pm.

ANNEX 327:

**RECORD OF EXHUMATION OF THE MORTAL REMAINS IN GORNJE AND DONJE JAME
FROM 27 APRIL 1996**

Doctor-medical expert:

Doc. dr sc Davor Strinović

MIJO KRAKAR – identification on 2 May 1996

RECORD

made on 27 April 1996

Made at the Institute for forensic medicine and criminology in relation to the identification of the remains from the bag no. 1 from the Donje Jame location no. 1.

Identification is carried out by doc. dr. sc Davor Strinović, assistant Miljenko Brodarac, recording secretary Loreta Gaćina.

REPORT

(...)

On the left side of the body in the level of chests the clothes is holed. The defects are of a round shape and quite symmetrical (as in a wound caused by a shot).

STJEPAN JAKOVLJEVIĆ – Identification on 02 May 1996

RECORD

made on 27 April 1996

Made at the Institute for forensic medicine and criminology in relation to the identification of the remains from the bag no. 2 from the Donje Jame location, no. 1.

Identification is carried out by doc. dr sc Davor Strinović, assistant Siniša Cujan, recording secretary Loreta Gaćina.

REPORT

The description of the clothes:

Knitted bright coloured vest with a 3 cm diameter hole in the right lower part. Under the vest there is a green wool cardigan with long sleeves and a hole in the right lower part. Under the cardigan there is another blue long sleeved cardigan which reaches the neck and has a hole in the right lower part.

(...)

Around the left foot there is a chain approximately 1.5 meters long.

(...)

A health card and ration card on the name of STJEPAN JAKOVLJEVIĆ were found.

KATICA RASTOVSKI – identification on 2 May 1996

RECORD

made on 27 April 1996

Made at the Institute for forensic medicine and criminology in the relation to the identification of the remains from the bag no. 1 from the location 32 Donje Jame location no.3.

Identification is carried out by doc. dr sc Davor Strinović, assistant Marino Paurović, recording secretary Loreta Gaćina.

REPORT

The description of the clothes:

(...)

Around the left foot there is a thick rope wrapped in a noose that ends in a chain. On the clothes, in the level of thoracic cavity, on the left side, there are round non-symmetrical defects which are most likely caused by a missile.

Damages are visible at the lower back side of the clothes. So, all clothes is holed in the form of a round defect which diameter is 3-4 cm long.

NIKOLA VRBANAC – Identification on 15 May 1996

RECORD

made on 27 April 1996

Made at the Institute for forensic medicine and criminology in the relation to the identification of the remains from the bag no. 4 from the location 1 – Donje Jame.

Identification is carried on by doc. dr sc Davor Strinović, assistant Marino Paurović, recording secretary Loreta Gaćina.

REPORT

(...)

For statement: three roundish defects beneath the cut on the neck on the left as well as right side in the level of chests.

(...)

LIST OF DETAINED, MISSING AND FORCIBLY TAKEN PERSONS
WHO DISAPPEARED IN THE AREA OF THE VILLAGE OF GORNJE JAME

	NAME	SURNAME	DOB	FATHER'S NAME	DATE OF DISAP.	LOCATION OF DISAP.	COUNTY OF DISAP.
1	Darko	Dvorneković	9 Feb 81	Janko	4 Oct 91	G. JAME	SISAK-MOSLAVINA
2	Slavica	Dvorneković	5 Aug 59	Mato	4 Oct 91	G. JAME	SISAK-MOSLAVINA
3	Janko	Fabac	31 Jul 30	Ivan	11 Dec 91	G. JAME	SISAK-MOSLAVINA
4	Marica	Fabac	8 Mar 58	Ivan	11 Dec 91	G. JAME	SISAK-MOSLAVINA
5	Nikolina	Fabac	28 Dec 81	Nikola	11 Dec 91	G. JAME	SISAK-MOSLAVINA
6	Željka	Fabac	25 Sep 76	Nikola	11 Dec 91	G. JAME	SISAK-MOSLAVINA
7	Kata	Kireta	17 Aug 36		4 Oct 91	G. JAME	SISAK-MOSLAVINA
8	Mato	Kireta	23 Mar 39	Josip	4 Oct 91	G. JAME	SISAK-MOSLAVINA
9	Mara	Kuštreba	17 Jan 29	Šimo	11 Dec 91	G. JAME	SISAK-MOSLAVINA
10	Jela	Vrbanac	22 Jun 33	Đuro	3 Oc t91	G. JAME	SISAK-MOSLAVINA

ANNEX 328:

**RECORD OF EXHUMATION OF THE MORTAL REMAINS IN GORNJE AND DONJE JAME
FROM 20 SEPTEMBER 1996**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
SISAK COUNTY COURT
Investigative department

RECORD

Made on behalf of the Investigative department of the Sisak County Court on 20 September 1996 in relation to the investigation into the exhumations of the remains of civil and military war victims., in the area of the Glina municipality.

IN ATTENDANCE ON THE BEHALF OF THE COURT:
JOSIP BUDINSKI – the chairman of the court as an investigative judge
LJERKA KOLARIĆ – recording secretary

IN ATTENDANCE ON THE BEHALF OF THE WORKING GROUP FOR LOCATING, EXHUMATION, AND IDENTIFICATION OF CIVIL AND MILITARY WAR VICTIMS:

1. Colonel MLADEN PEZELJ, chief of the Department for Croatian soldiers with the Ministry of defence of the RC who were killed
2. MARKO MILOŠ, commissioner of the Commission for detained and missing with the government of the RC
3. Dr. MILOVAN KUBAT, Institute for forensic medicine in Zagreb
4. ZVONKO SMERNIĆ, Sisačko-Moslavačka police administration
5. ALOJZIJE ĐURAČIĆ, criminalist technician with the Sisačko-Moslavačka police administration
6. ELVIR ŠEHIĆ, criminalist technician with the Sisačko-Moslavačka police administration
7. DAMIR ŠESTEK, Glina police station
8. IVICA FILETIĆ, Glina police station

On the behalf of the EC in attendance at the exhumations are the observers: ROAR LINDGAARD and CAVALLO GIOVANI, and the translator AUZINA VEDRANA.

(...)

LOCATION NO. 3 – Gornje Jame – Bukvik, NN001

(...)

It is supposed that the body belongs to the deceased, ŽIVKO MILOŠIĆ, born on 07 November 1937 in Jame, with the permanent address in Jame bb.

(...)

On 20 September 1996 the deceased is identified, as Živko Milošić, by his son. The identity is confirmed on the basis of:

status of the set of teeth, crack of the hard palate, clothes

LOCATION NO. 4 – Gračanica-Zaloj, near the bridge

According to the gathered information, on this location, two bodies were supposed to be found- the bodies of the Croatian army members.

The assumption is that two bodies of the Croatian army members – formations TT-55 the 1st company – the 2nd armoured division /independant formation/ – are found on the above mentioned location:

SINIŠA /the son of Borislav/ JANJIĆ, born on 12 August 1969 in Zagreb, with the permanent address:..., and

DAMIR /the son of Zlatko/ POKIĆ, born on 13 October 1962 in Zagreb, with the permanent address: ...

After the earth was dig out by hands no bodies were found on this location.

(...)

LOCATION NO. 2 – New Glina cemetery, on the right when looked at from the direction of the town

After the digging on this location which was marked with a cross a body was found. The assumption is that it belongs to the deceased, GOJKO PAVLOVIĆ, born on 07 May 1931 in the village of Jame, with the permanent address in D. Jame bb.

(...)

Most likely, because of the fracture of the skull bones, it seems that a mechanic force affected the body in the area of the head which can point out to the missiles fired from the hand fire-arms.

After the examination of the skeleton the old fracture of the left collar bone was also established.

On 20 September 1996 the daughter of the deceased, Radmila Rastovski, identified the corpse of her father on the basis of the following identificational elements:

status of the set of teeth

clothes

personal documents

(...)

**LIST OF DETAINED, MISSING AND FORCIBLY TAKEN
PERSONS IN THE AREA OF THE VILLAGE OF DONJE JAME**

	NAME	SURNAME	DOB	FATHER'S NAME	DATE OF DISAPPEAR.	LOCATION OF DISAPPEAR.	COUNTY OF DISAPPEARANCE
1	Josip	Begović	17 Sep 39	Nikola	5 Oct 91	Donje Jame	Sisak-Moslavina
2	Josip	Dvorneković	13 Mar 55	Stjepan	4 Oct 94	Donje Jame	Sisak-Moslavina
3	Mara	Krakar	1912	Filip	3 Nov 91	Donje Jame	Sisak-Moslavina
4	Luka	Krpačić	2 Feb 22	Nikola	15 Oct 91	Donje Jame	Sisak-Moslavina
5	Jana	Vrbanac	19 Feb 11	Mato	4 Oct 91	Donje Jame	Sisak-Moslavina

**ANNEX 329:
REPORT BY SINIŠA MARTIĆ-ŠILT**

Glina, 22 November 1991

SPECIAL UNIT "KRAJINA MILITIA" GLINA

On 22 November 1991 I was ordered by the colonel Begović to search the area of Gornje and Donje Jame for the safety of our positions on Kupa. In the village they found a few older women, and in the wood there wasn't any traces nor did they find any suspicious persons.

During the search of the area no Ustasha formations were seen. Action was carried on by the commanders of the platoons: Momir Prusac and Miroslav Jović.

There were no losses in the action.

Commander of the special unit:

Siniša Martić-Šilt

ANNEX 330:

RECORD OF THE COUNTY COURT IN SISAK FROM 14 SEPTEMBER 1995

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY COURT IN SISAK
Investigation department

R E C O R D

Made for the Investigation department of the County Court in Sisak, in the offices of the Police Station in Petrinja, on 14 September 1995 in connection to conducting an investigative exhumation of the mortal remains of the members of the Croatian National Guard Corps (ZNG), who were killed in war actions on 16 September 1991 in the area of the Municipality of Petrinja in the surrounding of the villa "Gavrilović", i.e. near the summer house of Dragan Čičić.

THE COURT REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT:

Josip Budinski, Court Chairman, acting as investigation judge

Marija Janjetović, record taker

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WORKING GROUP FOR THE LOCATION, EXHUMATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE MASS GRAVES IN THE AREA OF BANOVIINA AND WESTERN SLAVONIJA WERE PRESENT:

1. Ivan Grujić, deputy of the working group chairman
2. Dr. Davor Strinović, representative of the Health Ministry and the Institute for Court Medicine
3. Mladen Pezelj, Colonel in the Croatian Army (HV), representative of the National Defence Ministry
4. Marko Miloš, commissioner of the RH Government Commission for the detained and Missing

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA (MUP RH)

1. Milan Turkalj, chief of Staff of the general Crime investigation Section of the MUP RH
2. Karmen Skubelj, inspector in the MUP RH
3. Predrag Vučićević, chief of the War crimes and Terrorism Section of the MUP RH

4. Ivan Perković, inspector of the War Crimes and terrorism Section of the Police department (PU) Sisak-Moslavina
5. Milan Bubljić, chief of the Crime Technique Section of the PU Sisak-Moslavina
6. Boris Bobetko, Crime technician of the PU Sisak-Moslavina
7. Jozo Fakčević, chief of the Police station in Petrinja

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEYS OFFICE:

1. Franjo Jerković, County State Attorney (DO) from Sisak
2. Ivan Petrač, deputy of the County State Attorney (ODO) from Sisak

It is established that accredited representatives of the European Community and a representative of the International Court in Den Hague are also present.

The record taking started at 13:30.

According to the decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, to start proceedings, for the location, exhumation and identification of the killed people, who are in mass graves in the area of Banovina and Western Slavonija, and according to the knowledge from the investigation, which had been conducted at this court under the no. Kio-326/91, as well as according to the information of the Police department Sisak-Moslavina from 23 November 1992 (page 126 and 127 of the file), an exhumation of the people who were proven to have been killed in the surrounding of the villa "Gavrilović" on 16 September was ordered. This refers to the following individuals.

1. MARIJAN PEČIRKO son of Antun and Matilda, born on 16 July 1942 in Petrinja, Rudolf Herceg street no.45
2. IVAN CAPAN son of Antun and Agata, born on 17 July 1956, from Petrinja, Hrastovica no. 80
3. MARIJAN ĐURAN son of Ivan and Terezija, born on 22 December 1961, Vučetinec no. 60, County Međimurje
4. MILIVOJ ROGULJA son of Milan and Šime, born on 6 December 1965, from Sisak, Peščenica, Kolodvor Street no. 45
5. VLADIMIR MIKULIN son of Nikola and Barica, born on 12 June 1969, from Sisak, Peščenica, Kolodvor street no. 45
6. FRANCEK LUKAČEVIĆ son of Franjo and Marija, born on 8 April 1967, from Lekenik, Turopolje Street II odvojak (section) no. 3
7. NIKOLA DUMBOVIĆ son of Vjekoslav and Katica, born on 7 April 1960, Gušća 313
8. BOŽIDAR KOVAČIĆ son of Ivan and Ljubica, born on 4 December 1963, from Sisak, Galdovac Street no.34
9. BRANIMIR TOMAŠIĆ son of Stjepan and Ana, born on 9 June 1964, from Peščenica, Zagreb Street no.67

10. RADISLAV TUTIĆ son of Vlado and Mara, from Sisak, M.Budak Street no.89
11. MIŠO SVOBODA son of Karlo and Jelena, born on 9 January 1953, from Petrinja, Rudolf Herceg Street no number
12. DEJAN GRGEC son of Stjepan and Nada, born on 14 July 1965, from Petrinja, Sajmište no number
13. ZDENKO GREGEC son of Adela, born on 17 March 1945, from Petrinja, R.Herceg Street no number
14. VLADO ŽUGAJ son of Ivan and Bara, born on 28 May 1960, from Petrinja, Rudolf Herceg Street no. 19
15. TOMISLAV BURSKIK son of Antun, born on 19 February 1963, from Sisak, I Gregorić Street no. 63
16. IVICA JELAČIĆ son of Zvonko, born on 16 March 1956, from Zadar
17. NEVENKO MUŠKIĆ son of Feri, from Petrinja, Vladimir Nazor Street no. 19

The exhumation proceedings started on 13 September 1995 at 9:00 in the presence of the above-mentioned representatives.

The representatives of the working group for the location and exhumation secured the necessary mechanisation and workers for the excavation.

It is established that the following individuals are present during the exhumation: Kosta Danilović from Petrinja, Kućerina 33 and Mladen Korečić from Petrinja. Both of them were prisoners of the Serbian paramilitary formations in 1991. At the end of September or at the beginning of October they buried the killed in the dug out ditch near the summerhouse of Dragan Čičič.

The excavation started after the witnesses showed the location where the killed were buried.

The excavation was first by hand, but after a certain depth was reached and still no bodies were recovered, and after the necessary mechanisation was delivered, they started to dig a channel in the area pointed out by the witnesses. During one clutch of the excavator a piece of wire with a boot and leg bones was dug out. The machine excavation was stopped immediately and continued by hand, and at a depth of approximately 80 cm the remains of the first body were recovered, after which another two bodies were found. The mortal remains were marked with numbers, photographed and recorded with a video camera. After this one body after another were taken out of the grave in the presence of Dr. Davor Strinović and his assistants Dr. Drinka Baličević and the anthropologist Maria Šlaus. They put each body into a transport plastic bag with their numerical mark according to the order the bodies were taken out of the grave.

The bodies were decomposed when they were found, and the bones were found inside the parts of their clothing. The clothes were also partly decomposed.

In the same way seventeen other bodies were recovered from the grave. The corpses were as earlier explained put into transport bags and then taken to the State Institute for Court Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Zagreb by a transport vehicle.

It should be stressed that the representatives of the EC, three of them and two interpreters, were present during the exhumation of all seventeen bodies.

In accordance with the exhumation order, the experts from the State Institute for Court medicine of the Faculty for Medicine in Zagreb will conduct the necessary tests in order to identify the corpses.

The present representatives of the working group have stated that the authorised Ministries will cover the expenses of the exhumation and the necessary tests.

The representatives of the EC were the following:

1. FRANTISEK ULBRIK
2. FRANCISCO DE ZARATE ORTIZ
3. GEORGE TSHAMBAS

The mentioned representatives are accommodated in Sisak and can be reached at the following number: 044 47-139.

All stages of the exhumation were photographed and filmed; these recordings will be included in the record.

All individuals whose corpses were found in the grave were captured by the members of the paramilitary Chetnik formations on 16 September 1991 and then they were executed by them near the summerhouse of Dragan Čičić. Due to this event, this court conducted an investigation against the accused Dragan Sanader, Mile Sanader, Milan Drobnjak and Slavko Drobnjak because of criminal acts from Article 144 of the General Criminal Law of the Republic of Croatia (OKZ) earlier the Criminal Law of Yugoslavia.

According to the Article 82 section 1 of the Criminal Law Proceedings the present are warned that they have the right to read the record or that the clerk reads them the record. On the request of the representative of the work group, the clerk has read the record and the present have no comment on the record.

It is established that the exhumation proceedings were finished

**ANNEX 331:
OFFICIAL NOTE AND RECORD OF INVESTIGATION OF 2 OCTOBER 1992**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
SISAK POLICE ADMINISTRATION
Number: 511-10-02/02-K- /92
Date: 2 October 1992
RECORD ON INVESTIGATION

Made on behalf of Sisak police administration; acting according to Article 154, page 2 of ZKP (Law on Criminal Procedure), on the spot in Glinske Poljane, house numbers: 124, 74, 70 because of reasonable suspicion that a criminal offence from the article 142, page 2, taken over from the KZ (Criminal Law) of SFRJ, of a war crime against civilians, has been committed.

On 2 October 1992.

Investigation is conducted by:
Zvonko Smernić
Stjepan Dvorneković

(...) During the investigation an authorized official obtained the following information:

(...) Looked at from the direction of Slana toward Glinske Poljane, on the left side of the road, in the house, no. 47, in the room which dimensions are: 4,5 x 4 m, on the floor there are the remains of a human body, that is, of a skeleton. The body, that is, the skeleton is laid down with the back towards the floor, the legs are pointed towards the entrance doors, left arm is near the body, while the right arm is a little bit moved away from the body-in an upward position. The head is removed from the skeleton. The skull is some 1,5 m removed from the legs, in the direction of the doors.

(...)

**ANNEX 332:
SURVEY OF THE DOCUMENTATION OF MR. GRUJIĆ MANAGED BY THE OFFICE FOR
DETAINED AND MISSING PERSONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
– 12 JULY 1996**

EXHUMATION DOCUMENT
THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
SISAK COUNTY COURT
Investigative department

RECORD

Made on behalf of Investigative department of the Sisak County Court on 12 July 1996 in relation with the investigations into the exhumation of the remains of civil and other war victims which were carried out in the area of Petrinja municipality in Petrinja, Glinska Poljana, Gora.

Beginning at 11:00 a.m.

IN ATTENDANCE ON THE BEHALF OF THE COURT:
 JOSIP BUDINSKI – investigative judge, the president of the court
 LJERKA KOLARIĆ – recording secretary

In attendance at the exhumation are:

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WORKING GROUP FOR LOCATING, EXHUMING,
 AND IDENTIFICATION OF CIVIL AND MILITARY WAR VICTIMS:

1. MLADEN PEZELJ, head of the Department for killed Croatian soldiers of Ministry of defence of the Republic of Croatia
2. MARKO MILOŠ, commissioner of the Commission for detained and missing with the Government of the RC
3. DR. DAVOR STRINOVIĆ, Institute for forensic medicine in Zagreb
4. DR. DRINKO BALIČEVIĆ, Institute for clinical pathology with the “Sestre milosrdnice” hospital in Zagreb
5. NIKOLA VIDOVIĆ, Deputy commissioner of the Department for war crime and terrorism with the Sisačko-Moslavačka police administration
6. ALOJZIJE ĐURAČIĆ, criminalist technician with the Sisačko-Moslavačka police administration
7. ELVIR ŠEHIĆ, criminalist technician with the Sisačko-Moslavačka police administration
8. IVAN ŠKRLJAC, Petrinja police station

Also in attendance at the exhumations are: GUNNAR KULSENG, a representative of EC and Božidar Abramović, a translator.

According to the plan for conducting exhumations, obductions, and identification, exhumations in Petrinja, Gora, and Glinska Poljana were supposed to be carried out on 12 July 1996.

LOCATION no. 1 – Glinska Poljana

The body of the deceased, VID DVORNEKOVIĆ, born in 1916 in Glinska Poljana, was found on this location.

(...)

THE CAUSE OF DEATH:

Probably a wound caused by an explosive device.

(...)

LOCATION no. 2 – Glinska Poljana

The body of the deceased, MARA DOBRINIĆ /MARA KOVAČEVIĆ/, born in 1923, from Glinska Poljana, no. 20, was found on this location.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH:

Unknown because of the decay of the body.

(...)

LOCATION no. 3 – Glinska Poljana NN1

The body of the deceased, JANA HODALJ born in 1928, from Glinska Poljana, no. 16, was found on this location.

(...)

THE CAUSE OF DEATH:

Fracture with the dent on the skull bone.

(...)

LOCATION no 3. – Glinska Poljana NN2

The body of the deceased, MARICA MILEKOVIĆ, born in 1926, from Glinska Poljana, was found on this location.

(...)

THE CAUSE OF DEATH:

Wounds caused by an explosive device.

(...)

LOCATION no. 3 – Glinska Poljana NN3

The body of the deceased, NIKOLA MILEKOVIĆ, born in 1925, from Glinska Poljana, was found on this location.

(...)

THE CAUSE OF DEATH:

Wounds caused by an explosive device.

(...)

LOCATION no. 4 – Glinska Poljana

The body of the deceased, STJEPAN MILEKOVIĆ, born in 1918, from Glinska Poljana, no. 45, was found on this location.

(...)

THE CAUSE OF DEATH:

Wound caused by an explosive device.

(...)

LOCATION no. 5 – Gora

On this location, according to the plan for exhumation, the body of the deceased, NIKOLA HODALJ from 147 Glinska Poljana, born in 1929, buried in the yard between the well and the fence in the direction of the orchard, was supposed to be found.

After the exhumation was carried out on this location the body of the above mentioned person was not found.

(...)

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE NN CORPSE on the stated location:

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CLOTHES: A part of a men's jacket, mottled with vertical stripes and elastic band in the lower part. In the pocket of the jacket the following things were found: matches, can opener, red skrew-driver, monthly bus tickets. Men's pants of the "Slip" label were also found. There are no other objects.

(...)

THE CAUSE OF DEATH:

Probably injury of the head caused by an explosive device.

(...)

LIST OF DETAINED, MISSING AND FORCIBLY TAKEN PERSONS WHO
DISAPPEARED IN THE AREA OF THE VILLAGE OF GLINSKA POLJANA

	NAME	SURNAME	DOB	FATHER'S NAME	DATE OF DISAPPEAR.	PLACE OF DISAPPEAR.	COUNTY OF DISAPPEARANCE
1	MIJO	DOBRINIĆ	27 Sep 1937	JOSIP	05 Nov 1991	Glinska Poljana	Sisak-Moslavina
2	STJEPAN	KOVAČEVIĆ	07 Dec 1931	FRANJO	05 Nov 1991	Glinska Poljana	Sisak-Moslavina
3	STJEPAN	KOVAČEVIĆ	1924	JOSIP	24 Oct 1991	Glinska Poljana	Sisak-Moslavina
4	KATICA	MILEKOVIĆ	1924	JOSO	16 Sep 1991	Glinska Poljana	Sisak-Moslavina
5	MARIJAN	SMOKROVIĆ	21 Aug 1950	IVAN	06 Aug 1995	Glinska Poljana	Sisak-Moslavina
6	JANA	STARČEVIĆ	29 Nov 1914	MATO	Dec 1991	Glinska Poljana	Sisak-Moslavina

ANNEX 333:

**THE LIST OF THE MISSING PERSONS FROM THE HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA MUNICIPALITY
ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION OF THE HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA MUNICIPALITY ON 1
MARCH 1993.**

INFORMATION DOCUMENT-HRVATSKA DUBICA-CEROVLJANI-BAĆIN

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA MUNICIPALITY

Commission

CLASS: 015-05/92-01/102

DELIVERY NUMBER: 2139-01-01-93-4

SISAK, the 1st of March 1993

THE LIST OF THE MISSING PERSONS FROM THE AREA OF THE HRVATSKA
KOSTAJNICA MUNICIPALITY

1. Nevenka Perković, Baćin
2. Zoran Perković, Baćin
3. Vlado Perković, Baćin
4. Anka Lončar, born in 1923, Cerovljani
5. Antun Lončar, born in 1908, Cerovljani
6. Kata Lončar born in 1906, Cerovljani
7. Marija Antolović, born in 1917, Cerovljani
8. Josip Blinja, born in 1926, Cerovljani
9. Katarina Blinja, born in 1933, Cerovljani
10. Nikola Blinja, born in 1922, Cerovljani
11. Ana Blinja, born in 1929, Cerovljani

12. Andrija Likić, born in 1908, Cerovljani
13. Tomislav (Milan) Jergović, born on the 29th of April 1963 from Kukuruzna, disappeared on the 12th of September 1991
14. Srećko (Nikola) Kitonić, born in 1964 in Bosanska Dubica, apartment in 8 A. Kulišić Street, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 26th of July, born 1991
15. Željko (Antun) Volarević, born on the 26th of February, born 1964 in Bosanska Dubica, apartment in 51 M. Tito Street, Hrvatska Dubica
16. Josip (Roko) Antolović – Jozo, born in 1910, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
17. Đuro Ferić, born in 1923, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
18. Kata Ferić, born in 1925, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
19. Anka Ferić, born in 1926, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
20. Kata Vladić, born in 1927, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
21. Ivica Kulišić, born in 1972, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
22. Maca Đukić, born in 1923, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
23. Marija Šestić, born in 1922, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
24. Nikola Lončar, born in 1910, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
25. Antun Svračić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
26. Marija Svračić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
27. Pavle Kropf, born in 1931, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
28. Bara Kropf (born Janković), born in 1928, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
29. Ruža Dikulić born in 1913, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
30. Sofija Dikulić, born in 1947, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
31. Maca Dikulić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
32. Ana Dikulić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
33. Danica Dikulić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
34. Kata Đukić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
35. Liza Đukić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
36. Iva Jukić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
37. Janja Jurić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
38. Marija Krnić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
39. Ivan Kulišić, born in 1926, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
40. Mijo Lazić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
41. Antun Lončarević, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
42. Janja Lujčić, born in 1954, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
43. Dragica Matijević, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
44. Ana Dikulić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
45. Stjepan Dikulić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
46. Veronika Stanković, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
47. Antun Đurinović, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
48. Dušan Tepić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
49. Ana Tepić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
50. Kata Alavančić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
51. Reza Alavančić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
52. Ivo Pezo Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
53. Soka Pezo, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991

54. Mara Mucavac (Pavić), Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
55. Antun Mucavac (Pavić), Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
56. Marija Delić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
57. Filip Jukić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
58. Vera Jukić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
59. Marija Jukić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
60. Jula Šestić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
61. Marija Juratović, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
62. Mijo Mišić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
63. Stefo Sabljarić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
64. Ivan Trninić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
65. Terezija Trninić, born in 1912, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
66. Ivo Trninić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
67. Kata Trninić, born in 1925, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
68. Pero Vuković, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
69. Milan Šestić, born in 1941, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
70. Mijo Krnić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
71. Stefo Krnić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
72. Anka Batinović, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
73. Anka Piktija, born in 1930, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
74. Reza Krivajić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
75. Antun Krivajić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
76. Soka Volarević, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
77. Sofija Barić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
78. Antun Đukić, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
79. Jozo Karanović, born in 1933, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
80. Sofija Batinović, born in 1901, Hrvatska Dubica, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
81. Zvonko Govorčinović, born in 1939, Hrvatska Kostajnica, disappeared on the 26th of June 1991
82. Ivica (Matija) Paunović, Hrvatska Kostajnica, disappeared on the 26th of July 1991
83. Mihajlo (Stevo) Pavičić, Hrvatska Kostajnica, disappeared on the 12th of September 1991
84. Danko (Mihajlo) Pavičić, born in 1968, Hrvatska Kostajnica, disappeared on the 12th of September 1991
85. Tomislav (Franjo) Babić, born in 1966, Hrvatska Kostajnica, disappeared on the 12th of September 1991
86. Perica (Mirko) Prpić, born in 1961, Hrvatska Kostajnica, disappeared on the 12th of September 1991
87. Davorić Briševac, born in 1960, Hrvatska Kostajnica, disappeared on the 12th of September 1991
88. Željko (Željka) Vujanović, born in 1966, Hrvatska Kostajnica, disappeared on the 12th of September 1991
89. Zdravko (Pejo) Pavlović, born in 1959, Hrvatska Kostajnica – Panjani, disappeared on the 17th of September 1991
90. Rajko (Pejo) Pavlović, born in 1964, Hrvatska Kostajnica – Panjani, disappeared on the 17th of September 1991

91. Tone Bojanovski, Hrvatska Kostajnica, disappeared on the 10th of October 1991
92. Franjo Bojanovski, Hrvatska Kostajnica, disappeared on the 10th of October 1991
93. Marijan Mateković, Kost. Majur
94. Zoran (...) Matić*, born in 1962, Kost. Majur, disappeared on the 14th of October 1991
95. Joso Filar, born in 1947, Kost. Majur, disappeared on the 17th of September 1991
96. Goran (Jos) Filar, born in 1972, Kost. Majur, disappeared on the 17th of September 1991
97. Nikola Pandža, Kost. Majur
98. Stjepan Solomun, born in 1931, Kost. Majur, disappeared on the 12th of September 1991
99. Stjepan Petrović, born on the 15th of August 1955, Kost. Majur, disappeared on the 15th or 16th of September 1991
100. Milka Solomun, born in 1937, Kost. Majur
101. Francika Kostrić, Kost. Majur
102. Pero Galić – Okurin, Selište, disappeared on the 12th of September 1991
103. Perica (Ljuban) Levak, born in 1958, disappeared on the 12th of September 1991
104. Dražen Vujčić, Stubalj, disappeared on the 12th of October 1991

The authentication of the copy is verified by: Officer (illegible first name) Vaselek

ANNEX 334:

THE RECORD OF THE INVESTIGATIVE EXHUMATION CONDUCTED FROM 13 MARCH UNTIL 1 APRIL 1997 IN THE LOCATION OF HRVATSKA DUBICA – SKELIŠTE

THE NUMBER OF EXHUMED PERSONS – 56

THE NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED PERSONS – 38

THE LIST OF ALL EXHUMED AND IDENTIFIED PERSONS:

1. ANA TEPIĆ – daughter of Nikola (a father), born on March 8th 1925
2. ANTUN ŠVRAČIĆ – son of Ilija (a father), born in 1920
3. ANTUN ĐUKIĆ – son of Antun (a father), born on January 17th 1933
4. KATA VLADIĆ – daughter of Mato (a father), born on May 20th 1931
5. MIJO KRNIĆ – son of Nikola (a father), born September 30th 1929
6. KATA FERIĆ – daughter of Ilija (a father), born on November 25th 1925
7. JOSIP ANTOLOVIĆ – son of Roko (a father), born on October 12th 1910
8. SOFIJA PEZO – daughter of Jakov (a father), born on January 27th 1922
9. MIJO ČOVIĆ
10. VERONIKA STANKOVIĆ – daughter of Juraj (a father), born on May 1st 1915
11. STJEPAN SABLJAR – son of Antun (a father), born August 13th 1912
12. MARIJA ĐUKIĆ – daughter of Mijo (a father), born April 17th 1923
13. MARIJA ANTOLOVIĆ – daughter of Antun (a father), born in 1922
14. ANA DIKULIĆ – daughter of Antun, born on February 6th 1942
15. JURAJ FERIĆ – son of Pavao (a father), born in April of 1923
16. MARIJA MILAŠINOVIĆ
17. JOSIP BLINJA – son of Nikola (a father), born on February 13th 1926
18. TEREZIJA KRAMARIĆ
19. MARIJA JUKIĆ – daughter of Dragutin (a father), born on March 24th 1924
20. ANTUN MUCAVAC – son of Matija (a father), born on October 17th 1946
21. TEREZIJA ALAVANČIĆ – daughter of Pajo (a father), born in 1925

22. MARA ČORIĆ – daughter of Ilija (a father), born on October 27th 1939
23. ANDRIJA LIKIĆ – son of Mato (a father), born on November 26th 1908
24. MARIJA BATINOVIĆ – daughter of Juraj (a father), born in 1901
25. ANKA PIKTIJA – daughter of Antun (a father), born on November 11th 1920
26. ANTUN KRIVAJIĆ
27. MARIJA ŠVRAČIĆ – daughter of Mato (a father), born in 1925
28. KATA LONČAR – born in 1906
29. ANA LONČAR
30. NIKAOLA LONČARIĆ
31. PAVAO KROPF
32. BARBARA KROPF
33. SOKA VOLAREVIĆ – daughter of Tomo (a father), born on May 15th 1915
34. ANKA FERIĆ – daughter of Pavao (a father), born in 1926
35. VERA JUKIĆ – born on February 4th 1920
36. FILIP JUKIĆ – son of Nikola (a father), born on January 16th 1949
37. KATARINA ALAVANČIĆ – daughter of Franjo (a father), born in 1910
38. IVAN KULIŠIĆ – born on August 24th 1926

18 PERSONS THAT WERE NOT IDENTIFIED:

1. The body no. 104/3B
2. The body no. 105/4B
3. The body no. 112/11B
4. The body no. 113/12B
5. The body no. 114/13B
6. The body no. 115/14B
7. The body no. 120/19B
8. The body no. 122/21B
9. The body no. 129/28B
10. The body no. 143/37B
11. The body no. 150/44B
12. The body no. 151/45B
13. The body no. 155/49B
14. The body no. 156/50B
15. The body no. 158/52B
16. The body no. 159/53B
17. The body no. 160/54B
18. The body no. 162/56B – tiny bones
19. The body no. 163/57B – tiny bones

ANNEX 335:
REPORT OF KILLED AND MISSING PERSONS IN THE AREA OF THE HRVATSKA
KOSTAJNICA MUNICIPALITY – KOSTRIČI

3. KOSTRIČI

On the 15th of November 1991, in the morning hours, a group of armed, uniformed, unknown individuals performed the attack on the village of Kostriči that was inhabited with the Croats who were unarmed. On that occasion the unknown individuals killed all the Croats that were in the village and those are the following people:

- FERDINAND KRIZMAN
- MARA KRIZMAN
- KATA BUNJEVAC
- MARIJA JURIĆ
- MARIJA KOSTRIĆ
- PERO BAŠIĆ
- MILKA JURIĆ
- DARIO JURIĆ
- TOMISLAV JURIĆ
- ANKA KOZIĆ
- JURE KOZIĆ
- PETAR BAŠIĆ
- JELKA BAŠIĆ
- VERA JURIĆ
- ZLATKO JURIĆ
- ANKICA BAŠIĆ
- MARIJA BAŠIĆ

ANNEX 336:
REPORT OF THE KILLED AND MISSING PERSONS IN THE AREA OF HRVATSKA
KOSTAJNICA MUNICIPALITY – KOSTAJNIČKI MAJUR

(...)

2. KOSTAJNIČKI MAJUR

At the beginning of the August 1991 ANA SERDAR was burnt in her house in Kostajnički Majur.

On 14 October 1991 the members of the so-called Kostajnica Territorial Defence, one of them being NIKOLA BEGOVIĆ (a conductor), killed, in the yard of the house in Kostajnički Majur, 14 K. Šustića Street, the following 14 persons whom they found there:

- IVO ŠVAGA – the son of Franjo, born on 12 December 1937, permanent address...
- DRAGICA ŠVAGA – the daughter of Petar, born on 25 July 1929, ...
- ANTUN MATEKOVIĆ – the son of Ivan, born on 09 June 1931, ...

After they killed the Švaga family they stole their agricultural machines. Nikola Švaga, who was, at the time, outside the house and stayed alive because of that, reported the crime

to the police of the so-called Republic of Serbian Krajina. However, on 15 October 1991 NIKOLA ŠVAGA was murdered in his house.

On 01 November 1991 members of the so-called "Martić's militia" killed NIKOLA DELIĆ (the son of Ivan, born on 08 February 1951, permanent address: ...

Around 25 October 1991 unknown uniformed persons killed MATIJA JAMIĆ in his house yard.

On 27 November 1991 armed persons killed and massacred in their own house the following people:

- NIKOLA KOSTRIĆ – the son of Karlo, born on 17 November 1927, ...
- ANKA KOSTRIĆ – the daughter of Stjepan, born on 09 December 1929, the same address

On 07 October 1991 the following villagers of Kostajnički Majur were taken away from their houses to a prison in Mečenčani, in Samarica:

- MARIJAN MATEKOVIĆ
- DRAGO PETROVIĆ
- JOSIP FILAR
- GORAN FILAR

All four of them were imprisoned in H. Kostajnica for a while, but were taken from the prison by "Martić paramilitaries", who were under the command of STEVO BOROJEVIĆ, from Kukuruzari. They told them that they were taking them to Glina for exchange. From that point on there aren't any traces of them, so it is supposed that they were killed.

"Martić paramilitaries" took STJEPAN PETROVIĆ away from his house in an unknown direction on 15/16 October 1991. He is probably killed.

On 14 October 1991 NN armed persons took away Zoran Matić to Mečenčani. His wife was raped by the terrorists, and he was probably killed (he is registered as missing).

The following persons from Kostajnički Majur are registered as missing:

- NIKOLA PANDŽA
- STEVO SOLOMUN
- ANA KOSTRIĆ
- ANTE SOLOMUN
- MILKA SOLOMUN

(...)

ANNEX 337:
INFORMATION DOCUMENT COUNTY OF SISAK – MOSLAVINA FROM 7 JULY 1993

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
COUNTY OF SISAK-MOSLAVINA
MUNICIPALITY OF HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

CLASS: 550-01/93-01/11
URBROJ: 2139-01-01-93-2
ZAGREB, 07 JULY 1993
SISAK POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Subject: Delivery of information

Connection, your number: 511-10-02/02-9546/93 KS

In connection with your request we deliver you information on the number of inhabitants of the (former) municipality of Hrvatska Kostajnica, according to the 1991 census, especially the number of Croatian inhabitants, a total number of exiles from the area of our municipality, and how many of the number are Croats.

We point out that the number of exiles and their nationality are taken from our records in which the names of 1,052 exiles are written down, however, these records are not final, because, according to our estimation, there are 5,000 exiles from the area of this municipality.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS OF HRVATSKA KOSTAJNICA- ACCORDING TO THE 1991 CENSUS

VILLAGE	TOTAL	CROATS	EXILES	CROATS
1. Babina Rijeka	250	24	24	24
2. Baćin	414	393	331	330
3. Borojevići	294	2	2	-
4. Čukur	226	3	2	-
5. D. Velešnja	443	48	19	19
6. D. Bjelovac	107	-	1	-
7. Cerovljani (D. and G.)	512	271	227	222
8. D. Kukuruzari	301	43	16	16
9. Hrvatska Dubica	2062	1042	877	851
10. G. Maminska	86	3	1	-
11. G. Velešnja	189	-	1	-
12. G. Bjelovac	141	4	1	-
13. G. Hrastovac	427	6	13	2
14. G. Kukuruzari	119	-	-	-

VILLAGE	TOTAL	CROATS	EXILES	CROATS
15. Graboštani	201	177	145	141
16. Knezovljani	177	2	-	-
17. Komogovina	287	1	-	-
18. Hrv. Kostajnica	3480	1087	1421	1300
19. Kost. Majur	532	457	415	408
20. Kostreši Bjel.	87	-	-	-
21. Kostrići	15	15	3	3
22. Lovca	107	-	-	-
23. Malo Krčevo	82	-	-	-
24. Mečenčani	218	1	4	3
25. Mračaj	171	96	32	26
26. Panjani	221	32	20	13
27. Prevršac	207	1	1	-
28. Rausovac	128	1	2	-
29. Rosulje	440	39	36	26
30. Selište	159	142	137	130
31. Slabinje	523	12	6	2
32. Sred. Maminska	169	-	1	-
33. Stubalj	282	272	252	230
34. Svinica	436	7	3	1
35. Umetici	136	-	-	-
36. Utolica	334	97	29	21
37. Vel. Krčevo	154	3	-	-
38. Živaja	706	14	7	3
Total	14823	4295	4029	3771